

THE LANCE

ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

Editor-in-Chief: Joe Junod
Associate Editor: Linda Susong
Associate Editor: Dudley Wagner
Sports Editor: Scott McCrea
Layout Manager: Pete Cook
News Editor: Sara Lee
Business Manager: Jim Bouck
Assistant Business Manager: Stu Harris
Advisor: Mr. Fowler Dugger

Drinking Question Placed Into Code of Responsibility

The following statement on the drinking proposal decision by the St. Andrews Board of Trustees was handed to me Tuesday by President Moore. It is hoped that this will signal the beginning of improved communications between students and administration.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

Centlemen of the Board:
At your meeting on April 25, 1968 a proposal known as Senate Bill #19 of St. Andrews Student Senate (revision of drinking regulation) was brought to the Board for its consideration. Because of the lack of background information and relevant data the Board asked the Chairman to designate an appropriate committee to consider the student proposal, secure relevant data, and present a recommendation to the Board prior to September 1st.

A committee was appointed by the Chairman and it has given serious consideration to Senate Bill #19. A cross section of the campus community was consulted, an extensive survey of other institutions of higher learning was made, additional data was presented by the Dean's Office, by the students, by the administration, and other college groups. With the above as additional background information the following recommendation is made to you for your consideration as per your instructions of April 25th.

A. That the Board of Trustees appreciate the concern of the students, faculty, and the administration in the matter and is grateful to them for their efforts in bringing this matter to the Board's attention. The Board recognizes that this is a major problem for which there is no easy answer. It is a problem which involves faculty, administration, alumni, trustees, and other college publics, AS WELL AS THE STUDENTS. Therefore, we solicit the student's cooperation, understanding, and patience as we work together in developing a "Code of Responsibility" that will be acceptable to all the responsible members of the college community.

B. The Board recommends that a re-assessment be made covering all aspects of college community relationships and that a total "Code of Responsibility" be drawn up and presented to the Board for its approval.

C. That the students, faculty, administration, alumni, trustees, and other college publics be involved in the development of the "Code of Responsibility." The committee responsible for development of the Code is to be appointed by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and is to begin work as soon as feasible after the regular college schedule is in effect.

D. That the Board authorize an expenditure of \$1,500 for committee travel, legal fees, honoraria and other costs in connection with the study.

E. That upon completion the Committee make its findings available in printed form to the Board substantially ahead of its meeting so the Trustees can give it adequate consideration before its decision is made.

Presented, W. B. Beery, III, Chairman of Committee
Adopted as amended by the Board of Trustees
August 20, 1968

Outlook Good For '72 Class

BY LINDA SUSONG

The freshmen have it better this year than any other class has had in history at St. Andrews.

The Class of '72 is entering a college community in which virtually everything is new. The out-dated tradition of razing freshmen has been abolished. Serf week and the horror of those few days has been ousted and replaced with a new kind of constructive orientation emphasizing dorm unity.

A more liberal social policy is also now in effect. Better women's hours, more open dorms, more qualified suite leaders, and new sign out procedures for women are all positive aspects for a better social situation.

The academic outlook is also the best yet. The board scores for freshmen are higher this year than in previous years, which is fortunate because the courses are more challenging than ever. Basic science and C&C are the two outstanding core programs. A new type of faculty/student advisory group has been established to assure a variety of opinions for the uncertain freshman. The winter term offers the most exciting programs of study ever introduced at St. Andrews. Tutoring programs within the dorm have been set up and now new students will have an organized system to which to refer when academic problems arise. Opportunities abound for involvement in student leadership, in activities such as the Peace Corps, the newspaper staff and the campus radio station.

Flexibility and opportunity are synonymous with this year at St. Andrews and the Class of '72 has an open door to make their years here productive. Sincere optimism is the prevailing atmosphere, and during this first week on campus, the freshmen's enthusiasm certainly is symbolic of the new look at St. Andrews, 1969.

One of the most meaningful tributes to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., has been action.

And that's good. Because it's black action. And that's what Black Power means.

Speaking was young playwright Floyd B. Barbour. Barbour is editor of the recently published "The Black Power Revolt," a collection of 36 essays examining Black Power as a concept and a movement.

Since publication a month ago by Porter Sargent's Extending Horizons Books, the book has been acclaimed nationally by reviewers and commentators.

The latest review, by Robert C. Maynard of the Washington Post, called Barbour's book on Black Power "the best to date".

In a recent conversation, Barbour was discussing the possible impact of his book on events now taking place in America. Since the assassination of Dr. King, a chain of "black action" events has caused a faint glimmer of hope among some black leaders.

As examples, Barbour cited recent occurrences in Boston, where the young writer moved from Washington, D. C. to compile "The Black Power Revolt;

building a major branch in a black community and turning over management and operation to blacks. Black student protesters at Boston University asking for higher numbers of blacks among students and faculty and increased scholarship aid for black students. The University President called 10 or 11 student demands "reasonable" and promised they would be met. Essays in "The Black Power Revolt" show just how significant these events are. For example, Dr. Nathan Wright, Jr., author and one-time freedom rider and CORE field secretary, defines Black Power in terms of community leadership. In his essay, Dr. Wright states: "However wise it may be, no outside leadership has that crucially significant ingredient to be free which can come only from one who is a part of the oppressed." Most black programs, however their particular objective or approach may vary, stress this question of leadership--black leadership with black support.

Formation of a Small Business Development Center in Boston's Roxbury section to aid development of black-operated businesses in black neighborhoods.

Gift of a former synagogue and school to Boston's black community for development of a drama and art center. The facilities--valued at more than \$1 million--were sold by Jewish organizations to the Elma Lewis School of Fine Arts for \$1. The scope of the donation and plans for future development of the cultural center are believed to constitute historic firsts in the nation.

Announcement by Avco Corporation of plans to build a printing plant in the heart of the Roxbury-Dorchester Negro section. Employment will be predominantly black. It is believed to be the first instance of a white-run corporation

Letters To The Editor: 4th Party Movement

Dear Mr. Junod:
The Miami flasco and its anticipated counterpart in Chicago point up an inescapable political reality-- a vacuum of political representation for a large segment of the American public. A new political party is being created to fill that vacuum. It seeks to represent those who now find themselves shut out of the two major parties--the 33% who are independents, as well as party members who have been effectively excluded by the actions of their own parties. We are writing to inform you about the New Party and to anticipate some of your questions.

Already on the ballot in some states, the New Party is working to qualify in a number of others. In some states efforts are being co-ordinated for a write-in campaign. The sole purpose of election laws in certain states is the perpetuation of the two-party system; The New Party will engage in legal suits in several states in order to challenge these laws. In addition to running local candidates, we hope to be able to attract strong national candidates for a presidential ticket. The best assurance of getting such candidates is to show them a strong base of support, covering a "broad cross-section" of the electorate.

Even more important is our effort to organize at the state and local level. We have begun at the grassroots level to build a party that will enable those who have been effectively disenfranchised to recapture their own political system--the way the conservatives have captured the Republican Party in the 1960's. Our plan also includes sponsoring local social action projects and speaking out on major national issues. In these ways, the New Party is a political effort to offer a reconstructive alternative to violence.

According to a recent Gallup Poll, the Republican Party has been reduced to a narrow base of 27% of the electorate. As it proved again in Miami, it is bound to particular interests and refuses to heed the pleas of persons like yourself who have begun to understand the political needs of a very heterogeneous and changing society. Can you identify with a party controlled by Strom Thurmond, John Tower, Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan, Spiro Agnew, and William Knowland? So you belong in a party organization that continues to grow more conservative and inflexible?

The common concerns of dissident Democrats, liberal Republicans and Independents transcend lines of party, ideology, race, age, or geography. These common bonds grow out of positions on three basic issues:

1. FOREIGN POLICY: a belief that American interests and human interests are served by international economic development and reduction of tension, NOT by military and political intervention in the affairs of smaller nations.

2. DOMESTIC POLICY: a belief that the problems of poverty and the cities will be solved through the pursuit of social and economic justice, rather than police repression and the screams of demagogues for "law and order."

3. INSTITUTIONAL REFORM: a desire for decentralization of the power that affects our daily lives and for debureaucratization of the institutions that control such power, particularly the "military-industrial establishment."

On these vital matters, we have more in common with each other than with the Democratic and Republican parties. The Democrats have allowed our cities to decay, perpetuated a huge and wasteful military establishment, supported a reckless diversion of resources in Vietnam, and unnecessarily sustained Cold War policies. The Republicans have complied in these mistakes and now threaten a repressive domestic policy.

There are relevant historical precedents for the TIMELY success of a new party. The Republican Party itself rose to power in just two years under the similar circumstances of domestic crisis and a party leadership gap that preceded the Civil War. The Labour Party successfully challenged the British system without splitting that nation into countless factions.

But our prospects rely not precedent but upon CURRENT history--today's events enable us to appeal to a broad constituency. Across the nation there is a growing revulsion for the Democratic and Republican parties and a transformation that is rejoining the young people who care and the older people who are trying to care again.

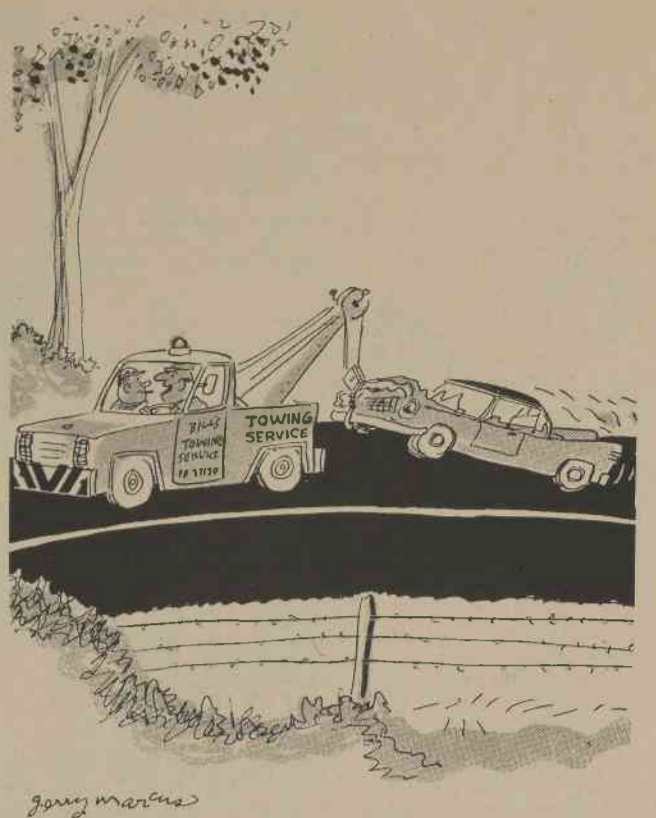
The 1968 election is a catalyst for this realignment of political forces. It is an opportune time to reopen the political system--before it is too late. If the two-party system cannot respond to change, we must change the two-party system.

We are not a top-down operation. All we ask you to do now is to give serious consideration to supporting the New Party. We eagerly solicit your thoughts and suggestions. Write or call our national headquarters; then we can put you in touch with the New Party coordinator in your state.

Sincerely yours,
Marcus G. Raskin,
Chairman

The Committee for the Formation of the New Party, 1029 Vermont Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005

(Continued on page 3)



IT HAD POWER brakes, power windows, power seats and a jerk behind the power steering.

Scientists Speak Out Against Viet Nam

PREAMBLE

The following statement on the Vietnam war was prepared by American members of the Society for Social Responsibility in Science. We who endorse this statement are natural scientists, engineers, and social scientists. We believe that the application of our respective fields of knowledge to the war gives us the duty to voice our individual and collective dismay over the tragic course of events in Vietnam.

OUR DUTY TO SPEAK
First of all we assert our right and duty to speak on a matter that some consider outside the province of science. We reject the notion of the scientist as a politically naive specialized oracle who issues narrow answers to narrow questions on demand. We reject the image of the engineer as a faithful servant to the grand designs of an all-wise political leadership.

We assert our competence to speak on the issue of the war precisely because we are scientists and engineers. As such we speak as educated citizens who stand to gain no personal judgment as an important contribution to make. We speak because our understanding of our professional ethics prevents us from remaining silent. Science teaches us to be skeptical. We have learned to examine evidence critically and to distrust the urge to leap to conclusions. Engineering teaches us to specify our goals with care and to be wary of possibly dangerous side effects of our acts. These modes of thought are surely as appropriate to the Vietnam crisis as those of the politician or the military strategist.

THE ROLE OF TECHNOLOGY IN THE WAR
World War II gave unprecedented stature to the technologist as a deviser of weapons. Vietnam is now serving as a proving ground for modern weapons technology. We who make this technology possible feel bound to put forth our broadest view of technology's role in the war and of the ethics involved.

We find that science and technology are being exploited in this war as much to destroy people and food as to attack military targets. We find an increasing use of "anti-personnel" weapons, (for instance, the newly devised scatter-shot bombs that are ineffective against steel and concrete, but lethal to living flesh). Though our government assures us that all targets are military, we find disturbing evidence that such weapons are being used against civilian villagers, among whom women and children are a majority. We find the science of poison and the technology of its distribution to be an important component of American tactics. Americans are destroying and poisoning crops and stored food supplies and are even killing water buffalo and other domestic animals. Eminent scientists have pointed out that such food destruction invariably strikes at the very young and the infirm; in war, soldiers have first priority on the food supply. The attack on food is yet another attack on civilian targets.

Even worse than the immediate effects of chemical, biological, and other techniques aimed at destroying food and

vegetation are the long-term ecological effects. We find the resulting ruin of the ecology of one of the earth's most fertile regions to be a crime against nature and against all humanity.

We believe it our professional duty again to warn the American people of the likely consequences of the continued escalation of conflicts. As scientists we can predict with some degree of confidence the ultimate consequences of escalating technological warfare. In Vietnam and elsewhere, we can foresee an era--perhaps a brief convulsive era ending in universal death--of human suffering on an almost incomprehensible scale, whether by blast and fire, disease, famine, radiation, or a combination of these.

WHAT IS THE GOAL?
For what purpose does the United States perpetrate the destruction of Vietnam, its people and its ecology? We affirm that scientific thinking is both relevant and necessary. We must examine the evidence that is used to justify American actions. We must evaluate critically the avowed goals of this war in the light of traditional American ideals.

Women's Hours
(Continued from page 1) budget her own time and thus meet her academic, social, and personal obligations.

"In addition, the extension of the operating schedules of the library, physical education building, student center, etc., provides for more flexibility in daily living. The innovative academic program at St. Andrews demands a high degree of personal discipline and self-direction. The challenge which presents itself is to be innovative in the student life program at a pace which keeps freedom and responsibility hand in hand.

"I am pleased with the progress we are making and appreciate the good work of the student groups who have worked on this matter".

The push for new hours began in April of 1968 and was spearheaded by Helen Hudson '68, Gloria Bell, '68, and Ann Ward '69. These women passed around a petition among other cords and received 278 signatures. This total represents 63% of the 440 women on campus last semester. The petition, stating their requests, was then approved by the Student Cabinet, the Interdormitory Council, the Senate, and the Student Life Committee while being supported by the unanimous editorial voice of this paper.

Grace Overholser, assistant dean of students, commented that "During the past year (1967-68) we have heard much about responsibility and freedom. I believe these are best acquired by participation and through respect for each other. Student participation opens and enlivens channels of communication and reinforces personal self-direction. Our women students went through all the necessary procedures to present their proposal and I believe it represents their considered and serious conclusion about what St. Andrews women can live under in our college community at this time."

DECKER ON DRINKING

It is most important to understand the total picture with regard to the action of the Board of Trustees of St. Andrews related to the so-called "Freedom-to-Drink" Bill on August 20, 1968.

First, let me assure you the Board responded to the business of the called meeting with a high degree of seriousness. They interrupted vacations, pressing business duties and personal commitments to come to Laurinburg. Attendance was good, members had studied the materials which had been mailed to them, discussion was constructive and sincere.

Second, the presentation of Mr. David Betts was well prepared and presented with skill. Mr. Betts succinctly stated the fundamental issues facing the student leaders, outlined the background of the problem and reported the actions of the St. Andrews Student Senate.

Third, the Board clearly understood the unique problems we face and is constructively concerned to seek a solution. The recommendation for the establishment of a committee or "Commission" to develop a "Code of Responsibility" for the total campus community represents a significant and positive position. They did NOT choose to pass rules regarding student behavior but rather moved to unify the membership of the campus community through the development of a Code of Responsibility which would involve students, faculty, administration, Board, and publics of the college.

I hope that a unit of student government (possibly the Senate) will be constituted as an advisory board to the students appointed to the Commission. The time has come to clear the air once and for all--to unify our campus community--and get on with the task of building a great college.

There is much work to be done, data to secure, facts to consider and decisions to be made. Funds have been provided for consultants and travel expense. We have within our grasp the opportunity to make a giant move forward through cooperative action.

It is my very great hope that the work of the Commission will receive the support of each member of the St. Andrews community.
Rodger W. Decker

EFFORTS REWARDED

I applaud the action taken by all members of the college community concerning the new women's hours. The efforts of Helen Hudson, Gloria Bell, and Dean of Women, Grace Overholser have been rewarded. The hours for all co-eds are now set at 12 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, 1 a.m. Friday, and 2 a.m. Saturday. In its final form, the new hours system reflects two things of primary importance. First, the realization of the new closing times indicate that the administration and faculty are willing to consider and act quickly on student proposals. Second, by implementing the proper channels of communication, the young ladies who spearheaded this campaign displayed a student responsibility that the administration and governing boards should have, and did, recognize.

The speed with which the Senate, the Cabinet, the Interdormitory Council and the Student Life Committee acted in supporting the measure represents a movement away from the "passing the buck" attitude that has held up the drinking bill for so long. If the passage of the hours measure sets down a margin for this year's possibilities, then certainly the road for action is as wide as St. Andrews has ever embarked upon.

YELLOW JOURNALISM IN CHICAGO

Chicago. The strong armed fist of Mayor Richard Joseph Daley. Or so the national television networks would lead you to believe as they splattered Mr. Daley and Chicago's finest into your living room. The crime of yellow journalism is the only fitting sobriquet for the men telling it like it is supposed to be. Abraham Ribicoff, Connecticut's long time standard bearer for law and order, declared on Tuesday night, August 27, that "With George McGovern as President of the United States we wouldn't have to have Gestapo tactics in the streets of Chicago."

McGovern backer Frank Mankiewicz condemned the brawling between police and anti-war demonstrators, as he referred to the "nightsticks and mindless brutality on Chicago streets and one this convention floor."

No doubt Ribicoff's and Mankiewicz's reason was swayed by their emotions and consequently neglected to question as to the provocation that drew the violence, if any. And so with the newsmen. Tear gas, billet clubs, and bladed rifles drew the viewer's attention from the convention floor to the disturbances between the Conrad Hilton and Blackstone Hotels in downtown Chicago. No mention of the spitting at law officials, of four lettered words tossed at policemen, of the bottles hurled at the white helmets. No tapes of these incidents appeared on the national circuit at that time either.

Should it be said that Mayor Daley, acknowledged as the last of the Irish bosses, receive the vicious, unprovoked attacks. Whoever the instigator in the street fighting, it was each reporter's duty to recognize both sides of the story, and report it as such.