

THE LANCE

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Sen. Hatfield To Lecture At S. A.



by Steven J. Kunkle, Editor

Senator Mark Hatfield, an Oregon Republican, will be giving a lecture at St. Andrews March 8th. This lecture will be entitled "Piety, Politics, and Higher Education," and will be followed by discussion. To be given in one week, this lecture will be in Avinger at 8 PM.

Presently the 6th ranking Republican in the Senate, the 29th in the full Senate, and just beginning his third term, Hatfield has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the Republican nomination for the 1980 elections.

Senator Hatfield rose to national prominence by becoming one of the first Senators to publicly denounce the Vietnam War. As one of the earliest opponents of the Vietnam War (his was the only negative vote on this issue at the 1965 and 1966 Governor's Conferences), he maintains a keen interest in foreign affairs. He serves on the Subcommittee funding U.S. foreign assistance programs. He is a Congressional leader in efforts to combat world hunger. As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, he also is deeply involved in all facets of the appropriations process, determining Federal spending priorities.

The College Christian Council (CCC) is sponsoring Senator Hatfield's visit and lecture, as a continuing part of their efforts to reach the campus and "break down the walls" of St. Andrews. George Anderson, Chairman of the Prophetic Political Committee of the CCC, said that

"It is unusual to have a man of Hatfield's stature at this small a college. The potential of a lecture and discussion under such circumstances is exciting."

Because he represents a state where the Federal government owns over 50 percent of the land, Senator Hatfield's prime areas of expertise include natural resource and public land issues. His service on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources and Appropriations Committees provides daily involvement in energy-related areas, forestry, housing, and water resource development.

In addition to serving on the other Committees, Hatfield also is the ranking Republican member of the Rules and Administration Committee. This committee considered the nominations of Gerald Ford and Nelson Rockefeller; federal budget reform, the Federal Elections Commission, contested Senate seats in New Hampshire and Oklahoma, revision in impeachment rules, establishment of a Senate Committee on Intelligence Activities, as well as internal Senate reforms.

Senator Hatfield is a member of the Temporary Select Committee on Indian Affairs, with legislative authority over all Indian-related issues in the 95th Congress. He also was a member of the Federal Paperwork Commission.

Hatfield also has had experience in the educational field. After graduation from

Willamette University in 1943, and Stanford University in 1948, with a Bachelors and a Masters Degree in Political Science, he taught political science at Willamette University. He also served as Dean of Students from 1948-1956.

Hatfield has had a steady impressive rise in politics. He was first elected as a State Representative to the Oregon State Legislature from 1951-1955. From 1955-1957, he was elected as a State Senator to that same body. From 1957-1959, he served as the Oregon Secretary of State. Hatfield served two terms as Governor of Oregon from 1959-1967. He was elected delegate to all the Republican National Conventions from 1952 through 1976, with the exception of 1972.

Before politics, Hatfield saw duty in the Pacific theatre of World War II from 1943-1945. Earning the rank of Lieutenant j.g., he commanded landing craft at Iwo Jima and Okinawa. He also had duty during the occupation of Japan.

Hatfield has written four books. His first, "Not Quite So Simple", was published in 1967; his second, "Conflict and Conscience," in 1971; his third, "Between a Rock and a Hard Place," in 1976. He co-authored "Amnesty: The Unsettled Question of Vietnam," in 1973.

This article was written by the editor with information supplied by Senator Mark Hatfield

Double Major: One Degree

By Joey Sherr

A LANCE investigation was prompted recently by the concern of some students over the fact that a student double-majoring in a science and a field outside science could not receive both a Bachelor of Arts and a Bachelor of Science degree.

This concern stemmed from the feeling that certain students who fulfilled the requirement of a double-major would not receive full acknowledgement of their accomplishment.

The main difference between the Bachelor of Science and the Bachelor of Arts degree is the number of courses required, Bachelor of Science requiring more. The Bachelor of Science degree is only offered for biology and chemistry, and for any contract major involving those programs.

According to Dean Crossley, only one degree is granted "because the degree refers to the entire four-year baccalaureate program, not to a

major or more than one major. The issue is whether or not a person taking more than one major should get more than one degree at the same time. What if the person took a major in psychology and a major in art - are they given two Bachelor of Arts degrees? No, they're given only one degree."

Crossley contends that there is not a lack of equity in this system, since no major is listed on the diploma. Instead, majors are part of each person's official transcript.

"Graduate schools and employers want to see if you have a solid academic background for doing the kind of work that they expect you to do. I don't think that the degree name is very important in most cases," stated Crossley.

Dr. Wetmore, Chairman of the Division of the Mathematical, Natural, and Health Sciences agreed with this view by adding that "if you are interviewing for a job, the interviewer will read your transcript." continued on Page 4)

The Yearbook Progresses

There's a chance that this year's St. Andrews yearbook will come out before graduation, although it's no longer guaranteed.

The St. Andrews yearbook has had a history that puts soap opera to shame. Until about eight years ago, the annual was completely subsidized by the administration and had a high budget. The annual was a respected quality publication.

Then came the infamous "Black Issue" printed about 1972, which portrayed Laurinburg in not too friendly a light. The Administration responded by cutting off funds for the printing of the annual.

At this point students decided to take the necessary funds from the Student Association budget so that the

yearbook would continue. This worked until 1975, when a paperback annual was issued.

Then came the 1976 issue which came out one year late. Susan Mann was the editor of this issue.

The biggest yearbook scandal was in 1977 when no yearbook was issued, and approximately \$2000 was lost. Sally Beatty, then editor of the yearbook, had turned only six pages in to the printer. In essence, this was the reason for the missing yearbook.

Judi Plyler, editor of the 1978 edition, turned out a 96-page annual that was one year late.

Now the time is here that will decide how the 1979 yearbook will fare.

The problem, according to students who have worked on the yearbook, is winter term.

The deadline for getting the completed annual to the printer is early February. With many students off-campus for winter term, the bulk of the work falls on few people.

The blame for the hassle in this year's annual falls mostly on the photographers, according to yearbook staff personnel. After winter term, a photographer dropped out of school without completing the job for which he was hired. His main responsibility, that of taking faculty pictures, was left unfulfilled.

Also looming big is the fact that students themselves do not cooperate in the production of the annual. Many students who signed up for an appointment with a yearbook photographer did (Continued on Page 4)