

MAY 11 1970

THE LANCE

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE STUDENT BODY OF ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE

VOL. 9, No. 21.

ST. ANDREWS PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE, LAURINBURG, N. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1970

Campus Suspends Classes; Protests Cambodia, K.S.U.

BY LOUIS SWANSON

The U.S. invasion of Cambodia and the murders at Kent State prompted the IDS to take Student Government action in the form of canceling classes on Wednesday. This action was approved by the President and the Faculty Executive Committee.

In a letter to be sent to the Presbyterian churches of North Carolina and the Executive Secretary of all the Presbyteries (U.S.), the IDS further stated the reason for the suspension of classes.

The Student Government organized two activities to meet the theme of the day. The first activity was a chapel service conducted by Rev. Van Joins, the campus pastor. The second was a symposium in which five professors representing different departments presented their views. After each of these

addresses persons attending were given the opportunity to ask questions.

There were approximately 150 people in attendance at the chapel service. The service was in memory of the four students killed, and a general plea to guide the President in his future policies.



GEORGE L. FOUKE

US: Economic Exploitation

By Progressive Coalition
and Rex McGuinn

The following speech was prepared for presentation at the symposium yesterday by a representative of the Progressive Coalition. Due to a lack of time and other considerations it was not given. It is reprinted here in its entirety.

Why has the United States invaded Cambodia? The answers do not come from sources who would have us believe that the Nixon administration is insane, or from sources who state that Nixon is intellectually unable to cope with the problem of our involvement. On the contrary, it is obvious that Nixon's latest moves are coldly calculated, and that these moves are in direct support of our economic interests in South East Asia.

Our economic interests in South East Asia are four fold. We receive from Indochina many natural resources and this area is one of the last great sources of petroleum (as Pedigo and Miller have stated in STMS). From the peoples of these countries we are able to obtain cheap labor. Witness the General Electric plant in Saigon protected by a "maximum" wage law. These countries supply encouraging markets for U.S. goods. At home we have a thriving war economy supported by our government which spends over one half of the people's taxes on our military.

But the conflict transcends our specific interests in South East Asia. Our economy must look outside the U.S. for labor, raw materials and investment. We have, from economic necessity, entrenched ourselves in countless countries throughout the world and we are willing to support any type of government that will in turn uphold our economic interests. Witness the training of Greek troops and the complete support our government gives to the Greek fascist regime. Witness the invasion of the Dominican Republic. Witness the events of the last two

weeks involving Trinidad where 2,000 Marines stood by in case the black revolutionaries were successful there. And this foreign policy has most blatantly manifested itself in the Cambodian action. As people's liberation troops threatened the tottering right wing government, our President took the initiative by sending a major military force into Cambodia. The ramifications of this act make one thing clear: The United States will meet any people's liberation movement with military might and the Kent State students are only the latest victims.

What is more, the United States recognizes Indochina as a symbolic struggle. Eldridge Cleaver saw this when he said, "The truth is electric and it spreads, spreads, spreads." If the people of Indochina are able to defeat U.S. aggression and economic exploitation, then the truth of their victory will spread, and other oppressed people will rise up. Since the U.S. is exploiting other lands and other people's, there will be other Viet Nams. They will occur in South America and Africa as well as Asia. This is why Nixon is taking such drastic action in Cambodia.

Now is the time for all Americans to confront themselves with the misery American Imperialism creates. We must recognize that the force that murdered Kent State students murders ghetto dwellers, poor whites, Vietnamese, and Cambodians daily. We must realize that Nixon acts in harmony with our present economic system, and that these men will move swiftly and ruthlessly to crush any opposition to their exploitation. As humanitarians we must oppose all immediate acts of American military aggression, but we must realize that the problem rests at home. Our economic structures and functions must be re-examined and radically altered. Only then can we begin to speak of world peace.

In opening the symposium Dr. Smith pointed out that in society today there are two poles, each being dogmatic in orientation. He tested the sincerity of beliefs and actions by asking "What convinces us that we are right?" Dr. Smith questioned if the real issue was Vietnam or whether it was a matter of an individual wanting to decide his own destiny instead of having it decided for him.

Dr. Prust approached the problem from a philosophical viewpoint by stating all people including the nation's decision makers distort facts as a result of myths. He said that one could not call Nixon immoral because the President viewed the facts through the distortion of his myths and that what is moral is relative to the individual. Dr. Prust also noted that the only way to get at the real problem of today is to undermine patiently the foundation of the nationwide myth of American supremacy. He pointed to a broadening of the public's experiences as a method of removing this myth.

Stating that American society is based on violence, Mr. Bushoven announced that the incident at Kent State was not surprising. He asked the people present to challenge the values of the society instead of compacently obeying them. In response to Dr. Prust he said that the only way to change the myth is to change the system.

Dr. Humphrey declared that by classical economic standards the war in Vietnam is absurd. He supported this statement by adding that the war is contributing to the domestic crisis of inflation. He then noted that if "peace were to break out" that there wouldn't be a flood on the labor market, and that such a condition would lead to a stabilization of the national economic crises.

(Continued to page 2)

Council Debates Military At SA

BY SARA LEE

Military recruitment on the St. Andrews campus; is it necessary, desirable, or detrimental? The College Council heard arguments for each position yesterday with the Progressive Coalition arguing for ending such recruitment entirely. Present for the Meeting were faculty and administrators Hart, Davidson, Hope, Lietz, Thomas, Decker, Alexander, White, Harvin, Hix, Miller and student members Wilburn Hayden, Jimmy Stephens, Rick Skutch, Hosea Jones, and Mill Gibson.

The College Council is only a recommending body with all campus elements represented; a sounding board for every point of view. It is not structured to make policy decisions, but to recommend policies to the various legislative groups of the campus, ie, faculty, IDS, Faculty Executive Committee, etc.

Approximately thirty students listened to the argument and waited outside for the Council's decision. Todd Davis, Randy Randolph, and Tom Cocks represented the Progressive Coalition in the deliberations. Todd initially read the following prepared statement expressing the position of the Progressive Coalition on campus military recruitment.

"The college excludes certain groups, organizations, and people because it deems them criminal or detrimental to the welfare of the community.

- because the current genocidal war in Indo-China which the U.S. government and military are prosecuting; we feel that the military by any and all stretches of the imagination is a criminal element and/or detrimental to the college community.

- the question is not one of free speech--the military does not come here to debate intellectually or to propagate its

views--it is here solely to recruit.

- the question is also not one of discrimination against either the military or students wishing to join the military. For every corporation or group the college invited on campus, hundreds more by judgment or default do not recruit on campus. Yet this does not constitute discrimination against either the corporation or the interested student. It is assumed that if students are interested in gaining employment with those companies, that contact between the two will be at the initiative and discretion of both parties, and shall be a purely private affair to take place off the campus.

- such a situation is not at all discriminatory and in fact is quite normal; it happens all the time. It is our belief that by inviting the military onto the campus, the college actively affirms the military as an institution and its activities worldwide. The college acts much like a booking agent, arranging for the presentation of the military as well as providing them with a captive audience of prospective recruits or prey. Asking military recruiters on campus is not a neutral act; it is an affirmative act.

- we feel that because of the highly controversial nature of the military and the Indo-China war that contact between the military and interested students should be wholly private. Such would not be an inconvenience to either the students or the military. The military has the facilities very nearby in the Laurinburg Post Office. Military recruiting and the war are highly objectionable to many students on campus.

- there is, however, a second and more important argument against the presence of military recruiters on campus. As stated

(Continued to page 3)

Dedication Of Auditorium Set

Mrs. Ina McNair Avinger, trustee emeritus of St. Andrews, died Monday. Mrs. Avinger who was to participate in the dedication of the new teaching auditorium to be named Avinger Auditorium after her late husband, was a charter member of the board of trustees.

"Dedication of the Avinger Auditorium and the following opening to the public of the auditorium and adjacent science center will continue as an expression by all associated with St. Andrews of our appreciation for Mrs. Avinger's interest and generosity", Dr. Hart said.

The dedication will be held on Saturday, May 11, at 11 a.m., with Hector MacLean, vice-Chairman of the board of trustees presiding. Dr. Ansley C. Moore, president emeritus of St. Andrews, will present the plaque and give the Benediction.

Division To Honor Harvin

American Diplomatic History, while continuing to help shape the history program.

Dr. Fulcher noted "The members of our faculty are aware of the significant contributions made by Professor Harvin to the development of our departmental programs and to the larger life of the college, and we expect to continue and enrich the programs developed under his capable leadership."

Dr. Fulcher also pointed out that three program chairmen within the division had been announced: A. Guy Hope, Politics; George E. Melton, History; James D. J. Holmes, Economics and Business Administration. As well, he anticipates a "continuing contribution to the newly-instituted major in American Studies under the direction of Dr. Charles Joyner and the developing program in Social and Behavioral Sciences under Dr. Guy Hope" by the division.

The Division of History and Social Science will host a reception honoring Dr. Harry Harvin and recognizing seniors majoring within the division on Wednesday, May 13.

Dr. Harvin will step down as Chairman of the Division as of June 1, following the traditional college policy of rotation of Division Chairmen. Dr. J. Rodney Fulcher will succeed Dr. Harvin.

As the first professor of history appointed at St. Andrews at its inception, Dr. Harvin initiated many history courses during 1961-62 and helped plan and teach C&C 101-102 during this time. Instrumental in the development of politics and economics departments as well as history, Dr. Harvin has served on a number of influential policy-making committees of the college. He expects to give renewed attention to teaching and writing in his specialized field,