

The Human Condition

By DOUG SCOTT



As these words are written, snow is falling on Guilford College. Greensboro is sliding to a stop. The fascinating Piedmont is covered.

Some fun loving male students are having a running battle with snowballs. A few of their compatriots are celebrating winter by rolling motorcycles into the woods, stopping only when it appears that they might be caught by the authorities; a delightful game of cops and robbers ensues.

Residents of New Men's dorm, renowned for their spirit and zeal serenade the girls of Shore with various songs of winter; curiously enough, they are all prefixed with "We Want." No garbage or fireworks were thrown and a jolly time was had

by all who attended. Vile rumors were spread, however, about broken glass.

When Guilford's favorite rent-a-cop appeared on the scene, he was playfully plummeted with snow. His cop mobile made an exciting target. This, of course, is a sign of favor, similar to hitting the little girl next to you in the fourth grade. Guilford College, as everyone knows, is a fortress of "law and order."

The evening's activities were brought to a halt with the appearance of the Guilford County Sheriff. Someone, knowing that the sheriffs like to get in on such jolly gatherings, invited them. However, the officers were upset that they had not been called earlier so they ended the party.

When snow falls, many things are covered and whitewashed. But not everything.

Lottery Unsatisfactory; Volunteer Army Soon

WASHINGTON -- (CPS) --- Whether the lottery will continue after 1970 is up to Congress.

In announcing the random selection process, President Nixon said, "I would say that looking to the future...we shall not be satisfied until we finally can have the system which I advocated during the campaign of a completely volunteer armed forces."

But Nixon has also said institution of a volunteer army is not feasible until the Vietnam War is ended, and, at the current rate of troop withdrawal, that isn't likely to happen very soon. And though the president has made the volunteer army one of his principal issues, negative reports from a special presidential commission on the armed forces or the National Security Council--both of which are studying the concept of a voluntary army -- could postpone further any executive action on the plan.

So the burden for any quick change rests with Congress. Sen.

John Stennis, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, promised last fall that his group would open extensive hearings on the draft in mid-February.

Stennis gave the promise in exchange for a pledge from Senate draft critics, including Sen. Edward Kennedy, that they would approve a revision in the Selective Service Act to permit the lottery without debating other aspects of the matter. The administration desired quick approval of the lottery so it could be put in effect for 1970.

So the lottery, approved 382-13 in the House, was passed by a voice vote in the Senate largely because it seemed probably more far-reaching reforms could be debated fully this year.

DEFERMENTS ABOLISHED?

Reforms to be contemplated include abolishment of the student deferments, establishment of alternate service in social work for those who oppose military service of a particular war, forbidding the assignment of a non-

volunteer to Vietnam, and establishment of a volunteer army except when Congress declares war.

A recent poll taken by the Christian Science Monitor indicated a strong majority of legislators in both houses favored an all-volunteer armed services. But a good majority predicted also the volunteer concept probably wouldn't be instituted until after the Vietnam War. 50 per cent of the representatives and 30 per cent of the senators responded to the survey.

AMNESTY TO OBJECTORS

Representatives Edward Koch, Shirley Chisholm and Leonard Farberstein, all New York Democrats, offered amendments to the lottery proposal during the fall. They are expected to renew their assault on the Selective Service. Koch's proposed legislation would permit "selective conscientious objection" to wars and would give amnesty to those who have fled to Canada or are currently in jail as a result of draft resistance.

Student leaders, including Dan Siegel, student body president of California at Berkeley, and Charles Palmer, NSA president, have spoken out against the lottery's alleged unfairness in deferring students, who, by virtue of their affluence, are more likely to avoid conscription than the poor and Black.

Currently, approximately two-thirds of the military's manpower needs are met by volunteers, and since 1950 the Navy, Air Force, National Guard, Coast Guard and Marines have been maintained almost exclusively by volunteers.

BLEAK OUTLOOK FOR 19 YEAR OLDS

If the Congress does not enact significant reforms in 1970, prospects appear bleak for 19-year-olds under the lottery system in 1971. This year's pool consists of 19-26-year-olds, but 1971's pool will consist only of 19-year-olds plus those losing student or occupational deferments.

If 1971's draft call is in the neighborhood of 200,000--which it has been during the past three years--then virtually every 1-A 19-year-old who isn't in school will be drafted. According to Capt. William Pascoe, Selective Service Chief Information Officer, about 1.8 million will turn 19 during 1970, qualifying them for the 1971 pool and a lottery number.

About half that number will be unfit, either physically or mentally. Subtracting those who receive deferments, those who volunteer for other services, and those who take steps to avoid the draft, the total remaining--plus graduating seniors--may very well not be enough to meet the year's draft call.

If the total isn't enough, Pascoe said, the Selective Service would induct those who turn 19 during 1971. These people, who wouldn't have lottery numbers, would ordinarily be included in the 1972 pool. If more men were needed, he said, this order of induction would be followed:

1. Kennedy husbands--those deferred for being married prior to 1965.
2. Non-volunteers 26 and older.
3. 18 1/2 - 19-year-olds.

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Stam Explains Corporate Problems

by CARLA MCKINNEY

Mr. Paul Stam, research director with Burlington Industries, spoke last Tuesday night in the leadership seminar on the topics of industrial responsibility in environmental control, consumer protection, the decade ahead and the role of industrial research scientists.

Mr. Stam told the group that Burlington would announce the next day, Wednesday, that it had created the post of medical director in an effort to solve the textile industry's problem with "brown lung" among its employees. Biosis, which has currently been given much attention through the efforts of Ralph Nader and others, is apparently, according to Stam, an allergic disease aggravated by the dust in the mills.

Burlington which has tried to remedy the situation by air conditioning and screening employees who would be most susceptible to "brown lung," declined, as did the other large textile mills to work jointly with the unions to study the problem. According to Mr. Stam, the industries felt that a more objective study could be made without the unions who represent only a low percentage of the textile workers.

GOV'T. RULES NECESSARY

The textile industry, said Stam, generally recognizes a need for a certain product on the market, then develops it. In the case of flame resistant fabrics, however, the consumer is often not willing to pay the extra cost required in the manufacturing of these materials. According to Stam, the "voice of the consumer is not easy to understand." He sees government regulations concerning flammability of fabrics, and noise and dust levels in factories as perhaps the only possible way for effective controls. If, for example, flammability standards were required the cost of the processes involved would be driven down so the consumer would be more likely to buy the

safer product. In Stam's view the solutions to all problems in industry--pollution, consumed and employee protection--must be feasible and a real understanding of the problem."

FOREIGN COMPETITION

Cost is also a big question in the area of foreign competition. In Japan and India, especially where labor is much cheaper, comparable quality products can be produced much cheaper.

Tariffs, according to Stam, have failed to do the job; in the last ten years he estimates that foreign competition cost the American labor force between 75,000 and 80,000 jobs. Despite lobbies in Washington, the industry feels that they still have no effective controls.

Burlington sees, as have many industries, that the solution to the cheaper production cost in other countries, might be to set up their own production mills in those countries. According to Stam, however, Burlington feels a responsibility to this country and to North Carolina.

TEAM RESEARCH PREFERRED

Asked about the pros and cons of the job as industrial research scientist, Stam spoke of individual versus team effort and the lack of complete freedom in research choosing projects. Burlington prefers the team approach to research, but tries always to approach each question at an individual level.

Their industry is organized, however, so that an individual scientist can work on his own project without having complicated justification procedures to the company; he has a carte blanche up to a \$1000.

Stam reported that Burlington looked to 1970 as a hard year for profits, but saw the new decade with great possibilities.



PAUL STAM

Draft Lottery Attacked By College Press

WASHINGTON -- (CPS) --- College newspaper editors aren't buying the draft lottery.

Editorial reactions to the induction-by-birthdate system initiated by the Nixon administration have ranged from half-hearted acceptance to anger at the government for making false promises, to outright condemnation of the draft in any form.

Small college papers have been especially vehement in the denunciations. "The Knox College Student" saw the lottery merely as a deceptive packaging of the old draft, and as another example of the influence of the "bloated" and "corrupt" military on American life.

"It is frightening...to see the sickening contradictions between the ideals of free men and reality of the Selective Service System," the "Student" wrote. "We are told that we must give up for a part of our lives our God given

freedom, our individuality, our birthright as Americans.

"Why? So that we might protect ourselves from those who take our freedom, our individuality, and our birthright." The paper said the greatest threat to peoples' freedom in the world today is the U.S. military. Knox College is a coed liberal arts school of about 1,300 in Illinois.

"The University News" at St. Louis University, a private institution of some 6,000 wrote: "The greatest misjustice of the former system still remains, that is the draft itself. Those who have previously opposed the draft will continue to do so...because they realize that the lottery still does not allow the freedom of choice with respect to military service."

Tying the draft into Vietnam war, the paper said, "They (enemies of the draft) wonder what kind of perverted priorities