

the Catalyst

vol. II issue 5 25¢

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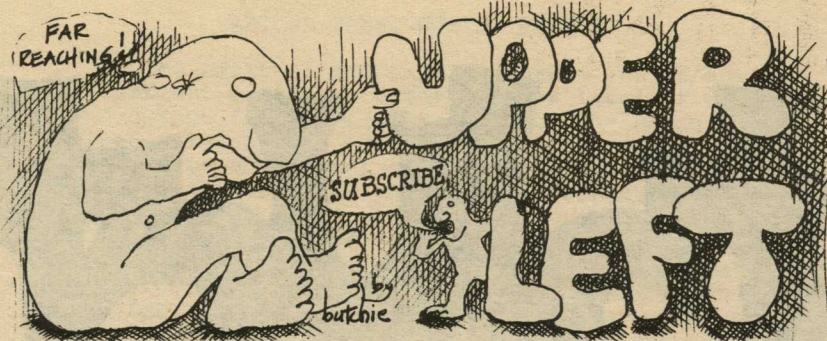
NOVEMBER 7-21, 1970

LUBBOCK, TEXAS.



WELCOME DADS

BARBERS LOVE DAD'S DAY



"They can do anything to us we can't stop them from doing"---Catch-22.

Thursday, October 22, the Lubbock City Council passed, on second reading, an ordinance which bans all vending

to people in cars whether the cars are moving or stopped at a traffic light. The ordinance goes into effect ten days after the second publication of the ordinance.

The Avalanche Journal reported that the ordinance would go into effect November 12th. City Hall said Nov. 10th, but since the A-J wields so much authority in City government, we might as well go by their date. In either case, this issue of the Catalyst will be the last one sold to people in cars on the city streets.

About half of all the sales of the CATALYST have been sold to people in cars stopped at traffic lights along University Avenue. Those persons downtown who supported the street ban ordinance did so with the full and clear understanding that the principle impact of the ordinance would be to cripple "that little Tech underground paper". Indeed, that seems to have been the whole idea.

After the ordinance goes into effect, CATALYST sales to Lubbock residents will in effect be restricted to subscriptions and retail outlet sales.

The votes of the Council on both the first and second readings of the ordinance were exactly the same---it passed both times 3 to 2. Councilmen Baker, Turner and Hollingsworth voted for the ordinance. Councilman Ripby and Lubbock's Mod-Mayor Jim Granberry voted against it.

We didn't lose all hope after the first vote on the ordinance because we thought that we might possibly convince Hollingsworth to change his vote. Lonnie Hollingsworth has some higher political ambitions, and has in the past expressed his desire for liberal support. Also Mr. Hollingsworth has relatively frequent contact with young people through his L&H Drug Stores (L&H-Lonnie and Hollingsworth? More Catch-22), and might be expected to be sympathetic. But Hollingsworth apparently felt that pleasing the liberals was less important than pleasing his fellow Church of Christ members.

The CATALYST in its one year life time has exemplified the case of activist young people working within the system to express and promote their political and cultural ideas. We have enjoyed the customary degree of encouragement from the Establishment. The staff has had to fight through a law suit with the Texas Tech Administration, we have been boycotted by area printers, and we have been harrassed and illegally arrested by the Lubbock police. Now the City Council has legislated against us.

All this is just part of the "Working Within The System Game". The game isn't always all it's cracked up to be. Of course you are free to play in peace so long as you are innocuous and don't disturb anyone in power, but otherwise, the basic rule of the game is aptly stated in the quote at the beginning of this article.

So far the CATALYST has been playing the game for all we're worth. Since its beginning in September 1969, the paper has increased in size, improved in quality, and built up its circulation to some 5,000 copies per issue. Figuring about four readers for every copy sold, that means a readership of 20,000. With a little help from our friends, and with much reliance on our wits, we have overcome our difficulties in the past. Now, we're going "right on" and look out City Hall! Watch out for your various nefarious activities Councilmen. Little undergrounds have big ears---everywhere.



NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

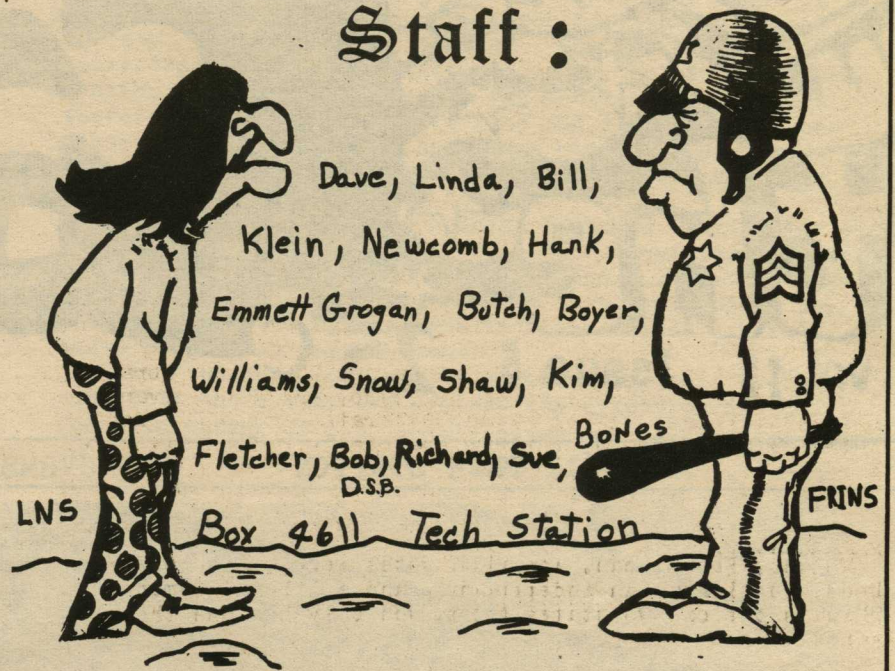
STATE _____

ZIP _____

DO IT NOW!

We
Old
Staff:

For Ads Call:
Tommy Eaton,
763-0828



KAMPUS KOPS COMPILE illegal FILES

Editor's note: The Tech Security Department has for some time engaged in the practice of filming campus rallies and demonstrations. Traffic security also hires agents to compile files on Tech's "activist" students. Traffic Security's purpose in such activities is partially no doubt to relieve their own boredom, but more importantly, to intimidate Tech students, faculty, and staff, taking this back door avenue to prevent them from exercising their First Amendment rights to peaceably assemble and exercise free speech.

At Speakout programs, the high Tech administrators have denied knowledge that the filings and the compilation of dossiers were taking place. At other occasions, they have passed off the practice as routine.

This practice on the part of Traffic Security is not only deplorable, it is clearly illegal, as the following article documents. Tech administrators who are "unaware" of the practice had better get aware, and put a stop to it in order to avoid court action.

* * * * *
From the American Criminal Law Quarterly
Volume 8, Number 4, Summer, 1970
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American Bar Association, 1969

Askin, POLICE DOSSIERS AND EMERGING PRINCIPLES OF FIRST AMENDMENT ADJUDICATION, 22 Stanford Law Review 196 (1970) 24 pp. Mr. Askin is Associate Professor of Law Rutgers University Law School.

This Article examines the constitutionality of the relatively new, or at least only recently publicized, police practice of maintaining dossiers on political dissidents. Concentrating on the New Jersey "Sills Memorandum" controversy as an example, the article concludes that the practice poses a threat to the freedoms that the First Amendment was designed to protect and that the Supreme Court will not treat this type of abridgment any differently than First Amendment violations which take more traditional forms.

The Sills Memorandum set forth a comprehensive plan to deal with the possibility of civil disorders in New Jersey. The plan directed local law enforcement officials to submit routine reports on any civil disturbance, riot, rally, protest, demonstration, march or confrontation. For such incident, the report was to include the names of leaders and organizations and/or groups involved. A summary report was to be filled in connection with each person named in the routine reports. The summary report was to include basic personal data on the subject as well as names of associates and a narrative on the subject's habits or traits, places frequented, and past activities.

Data gathering under programs such as that of the Sills Memorandum is apparently based on the assumption that the creation of dossiers on lawful protestors will aid in preventing illegal civil disorders. Assuming that a disorderly demonstration is rarely spontaneous, knowledge that certain individuals had been present at civil disorders would permit the police to dispatch more men before disorder occurs. A minimum number of police officers could observe a rally, determine whether any known agitators were taking part, and quickly assess the possibility that would or would not occur. Consequently, citizens could engage in legitimate protest activities without always being faced with the inhibiting presence of a large

COPIES, 10.4

ELECTIONS

NATIONAL

Of this national election Democratic Chairman Larry O'Brien said Nixon and Agnew made this election a referendum on Administration policy and "they lost it." O'Brien criticized the Agnew campaign style and said, "the politics of fear is no politics at all." If there is a doghouse at the Whitehouse then Old Spiro is in it. The American public wasn't seduced by the scare tactics and the smear.

The Republicans needed to pick seats to control the Senate. The Republicans gained only two Senate seats. The real crushing blow to Republicans came in the race for Governorships. In twelve states where Republicans had held the Governorship, Democrats took over. This included Wisconsin, New Mexico, Florida, Arkansas, Ohio, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Nevada, Idaho, and Pennsylvania. This statehouse control gives Democrats control of redistricting which could up their chances to defeat Nixon in 1972.

Here are capsule reports on some key races:

CONNECTICUT:

Weiker, Republican, won when votes were split between Dodd, running as an independent, and a liberal Democrat. This is one of two states Nixon won only because there were three in the race.

NEW YORK:

Buckley, Conservative, won with 40% of the vote. The liberal vote was split between Ottinger, Democrat, and Goodell, Republican. In this race, Agnew attacked Goodell and "purged" him for not supporting Nixon on Viet Nam. This caused turmoil in the Republican Party and twenty Republican Senators pledged their support to Goodell including John Tower. Seventeen Republicans flocked to New York to campaign for Goodell.

CALIFORNIA:

Liberal Dove John Tunney (Democrat) won an impressive victory over archaic tap dancer George Murphy (Republican). This was a big loss for Nixon. Tunney called his election "a serious blow to the prestige of Richard Nixon." He said "a vote for Tunney is a vote for anarchy." The San Jose rock throwing was used by Nixon. Tunney is a Kennedy type. He was Ted Kennedy's college roommate and he looks like JFK. In California, Reagan easily won re-election. Max Rafferty, the ultra conservative School Board Superintendent was defeated

the ultra conservative School Board Superintendent was defeated by a black man.

ILLINOIS:

Adlai Stevenson (Democrat) defeated Ralph Smith (Republican) in a hard fought law and order battle. Stevenson rolled up a 300,000 vote lead in Chicago, thanks to Dick Daly's machine. Stevenson had been very critical of the Chicago cops but he put on a lapel flag and ran against charges he was soft on crime. Smith is already charging vote frauds. Now come on, if you can't trust Mayor Daly, who can you trust?

INDIANA:

It isn't official but it looks like Vance Hartke (Democrat) over Richard Roudenbush (Republican). His was a very dirty campaign. Roudenbush T.V. ads showed a Viet Cong pointing a rifle at the viewer and stated that Hartke had voted for trade with Eastern bloc countries therefore arming the Cong. Hartke didn't vote this way. Hartke stated that Rondenbush had been married four times when he has only been married twice.

TENNESSEE:

Republican William Brock defeated liberal dove Albert Gore in the only clear victory for Nixon. Gore had been in the Congress for 32 years and voted against Haynesworth, Carswell, and the ABM. Gore in Tennessee is remarkably like Ralph Yarborough in Texas. They both put principal above politics and they paid for it.

MARYLAND:

Glenn Beall (Republican) defeated Joe Tydings (Democrat). Tydings was beaten by his gun control stance and a recent scandal written up in *Life* magazine. Gun nuts all over the nation sent in their money to "get" Tydings. Democrat Marvin Mandel defeated Agnew's candidate, Stanley Blair for Governor.

MICHIGAN:

Democrat Phil Hart romped over Lenore Romney a cabinet wife. Hart's wife had been arrested in peaceful Moratorium demonstrations and Agnew made a big thing of that.

The main winner in all of this may be Ed Muskie. Muskie went on T.V. to give a strong retort to Nixon and Agnew's charge that the Democrats were responsible for the bombings and the urban violence. Muskie didn't mince words. He said the elections were based on "name calling and deception of major proportions." Muskie called Nixon and Agnew's campaign speeches "malicious slander." Muskie said that Agnew and Nixon have said the Democrats "favor violence and that is a lie."

Harrison Salisbury of the New York Times won a Pulitzer Prize for calling Lyndon Johnson a liar about the bombing of Hanoi. Ed Muskie may just win the Presidency for calling Richard Nixon a liar about the bombings in our cities.

SENATE

Lloyd Bentsen defeated George Bush on the strength of solid Democratic support. The Democratic Party in Texas was less fragmented than had been predicted. Bentsen campaigned hard against Nixon's economic policies and Republicans attempted to make the election a referendum on support of Nixon's policies.

If it was a referendum, Nixon lost. Bush was Nixon's hand picked candidate. The President and Vice President and numerous Republican officials campaigned in Texas. Bush was given more national Republican money than any other candidate. As national newsmen hailed the Texas race as a showcase of Nixon-Agnew support, liberals and minorities voted against the Agnew rhetoric and for the national Democrats. The press leak that Bush might be a future Vice Presidential candidate was laughed off as a transparent political guise.

Bentsen campaigned hard and effectively against outside intrusion by national Republicans. Bentsen had strong support from LBJ, John Connally, and Democratic officeholders of every political stripe. Even Ralph Yarborough gave Bentsen a lukewarm endorsement. Toward the tail end of the campaign, Bentsen came out of his shell and hammered away at Nixon's record on unemployment, high interest rates, and inflation. These traditional bread and butter issues combined with Agnew's visits to help bring disenchanted liberals back to the Democratic Party. Many liberals remained undecided until the eleventh hour and then Spiro Agnew pushed them back to the fold.

The heavy voter turnout helped the Democrats. All over the state, in garish Cathedrals and rural clapboard churchhouses, Baptist ministers urged their flocks to trek to the polls and battle Satan with a vote against liquor by the drink. This increased voter turnout especially in the rural areas which are traditional Democratic strongholds.

The senatorial campaign in Texas brought out very few differences between the candidates. LBJ told Bentsen to move leftward to court angry Yarborough libs, but Bentsen refused and actually attempted to move to the right of Bush. Bush said, "If he moves to the right of me, he will fall off the edge of the earth." Both men are arch-conservative Houston millionaire hawks. Both men are 6'2", handsome ex-fighter pilots. Both were even shot down in WW II. They even attend the same Houston parties and are friends. Regardless of the crap you read, neither is a "self-made man." Both had millionaire daddies to speed them on their way. The A-J said either one was all right.

Bentsen was expected to pull some last minute low blows as he did against Yarborough. It was widely speculated that Bentsen would purchase full page ads the day before the election that told the world Bush was a homosexual ax murderer.

Anyway, it's all over now. After his decisive victory, Bentsen told the press, "I want to work as the voice of moderation in the Democratic Party." Hopefully Bentsen means it, and will turn out to be a political moderate. Maybe the Senate leadership can squeeze some good votes out of him.

GOVERNOR

Lubbock is a curious combination of agricultural county seat and metropolitan area in adolescence. City of churches, it thrives on fundamental religion and conservative politics, both espoused regularly by the local newspaper, the arch-conservative *Lubbock Avalanche-Journal*. Spiro Agnew is the absolute hero of the hour in Lubbock's barber shops and drug stores where "good ole boys" gather to talk. Flags fly daily on every street all over the city and even on the liquor stores on "the strip," seven miles south of the city where one must go to buy booze. The City of Lubbock remains dry for philosophic reasons, but the south part of the County provides a convenient alcoholic oasis. This is representative of the heavy Lubbock morality for, on the surface, there is no sin allowed, but it is never too far away.

Preston Smith, Lubbock's number one native son, may be a curiosity to sophisticated Central and South Texas, but he is a typical product of the Lubbock culture, easily understood as a local establishment figure made good. All the old local pols' eyes glisten when they speak of Preston because now they know that brains and talent are no true criterion for success in Texas politics. Folks around Lubbock are more than a little proud of Preston. While over the years his colleagues sold out to become lobbyists, old Preston hung in there for twenty years in State government to finally become governor through longevity, attrition, and a peculiar vacuum in leadership around 1968.

Most Texas residents have never even heard the voice of our Governor. His TV ads never feature his voice, and if you have ever heard him speak, you know why. Eggers quipped that he would even debate Smith's announcer.

Smith is a graduate of Texas Tech and a resident of Lubbock. If you happen to believe in representative government, well, old Preston is painfully representative of West Texas.

The office of Governor is not really very powerful in Texas, which leaves Preston with a lot of free time. About the only thing he can do is veto bills, and he did veto the appropriations bill.

If the Eggers campaign had any smarts they would have gotten a transcript of the speech Ben Barnes made about Preston. Smith toured the State and repeated his campaign message, "We knew we would make mistakes, as we have done—but they were mistakes from the heart."

300 YEARS OF STANDING STILL

The Conspiracy Trial of William Penn and William Mead, September 1, 1670

On August 14, 1670, Penn had come to the Quaker meeting hall on Gracechurch Street in London. He found that the assembled Quaker group had been prohibited from entering. In protest Penn began preaching to the people in the street, and he and William Mead were arrested.

On September 1 an indictment was brought in at the Old Bailey charging "That William Penns, Gent. (leman), and William Mead, late of London Linen-Sraper, with divers other Persons to the Jurors unknown, to the Number of 300, the 14th Day of August in the 22nd year of the King, about Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, the same Day of August

leven of the Clock in the Forenoon, the same Day, with Force and Arms, & c. in the Parish of St. Bennett Grace-Church in Bridge-Ward, London, in the Street called Grace-Church Street, unlawfully and tumultuously did Assemble and Congregate themselves together, to the Disturbance of the Peace of the said Lord the King: And the aforesaid William Mead, ad, and other Persons ... by Reason whereof a great Concourse and Tumult of People in the Street aforesaid, then and there, a long time did remain and continue, in contempt of the said Lord the King, and of his Law ... to the great Terror and Disturbance of many of his Liege People and Subjets, to the ill Example of all others in the like Case Offenders, and against the Peace of the said Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity."

Present on the bench as justices when the indictment was returned and read by the clerk, were Samuel Starling, Lord Mayor, and John Howell, Recorder, of the City of London; five aldermen; three sheriffs; and twelve jurors.

Called on by the clerk to plead to the indictment, Penn addressed the court: "I am unacquainted with the Formality of the Law, and therefore, before I shall answer directly, I request two Things of the Court. First, that no Advantage may be taken against me, nor I deprived of any Benefit, which I might otherwise have received. Secondly, that you will promise me a fair hearing, and liberty of making my Defence."

In response, Penn was assured: No advantage shall be taken against you; you shall have Liberty; you shall be heard." Each then pleaded "Not Guilty in Manner and Form."

When the two prisoners entered the court on the morning of September 3, they kept on their hats, pursuant to a Quaker custom which forbade "hat honour" to superiors. A bailiff accordingly pulled off their hats, and the Mayor immediately exclaimed: "Sirrah, who bid you put off their Hats? Put on their Hats again." The record states that "one of the Officers putting the Prisoners Hats upon their heads ... brought them to the Bar." The Recorder thereupon asked Penn: "Do you not know there is Respect due the Court?" To which Penn responded in the affirmative, and

RECORDER: "Why do you not pull off your Hat then?"

PENN: "Because I do not believe that to be any Respect."

RECORDER: "Well, the Court sets forty Marks a piece upon your Heads, as Fine for your Contempt of the Court."

PENN: "I desire it might be observed, that we came into Court with our Hats (that is, taken) off and if they have been put on since, it was by Order from the Bench; and therefore not we, but the Bench should be fined."

The Crown's case against Penn and Mead consisted of the testimony of three witnesses who stated that they had seen from three to five hundred persons present at the meeting in a Gracechurch Street, and that they had seen Penn speaking but could not hear what he said. A sharp volley of words came when one of the witnesses testified that he had not seen Captain Mead at the meeting. Howell, the recorder, then asked Captain Mead if he was at the meeting, to which Mead replied:

MEAD: "It is a Maxim in your own law, Nemo tenetur accusare seipsum, which if it not be true Latin, I am sure it is true English. That no Man is bound to accuse himself. And why dost thou offer to insnare me with such a Question? Dost not this show thy Malice? Is this like unto a Judge, that ought to be Counsel for the Prisoner at the Bar?"

RECORDER: "Sir, hold your Tongue, I did not go about to ensnare you."

Next, Penn demanded that "to the End the Bench, the Jury, and my self, with these that hear us, may have a more direct Understanding of the Procedure, I desire you would let me know by what Law it is you prosecute me, and upon what Law you ground my Indictment."

RECORDER: "Upon the Common-Law."

PENN: "Where is that Common-Law?"

RECORDER: "You must not think that I am able to run up so many years, and over so many adjudged Cases, which we call Common-Law, to answer your Curiosity."

PENN: "This Answer I am sure is very short of my Question, for if it be Common, it should not be so hard to produce."

RECORDER: "You are an impertinent Fellow, will you teach the Court what Law is? It's lex non scripta, that which many have studied thirty or forty Years to know, and would you have me to tell you in a moment?"

PENN: "I desing no Affront to the Court, but...you do at once deny me an acknowledged Right, and evidence to the whole World your Resolution to sacrifice the Privileges of Englishmen to your sinister and Arbitrary Designs."

RECORDER: "Take him away. My Lord, if you do not take some Course with this pestilent Fellow, to stop his mouth, we shall not be able to do anything tonight."

MAYOR: "Take him away, take him away, turn him into the bale-dock."

Mead, who had been a captain in the Commonwealth Army, being left at the bar, then addressed the jury, emphasizing the Quaker tenet of peace and non-resistance, which forbade tumult: "Time was when I had Freedom to use a carnal Weapon...but now I fear the Living God, and...am a peaceable Man...You Men of the jury, who are my Judges, if the Recorder will not tell you what makes...an unlawful assembly, Coke, he that was once called the Lord Coke, tells us what makes an riot, a rout, an unlawful assembly...A riot is when three, or more, are met together to beat a man, or to enter forcibly into another Man's land, to cut down his grass, his wood, or break down his pales."

The jury returned a verdict that William Penn was guilty of speaking at Gracechurch Street. The court asked if that was all and the foreman was asked by the Lord Mayor, "Was it not an unlawfulassembly?"

Lord Mayor, "Was it not an unlawful assembly? You mean he was speaking to a tumult of people there?" To which the foreman replied, "No, my Lord, this was all I had in commission."

The court, after hurling further insults at the jury, told the jury that they would not be released until they reached a verdict. The jury retired again and half an hour later they came back with their verdict, which was that William Mead was not guilty as charged in the indictment and that William Penn was guilty of speaking or preaching to an assembly on Gracechurch Street on August 14 1670.

Upon this, Penn addressed the jury:

My Jury who are my judges, ought not to be thus menaced; their verdict should be free, and not compelled; the Bench ought to wait upon them, but not forstall them. I do desire that Justice may be done me, and that the Arbitrary Resolves of the Bench may not be made the Measure of my jury's verdict.

Addressing himself to the jury, the Recorder said: "Gentlemen, we shall not be at this trade always with you: you will find (that at) the next Sessions of Parliament there will be a Law made, that those that will not conform shall not have the Protection of the Law. Your Verdict is nothing, you play upon the Court: I say you shall go together, and bring in another Verdict, or you shall starve: and I will have you carried about the city, as in Edward the Third's time."

FOREMAN: We have given in our Verdict, and all agreed to it; and if we give in another, it will be a Force upon us to save our lives.

MAYOR: Take them up.

Upon this, the jury retired for the sixth time.

Again, the jury was detained all night without any physical comforts and when they returned the next morning they announced to the court that they had changed their verdict. With high hopes the clerk asked them, "How say you, is William Penn guilty or not guilty?" the foreman, Tomas Vere, replied, "not guilty."

Upon this, the Recorder addressed the jury as follows:

I am sorry, Gentlemen, you have followed your own judgements and opinions, rather than the good and wholesome advice, which was given you; God keep my life out off your hands, but for this the court fines you forty Marks a man; and imprisonment until paid...

PENN: I demand my Liberty, being freed by the Jury.

MAYOR: No, you are in for your Fines.

PENN: I ask, if it be according to the Fundamental Laws of England, that nay Englishman should be Fined or Amerced, but by the Judgement of his Peers or Jury; since it expressly contradicts the fourteenth and twenty-ninth Chapters of the great Charter of England, which say, No Freeman ought to be amerced, but by the Oath of good and Lawful Men of the Vicinage.

RECORDER: Take him away ... Take him out of the Court.

PENN: I can never urge the Fundamental Laws of England, but you cry, Take him away, take him away. But it is no wonder, since the Spanish Inquisition hath so great a place in the Recorder's Heart ...

Eight of the jurors soon capitulated and paid their fines, but the remaining four - Edward Bushell, John Hammond, Charles Milson and John Bailey - resolved to become a test case and remain in prison. After two months their attorneys were able to move the Court of Common Pleas for a writ of habeas corpus. Common Pleas granted bail, but it was more than a year before the case could be heard. The justices in a unanimous opinion ruled that the jury had been illegally fined and imprisoned and that

cont. p 11

HALLOWEEN

AUSTIN ANTI-WAR RALLY

What began as an effort to put an immediate end to the war in Vietnam, developed last weekend as an effort to recognize the existence of and organize against the new policies of repression being waged now upon many in our nation.

The place was Austin, the purpose was to show opposition to the war in Vietnam; the way was a march from the University of Texas campus to the Capitol grounds, where speakers were scheduled to address the gathering within their various areas of concern. The speakers were from all communities. The Chicano, the black, the gay, the women, and even a GI from El Paso. All of the groups were speaking of the repression each felt as a member of the group he (or she) represented. They seemed to be striving for a cohesiveness through their actions aimed toward liberation for all oppressed people.

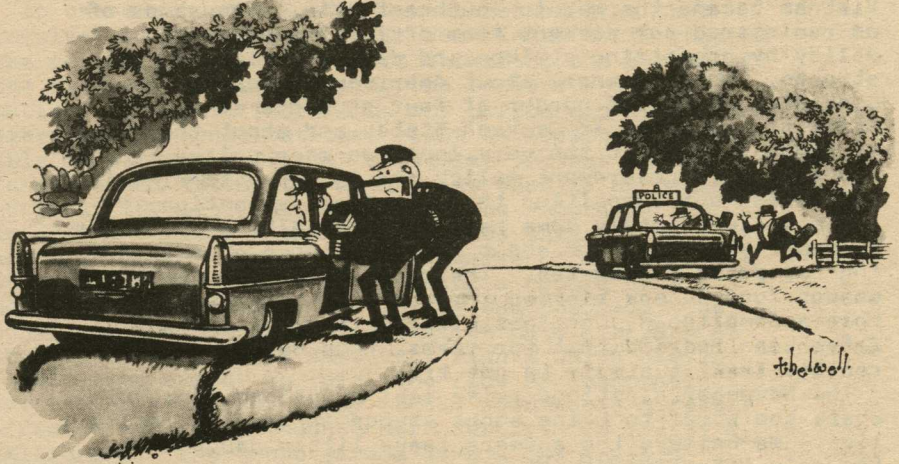
The fun started at noon, Saturday, when a national conference for the Campus Crusade for Christ held a rally on the west mall of the campus. Speaking were all manner of "Jesus Freaks", from an activist from California to a college football player. The general idea for their rally appeared to be that mass demonstration and political confrontation are unnecessary for change, and that the "truth" will come from Jesus, just as soon as we all open our doors to let him in. At 2:30, the march started, and I went with it.

People were gathered on the west mall with signs and banners and dogs dressed up in flags. The police started their cycles and the parade began, with people clapping and chanting, feeling very good, and very very together.

At the Capitol grounds, a two-hour program had been arranged by the Student Mobilization Committee of Austin. Many of the speeches at the Capitol dealt with freedom for political prisoners, such as Angela Davis and Lee Otis Johnson. Armando Castro spoke of repression against high school stu-

dents, Jose Angel Guitierrez gave the position of La Raza Unida, and the GI from El Paso spoke of the repression he felt, and a short play by the Houston Women's Liberation Front mocked what they presented as blind policies of Uncle Sam. One of the final speakers was a mother of three sons, one of whom had been killed in Vietnam, who announced to the crowd that "they're not taking one more of my sons".

The day was ended with a mini-riot on Guadalupe in front of the campus, when, for no apparent reason, nearly 100 students gathered with bottles, and water balloons, and began harrassing all the cars on the street. Apparently, the earlier demonstration hadn't been exciting enough.



"Just as I thought—they've switched cars."

HOLE IN THE WALL



"I can't understand why you're selling it off so cheaply . . ."

AUSTIN ADVENTURES

by Jim Boyer

The Oct. 31st weekend was more than just another Halloween in Austin. Oct. 31st was the first large effort to demonstrate against the war this school year.

We set out for Austin with three cars and a VW bus loaded with Catalyst staffers and Lubbock anti-warriors. The drive was uneventful with the exception of a couple of scary moments in a couple of friendly Texas towns like I hear about every day but never find. These two, Coleman and Brownwood, have to be in the top ten in "Places to stay away from". Everyone knows what Friday night in a Redneck area can be like so I'll dispense with the bullshit.

Pressed for time, we were forced to leave Stewart's VW bus roaring along at an all out 33.5m.p.h. and get the trip over with as soon as possible. We arrived in the city at 2:30a.m.. We found the office of the RAG while looking for a gas station. I went up to ask directions and introduce myself as a member of the CATALYST. After I got that story cleared up I had a moment to chat with the nightshift RAG crew members. We were welcomed warmly at the office which also houses, Draft Counseling, Drug Counseling, Unwanted Pregnancy Counseling and Student Mobilization Meeting and work Quarters. We were offered free lodging at several locations in town, but having friends in the area we turned them down, hopefully to leave room for others.

While companion Joel was on the phone getting directions to our friend's apartment I had a chance to talk to the obvious group leader of the night crew. Most of our time was spent in "happy chatting" and "bullshitting" each other about our papers. I didn't come away with much except the assurance that their circulation is well over one million (maybe more).

Saturday was a beautiful day. Austin, by the way, is also quite beautiful this time of year. Scheduled for the afternoon were; a Campus Crusade for Christ Rally, S.M.C. Anti-War Rally and Texas University Dad's Day game with S.M.U.. There were people on hand to participate in all of the activities and the whole town was literally crawling with people.

I wasn't there for the game so I joined the crowd that began to gather on the mall around noon Saturday. There was a real feeling of activity in the air and just about every type of person you can think of was there to take part in one way or another.

The general crowd was rather quiet and lazy until a loud militant group of about 150 came chanting and yelling down one side of the mall holding fists in the air with one finger erected. Their chant was unmistakable; "One Way, One Way, One Way!". It was the "God Squad". Yes friends the Campus Crusade for none other than Christ himself. They had signs, fists, stenciled shirts, long hairs, short hairs and no-hairs, but most peculiar of all—they were mighty pushy and noisy about pushing God. Each of their speakers told how he found God, or in some cases it was the other way around. After about an hour of True Confessions, the squad moved out and the S.M.C. took over. We began to form the marchers together to move out into the streets. I saw more people there from Tech than I saw here last week. It was really a sight to be hold, people from Texas Tech marching for peace. Even some sorority chicks from

Alpha Chi Omega!

The people taking part in the march were a generally serious group. They ranged from Blacks and Chicanos to Women's Lib and active duty G.I.'s. There was even an ex-Air Force Captain in uniform and wheel-chair with his wife there to push him the entire two or three miles of the march.

Both the participants of the march and the police were openly warm and friendly. Marijuana was smoked openly through out the march and at the Capitol.

The good spirits and good intentions maintained all day were clouded slightly by the very much overused rhetoric of the speakers at the Capitol. Boring or not all had something to say, and said it. The real stand-outs of the day were the speakers for G.I.'s rights and Gay Liberation. In my opinion, it took quite a bit of courage for each of these men to speak considering the crowd on hand and the location of the rally.

The thing that keeps popping into my head is the fact that the entire day was planned to voice opposition to the Vietnam War and confinement of political prisoners in America.

The week-end itself was a welcomed change after two straight months in Lubbock, however I feel that the march itself was quickly forgotten and accomplished nothing tangible. Demonstrations, peaceful or otherwise are on the way out. We must begin to work within the system to defeat it and stop the Wars, Racism, Greed, and hate that is undermining this country. This summer we waited until it was too late and let Yarborough be defeated by Fat-Cat Benton. Now is the time to start working toward the '72 elections in a serious attempt to do something rather than gripe our lives away.

I must acknowledge the efforts of those who went to Austin, without you that crowd would not have reached 8,000, and to the people behind the Student Mobilization Committee in Austin.

If you ever have a week-end to spare and are wondering what is going on in the Austin S.M.C., trip on down. You might also be surprised to find some old activists from Tech like Gary Weimer.



Peace Marchers, Austin, Oct. 30-31

ELECTORIAL POLITICS:

the radical view

"Candidates are like birds without feathers. We, the voters, give a candidate his feathers--one vote being another feather. When he has enough feathers, off he flies and we never see him again."

--Vietnamese villager, July, 1970

Last May U.S. troops invaded Cambodia--and the war in Vietnam became the war in Southeast Asia. Thousands of us registered our dissent from official government policy by organizing strikes and demonstrations in the streets. We were angry about American aggression in Cambodia, about the murder of four students at Kent State and two more at Jackson State, and about the trial of Bobby Seale. At the very least we were united in our opposition to government policy and in our determination to express our opposition through effective action.

Almost immediately some people began talking about the November elections and about the importance of our working for peace candidates. Their argument was that if enough "doves" are elected the war will be ended and, that accomplished, Congress will begin solving the rest. We've been hearing that for years. And by now we should realize that it simply is not true.

The November elections raise real questions concerning where the power to bring about change in America really lies. We believe the answers leave little doubt that the only effective way to end war, racism, sexism and repression is to confront the people and the system which created these conditions, and that the place for those confrontations is not in the polling booths but in the streets, where it has always been.

What Makes a Dove?

Legislative opposition to the war in Vietnam has its roots in three conditions; the failure to achieve military victory, the economic crisis produced by the war, and the pressure of a militant anti-war movement. Of these three the last is most important.

The economic effects of war can normally be regulated by wage and price controls. But the Nixon administration is afraid to use such tactics to curb war-produced inflation because of mass opposition to the war.

In a popular war, military defeats alone do not produce peace candidates. The anti-communism quiescence and post-McCarthy fear of the 1950's resulted in little legislative opposition to a losing (and immoral) war against Korea.

We need only look at the past year to understand the immediate connection between our movement and the appearance of peace candidates and legislative opposition to the war. During the winter when the anti-war movement was at an ebb, the doves retired to their legislative chambers to vote for military appropriations (only three House doves opposed military appropriations this year), oil depletion allowances and salary raises for themselves.

Around the Moratoriums and November actions they briefly reappeared on our platforms to commiserate with us. Only in May when we had shut down the campuses and they saw our potential power did their sense of urgency reemerge. The repeal of the Gulf of Tonkin resolution didn't happen because we campaigned for liberals, or even because a lot of liberals voted for it. Congress repealed the Gulf of Tonkin resolution rather than see more ROTC buildings burned, or occupied.

We must guard against the overly simplistic and cynical argument that the doves are merely opportunists and do not really want to end the war. At the same time it must be stressed that they oppose the war not out of any principled objection to intervening in other people's

affairs, but because this particular intervention is becoming too costly in both economic & political terms.

The liberals under Kennedy supported the IndoChina war fully. As the war dragged unsuccessfully on, radical opposition intensified and dissatisfaction spread. This worried some liberals who began to see the war as a threat to the cohesiveness of U.S. society. As the anti-war movement grew and as the war appeared no closer to ending, the tactics of the movement became more militant and the liberal attempt to control it intensified.

Liberals now face an insoluble dilemma. They have only one alternative for bringing an end to the war, but that alternative contains the seeds of their own destruction. Liberals need the support of a mass based militant anti-war movement, but such a popular movement presents a threat to them: it undermines belief in the

effectiveness of both elections and elected candidates and emphasizes that real change can only come by action against, not petition of, the government.

Don't Other Issues Dilute the Peace Issue?

There would be no need for a war in Vietnam if the Vietnamese people were willing to accept the presence in their country of Western investment, military bases and political direction, just as there would be no need for repression of black people if they were willing to accept the presence in their community of exploitative employers and landlords, white police and ward bosses.

Violence occurs when people fight back. And they are right to do so. Peace is no substitute for liberation;

it can only come in its wake. The movement has understood that to concentrate only on the issue of peace in Vietnam without understanding and opposing also the same exploitation and domination in black and third world communities at home as well as throughout Asia, Africa and Latin America only ensures that other wars will break out.

Politicians who only oppose U.S. involvement in Vietnam and who tell us that we must not dilute the issue understand that making connections among events leads people to attack the cause and not merely the effect. They also understand that electoral activity diverts people from perceiving the true relations of power in this country.

Liberal politicians who want to concentrate on the single issue of peace see this as a way to split the white anti-war movement from other insurgent elements. Their commitment to this system dictates that issues (imperialism, racism, sexism) should not be connected because to make those connections is to call into question American capitalism itself.

Aren't the Conservatives Worse than the Liberals?

Both liberals and conservatives share a basic commitment to American capitalism. Neither group questions the right of the U.S. to dominate the Third World for its own economic and political needs, nor do they challenge the primacy of corporate interests in determining government policy. They only differ in their strategies for maintaining that system. Thus the first point to be made is that the differences between them are inconsequential in face of the differences between both of them and us.

The strategic differences between conservative and liberal policies emerge in their responses to popular insurgencies. Conservatives tend to hold a static view of society. They prefer suppressing social discontent in trying to make slight re-adjustments in the system to "cool it out." Consequently, their strategy for dealing with the black liberation movement at home is to repress it through the use of force, and their strategy in Vietnam is to push on for military victory while escalating the repression of domestic anti-war resistance.

Liberal policies toward popular movements tend to stress co-operation. They respond to discontent through minor adjustments within the system which channel antagonism into "legitimate" political forms, thus defusing any basic opposition to the system as a whole. The liberal response to black liberation is a program of integration which attempts to subvert the revolutionary thrust of the black movement.

Similarly, liberals advocate opening up more professional positions to educated women as a measure designed to placate the anger and diffuse the power of the women's liberation movement. Despairing of victory in Vietnam, liberals now call the war a "tragic mistake" and advocate phased or even immediate withdrawal, believing that by cutting off a hand they can save the body of imperialism.

Can Electoral Politics bring Change?

Western democracy rests on the distinction between the public and private sectors. Government -- the public sector -- is responsible for the well-being of the nation, but that well-being depends on the actions and values of businessmen -- the private sector -- who are neither elected nor publically accountable.

The power which accompanies ownership or control of a corporation is wielded independently of the public will. A corporation can, in a billion-dollar program of investment, determine the quality of life for a great portion of society. Labor and factories move across the country, old communities die and new ones spring up.

As industrial innovation creates new tastes and habits and requires new skills, the educational system has to adjust itself and government responds with public services required by corporate developments. Since the economically powerful are excepted from public responsibility, they can at will manipulate prices, control wages, engage in racist and sexist hiring practices, and pollute the environment while the public must bear the social costs of such actions.

cont. p. 12



PASS-FAIL RAPE

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion about the recently proposed idea of the pass-fail grading system. It appears that the great majority of the populace on the Tech campus has formed a dichotomy of opinion, either pro or con, with a complete lack of reasoning; possibly an agreement may be reached if a few of our leaders can get their shit together, but not likely. What seems most logical to me, would be a system in which some of the malignant competition for the "almighty" grade point could be decreased, and a more relaxed, enjoyable state of learning could be achieved.

Although, if Tech is to have any type of pass-fail grading system, it will probably be long in negotiation. More than likely it will be butchered to contain some of the following restrictive points, and will appear something like this:

1. Those courses now offered by correspondence may be taken under the pass-fail system.
2. A limit of eighteen hours of work may be completed by the pass-fail system and/or correspondence.
3. Only three semester hours of pass-fail may be taken during a semester.
4. Pass-fail grades will not be accepted for required courses in a student's major or minor.
5. (a) A student registered for a pass-fail grade may, upon approval by his Dean, change to a letter grade before the final exam.
(b) A student will not be allowed to change from a letter grade to a pass-fail grade.

Unfortunately, I think the above points would constitute a workable plan and be acceptable to most of the concerned parties.

Although some objection has been raised by students and faculty that the proposed system would complicate the grading scale and that the instructor might be more or less lenient on the pass-fail student, this could easily be alleviated at registration time, by marking the computerized class card, thus negating any instructor bias. Only the student's Dean would know under which plan the student was enrolled.

Granted that many more objections have been and will be brought against the pass-fail grading system, I believe most objections will be compromised to the reasonable satisfaction of the administration. Hopefully, a system can be worked out that will partially eliminate some of the competition for high grade points and allow a student to learn in a more relaxed atmosphere, and excel in his major. The pass-fail system has been proven advantageous and effective in other schools, and I believe it would benefit Tech to adopt such a plan if the administration can resist mutilating it.

K-FILES cont.

police force assembled to prevent possible illegal activities. But the existence of a valid governmental purpose may not be sufficient justification for action that impinges in freedom of expression.

Civil demonstrations, when peacefully conducted in conformance with the reasonable governmental regulations, come within the First Amendment protection of freedom of speech and the right peaceably to assemble. This constitutional right was spelled out by the Supreme Court in Edwards v. South Carolina¹, which involved a group of two hundred young black demonstrators who marched onto the State House grounds carrying placards, singing loudly, stamping their feet, and clapping their hands. The Court referred to this demonstration as an exercise of "basic constitutional rights in their most pristine and classic form."²

In the event of a lawful demonstration like that involved in Edwards, the Sills Memorandum would require the police to submit a report detailing the events of the protest, and identifying the leaders and organizations involved. Therefore, any person who wished to exercise his constitutional right to assemble peaceably to express political or social protest in New Jersey could reasonably anticipate that if he became actively involved, his name would be recorded. The immediate philosophical objection to this police activity is that it has the hallmarks of a police state, with the police maintaining a record of the political ideas and activities of the populace. The constitutional objection is that it puts a burden on the exercise of First Amendment rights which has an "inhibiting effect in (sic) the flow of democratic expression and controversy (both) upon those directly affected and those touched more subtly." In Talley v. California³, the Court struck down a Los Angeles ordinance that required the names of the author and distributor to be printed on handbills. While protest activity is almost by definition public activity undertaken for the purpose of gaining public attention, presumably the protest and not the protester is being publicized. Compelling the protester, in effect, to register himself may be no less a burden upon his rights than similarly compelling the handbill distributor. Even though the protester, like the distributor in Talley, may be willing to accept the momentary notoriety of public demonstration, there is no reason to believe he is unconcerned about the existence of a permanent police record which identifies him with the ideas which are unorthodox, unpopular, or even hateful to the general public.

Although the Supreme Court has never held that collection and use of secret intelligence data is unconstitutional, it has employed the principle of "chilling effect" in a number of circumstances to void governmental intrusions upon First Amendment rights. The most direct application of this constitutional rule occurred in Lamont v. Postmaster General⁴, which involved an Act of Congress requiring the Postmaster General to detain unsealed foreign mailings of communist political propaganda. The Post Office mailed a notice to the addressee, who then had to request delivery of the mail on a reply card. If the addressee requested the Post Office to forward any similar publication in the future his name was placed on a list of persons who had requested the delivery of communist political propaganda. It is a fact that people who associate themselves in whatever fashion with anything communist are very likely to suffer social disapprobation. The Court found that the obligation to return the request card was unconstitutional since it inhibited addressees from sending for unpopular political propaganda.

The author notes that the Supreme Court has held that there is no legally significant distinction between legislation that abridges First Amendment rights and governmental investigation that has the same effect;⁵ and that, following Lamont, an investigation may have a "chilling effect" on the communication of ideas whether or not the investigatory activity utilizes compulsory process.

"The First Amendment is intended to protect the people of the United States in their freedom to criticize and to work for a change in their government. If government can use backdoor means to restrict the people exercising this freedom, the prohibition against frontal abridgments will be nullified. A repressive government has no need to jail its critics if it can frighten them into silence."⁷

1. 372 U.S. 229 (1963).
2. Id. at 235.
3. Sweezy v. New Hampshire, 354 U.S. 234, 248 (1957).
4. 362 U.S. 60 (1960).
5. 381 U.S. 301 (1965).
6. DeGregory v. Attorney General, 383 U.S. 825, 829 (1966).
7. 22 Stan. L. Rev. 196, 218 (1970).


SPEED KILLS!!!


HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (INS)--Frank Zappa once said, "I would like to suggest that you don't use speed, and here's why: it is going to mess up your heart, mess your liver, ykur kidneys, rot out your mind. In general, this drug will make you just like your mother and father."

A group called Do It Now has put out a record, "First Vibration," whose message is "Speed Kills". Do It Now is a drug education group that isn't putting across any trash (like how marijuana smokers become murderers), but which is trying to prevent hard drugs from rotting the minds of our people. For a copy of the record (cost \$3.00), or for free information, contact Do It Now, Box 3573, Hollywood, Calif. 90028, phone, 213-463-6851 (24hour drug hot line).

JENT'S

HOUSE OF MUSIC





HONORED

MUSIC EQUIPMENT

AMPLIFIERS

AREA DEALER

FACTORY OUTLETS FOR

ALL MAJOR BRANDS

2640 34TH STREET

GUITARS

DRUMS

AND



Do you feel guilty? Is your underwear too tight? Are you constantly finding hairs in your salads? Does your girlfriend put out for other guys but not for you? Whatever your problem may be, Bob has the answer. Just write to Bob, in care of the CATALYST, Box 4611 Tech Station.

Dear Bob,

This is an honest letter, from an honest Tech student, asking an honest question, and hoping for an honest answer.

The Fall session has been struggling on for over a month now and I have yet to meet an interesting and/or halfway intelligent person, either male or female. My question is: How does a female Tech freshman go about meeting some decent, respectable pricks? All I have come in contact with so far are a few cowboy Bob types, some very aggressive fraternity fags, and one or two of the "look but don't touch" variety. Is it too much to ask for a little help.

Forlorn Female

Dear Forlorn:

I hardly know how to begin to reply to your letter. Let me say first that all this is a revelation to me. I can't believe that there is a dirth of interesting people around here. However, the problem is easy to solve. Just go to the SUB (or is it the UC?) and stand on the fifteenth step of the main stairway. I can personally guarantee that within a short time you will meet someone very interesting.

Dear Bob:

I am a 58 year old veteran who has decided to go back to college since retiring after 27 years in the banking business. My problem is that I find it difficult to get adjusted to dorm life.

Marvin Gooseck
Sneed Hall

Dear Marv:

You'd probably have a lot less trouble if you'd stop shaving. Those groaty gray hairs in the sink are getting to the rest of us.

Dear Bob:

I have heard that Will Rogers will dismount and kiss his horse's posterior if a virgin ever graduates from Texas Tech. Is there any truth to this rumor or have my friends been pulling my leg.

Curious Yellow

Dear C.Y.

If anyone is pulling your leg, rest assured that they have a higher goal in mind.

Dear Bobby:

Why don't you write home? We miss you on the farm. Don't you ever get homesick?

Love, Mother

Dear Mom,

I am at home. You're the one who walked out on me, remember? By the way, is that Bridge game at the YMCA over yet?

Dear Bob:

I am a cleaning lady in Weymouth Hall and for over three weeks now a very strange thing has been going on. As I have been cleaning the hall on 7th floor one of the boys in room 714 has been tying paper money on a string and putting it right out in the hall as I walk by. When I get in front of his door he pulls it slowly into his room. The first week he had a five dollar bill on the string; the second week a ten, and now it's a twenty. I think maybe there is some hanky-panky going on. What on earth should I do?

Maiden Maid

Dear M.M.:

Hold out for a fifty.

FRISBEE 407

While registering for the fall semester, students at the University of Oregon found that a new course had been added to the typical bowling-tennis-golf physical education curriculum... Frisbee 407.

However, soon after it was made available, it disappeared underground as a non-credit course. The townspeople apparently didn't like the idea.

UNWANTED
PREGNANCY
?

THE PROBLEM PREGNANCY
COUNSELING SERVICE

1818 WEST CHAPMAN
SUITE H
ORANGE, CALIF.

PH. 639-7470

FOR COUNSELING AND
REFERRAL FOR A
LEGAL ABORTION

Complexiversity

So you thought that the Tech name change was finally settled. Yet Tech has had another name change already this fall. It is now the Texas Tech University Complex (sic). This abomination is employed on the cover of the phone directory and in various official communications, so it must be the real name.

No better name than "complex" could be dreamed up by the sharp PR boys in the Ad. Building. For them it incorporates meaningfully the Medical Center, TTU School of Medicine, TTU Museum, ICASALS, and, as kind of an afterthought, the academic aspects of the university as well. Clearly, instead of striving to be a university of the first class, Tech aims to make itself a complex of the first class.

The great strides being made toward this aim are evident when one surveys the state of the Tech administration. Grover and company have done well in organizing confused complexity. They have refused to publish in the recent issue of the faculty handbook any chart of the organization of

their complex. The administration of the complex is thereby able to avoid making decisions; no clear delineation of the responsibility for making decisions exists. Matters on which decisions are

needed can be tossed back and forth among the various parts of the complex until the need for making the decision sort of dissolves away.

A complex also must have enough administrators to be sufficiently complicated. Tech has made a good start by expanding its staff of vice presidents. It probably needs seven or eight more, and

a few deans could be tossed in for good measure. As the complex is now run, the administrators must kick a matter back and forth three or four times before it fades away. With an increase in administrators it would fade faster.

The complex provides a fitting receptacle for committee reports--the graduate school has been repeatedly studied by committees with little result--faculty council resolutions--these are conveniently forgotten or circumvented; and student complaints--which have been best resolved by lawsuits.

In a true university setting, students and faculty are regarded as having something worthwhile to contribute. In a complexiversity these members of the community are ignored, and administrators occupy themselves with multiplying themselves while dividing responsibility.

DENTON

BUST

Last week there was a huge sweep of dope raids in Denton, Texas. Some 103 persons were arrested. On the front page of last Sunday's Avalanche-Journal, there appeared an article about the aftermath of the Denton busts. The headline proclaimed "Hippies Run From Raids." The article quoted the local sheriff as saying, "You can see lines of them packed in old cars, rolling out of town."

The Denton sweep was pretty spectacular. It was eight months in the planning and was carried out like a military operation. It got the Denton police a lot of state wide press. From the publicity angle, one big sweep every six months or so is more desirable from the point of view of the police than small weekly or daily busts. The periodic big sweep has another advantage over frequent small busts in that for long periods of time it gives the impression that "the heat is off" while agents gather information.

God's Place

Last week "No parking" signs were erected at Our Lady of Grace Church, a predominantly Chicano church, on both sides and surrounding the Church. Also radar units are assigned to Erskine Avenue where the church is located. It is surprising that the "City of Churches" in the "Bible Belt" seems like it is discouraging people to attend church. Perhaps the Chicanos are learning too much "militancy" from the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Our simple hearted, naive local dope smokers are ridiculously careless anyway. But there is absolutely no reason to believe that Lubbock police will sit idly by while Denton cops grab all of the headlines. The heat is NEVER off. Don't be deceived.

If you are the sort who digs grass to relax and uses speed to study, switch to booze and Vivarin. Booze may give you headaches the next morning and Vivarin may wreck your body, but by some quirk of the law, these dopes are legal.

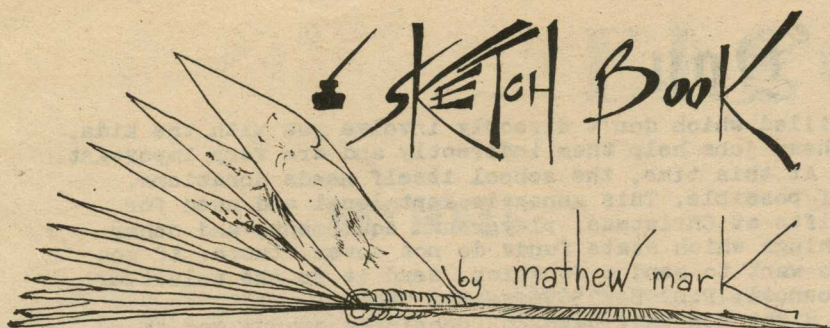
Dope remains the Achilles Heel of the movement and the subculture. Don't ever let your guard down.

OEO SEMINAR

On Nov. 10, at 7:30 P.M. in the University Center Ballroom, the Texas Tech Student Association, in coordination with the Community Action Agency's Youth Development Program, will co-sponsor an Information and Orientation Seminar on youth programs in Lubbock.

About 300 invitations have already been sent out to interested persons and groups. The purpose of the seminar is to bridge the communication gap between the people of Lubbock and the youth programs provided by the Community Action Agency, and to ask for the cooperation and support of the people of Lubbock. The Agency has its work cut out fighting Lubbock prejudice and apathy, and it's director, John Norwood, deserves all the support he can get.

The meeting is open to the public, and all interested parties are urged to attend.



CHICKEN LITTLE KILLED IN METHODIST HOSPITAL is the headline floating in this writer's imagination. The writer became weary of fables so he begins a new column, one for the most part to deal with actualities. The grind of producing the Chicken Little serial seemed to him to be noxious to his psyche; repetition with variation was not the forte of young Matthew Mark. He tired easily of routine, even though he drank beer monotonously every weekend, trying sullenly to come up with ideas. What follows is the medley of his peregrine quest.

WINTER IN AUTUMN made M.M. wish he was a professional musician. The Paul Winter Consort was the greatest performing group of any kind musically that he had ever seen, and he had seen plenty. They played in the ballroom of the University Center Wednesday from noon to 2 p.m., luring the audience from complacency to a standing, shouting ovation. M.M. found them to be more sophisticated musically than any rock group he has heard. And the instrumentation consisted of alto saxophone, oboe, guitar, sitar, drums and various percussion instruments, cello and bass, played by six musicians who were not rock musicians but combined elements of rock, jazz, latin america, classical european plus a distinctive modern touch that made them themselves.

M.M. GOT INTO A CONVERSATION with the oboe player after the Consort's concert. He was a young man who had attended Yale University. He was surrounded for a time by woodwind students, all girls, who dug how much technique he had on his instrument and wanted to know where he had studied, etc. For them, and M.M. too, it was a rap with someone who seemed to have it made. The woodwind students went to their classes before M.M. got to talk to him. He began this way: "I think you guys are the greatest performing musical group I have ever seen."

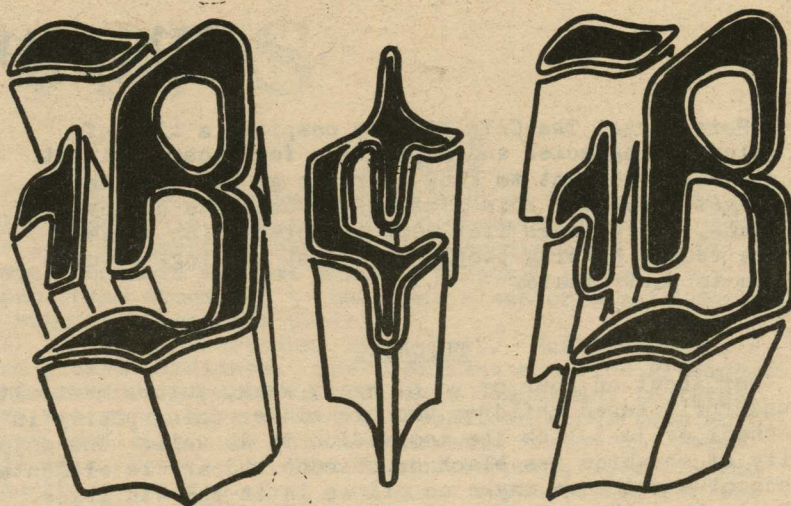
"Thanks," the oboe player said. Paul Winter was picking up music stands in the background. M.M. walked away embarrassed because the oboe player had not seemed to think M.M. was the greatest thing going for voicing his opinion. Why did I say something that stupid? M.M. asked himself. Still, the oboe player came up to him and asked for a cigarette. M.M. leveled with him and told him he felt stupid for telling him that the Paul Winter Consort was the greatest.

"That's okay," said the oboe player. He was a friendly guy who just wanted to talk. "I really meant it," M.M. added with rising confidence....He was at ease with the oboe player. Earlier he had said shyly to Paul Winter, "Mr. Winter, I think that was the greatest musical performance I have ever seen."

"Thanks," Winter said off-handedly, "That's quite a compliment." He turned his attention to a girl who seemed to be interviewing him.

And the oboe player had his own interview going, talking to a beautiful coed on subjects ranging from the teaching of elementary school to sex. "Sex is the best thing we have," he said, "Isn't it great that we have it?"

The coed and this writer agreed. Later the writer was pleased to notice Paul Winter accept an invitation from a young lady to go horseback riding. Here's hoping the responsible parties at Tech invite the Winter group for a return engagement in the spring.



MUSIC CENTER

1615 UNIVERSITY AVE.

763-1861

\$4.98 8 TRACK TAPES
GRAND FUNK RAILROAD

- Closer to Home
- On Time
- Grand Funk

THE BAND

- Stage Fright

STEVE MILLER BAND

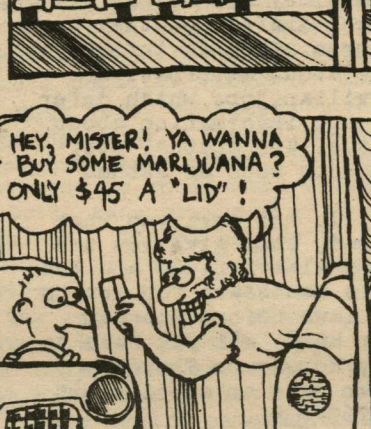
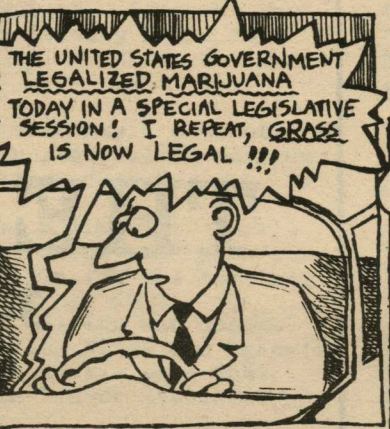
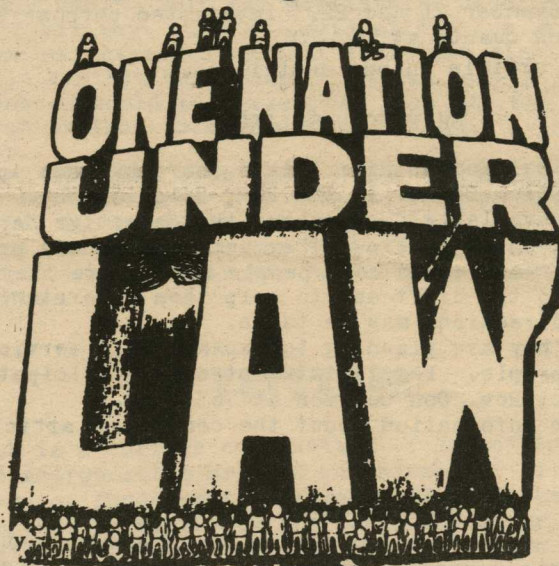
• #5

QUICKSILVER

- Just For Love

ALL OTHER \$6.98 TAPES:

SALE \$5.88 SALE



END

We Want You

Here it is! The CATALYST has compiled a list of volunteer agencies and activities for those activist students who want to know where to go and what to do to get involved. This list is not complete by any means, but it does list some agencies which we feel are really helping people, not just talking. We urge you to participate.

TUTORING

For about an hour or so of every week, tutors meet with underprivileged children who are either doing poorly in school or just lack the motivation to do well. The majority of the kids are black or chicano and are in elementary school - yet some maybe as old as 14 in the 4th grade. Basically, they need a friend and this is one purpose of a tutor. His weekly session is not just another hour of school; it is something which hopefully will be fun for both the pupil and the tutor. He can, of course, help the child in his weaker subjects yet this is done in a way to make school more interesting and helpful and not just something to drop out of later on.

To start out as a tutor, you must apply at a community center for they receive the names of children who need help from the local elementary schools. You then receive a student and you meet with him and his parents and explain what you're doing and pick an hour of the week to meet regularly with the child. During this session you can do almost anything from playing basketball or pool to studying spelling lists. It's a free hour to do what the kid wants and needs.

One of the most, if not the most, important qualities of being a tutor is to be there when you plan to meet. It really screws a kid up to start helping him and then quit.

Otherwise it's a profitable experience for both you and the child, and it really gives you a chance to do something constructive for others. For further information call Pat Howard or Nancy Schmeling at 762-3362. If no one answers call Pat Howard at 792-3435.

PREGNANCY COUNSELING

Larry Boyd, executive director of the Texas Problem Pregnancy Counseling Service, is instigating and sponsoring a branch of the counseling service in Lubbock. Some of you might have heard him speak about this in the sub last Thursday, October 29.

Both male and female volunteers are needed to run this program. There will be a training session for these volunteers on November 21 and 22. Interested persons should call Carol Ann Quante at 762-1019.

Watch for an article in our next issue.

DRAFT COUNSELING

The Ecumenical Campus Ministries' Board has set up a Draft Information Center in the PUB, 2412 13th St. The center makes available facts about the Selective Service Laws to the general public. They work within the present legal structures to help people know where they stand in relation to the draft and to help them understand what alternative directions may be taken.

Presently they are planning to expand their services to high school people. People interested in participating should contact Rev. Don Coleman at 763-4391.

For further information about the center see article below.

STATE SCHOOL

Hey people, there's a lot of things happening out at Lubbock's State School and they really need volunteer help. They have an extensive program which includes: arts & crafts, language development, speech therapy, recreational education and training, physical therapy, special activities on holidays, physical and religious education, sewing & mending, story telling, music, etc. These programs can be run anytime from 9 AM to 9 PM, seven days a week. Of course, those above are activities in which you would get personally involved with the people there on campus, and this is good; but also they have other volunteer jobs that need to be

filled which don't directly involve you with the kids. These jobs help them indirectly and are very important.

At this time, the school itself needs donations, if possible. This money is kept local and used for gifts at Christmas, playground equipment, and other things which state funds do not cover. (note: if you do want to send a donation, send it to the volunteer council, P.O. Box 5396, City, 79417.)

Right now they have 282 people on campus and they hope to double this within a year. It's going to take a lot more volunteers to give these kids the attention and the help they need. To help out, call Mrs. Anne Barasch, the co-ordinator of volunteer services, at 763-7041 ext. 232. Since it is a state organization, you will have to arrange an appointment for an interview (hours are from 8 AM to 5 PM, Monday-Friday). Don't let this scare you, all they want is to know your educational background and special interests. They try to adjust their programs as much as possible for the volunteer workers. Also you can drop by the school and look around for yourself. It's located around North University and Kent.

COMMUNITY CENTERS

Around Lubbock there are several community centers with many various constructive activities. Volunteer help is needed to help run these activities and perhaps start new ones. Since there are several centers, let's just consider one - the Neighborhood House, 2009 E. 13th.

The Neighborhood House services an economically deprived area in East Lubbock. Most of the kids are from two local elementary schools, Martin and Posey, and there are also Jr. and Sr. high students. The population percentage for this area is about 65% black and 35% chicano. The purpose of the center is to let each child experience the sense of accomplishment thru their own free expression in art, crafts, dancing, etc. This also instills within the kids both personal pride and an incentive to do his best. The center has other programs such as folk dancing, scouting, cooking, story telling, music, and so on. Volunteers are needed to help in these activities and interested persons can also start their own programs if they want to. Generally most of these activities are in the mid-afternoon after school lets out.

The centers welcome you to drop by and see what's going on. The names and locations are as follows:

Chris Harwell 504 A 46th St. 747-5454
Neighborhood House 2009 E. 13th St. 762-3362
Parkway Parkway Shopping Center 747-2440
Guadalupe 113 Ave. N. 765-8184
May Simmons E. 24th and Webber 763-5417
Arnett Benson 2714 Ersking 762-8277

DRUG CLINIC

The drug clinic is relatively new on the Lubbock scene. It's a group of interested students and others who want to help people on a bad trip. Contrary to what the conservatives would like for you to believe, Lubbock really has a bad drug scene. The clinic is a good place to go or call if you or your friend is freaked out. They are open from 5pm to 8am Mon.-Thurs, and from 5pm Friday to 8am Monday. They have plenty of equipment there to help you and if necessary, a place to spend the night. Also they have access to medical help and can help you if you need longer treatment such as hospitalization, psychiatric attention, etc. In the future, they hope to transform the clinic into a half-way house.

The volunteers working there have about eight hour shifts (5-12, 12-8). During their free time, they can do what they like as long as they stay close to the phone since their calls are very irregular; they might have twenty calls one weekend and only a few the next.

They do have plenty of room for others who would like to help. It doesn't matter if you had had past experience with drugs, but it does help if you have. The only thing they want out of the workers is dependability.

Interested persons should contact Charlie Duncan at 765-8008 or Jim Gooch at 744-0809 or drop by the place, 1316 Main, during their hours.

draft Counseling

Lubbock now has a Draft Information Center. It's sponsored by the Ecumenical Campus Ministries' Board and is located in the P.U.B., 2412 13th street. The purpose of the center is to inform those who come about the Selective Service Laws. They are not an organization to help you evade the draft, but they work within the present legal structures. They do inform you about your draft status and also about alternative actions you can take such as civilian jobs which defer you. Also they can give you all the information about conscientious objectors, 1-Y status, 4-F status, etc. For example, they know what ailments such as asthma that will defer you physically.

It is to be stressed that they do not tell you what to do to "beat the draft". Instead, they give you the information about your rights and alternatives and then you make your own decision. It is necessary for you to have such knowledge about these laws before you can make a responsible decision. For help, all you have to do is to go by the P.U.B. on any Monday or Thursday between 7 PM and 9 PM, or you can make an appointment by calling Rev. Don Coleman at 763-4391.

Note: This coming spring or summer, congress will, in all likelihood, abolish all student deferments and possibly make this retroactive, in which case, it will effect a lot of previously deferred people.

THE ZEBRA

1210 UNIVERSITY

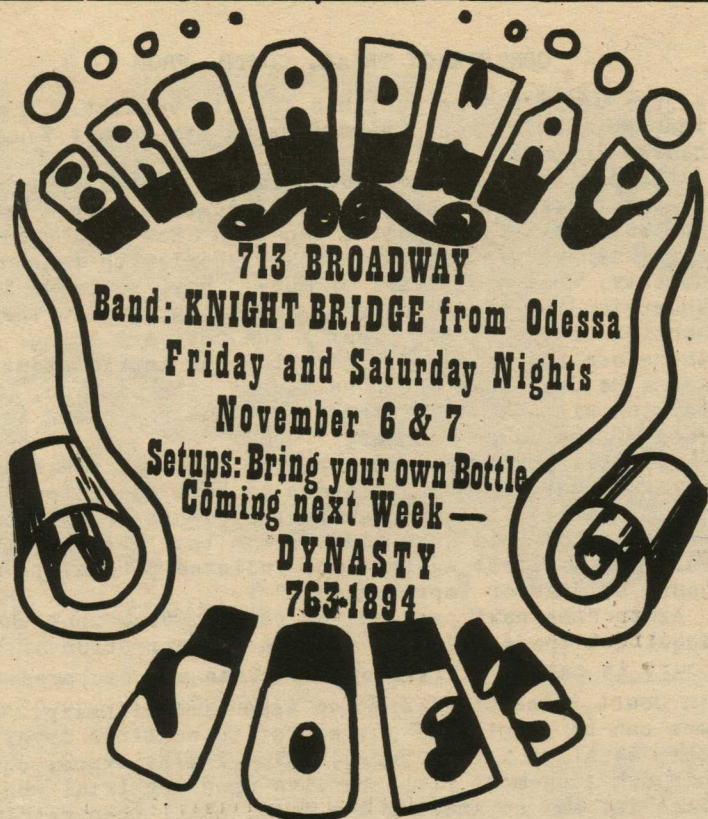
763-1166

THE JOYNT

3410 34th

795-4591

POSTERS & HEADGEAR



NEW SOLICITATIONS COMMITTEE

The Tech faculty-student Solicitations Committee is presently involved in drafting a new solicitations policy for Texas Tech. After the new policy clears the committee it will be submitted to Tech Executive Vice-President Dr. Glenn Barnett for approval.

The present campus solicitations policy prohibits all solicitations on campus grounds. The only allowable exceptions are through the Tech Union and Bookstore. Even in these outlets, according to present policy, solicitations are permitted only with the approval of the Union and Bookstore managers. The present policy admittedly protects the Tech community from unwanted peddlers trying to make a fast buck. But it also "protects" students from publishing and distributing their IDEAS. Strong hints that Tech's present solicitations policy is unlawful came out of the CATALYST law suit against Texas Tech.

Last week, the Dean of Students for Programs, Dr. William Duvall, prepared a lengthy proposed new solicitations policy and submitted his proposal to Dr. Margaret Sitton, chairman of the Solicitations Committee, for consideration by her committee.

The new policy drafted by Dr. Duvall, although a far cry from open and free solicitation on Tech campus, does represent a more liberalized, reasonable, and probably even a constitutionally defensible position. Under Duvall's draft solicitations must be sponsored by recognized campus organizations, and vendors must be members of the Tech student body, faculty or staff. Under the section entitled What can be sold on the campus of Texas Tech University appears the following subsection:

Publications of Recognized Student Organizations. Original publications of recognized student organizations on the Texas Tech campus may be sold in the University Center and Bookstore, when approved by the management of those departments. Such publications also may be sold on campus grounds near the entrances to campus buildings when approved under the "Procedures" listed below. Sales of student organization publications on campus grounds in locations other than the entrances to campus buildings is not permitted. A salesman who is within approximately 100 feet of the entrance to a campus building would be within the intentions of this policy; salesmen who were beyond this distance would be in violation of the intentions of this section of the solicitations policy which is to prohibit sales of any type in campus streets or on other areas of campus grounds where salesmen might interfere with other activities, e. g., grounds maintenance, band practice, football practice, etc. Persons selling publications of student organizations:

1. Must qualify under "Who Can Solicit" above,
2. May not use any type of amplification equipment to advertise their publications,
3. May not block or obstruct the free passage of pedestrian or vehicular traffic,
4. May not erect any type of structure or shelter or sign on the campus grounds, and
5. Are subjects to all applicable conditions and provisions of the Code of Student Affairs.

As the CATALYST goes to press, the Solicitations Committee is scheduled to meet November 5, to consider Dr. Duvall's proposed new policy. We expect the committee to act swiftly to correct and modify Duvall's draft as needed, and submit their new policy to Dr. Barnett for this approval.

A word of caution should be inserted here: Last Spring the Solicitations Committee, then under the chairmanship of Dr. Dale Finn, labored long and hard to produce a new policy statement. They submitted their efforts to Vice President Barnett, and he turned them down flat! Zinn's policy had some important weaknesses; however, and it may be reasonably expected that the Sitton committee's statement may fair better.

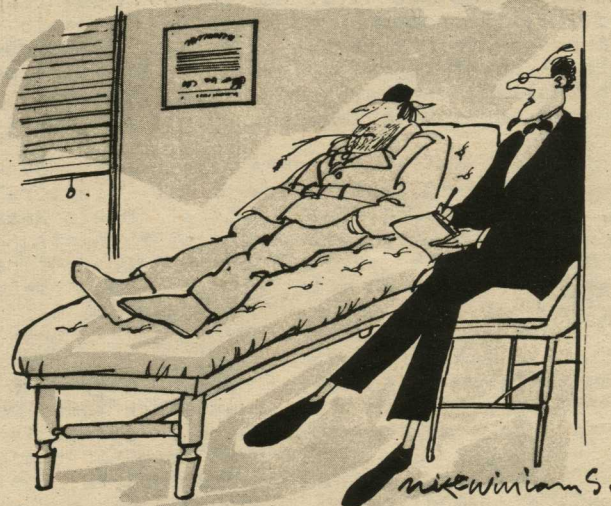
In any case, the CATALYST's position, as a result of the City Council Bar, will soon be critical. We have reason to believe that there are ample legal grounds to justify our selling hand to hand on campus regardless of Tech policy. We hope that delay on the part of the Tech administration in revising their solicitation policy will not force a confrontation.

"The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling 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 without. We need law and order or our nation cannot survive.
Spiro Agnew? Nixon? Reagan? No.
--Adolph Hitler, 1932

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

(1) Yes. (2) No. (3) Only in Asia and certain parts of Upstate New York. (4) Once every other time. (5) 1843, 1927, and twice on May 7. (6) Boise, Idaho--in the winter. (7) An apple or a 3" piece of hemp. (8) Friction burns. (9) Never. (10) All.

Those who sent in last week's puzzle with the correct answers will soon be receiving their \$45 checks in the mail.



"When did you first start hearing a moo moo here and a moo moo there, Mr. McDonald?"

SHUCKING THE counter-culture

This summer in Portland, Oregon, a political showdown was suppressed in an unprecedented way. The initial conflict centered around the American Legion and a group called the People's Army Jamboree. The American Legion chose Portland as the lucky city to host their 1970 booze and broad convention. In case you don't know, the American Legion is composed of a lot of fat old Veterans who still shout slogans like "Bomb Hanoi".

The People's Army Jamboree was a ramification of some of the various political groups in Portland; however, the official spokesman for the PAJ was a young, slim Veteran who shouts slogans like, "Bring the War Home."

The war didn't come home. After nearly a month of threats delivered over the media by Governor Tom McCall, the PAJ was still optimistic about turning out about 30,000 demonstrators for the night President Nixon was to put in an appearance. It looked as though there was going to be some real street action.

Then with the convention a few weeks away there were rumors of a rock festival being scheduled for the same week. At this point the real power of the media became evident. The local news started playing up Vortex I, a rock festival to be held 20 miles outside of Portland in McIver Park. The State of Oregon was to foot the bill paying for land, free food, Johns and other rock festival expenses. There was much public speculation about groups, however it turned out that Oregon didn't feel rock groups were necessary for a rock festival. Instead they made it clear that there would be no busts and in effect declared the area an open drug party.

Around 40,000 people showed up for McCall's little party. There was much nudity and every kind of dope (including open sale of heroin). Twenty miles away people were being busted for grass, but at Vortex I there were no busts. While everyone was stoned, Agnew showed up unannounced at the American Legion bash and spat forth his customary jewels of wisdom and then split. The 1,000 demonstrators, who braved the police and guardsmen and resisted rumors of a Jefferson Airplane appearance, were ridiculed by the Legionnaires and media.

Vortex I was a masterpiece of political strategy. Other rock festivals nearer the convention area were busted and hassled out of existence. Meanwhile Vortex was a success and McCall has been patting himself on the back ever since. The overwhelming preference of most freaks for a party over politics should make middle America and their tottering establishment sleep more easily. At the same time it should serve as a warning to real proponents of the revolution: Think twice--when the revolution starts your armies may be stoned.

RADICAL VIEW, CONTD. FROM P. 6

In the national economy, corporate and financial investment decisions determine the level of employment and output for the country. Since the national prosperity depends on the confidence of the business community, government will never voluntarily pursue a policy contrary to the profit interest of the major corporations.

This limitation of American politics to effect change is reinforced by the practical workings of power politics. The huge cost of running a campaign puts electoral office out of reach of the great majority of Americans and restricts candidacy to those who either command independent wealth (like the Kennedys, Rockefellers, etc.) or have wealthy backers. In either case the candidate has a vested interest in tailoring his platform and consequent actions to insure the interests and continued support of corporate capital.

In addition to direct and indirect control of candidates, the corporate elite also insures its interests through its control of the communication of ideas (the mass media, universities, foundations, etc.). Since the media themselves are corporations, it should be hardly surprising that they disseminate ideas and back candidates which uphold their interests.

Corporate control of government does not end with the electoral process. Corporate rulers find it useful to participate in government directly, on advisory panels and in ambassadorial posts. This shifts the focus of power away from Congress and particularly in the area of foreign policy guarantees that no government action escapes the scrutiny and approval of corporate interests.

But to show that electoral politics, in both structure and practice, is incapable of altering the basic nature of American capitalism is not to deal with the question of Congress' power to enact corrective legislation which does not challenge the system. While Congress has, in fact, passed corrective legislation, it has never taken the initiative.

The initiative has always come from popular movements based outside the initially unresponsive electoral process. The repealing of the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, the passage of the Civil Rights Bills, the enfranchisement of women, and the recognition of labor unions have only come after years of militant agitation. Yet we all know that such legislation has not ended the war or brought blacks or women any closer to social equality or solved the problems of working people.

Indeed, the wage differential between black and white workers has increased in every year since 1954, and unemployment is more than twice as high among blacks as whites. Similarly, the suffrage movement of the early twentieth century won women the vote in 1918, but since that time the wage differential between men and women workers has doubled, and women have moved no closer to social equality than before.

The lesson is twofold: 1) Congress acts only in response to popular movements which, if left alone, would challenge the legitimacy of Congress itself, and 2) legislative responses have attempted to pacify the antagonists rather than solve the problems. While the interests of government and business are the same, they will submit under the pressure of popular movements to legislation which in the short run opposes those interests but in the long run preserves their existence.

Why do we Choose not to Work in Electoral Campaigns?

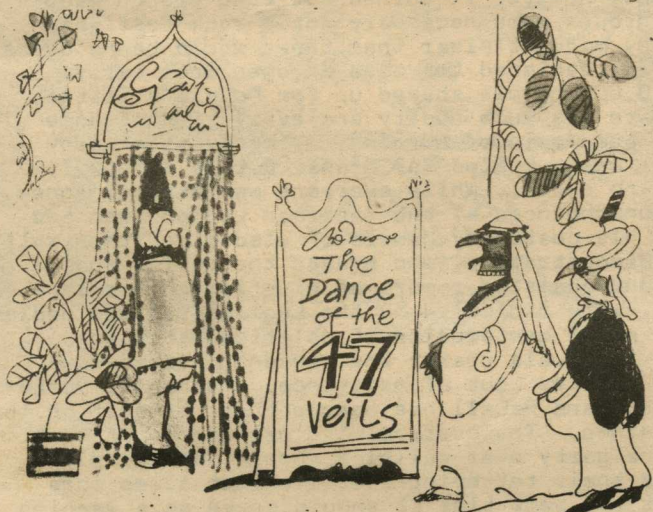
American politics function to emasculate popular movements and to substitute passive and isolated voting for direct participatory activity. While we realize that at times the electoral process may have a tactical value, in general we feel that until we have built a militant and mass-based socialist movement, the use of that process only reinforces the existing system.

In particular we are convinced that in 1970 students should use their energies not to campaign for liberal peace candidates, but to build the movement which will force those liberals to end the war.

While elected officials sometimes do seem to bring change, at best they are only ratifying new social relationships which are created in the streets. Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill under pressure of disruptive demonstrations and rebellions. In retrospect, it would have been foolish to attempt to get the Civil Rights Bill passed by campaigning for liberal civil rights senators in 1967 rather than organizing militant demonstrations.

Similarly, while elected officials may vote withdrawal from Vietnam, they will do so not because anti-war

students campaigned for them but rather because the cost of the war in America's streets is too high.



"I understand the suspense is terrific."

CONSPIRACY TRIAL, CONTD. FROM P. 4

a jury could not be punished for its verdict. The opinion, written by Lord Chief Justice Sir Robert Vaughn, declared in part:

"Is any thing more frequent in the controversies of religion," asked the eminent Chief Justice, "than no press the same text for opposite tenets?" How then comes it to pass that two persons may not apprehend with reason and honesty, what a witness, or many, say, to prove in the understanding of one plainly one thing, but in the apprehension of the other, clearly the contrary thing: must therefore one of these merit fine and imprisonment, because he does that which he cannot otherwise do, preserving his oath and integrity? And this often is the case of the Judge and Jury."

And this portion of the opinion included "that this return, charging the prisoners to have acquitted Penn and Mead, against full and manifest evidence ... without saving that they did know and believe that evidence to be full and manifest against the indicted person, is no cause of fine or imprisonment."

As to "the next part of the return, viz, that the jury acquitted those indicted against the direction of the Court in matter of law, openly given and declared to them in Court," the Chief Justice asked rhetorically, "what use can be fancied of juries, or to continue trials by them at all," if the judge, "from the evidence, shall by his own judgement first resolve upon any trial what the fact is, and so knowing the fact, shall then resolve what the law is, and order the jury penally to fine accordingly?"

PUBLIC EDUCATION WEEK

by Billy Agüero

October 26-30 was designated as National Public School Week. All the public was invited to visit the public schools to view the educational process in action. Advertisements were run on radio, TV and newspapers to encourage parents, relatives and friends to visit the public schools. Apparently the administration of Lubbock High School chose to extend a warm smile and handshake only to those persons who matched their ideas, religion and color ethnicities.

Three known visitations occurred at Lubbock High School involving prominent Chicano leaders. All three cases resulted in cold receptions and eventual ejection of the Chicanos.

The first incident occurred when Nephtali De Leon tried to visit Lubbock High, only to be encountered by the top level administrator and principal, Knox Williams, and told that he could not visit the public school. The reason Williams gave was the school did not agree with De Leon's appearance. Williams said that if the school allowed Nephtali to visit the school it would indirectly mean that the school approved of his dress standards. It is ironic that Nephtali's hair style closely resembles the many pictures of "the father of our country" in Lubbock High's history books.

Of course Nephtali does have a beard although not as extravagant as Abraham Lincoln's. The second reason Williams gave was that the school didn't agree with his attitude. This is surprising because De Leon usually greets everyone with a cheerful smile and a handshake.

The second incident occurred to Mary Lou De la Cerda, a former teacher in the Lubbock school system fired by Knox Williams last year. Miss De la Cerda was granted permission to visit the school by one of the secretaries of Lubbock High. After concluding only part of the tour of the school, Miss De la Cerda was confronted by Principal Williams. He asked her what she was doing there. After the apparent reason was given, Williams asked from whom she had gotten permission. Miss De la Cerda replied that she had been invited by one of the school secretaries. Miss De la Cerda had been taking pictures and because of this was asked to leave by Williams.

The third incident occurred to three former Lubbock High graduates who are now college students. All are members of the educationally concerned campus Chicano organization, Los Tertulianos. Two of the involved are officers in the organization. Billy Agüero, 1967 LHS graduate; Carlos Quiero, 1969 LHS graduate, and Pete Ybarra, 1969 LHS graduate visited Lubbock High with the intention of talking to the principal. They were greeted by the assistant principal, Mr. Carter, with a "What do you want, boys?" The three asked to see the principal but were told that they would have to talk to Carter and state their reasons. The threesome, not wanting to talk to assistants, decided to leave and come back later. The assistant principal kept insisting on knowing the reason for their visit, asking very disrespectfully what the "young men" wanted. As the three were leaving, they were threatened by Mr. Carter that they would be arrested if they returned. The Chicanos objected, saying that the schools were supposed to be public. Carter then said, "You come back here again and we'll call the police to teach you how public the schools are. We'll have you arrested for loitering." He then pointed the Chicanos toward the door and told them to leave.

And so ended Public Education Week at Lubbock High School. Be sure that next time you try to visit during this special week not to be a Chicano.