Hostile Students Are Won Over By Peace Tour

By NANCY RODRIGUEZ

GREENSBORO, N.C.—Hostile, sometimes violent, students greeted our peace tour at several North Carolina colleges. But their behavior was so bad that other students and teachers were shocked, and many came to our meetings—so some good situations came out of the bad ones.

I spent a month traveling in the state for SCEF, along with Tom Gardner, Lyn Wells and Bruce Smith of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC). Here are some of the highlights of the third SCEF peace tour.

At Appalachian State, in Boone, we had a mob scene. A crowd surrounded our literature table, shouting very crude remarks, and finally ripping up our flyers. We were told that the mob was not ugly. I asked how he accounted for this. He stared silently and said the whole campus was buzzing about the incident and a mob scene.

At AP. Appalachian State, we walked out into the library, presumably because the students rioted in revolt. A group of students rose in revolt. A group of students rioted in the library. They decided that the statute is constitutional,” Judge Bert T. Combs and Dan Jack Combs have filed suit against the state for the violation of the state constitution law under which the five were jailed.

Another SCEF Case in Supreme Court

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Last September three federal judges pot to SCF documents in the hands of Thomas Ratliff for safekeeping.

McCallen claimed the papers would show that SCEF, SNCC, and other human-rights organizations were connected with the United States. Attorneys for SCEF and the McCallen told the three federal judges that it would be illegal to turn over to McCollan any material they might see. The three judges ordered the documents destroyed and exposed McCallen’s reorganization plan. The documents also showed that the company had hired Wackenbush guards 10 days before the strike began.

These guards come from the same private detective agency used by Governor Claude Kirk to pick the state of Florida.

Another SCEF Case in Supreme Court

Lexington, Ky.—Last September three federal judges pot to SCF documents in the hands of Thomas Ratliff for safekeeping.

McCallen claimed the papers would show that SCEF, SNCC, and other human-rights organizations were connected with the United States. Attorneys for SCEF and the McCallen told the three federal judges that it would be illegal to turn over to McCollan any material they might see. The three judges ordered the documents destroyed and exposed McCallen’s reorganization plan. The documents also showed that the company had hired Wackenbush guards 10 days before the strike began.

These guards come from the same private detective agency used by Governor Claude Kirk to pick the state of Florida.

BLACK AND WHITE DIVIDED

LAUREL STRIKE IS BROKEN

(Continued on Page 4)

(Continued on page 8)
The Southern Patriot

Postmaster, send Form 3579 to:
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND (SCEF)
3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211

The Southern Patriot is published once a month except July by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211; office of publication, 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211; Eastern Office, Dale 115, 1055 North Story Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46225; Western office, Los Angeles, Calif.; Canadian office, 4510 Steeplechase Avenue, Toronto, Canada. Entered as second class matter at the post office at Louisville, Ky., under the Act of March 3, 1879. This publication is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Edith Lloyd is the Business Manager. Viewpoint and Staff Correspondent are: Henry W. Box, 1055 North Story Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46225.

January, 1968
Vol. 26, No. 1

Mississippi - Black Officials Are Sworn In

By Staff Correspondent

JACKSON, Miss. — Twenty-three black people, elected in November, took their oaths in the state capital Tuesday. Gov. Ross A. Leake, a Democrat, administered the oaths.

The Southern Patriot is published once a month except July by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211 (SCEF)

Organizers’ Library

SCEF’s Organizer’s Library Series was among the “ oudition material” that Pike County prosecutor Battallif seized last April.

Wansley Case Will Be Reviewed

RICHMOND, Va. — The Virginia Supreme Court has agreed to review the case of Thomas Wansley, who was convicted of rape and robbery in 1965.

Two Views of Appalachia

By Staff Correspondent

The book "Walls and Bridges" is being published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211 (SCEF)...

The Wansley case...
Louisville Aldermen Adopt Open Housing

By Staff Correspondent

LOUISVILLE—Louisville’s Board of Aldermen has adopted a strong open-housing law as a result of a long battle in which thousands of dollars were spent.

The new board voted 9 to 2 to give a law $100,000 fees for referring to the open housing law as an appendix to their city charter.

Another result of the fight for open housing was the election of a new board of aldermen on November 7. Eleven Democrats were elected to replace Republicans. The only Republican returned to the board was Mrs. Lawrence. Several Negroes have been elected.

Subscription Blank

The Patriot is mailed to persons who give $3 or more annually to the Southern Conference, or $5 or more during the Current subscription, or $12 during the current subscription.

Name

Address

City

Zip Code

SCEF

2110 South Taylorsville Road

Louisville, Ky. 40211

Combs’s Opinion

Prosecution Had Freezing Effect

(Reprinted with the permission of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference)

Prosecution had freezing effect. If the prosecution had been unsuccessful, they might well have been left in the position of Germany under Hindenburg. The defense would be expected. The statute is clearly unconstitutional under the Constitution of the United States because it unduly curtails the freedom of speech, expression of opinion, and the right of assembly, and makes it impossible to sell literature on the subject of communism.

The only exceptions are the language of the statute which would make it necessary to sell literature on the subject of communism.

In the present case, the defendant’s refusal to sell literature on the subject of communism is inadmissible as evidence against him. The statute is an unduly broad and vague regulation of free speech, as well as on others who might be in sympathy with their objectives...
Masonite Splits Black and White Workers

(Continued from page 1)

The southern Patriot

Masonite for the international union or anyone
carried on alone.

toting guards entrenched in sand - bagged
saw the 1967 walkout as just another in
a series of battles between capital and
the local and felt that the
to pit them against each other.

In order to assess the whole situation
in the plant, we once had a
75 blacks were members of

Workers and the
The different races did occasionally at-

along racial lines. None of the colored
candidates were elected and they never

Jolly calls that election a mistake.

he did not say what was untrue.

"The union never asks us for help
in the black community. We
had Malcolm X in this local but they
don't control it. I'll fight anyone--any
outside group—that tries to take over
the local, Jolly said:

"The Ku Kluxers."

We asked one of the black workers
how he figured we'd support
a strike and then kicking up a fuss
because we're using the same facilities.
Another thing, the whites didn't even
consult us when this strike began. Not
one word, like they figured we'd support
it anyway. I didn't desert the union;
the union deserted me."}

THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT

Masonite Splits Black and White Workers

The largest hardboard plant in the world

We reported this conversation to Jolly
and other union leaders. We pointed out
that we were not in any sense represent-
ing the black workers; that they
were the union's customers and we had absolutely no
influence in the black community. We
struggled to get them to recognize the
time. We said they could not act as strikebreakers.

When they mentioned "good friends"
they had in the black community, we
suggested that these "good friends"
were probably not the leaders of
the militant workers. We said that a
new spirit was abroad in the black com-
munity, and it would be up to us to
figure out how to deal with that spirit
in the interest of unity.

Jolly and the others said they would
consider what we had told them and that
they would try to work out something.
However, Jolly said that it wasn't just
a simple matter of the union leadership
constantly trying to "blacken" the union's
ame.

Company's Position

CHICAGO — Masonite Corpora-
tion was asked to comment on
statements made in this article.
Their public-relations manager
replied that "the article is untruthful
in the point of being ridiculous."
He did not say what was untrue.
united action would bring gains from the company in future disputes. Here was shown the need for a black united front in the union. Blacks have usually mistrusted white people in similar situations and the promises made and agreements reached between the black and white workers.

However, this did not appear to be the minds of the black people, as reflected by these comments:

"The Klan is the beginning of a pattern," believed the Mississippi Manufacturers' Association involved.

"Masonicite is the beginning of a pattern," Masonite's claim of complete KKK control of the union is of concern. Masonite and every important economic and political institution in Jones County. This power affects not only the union but Masonite management was confident that it had exploited the social divisions between the KKK and Masonite. This is to Masonite's advantage to the extent of the Ku Klux Klan element in the union. This keeps the black and white workers apart. We refuse to call Masonite's claim of complete KKK control of the union.

"We have found that labels, whether Communist or KKK, prevent people from thinking and cover up the real issues. This is to Masonite's advantage to emphasize the KKK element in the union. This keeps the black and white workers apart. We refuse to call Masonite's claim of complete KKK control of the union.

The FDP is and has always been on the side of FREE trade unionism. We refuse to call Masonite's claim of complete KKK control of the union.

The Strike is Broken

The strike ended on December 12, 1967, after seven and a half months. The Laurel strike came to an end. In San Francisco, an agreement reached between the international union, the Masonite Corp. and the federal mediation service. We met in the Union hall the day the agreement was announced, "Ain't it a shame," one rank-and-file member told us, "we don't even get to vote on it."

2. J. Jolly and the rest of local 54-493 officials were removed from office and the local was placed in trusteeship, which meant that all property, finances and other assets of the local came under the complete control of the international.

A man of about 50 said, "one of these days it's all coming to a head and it's going to be settled with guns. There's going to be one final battle between capital and labor."

The agreement was explained to the back unionists by FDP, Portland, Ore., international president of the union, on the ground that "you aim was to save as many jobs and as many benefits as possible under the circumstances."

A preferential hiring list was set up for those men still out at the time of the settlement. (There were over 1,200 men, more than half of the local, still on strike when the agreement was signed.)

As for the company's reorganization plan, Ramsey said, "I'll try to resolve whatever we can."

Members of the local scoff at this. They described the agreement as "a sham election, a sham agreement."

Sources within the local also say they have learned that the millworkers who led the strike will not be rehired—ever. Additionally, all strikebreakers will keep their jobs.

What is clear is that Masonite exploited the social divisions between the unions mostly, because as a pro labor, it fought off the KKK. Ramsey's charge of a conspiracy to weaken the Laurel is a true one.

From my book, "Settling a Pattern" page 5: The strike is broken.

The FDP is and has always been on the side of FREE trade unionism. We refuse to call Masonite's claim of complete KKK control of the union.

The strike ended on December 12, 1967, after seven and a half months the Laurel strike came to an end. In San Francisco, an agreement reached between the international union, the Masonite Corp., and the federal mediation service. We met in the Union hall the day the agreement was announced, "Ain't it a shame," one rank-and-file member told us, "we don't even get to vote on it."

2. J. Jolly and the rest of local 54-493 officials were removed from office and the local was placed in trusteeship, which meant that all property, finances and other assets of the local came under the complete control of the international.

A man of about 50 said, "one of these days it's all coming to a head and it's going to be settled with guns. There's going to be one final battle between capital and labor."

The agreement was explained to the back unionists by FDP, Portland, Ore., international president of the union, on the ground that "you aim was to save as many jobs and as many benefits as possible under the circumstances."

A preferential hiring list was set up for those men still out at the time of the settlement. (There were over 1,200 men, more than half of the local, still on strike when the agreement was signed.)

As for the company's reorganization plan, Ramsey said, "I'll try to resolve whatever we can."

Members of the local scoff at this. They described the agreement as "a sham election, a sham agreement."

Sources within the local also say they have learned that the millworkers who led the strike will not be rehired—ever. Additionally, all strikebreakers will keep their jobs.

What is clear is that Masonite exploited the social divisions between the unions mostly, because as a pro labor, it fought off the KKK. Ramsey's charge of a conspiracy to weaken the Laurel is a true one.
On Courage

I evolved a couple of a poon by Yevtushenko, from which I learned something very important, namely: I learned to see the world in different form from Septima Clarke when I worked with her at Highlander. Once you understand what he's saying it helps you to understand the world a little better, just as you don't go around believing that you're always right. It's just the opposite.

TALK

You're a brave man they tell me.

Courage has never been my quality. Only I thought it disproportionate to so degrade myself as others did. We are not going to study war, we are going to see that there is no more than laughter at pointless folly; I did no more than write, never denounced, I left out nothing I had thought about, defended who deserved it, and to the ununtantalized, the crass writers (doing what had anyhow to be done). And now they pray to tell me that I'm brave. How can you be brave unless you are taking at last their vengeance for these horrors remembering how in so strange a time (doing what had anyhow to be done) .

As you know, this area almost all of the cotton in Mississippi. The last was planted and once it come up the farmers used chemicals, instead of hand labor. The cotton also opened late this year and the work was done by the mechanical pickers. The small forty screw farmers.

People have been leaving Laurel since the early and on holidays when their children have been out of school and the crops are ripe. This is how our salary was never paid. We need about $150 to run our program for the year. We are still in hope of getting started on the super-market. We need about $150 in order to really get started. We need about $150 to run a program for three months.

We need more food, food, and food. We need more food, food, and food. We need more food, food, and food.

Orleans.)

The writer of this letter, a former CORE field secretary in Louisiana, is now a deskworker who worked in the Progressive Labor Party in New York, N.Y.

THE WAR WITHIN THE WALL

As a follow-up to the article in last month's Forte Know, Tom Tuck, let me use your pages to make a plea. The people of the South have been doing all in their power to organize the Ku Klux Klan.

What we need is the name or address of all the Klan leaders. Without this, we cannot stop the Klan.

FRED LACEY

Frederick Douglass

Movement Failed on Laurel Strike

On December 12, over 1,000 Mascoite workers had their unions put under trusteeship and their 7½ month strike sold out. The local Laurel movement that day was very concerned because some of their leaders were caught up in the busting at this late date in the history of the local movement had no position on the strike that they wanted to get rid of the union, and felt that they international unions can be taken over, and the police and their 'friends' in organized labor had side the Mayor, the Mississippi Association of Manufacturers, the regional NLRB, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the International Woodworkers of America, the city police, the state police, the National Guard, the Wachsenkultur and in the center of it all, the Masonite Corporation, . . . well, hell, what kind of a 'stand' you really taken.

What essentially happened is that Mascoite wanted to get rid of the union, and felt that they needed a viable member of workers who would be willing to stand on a union-initiated wildcat. They tried to do this among the black workers by integrating the non-white workers. The strategy worked, and a union that the black scale said "was good on fighting for economic issues and working conditions" was destroyed.

Now at least some of us should be able to see, at this late date in the history of U.S. capitalism, that the forces of business and the urban State apparatus (especially the courts and the police), the black workers, the non-white workers. The strategy worked, and a union that the black scale said "was good on fighting for economic issues and working conditions" was destroyed.

As a follow-up to the article in last month's Forte Know, Tom Tuck, let me use your pages to make a plea. The people of the South have been doing all in their power to organize the Ku Klux Klan.

What we need is the name or address of all the Klan leaders. Without this, we cannot stop the Klan.

FRED LACEY

The writer of this letter, a former CORE field secretary in Louisiana, is now a deskworker who worked in the Progressive Labor Party in New York, N.Y.
Violence by white racists continues across the South. The remains of four churches have been bombed. They are Rabbi Perry E. Kiss, 50, a Temple Emunah rabbi in New York; Robert E. Lee Head, 31, a Methodists church worker in Jackson; the Rev. Allen J. Johnson, a Negro minister in Laurel; and the Rev. Dennis Dalmar. Dalmar, a former Klansman, testified against the Klan at the recent trial of men accused of bombings. The bombings all occurred after Judge W. Farol Cox said he would be bound by the convicts of the men if any volunteers involving explosives so colored in southern Mississippi. So far he has not acted.

In North Carolina, the house of two civil-rights leaders active in school desegregation have been-bombed.-Miss Deirdre of Greens County and the Rev. Luther Compton, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Mr. Ceppoge's home was bombed twice.

In coke, police have shot and killed two Negro men while allegedly trying to arrest them for trespassing. The two men were Carter, 25, who was running from police, and Carter, 28, who was running in Birmingham. Near Auburn, a state trooper killed an unidentified Negro with a shotgun in a drunk driving accident after the man allegedly stabbed the trooper.

Fourteen people, including George Ware and Ernest Stephens, were accused of being in- dicted in connection with an out- break of violence in the state last April (see May and October Council). Wares and Stephens, who are on SNCC's national staff, are charged with meeting to riot and carrying a weapon. Five local SNCC members are among the other 12 indicted. No date for the trial has been set.

SNCC brought a suit against the city after the outbreak.

SNCC claimed that Nashville officials were trying to stifle free speech and that the violence had provoked the outbreak. The U.S. District Court dismissed the suit February 26, after finding that it was based on the handling of the situa- tion. This letter to the grand jury to the in- dictments.

Seven Mississippians convicted of taking part in a Ku Klux Klan plot to kill three young civil-rights workers have been sentenced to federal prison terms ranging from three to ten years. They are appealing the convictions.

• • •

William A. Rutherford, a former execu- tive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference Council, succeeded the Rev. Andrew A. Young, who was named assistant vice-president. Mr. Young will continue to be president of the national staff, and George Berry and the Rev. James Bevel, who returns to SNCC after a year's leave of absence, will share the peace movement. Staff members have been assigned to 16 cities and five rural areas to mobilize people for the effort.

• • •

Roy Innis, the militant chair- man of Harlem CORE, has been named associate director of the Congress of Racial Equality. He replaces Lincoln O. Lynch as CORE's second-ranking official.

By ANNE BRADEN

I have just signed a citizens' petition to the U.S. Supreme Court asking that SNCC Chairman Rap Brown be freed from the federal jail in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

I have not marched with the Convicted Rap Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

I hope thousands of other people may be arrested for being me. I hope thousands of other people may be arrested for being me. I hope thousands of other people may be arrested for being me.

Many people. And you, too, can be arrested for just being you.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

Carmichael is also obvious that the government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

If Carmichael can be arrested for being me, then, there is only one thing to say. The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.

The government imprisons Brown on Manhattan, they deny me my right to move about, to live. My husband is being held there in Alexandria, Va., where he is being held on a charge of inciting violence.
Lousiana's Free Speech Movement

Grambling Students Recount

Gale Daggs, one of the leaders of Grambling's student revolt, confers with attorney Richard Sobel (photo by Bob Analavage).

"A college cannot remain open if it has students," he shouted.

The next day more than 2,500 students purchased hack tickets. Parents began arriving to drive some home, and everywhere students were packing bags.

"It resembled the Christmas break," Miss Daggs reported.

The Administration reacted by sending threatening letters to all parents warning them that, if students did not return immediately, serious consequences would result. A telegram lasted for a week and the students, fearing of jeopardizing their education, began to filter back slowly.

The revolt, although still popular, with most of the students, lacked the troops to carry on a protracted struggle.

GALE DAGGS, one of the leaders of Grambling's student revolt, confers with attorney Richard Sobel (photo by Bob Analavage).

© 1969 by The Southern Patriot

The Repression

The 29 students who were expelled immediately asked the help of the Lawyers' Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) in New Orleans. Attorneys Paul Kidd and Richard Sobel went into U.S. District Court and got a temporary restraining order against the college on the ground that the students were denied due process when they were expelled without a hearing. Judge Ben Dawkins ordered the students admitted, but he nixed that the school could take action if proper charges were filed.

The 29 students then received notices of the charges against them. The most important was that they had provided the leadership for the revolt that shut down the school. A discipline committee was formed to hear the charges. This consisted of the very faculty members the students wanted as protesters presented no evidence for the charges, but the expulsion order was upheld.

Sobel and Kidd went back into court and won a clarification of the original restraining order, holding up the expulsions until a hearing could be held before the State Board of Education.

The hearing was held in Baton Rouge, much too far for campus students. The LCDC attorneys produced 54 witnesses to show that the original hearing was invalid and, because the school had not presented evidence against the students, the charges should be dropped.

They also argued that the students were being punished because they had dared to criticize the administration, and their First Amendment rights were being violated. The attorneys produced 24 witnesses who testified that the students called only for "orderly demonstration against a lack of academic excellence and an atmosphere on athletics."

The Louisiana attorney general T. McCraven argued for the school and used only school officials as witnesses. All of this took 13 hours. But the state board upheld the administration's expulsion order; it took them only 30 minutes to decide.

"Hastily enough time to type up the opinion," Sobel said sarcastically.

LCDC is now trying to get the students reinstated until a new hearing can be held. "All the students were trying to do," Sobel said, "was to get the president of their college to talk to them."

Today the 29 students, who sought only academic excellence for their school, seem out of school and would have trouble getting into another college, as schools grow ever more leery of dissenters. Also, the Informers revealed that 26 of the 29 were charged by the administration with being the "Peace Travellers." The administration argued against the students that began at Grambling and was upheld in Baton Rouge may well end in Viet Nam in a most complete and final way.

© 1969 by The Southern Patriot

The SOUTHERN PATRIOT

SDS Confounds Tulane—
Literature Is Seized

NEW ORLEANS, La.—White Southern colleges have been silent in comparison to the confrontations and rebellions that have all too often been black campuses. Yet similar conditions exist at these schools—the paternalism, the complete lack of real student participation in university affairs, the inability of the students to make their voices heard.

At Tulane University, which takes great pains to project a liberal image, a small but growing number of white students are beginning to challenge black student demands by a series of demonstrations. (Students for a Democratic Society (SDS).) They hope, in the words of one member, Eric Gordon, "to bring about a series of confrontations with the administration, by students, to show up the oppressive nature of the university.

SDS has already succeeded in doing this. The group put a piece of its literature in the student bookstore and it was confiscated, on the grounds that it was literature.

"The material was a 14-page document," Gordon says, "and all two paragraphs contained obscenities." It was obvious to the students that the material was seized because of its political nature.

Gordon pointed out that if the university was interested in such obscenity, "they would have to close down the bookstore.

Harassment continued in the students' protest. For example, the student newspaper, the Hullabaloo, also came under attack after it reprinted the failures. Liberal Mississippi publisher Holden Goods Jr., a writer is resident at Tulane and an adviser to the paper, resigned because of statements by the Hullabaloo.

In another incident, a participant in the school's IOTC program was thrown out because he joined an SDS demonstration—which the administration des办法ed.

One incident exposed the administration clearly. SDS had sought and received permission to involve representatives of the New Orleans Draft Resistance Committee in a set up in Texas and Negroes alongside the U.S. Marines. However, when the ORU arrived, the university ordered them on the grounds that they were Negroes. SDS challenged the administration. Gordon says they reminded them that "VIJTA, the Peace Corps, the armed services, Dow Chemical, the New York Stock Exchange, are all on campus and we are all certain off-campus people."

The administration latter replied, "those other organizations are established groups." What made this an even more serious case was the fact that the announcement was made in a rather startling statement by the executive committee of the university. It was obvious that "orderly demonstration toward student power" haven't been ended by the administration by February 1.

Even conservative senators favored the possibility of an open-ended showdown, recommending SDS to the university board to make plans to mobilize the entire student body against the rebel movement.

But there is a larger idea behind the SDS program at Tulane. Gordon talks about it. "The university is really a job-training school. Students are taught how to be good business men, good teachers for the armed forces, Dow Corp. agents, dope army colonels. It is impossible to change the nature of the university since it merely reflects the larger society. Finally, we can build radical organizations in every campus that will move into the larger society and make the real changes.

© 1969 by The Southern Patriot

Peace Travellers

Tom North Carolina

(Continued from page 1)

And two good things happened when we went back that evening, Tom talked for hours in the student union with about 50 students, many of whom had been of the part in the end. He said every one of us in those small kids we are trying to gather round, but others would shut, "shut up, we're trying to have a discussion."

Another group of faculty members and students who planned to form a study group, set up literature salons, and also invite us back on campus later. They were all glad to find each other, each having told us story is only the enlightened person on campus.

The Appalachian affair was over all the newspaper; of course we felt that we had been "beaten" off the campus, and described the scene as pretty much of a riot. This, predictably, frightened administration on most campuses we visited last year.

At Belmont Abbey, a small Catholic school near Charlotte, we had been invited by the student government to speak in classes in the morning, and then again in the afternoon, and present our panel discussion in the evening. The administration, allegedly afraid of our politics, cancelled everything but an hour-long presentation in the evening.

The head of the student government was angry at this, and he agreed to hold a panel discussion on campus. Some students distributed leaflets on campus calling everyone to the one-hour meeting, not to hear us discuss the issues, so we felt we could not have a meaningful discussion in one hour, but to vote on whether or not to invite us back on Saturday.

That night we waited for a panel of being, screening, beating students. Tom said he'd never heard such loud boozing. Some students held picket signs with such slogans as "God is a Marine," and other anti-war, aggressive slogans.

When they finally quit down, we each gave a short summary of our stand and answered questions. Then we gave our actual presentation. They applauded after each of our speeches. We asked if they wanted to come back Saturday, they were invited by the administration to form a panel discussion, with us.

The next day, the student government went back into negotiations with the administration and set up classes for us to talk about the open ended afternoon discussion.