

Life

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COLLEGE REVOLT

University of Wisconsin out on strike

Black students on the Madison campus have been meeting for some weeks compiling grievances and resulting demands. The primary demands are 1) the creation of a Black Studies department, 2) continued financial aid to the athletes who have completed their eligibility, 3) an additional enrollment of 500 black faculty in all disciplines, 4) the establishment of an Afro-American Culture Center, 5) Amnesty clause for demonstrators.

Sufficient justification accompanied these demands for the creation of the Black Studies department. Much of the education received at the university is irrelevant to black students upon their return to the ghetto. What good is knowledge of a white business oriented education to the student who returns to the ghetto to teach and lift his people. It must be noted that like 94% of this years Harvard graduating class, a majority of the Wisconsin blacks are choosing not to enter the business world. They refuse to become niggers in residence of large corporations.

A recent article in Sports Illustrated noted that nearly all NFL players were recruited from the college ranks but that only 50.4% of them held degrees from their alma maters. Wisconsin students discovered that the school was in many cases responsible for this situation. It was found that an athlete recruited from the ghetto was financially shouged off after completion of his eligibility. It was further noted that this phenomenon was not restricted to black athletes. It is not uncommon to find many ex-athletes with no money and holding a collection of academic credits designed to see that the athletes will make it to practice. In many cases skills learned through athletics lie dormant for lack of a degree; coaching for instance is impossible.

The demand for additional black students and teachers is a move to eradicate racism and the image of the school as a tool of the white establishment, a high level trade school not an institute of learning.

The projected purpose of the culture center is to inform, educate, and to awaken students and citizens to the undeniable existence of the Afro-American culture in America. It is hoped that such a cultural center would be a place for the assembly of knowledge and individuals for the study and understanding of Afro-American culture.

The first action by students came when black students carrying megaphones solicited support for their movement. Blacks and their supporters then disrupted classes; walking in and presenting their demands. Five or six classes were taken over. The purpose of these limited actions was to create awareness of the movement in the student body.

Saturday there was a rally and a march on the field-house where the governor was at a basketball game. The marchers were denied admission to the field-house whereupon some rocks and bottles were thrown. Three arrests were made, the crowd was dispersed and there was a rally afterwards. Sunday there were rallies and tactical sessions planning for Monday.

Monday there was picketing all day long. Bascom Hall was shut down for a few hours. Tactics for the next day were planned and it was decided that there would be impenetrable picket lines Tuesday.

At an early rally Tuesday a girl rose to speak and persuaded the crowd to picket peacefully and to avoid direct physical confrontation. There were some impenetrable picket lines. Two hundred riot police on campus made a show of force that afternoon. Marching through campus, the police took buildings which had already been abandoned by most picketers.

By Thursday, the place was shut down almost completely. Almost no one attended classes on the main campus, although



"WARRIOR UNIVERSITY \$" oh yeah now Dr. Bahr, can't we keep the campus from becoming a battleground of political propaganda? Did you really want government or government?



On Sat., March 29, the Va. Tech Corps of Cadets will be participating in a Field Training Exercise (FTX) or, in other words, war games. FTX will take place under the auspices of VPI on one of two "wilderness areas" west of campus.

THE WAR GAME

Crack!
Crack!
Crack!
I can still hear the rifle shots resounding in my ears. Suddenly, out of the underbrush, a referee with a white arm-band, came running up to me and pinned a tag on my arm to signify that I was dead. I WAS DEAD!
Simulated death in two seconds.

Two hours ago, my group boarded an omnibus-looking Army transport and headed toward the battlefield. On our arrival, we were issued several rounds of M-1903-A3 blank ammo., for our Springfields. A Special Forces Team from Camp Lejeune had given us a twenty minute lecture and demonstration on the various methods of killing your enemy with the least amount of effort. After this brief, but adequate conference on war tactics, we were ordered to enter the fray of the T.M. Manuevers. The notorious hangers screamed "KILL!" and then led us to our deaths. As we reached the crest of the hill, the defenders opened fire. My buddies and I began to fall with a thud to mother earth, after being hit. Soon afterwards, I was pronounced dead.

Yes, now as I sit here "ALIVE" on my cold rock watching the battle run past me, I think of many things. About all that I had experienced today and all the instructions that I had been given to prepare me for the battle. Admit the meddles that swirl about me however all of these thoughts recede in the noise and are followed by more serious ones. What if this actually were WAR? I'd be dead now! Life would have left me in one final unceremonious gasp! And besides this, I too would have bled my hands with other lives.

Do these guys who run past me realize the full significance behind this simple game they play? I WONDER?

-pat irving & bob walter-



Tom Saunders(Editor), Bryon Ackler Lasso Balint, Bruce Cotton, Doug Draves, Donna Glimmer, Don Full, Mark Haber, Randy Hudson, Pat Irving, Chuck Kent, Jim Coen, Ron Smith, Bob Walter, Bob Vanderhoon, Kurt Smiling, Ron Hobbs, Joan Summers, Charles Watson, Homer T. Hurst Jr., Jack Singleton, Anne Merrill, and all of our friends.

Subscriptions to "alice" are available from "alice", Box 459, Blacksburg, Virginia, 24060. Rates are: ten issues for \$1.50 and 15¢ per issue mailed.

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A WORD FROM OUR SPONSOR

There is now a great deal of fervor and concern in the student body with regard to the recent decision of the Board of Visitors to raise dorm fees from 22 to 50¢ above present costs. There are two distinct ways of viewing this decision that all of us should consider.

First of all, this decision which so deeply affects the student body was carried out and announced to the press without it ever being offered to the student body as an item of concern. As Dr. Brandt put it, "I really don't believe this is anything but a fiscal decision." Right now the university is contemplating raising tuition and fees, and yet students are not involved with the decision making process that will determine whether or not the funds will be raised internally by increasing fees or raised externally by pressuring the state legislature to increase appropriations necessary to keep fees and tuition at a reasonable level. The university is not offering increases in the quality of the facilities available as dornes. The increase has been arbitrarily imposed because Tech has decided to expand and the state will not stand behind the substantial material costs involved in this operation. Thus the students must pay the costs involved for expansion without having been consulted or being able to voice a decision in one way or another.

Secondly, we must examine the detrimental effects this move to increased costs will have for the people of Virginia, and the composition of the student body. Increasing the expenditures needed to attend this institution will eventually alter its composition. The state institutions have long served as the schools where the sons and daughters of the lower class and lower middle class could work their way through. Tech now charges more per academic year than do 85 to 90% of all other state institutions. This is naturally going to start excluding large segments of Virginia's population that cannot afford the minimum of \$1500 that would be necessary to attend this institution. A move to increase expenses and fees will exclude, for the most part, the lower classes, a large proportion of whom

are blacks. Rather than considering increases in expenses that will tend to create an elite selection from Virginia's population, the university and the students should be making definite moves to lower costs for the student and his family, thereby creating a more equal opportunity to people of all socio-economic backgrounds.

It will be argued that the community college system will fill the void that will be created. But this presupposes two ideas: it is desirable to have an elite institution and that Virginia's community college system is adequate. Any detailed study will inform the curious student that the latter is not true, that the community college system is an institution for the creation of technicians, not an educated and humanized person. Even the Virginia university system is far behind the innovative and progressive trends in education today; it lags behind academic progress rather than leading it.

Also, the former idea of an elite institution with all of its racist manifestations would be detrimental both in the inequities involved when any group is denied adequate education because of social strata and economic condition and the further calcification of Virginia politics where an economically and politically powerful elite control the state remaining unresponsive to the social and human needs of the people.

What can be done? There is little doubt that now, disorganized and with little or no information the students will not be able to reverse this decision or exert any influence over future decisions UNLESS they organize on a long term basis. Many students have been willing to participate in demonstrations of sympathy with a cause, but to date no group has been willing to organize and research to ward a long range goal. Only when students can confront the university with alternative facts and ideas, only when students are prepared to expose and act against the inequities of the institution will substantial change result. Even now you should be considering the possibility of forming yourself around a coherent statement of charges necessary for this institution and preparing yourself for the long, uneventful work that will in the end be far more effective than the demonstrations last year.

We are not an organizing group, but we will try to supply contacts, materials, promotion and aid to any individuals or groups that approach us. Do not become your ineffectual status as a student, ORGANIZE.

Tom Saunders

Boycott Growing

DELANO, Calif. (AP) — Grape sales continue to fall as the Delano growers' boycott gains strength. A recent U.S. Agriculture Department Report said that sales for the Christmas holiday season were 19 per cent lower than in 1966. There are more than five million boxes of grapes, unsold, in cold storage, the report added.

A recent issue of Produce News had this to say:

"Shipping point trading on table grapes in California is very slow. Shippers are not cleaning up in their loadings and some cars are rolling unsold or consigned. There is a trend downward on prices, particularly Espereas. On 25 lb. lugs of Espereas, shippers in the Delano, Calif. district are doing business f.o.b. mostly for \$2.75-\$3.00; a year ago at this time the export market was \$4.00."

A spokesman for the union, Dolores Harita, told the union paper, El Heraldo: "We've learned a lot about how to run a boycott this year, and you can be sure that it will be much bigger and better organized next season. Besides, we can continue fighting as long as at Tama, because we have nothing to lose."

From The Readers

FELLOW STUDENTS:

Why do we have a student center when it doesn't represent the students? Ask yourself if you helped to choose the students who "represent" you on the student center governing board. I know from personal experience, that the goal of the current board of the student center is to control all non-academic student activity at V.P.I. He intends to control the clubs you organized. Student Center committee heads will pass the administration's orders down to the club presidents you elect. They will control your artistic life. They already control the University Theatre. They will control your social life. Talk to the officers of the German and Cottillion Clubs. They will control the movies you see. They will even control your religious life. Talk to the YMCA. You will pay for this when you pay your fees. You have no choice.

So join me, my friends, on the day the new center opens. I'll be standing out in front with a sign in my hand. I'll be calling for your presidents to replace the appointed committee heads, and I'll be calling for a general election for King Curtis II. If you'll show up I'll have an extra sign or two.

David G. Murphy

David G. Murphy

About twenty students have assembled themselves together to deal with several issues, the most immediate issue being the rise in dorm prices. John Wood went as a representative of the group to the Governor's office to ask about the rise in prices along with several other issues. The group will meet Friday, February 28th in Physics Auditorium to discuss the issues at hand, and other items of importance!!!!!!

ALL STUDENTS ARE STRONGLY URGED TO ATTEND THIS MEETING!!!!!!



An Exposition of Tech's View of Student Assault

EDITOR'S NOTE

In the past various policies of this university have been interpreted rather broadly and in a manner detrimental to the well-being and rights of the students involved. This is the first in a series of articles that intend to deal with particular issues, for by asking for a specific information on interpretations that this institution will make, we can possibly protect individual students from contradictory policies. The material that follows this note was solicited from Dr. Dean, Vice-President of Academic Affairs. He also informed me that by court decision he means a final decision. If the student has filed an appeal within ten days, this university will refrain from any action until a final decision is rendered in the case.

1) The American Council on Education in their publication, "Freedom and Rights on Campuses", September, 1968, relates the policy that Virginia Polytechnic Institute has followed closely for the past eleven years or longer. That policy is as follows:

"The traditional attitude of the courts has been that the 'subtle' fixing of limits on student freedom must be left to the educational institutions. While the courts have generally recognized that they were not competent to operate universities, they have been willing to intervene when it appeared that an institution acted arbitrarily or that it failed to provide procedural fairness or equality of treatment. If the educational institutions act justly, courts do not find many occasions to fix or impose formal, legalistic standards upon them. But apart from what the courts might not do, there are sound educational reasons for establishing explicit institutional standards and for guaranteeing that fairness and impartiality enter into all regulatory phases of the relationship between the students and the institutions."

2) With that in mind when the student is apprehended for an act committed in violation of the civil law or the statutes of a particular state (in this case, Virginia), the University through its Student Personnel Division withholds all action until the court has had a chance to investigate, charge, hear, judge and to deliver a sentence. During that period of time, the student is not denied his or her educational benefits at this University. The student's individual freedoms are protected until the courts have decreed their action.

3) If the court decision is severe, i.e., conviction on a charge of aggravated assault, manslaughter, or first degree murder, the University would, without question, take additional action commensurate with the legal action. The basis of that judgment is also quoted by the American Council on Education as follows: "With the academic community, suspension and dismissal are generally recognized to be severe and unusual sanctions; even so, there are times when they are justified. When a student engages in behavior that is against the legal rights of the law and raises grave doubt as to the fairness to remain a member of the academic community, denial of that membership is the ultimate sanction available to that academic community."

4) In the case of suspension or dismissal followed by a court action, the student would be notified of all the charges in writing, as commended by the Student Rights and Freedoms, and the student in question then would be granted the opportunity of a closed hearing by disciplinary officers or an open hearing in which the case would be presented to the Student-Faculty-Administrative Committee on Suspension or Dismissal. Even beyond that, if the student were suspended or dismissed, the student may have access to a review of his case with the Faculty Judicial Review Committee. There are certain circumstances that do not allow the above appeal or review. Any particular case where the court immediately holds the defendant for jail or imprisonment after the sentence and does not allow the individual any civil freedoms, there is no access to any additional hearing within the University. Where sentence demands imprisonment, the University would suspend or dismiss based on the legality of the decision and the seriousness of the crime. Life imprisonment is an example of an action that would include dismissal from the University.

5) Actions which are secondary in nature to the courts, for example minor traffic violations, traffic tickets, and other items so listed, the University is notified but generally takes no additional action than to recognize that the court has acted. Seldom, if ever, does the University intend to interpret for the courts on minor issues that are open to all citizens regardless where they are students or in any other classification. Repeated actions of this nature may result in probation or more serious disciplinary action as provided in Student Life Policies and after the student has had full knowledge of the charges under the Student Rights and Freedoms Statement. As you know, actions on campus not involving the civil law are handled as prescribed by Student Life Policies, regardless of on- or off-campus action. The student has a choice of a closed hearing or an open hearing with the Student-Faculty-Administrative Committee on Suspension or Dismissal and beyond that they reserve the right to appeal to the Faculty Judicial Appeals Committee.

WORTH CO.

Student, 14, awaits fate from jail

By Robert D. Williams
Special to the News-Observer

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A 14-year-old black schoolboy, arrested for allegedly swearing on a school bus, is still in a juvenile detention home at Sandevisville, Ga., awaiting a judge's decision on a habeas corpus hearing.

Dorothy Young of Sylvester, Ga., and her 11-year-old sister were detained for six days after their arrest for cursing and fighting Dec. 4. Dorothy Young was sentenced to a year in a state training school and Yvonne Young was put on probation.

The arrests triggered a high school boycott and Worth County had to close the black school early for Christmas vacation. The Young sisters said they have been harassed by white students. The family is active in civil rights work in the rural town between Albany and Tifton in southwest Georgia.

Miss Young's lawyers, C. B. King and Thomas Jackson, charged that Judge J. Bowie Gray of Tifton Judicial Circuit Court was "arbitrary and capricious" when he locked up Miss Young and denied her bail for six days. A decision is expected from Judge Walter McMillan in another court on the habeas corpus proceeding.

The school boycott was not continued when schools reopened Jan. 6. But it was reinstated Jan. 13 following the arrest of Miss Young's 16-year-old brother on a charge of firing a .22-caliber rifle at a car containing two young whites.

Forty black teenagers, led by Robert Jackson of a black youth committee, marched through town in protest. There were no incidents, but the marchers were warned they would be arrested if they demonstrated again.

Cops arrest 19

They did and 19 were arrested, including a white freelance photographer and the Rev. Samuel Wells of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Meanwhile, a series of small fires broke out in Sylvester. No arrests have been made.

The Young boy was arrested after Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Young, his parents, complained to Sheriff D. S. Hudson that their house had been fired on from passing cars. Hudson stated there was any shooting and arrested the son.

The older Young last year was instrumental in forming the West County Economic Development Project and the recent campaign against his family is considered to be a result of his civil rights activities.

The development project provides an alternative to shopping in white-owned stores. Blacks cooperate in buying commodities wholesale outside the county, thus boycotting local white merchants.

"The black people are afraid to sign up. The landlords threaten them and we have to almost slip their food to them," Young said.

Most Worth County residents are farmers and a lot of them are black. Young is one of the few blacks in the county who owns his farm. It is a county of farms, service stations, small grocery stores, drug stores and the Wallace brand of "law and order."

The black voting-age population was 37% in 1966, but only 873 were registered—21.8%. The whites have more registered voters than people. Worth County is one of approximately 100 Southern counties which has more than 70% white voter registration.

The county went for George Wallace in the last Presidential election, with the former Alabama governor polling 3049 votes to 719 for former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and 652 for Nixon. In 1964, Republican Barry Goldwater beat former President Johnson, 2137-682, in Worth County.

The state house of representatives, on motion of black Rep. Ben Bruce of Florida, has created a special committee to study unemployment in Worth County.

In another development, the county school board withdrew its integration plan. But Paul Billings, Health, Education and Welfare Department civil rights director in Atlanta, said the Worth County plan had never been accepted or rejected by HEW. Billings said he was investigating a complaint by black students that school bus seats are assigned by race.

WORTH COUNTY

Reprinted from the **Great Spangled Bird**

Some thirty whites pile out of their cars in front of the Christian Aid Society, Sylvester, Georgia. They stand around talking and seeing the motion in this part of the Worth County black community. An older person mentions the economic boycott, the possibility of economic boycotters, food stores, gas stations. Another talks of the school's racist treatment of Dorothy Young.



"You see, we had this President who turned everything over to the military...!"

Southern organizers under fire

Reprinted from the Southern Patriot

PIKEVILLE, Ky. — The home of Margaret and Alan McMurley, SCEP organizers, was dynamited early December 13. The blast damaged a wall and blew out the window of the room where they and their year-old son, Victor, were asleep. All escaped injury.

State police said that at least two sticks of dynamite were buried from a passing car. The dynamite hit the house eight inches below their window and went broken glass into the McMurley's bed and into the baby's crib.

The dynamiting occurred eight days after the Kentucky American Activities Committee (KUAC) held hearings in Pikeville. At that time, KUAC investigator Paul Durbin gave an account of Al McMurley's political activity for the past few years. (Details on Page 8.)

SCEP charged that the dynamiting was a "further extension of the attacks on the McMurleys by eastern Kentucky coal operators and politicians which started with their arrest for sedition in August, 1961."

The McMurleys asked U.S. Attorney George Cline in Lexington, Ky., to investigate and prosecute under federal law. They called the dynamiting "part of a conspiracy to finally deprive us of our rights to speech, assembly and expression . . . in Eastern Kentucky."

"The angle of the blast, the number of sticks of dynamite, the time of night, and the fact that the person who threw the dynamite knew where we were sleeping lead me to believe that the intent was to kill us," McMurley declared.

Arnie Hadden, an executive director of SCEP, wired Gov. Leslie News asking him to suspend activities of KUAC. "In Eastern Kentucky," she said, "the committee is serving only the interests of the coal operators. . . . When a society attempts to see ideas by force and fear, it always ends up by killing people. . . ."

The McMurleys charged that the conspiracy to silence them is evidenced by a pattern of harassment. After the sedition law under which they and others were arrested in 1967 was declared unconstitutional, they and material seized from their home were subpoenaed by the McChesney Commission. These subpoenas were later thrown out by Federal Court.

Last November a second subpoena was served. It orders them to appear in Washington on Jan. 14, 1969, with all books and papers pertaining to SCEP, SINGC, SONG, SDR, SMCAP, Vietnam Summer, the United Planning Organization and the Appalachian Volunteers. (The last two are OEO-funded agencies.)

SCEP workers Joe and Karen Malloy were evicted from their home in Pikeville after their landlord received threats following October KUAC hearings.

The McMurleys charged that a key figure in the campaign against them is Robert Holcomb, chairman of the National Independent Coal Operators' Association and of the Pike County Chamber of Commerce. He boasted to someone that he "superintended" the sedition investigation. He requested KUAC to investigate in Pike County and was a witness at the recent hearings.

According to the McMurleys, Pike County coal operators are feeling pressure from a newly announced organizing drive by the United Mine Workers, a Pike County grand jury report on union pollution, and possible new mine-safety legislation in the aftermath of the West Virginia mining disaster.

SCEP also pointed out that the violence against the McMurleys, who are white, follows an increasing pattern of violence against black people in Kentucky. In recent months, there have been five violent dynamitings of black churches and a business place, resulting in four injuries.

BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY ?

Editor's Note

Despite the fact that Dr. Lacy easily supplied the Virginia Tech with the information that "about 75 Black students were here on campus", we had written HEM to acquire accurate information with regard to minority group representation

here on campus. The result testifies neither in favor of Dr. Lacy's honesty nor in the favor of the unwisdom which has grossly failed to push an honest effort for full integration of this university.



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

February 6, 1969

Miss Anne L. Merrill
93 Berger Street
Blacksburg, Virginia 24060

Dear Miss Merrill:

The information which you requested in your letter dated January 17, 1969, is submitted by all institutions of higher education subject to Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Nondiscrimination in Federally Assisted Programs. It is available to the public under the Public Information Act recently enacted by Congress.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute recently submitted the following Fall 1968 enrollment data to us for its Blacksburg campus:

	Total All Students	American			Spanish Surname
		Negro	Indian	Oriental	Americans
Undergraduate	9,257	61	6	65	46
Graduate	304	5	0	17	8

We hope that you find this data to be useful.

Sincerely yours,

Burton M. Taylor

Burton M. Taylor
Civil Rights Specialist
Office for Civil Rights

Since the publication of a letter by Taylor Adams attacking Dean Lacy neither Mr. Adams or the "Voice" staff have received a reply from the Dean. What can you say to the truth?

SOME DAY WITH

Someday when the sky is blue and the air is gray and the eyes can't see on a sunlit day and the voice that cries is the one that's heard and the white is black and we fly like a bird and the black is white on the land and the sea then we'll all turn around and we'll all be free.

Someday when the guns don't sound and hate is lost and love will abound and we all fight together when we all join hands and we seek out peace in everyone's land and we talk among Nations like a man with a friend then we'll know we're united, we won't have to pretend.

Tom Fishaw

Doves and mad dogs kept in cages...

BERKELEY (LNS) The self-proclaimed rulers of the state of California seem determined to make things as hard on themselves as they can. As if he didn't have enough on his hands at San Francisco State, Governor/actor Ronald Reagan (Death Valley Hayes) has taken to the airwaves to declare the University of California campus to be in a state of "extreme emergency conditions." To the California Legislature he has presented a rip-roaring five-point program for California's universities and colleges, including such measures as:

- *Any state college or university student arrested for "disruptive" activities is automatically suspended from school.
- *Any student who has been suspended from school is prohibited from entering its grounds without the permission of the chief security officer.
- *Any student who has been suspended is prohibited from entering any institution in the California system for one year.
- *Any teacher or employee arrested for "disruptive activities" is suspended and cannot teach at any state institution for one year.

(Note that the program speaks only of "arrests." It has nothing to say about convictions. You are innocent until proven guilty. Governor Reagan doesn't seem to think so with a punishment before proof statement.)

Reagan's theatrics have breathed new life into Cal's black and brown student strike which at its beginnings looked as if it were headed to be the biggest flip since Sedition for Bonno. In the early days of the strike students felt somewhat embarrassed spicing their brothers at SF State, and among white students, even the strikers, there was a good measure of hostility against the students of the Communist Party and the Third World Liberation Front (Chicago and Oxford). But now that Reagan has sent squads of Highway patrolmen onto campus with direct state orders, students and teachers have gained a sense and a sense of unity not seen since the Free Speech Movement in 1964. Reagan, so to speak has shovelled all the people together into one pile.

What the state of California hopes to gain by these fits of fascism is direct, unmediated control over the state college and university system. For after five years of endemic a student revolt, the power of California has finally come to the realization that they can no longer rely on the liberals to do their work for them. Thus Hayakawa. And thus the rumor that Berkeley Chancellor Roger Heyman is on the skids, soon to be replaced by someone willing to do the job for Reagan at Cal that Hayakawa does for him at San Francisco State. The liberals, needless to say are ready, willing and able to abdicate power at the University before demands of the State. The students are likely to be a different story.



The streets of our country are full of trouble. The universities are full of student rebellion and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy our country. Russia is threatening us with her might and the republic is in danger.

Yes, danger from within and from without. We need law and order. Without law and order our nation cannot survive.

Elect us and we shall restore law and order. We will be respected by the nations of the world for law and order. Without law and order, our republic will fall.—Adolph Hitler

1922

WISONSON con't

the buildings were held upon by nine hundred National Guard troops. At this point the effectiveness of the strike was manifest to any one willing to observe. All classes were open, officially the University was in normal operation, yet the classrooms were empty. The movement had gained the respect and sympathy of a majority of the students although active demonstrators numbered less than three thousand during the day. The non-active supporters were content to watch the cat and mouse games played by the activists and the riot police. The riot police were confounded by the demonstrators' tactics. When marches on University Avenue were confronted by the police another group of students would fall in behind the police. When the police turned around their shadows immediately jumped onto the side walk (not illegal) across in the crosswalks and obey the green lights. The only real physical contact between students and police came when several over zealous students entered the street to dodge riot sticks. They received their requested "papa."

Thursday afternoon a curious bunch of reactionaries calling themselves *Haikawa* people, wearing blue armbands with H's made their appearance. The group mostly consisted of football players from the frats. The *Haikawas* were extremely violent; they ran into groups of demonstrators swinging fists and screaming "go to class." However they did not appear to want to class. Classes were open and they could have gone had they desired to. All violence they were meted by the *Haikawa* people. The violence of the H's was that which made the news. There was a Nat G machine gun behind Bascom Hall in preparation for the riot offensive.

As knowledge that the governor had "sent in the marines" spread, student indignation spread rapidly. Former sympathizers became active. An evening silent torchlight parade to the capital building was numbered at seven to nine thousand. The parade was described by many as impressively silent, extremely nonviolent and generally representative of student concern. Only one potentially violent incident occurred. Some marchers attempted to shake down a street light but were stopped by other demonstrators. The police did not show their faces on the capital square although they were right there in the Capitol buildings. The intention was to increase the unity and momentum of the movement and it was felt by many that the university would be shut down Friday. Jack Singleton

DIAL "O" for RACISM

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) — The Mississippi offices of South Central Bell Telephone Co. have invented a shrewd way to find out Federal officials who are on the lookout for job discrimination and at the same time make sure the office stays lily white.

After each interview with a prospective employee, the telephone company official fills out a record of the meeting and initials it. If he has just interviewed a black person, he'll put periods between the initials; if the applicant is white, there are no periods. The code is off company executives who check the records when they are hiring new workers. (From Mayday)

BOOKS

50 years of crisis in NY schools

Reprinted by permission of the *Guardian*

THE NEW YORK CITY TEACHERS UNION, 1916-1964, by Celia Zitzow; Harcourt, Pres. New, New York, 1966; 288 pages, \$1.00

Celia Zitzow's book on the New York Teachers Union (not to be confused with the current United Federation of Teachers), written as a memorial to the union's legislative representative, Rose Russell, is timely and relevant. It documents a crisis which goes back to about the half century of the union's existence. The book will be valuable for the generation of teacher-writers who will emerge from the 7000 or 8500 teachers who opposed the United Federation of Teachers (UFT) during the recent strike.

From Mrs. Zitzow's account of the origin of the UFT, it is clear that its recent actions were inevitable. One of the parent organizations of the UFT, the Teachers Guild, began as a group of idealists who left the TU in 1935 because of their opposition to inclusion of communists. The guild re-banded the union and when the union was expelled from the AFT in 1941, picked up its AFT charters.

The guild merged with the Secondary School Teachers Association in 1950. Bread and butter was the issue from the start. The militant thrust was led in the early days by high school teachers, usually male headteachers, who demanded that teachers' salaries match the living cost of living and the post-war affluence of private industry.

Many of the young teachers now entering the school system find trade unionism irrelevant. It is good for them to be reminded that the traditional tradition, Mrs. Zitzow documents the dreadful conditions of teaching in the past; the poverty-level salaries when the union was formed in 1916; the cutting of salaries and positions in the 1930s.

The TU's commitment to educational excellence in the New York teaching profession "is well expressed," Mrs. Zitzow writes, "that union members should be good teachers and good citizens and good experienced colleagues. The union spent no effort to combat the concept that large numbers of children are unteachable because of supposed innate or environmentally induced mental inferiority. It offered alternatives to the breakdown of a caste system of education based on race and economic status. It opposed every aspect of race discrimination in school facilities."

In the 1930s the TU prepared bibliographies on Afro-American history and made materials available for teaching it. Mrs. Zitzow also deplores the notion that black protest about schools is a recent development. In 1933 black parents' organizations were demanding quality education and decent schools.

Struggle in behalf of other than bread-and-butter issues continued the TU for decades. TU members opposed U.S. entry into World War II, supported Spanish Loyalists, were friendly to the CIO, and supported the Wallace campaign in 1948. This brought the union into continual conflict with reactionary budgets and appropriations; it was subjected to periodic legislative investigation.

The most serious and ultimately fatal onslaught came after World War II, with the passage of the Federal Law in 1948 and the *Timone* Resolution outlawing the TU in 1958. Teachers were hauled before investigating committees, questioned about political beliefs, told to inform, told not to form, told not to be dismissed, or dismissed without trial. One witness Mrs. Zitzow had included more information on the nature of the campaign waged by the union: what was the position of the defense, was support offered from other quarters, how many defected, what were the resources and alternatives of the fired teachers, how deeply was morale affected?

In the face of such pressures, New York City teachers, already scuffed by the conflicts of the Depression and World War II, did not fight back. One important contribution of Mrs. Zitzow's book is the documentation of measures by which the public schools became a controlled instrument of government policy during the Cold War years. In return for job security, frightened teachers accepted degrading conformity and served to implement a bureaucracy that continues to dominate the school system. Now the old fears about security have been resurrected and the new focus of menacing forces is the emerging underclass.

The purpose of decentralization was to keep this underclass quiescent by cutting from their leaders a new generation of nonunionist sufficient to break the system's power in the future. But the confrontation between an intrinsically bureaucratic and an existing community has produced a new dynamic, as it becomes increasingly clear that the UFT, the board of education and the city administration have made the reform a mere theoretical theory power. In this phase of the conflict, the new activists, if they are to have any relevance to the struggle for community control, must transcend the reformist, administrative aims of the Teachers Union and redefine education in ways that enable each individual to direct the terms of his existence.

— Mrs. Adeline
Sample teaches at Washington Irving High School in New York City.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM



VOCATIONS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

No longer must the nine-to-five drudgery be the only way. No longer must one accept the status quo to support himself. Three people in California have organized a clearinghouse for jobs which are designed to stimulate institutional change. It is called Vocations for Social Change (VSC). Each month VSC compiles a list of job offerings from all over the country and publishes it, along with information on the activities of VSC, job ideas, and other useful information.

VSC is an impartial clearinghouse, working with people with many different viewpoints on social change. It is set up to stimulate a change in the existing institutions, a change toward "a more humane and democratic society."

Here are some of the organizations listed in the VSC monthly:

1. APPALACHIAN SOUTH PEAKLIFE CENTER, couple needed to help out in various ways.
2. WELFARE, a progressive school for normal children and a community for mentally retarded adults. A cook, a custodian, a secretary, teachers, and house-parents needed.
3. PEACE RESEARCH LABORATORY, apprenticeship.
4. DRAFT HELP, draft counseling and resistance enlistment. Draft counselors and typists needed.
5. RADIO FREE PEOPLE, electronics technicians and engineers needed.

Ron Hobbs

Anyone interested in information on VSC or jobs, contact:

Ron Hobbs
345 Newman Hall, VPI
Blacksburg, Va. 24061
Phone: 552-9813

DOVE FASTING

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (LRS) -- An 18-year old Arkansas youth is being held in solitary confinement in a Little Rock jail. Mike Mattin, who was arrested Jan. 23 for refusal to register for the draft, refused to eat or cooperate with federal authorities. Three days before he was busted, Mattin and several others were physically attacked and beaten while leafletting a local high school. Three days after his arrest, Mattin was allowed to see a doctor. The doctor said Mattin's condition would soon become serious.

According to the Great Speckled Bird, this action is the latest in a series of repressive moves against a Little Rock peace group which Mattin heads. The Arkansas Peace Information Center (APIIC), composed primarily of high school and college students, has leafletted the Little Rock area advertising draft counseling. Bills have been introduced into the Arkansas House and Senate, labeling the APIIC a "Communist front" and calling for a HRC investigation. The Little Rock American Legion has also asked HRC to check up on the group.

WORLD COUNTRY

con't

But here in this small, but semi-progressive Southern town, anchored by a massive solid white static coal house and bisected by the usual railroad track, the strongest force, the most startling force in the community, is the motion of the young blacks. Mostly indifferent to the whites, they mill around, rapping with the SCLC staff workers. A few Afrocs are evident. The inevitable words drift out of the conversation, "racism," "war," "violence," "non-violence," "revolution." Later as they sit out in local rhythm, "and power, is the greatest power of them all." You know that the racist society cannot long contain that spirit.

And you know too, as the small white group--marrying heads with more than the railroad track--demands a demonstration at the courthouse, that once here there is no motion. And as you stare back at the half motioned young white teenagers, the phrase that has bounced around as much since 1965, begins to rebound slowly, gullyly in your mind, organize whitey guitar nation.

And so the black community of World Country seems to be preparing for a long stay against the white community's power. The immediate force remains the piling of a young black girl and the demand for her release. On last Friday, January 31, Superior Court Judge Walter McMillan II, denied a writ of habeas corpus which would have freed the 14 year old girl pending appeal of her sentence. But there is no indication of how long that will take.

Though the authorities did not arrest whites as was expected on Sunday, February 1, the city has refused to give march permits to anyone and has arrested blacks who have attempted to march or picket. On Tuesday, January 28 whose blacks started to march do we town to set up economic boycott pickets, 14 were arrested. Thirteen have refused bail and remain in jail. Conditions are bad and refused to them seems not to be delivered. When blacks attempted to renew the school picket on Wednesday, February 5, fifteen more were arrested. SCLC plans more demonstrations and hopes to draw support from Atlanta on Saturday.

jim pelt

sell out!

NEW ORLEANS (LRS) -- For years now the coal corporation presidents have been telling everyone their troubles; production costs are soaring; consumer demand is falling; new sources of energy threaten to reduce still further the existing market demand.

This message has come from many sources, including the federal and state governments. But though the mining industry insists that it is falling apart, it is producing more than ever.

In Kentucky, according to SouIRAP (a radical news service for the South) the major coal corporations and the UMWA -- the miners' union -- were recently charged with conspiracy to set industry prices, force small mine operators out of business (while protecting the large corporations like Island Creek, Consolidated, Rockport) and maintain the distasteful powers of the UMWA.

Through the conviction will certainly be appealed, it points to a clear case of union and management cutting together -- workers and consumers be damned.

Miners are the losers. Industry and union continue more profitable than before, while wage and benefit increases to miners stopped long ago. And being a miner remains as dangerous as ever. According to SouIRAP, the disaster at Consol #9 occurred in a mine that had been officially faulted by the government inspectors for safety failures and was then allowed to continue to operate. Safety is expensive, crisis management. Men laid off while safety precautions are implemented receive no pay.

The UMWA, once one of the most militant unions in the country, is now busy selling its members down the river as rapidly as it can. Movement organizers who tried their hand at organizing the miners have been thrown out of the state as "Communist agitators."

The miners know their plight, but they are afraid. They believe the myth that the mining industry is on the verge of collapse. They also feel lucky still to be working. For many of their friends are not.

Help yourself to:

Thursday, February 20, Dinner with Radford Lutheran group at Lutheran House, Discussions on "Parable of Pearms"

Saturday, February 21, Book Store Coffee House, live entertainment

Sunday, February 22, Student Union Film "Ivna Is Duoc" and "The Russians are Coming"

Friday, February 26, International Folk dances, presented by Miss Shirley Wall at 415 Conyill Hall, Phone 552-4853 Cosopolitan Club

Student Union Film Burruss Hall 504

"Aunt's New Pussycat" and "The Barber-shop" March 1 & 2 with W. C. Fields

"The Loved One" March 5 & 9

"Dead Heat on a Merry-Go-Round" March 10

"The Silencers" March 11

"Gaps at Sea" and "Baunhunks" Laurel and Hardy, March 12

"alice" has been involved with a considerable extension of the staff's ability to reach various contacts in order to publish first-hand reports of events making the news. This and the expenses involved in expanding the paper to tabloid offset have considerably taxed our resources. Now with an increased staff and a chance to reach other student papers and student groups at the coming Southern Media Conference we will be pushing for considerable expansion and improvement this Spring. Still we will require financial resources far beyond what we have. We are therefore asking students and faculty to please consider donations no matter how small in order to aid our efforts. If you could pledge a certain sum each quarter this would provide us with a financial base from which to work. For the struggle.....love, alice

"alice" can be found at the following places: The Greeks, Books, Strings and Things, Wesley Foundation, The Free spirit/beat and at Globe Record Shop.!!!!

