

# Students Ponder Question; McGovern States Priorities, Most Favor Dorm Visitation

The Salemite wishes to make every student more aware of the petition for intervisitation on campus, which is before the review boards for approval or disapproval. This week we asked various students about their views on allowing males in the dormitory bedrooms. We hope that everyone will think about our question: "How do you feel about intervisitation?"

**Shirley Brobst**

—"It is dumb!"

**Dee Wilson**

—"I'm not really for it. I think a woman's home should be private."

**Mary Denton Roberts**

—"I want it. After going to Chapel Hill this summer, I'm for it completely."

**Beth Horsley**

—"I'm definitely for it because we need a place where we can entertain boys in a more comfortable atmosphere. The date rooms aren't private and there aren't any televisions or facilities for music."

**Beth Pollard**

—"I'm for inter-visitation because I think we need a place where girls can entertain boys comfortably."

**Joan Spangler**

—"I'm not really sure what I believe yet."

**Janet Williams**

—"I think it's fine on weekends only, from noon until dorm closing."

**Jane Lockwood**

—"I'm definitely against it. If I had wanted boys in the room, I would have gone to a coed school!"

**Cindy Patterson**

—"I'm not for it. It's just too inconvenient for roommates and destroys all the privacy we have."

**Ann Hesmer**

—"I'm for it because there is no place here to bring a date."

**Cathy Tucker**

—"I'm definitely think we should have it."

**Mary Sue Peeler**

—"I'm for it because we need a place where you can be alone with a boy."

**Chris Kuenzel**

—"There should be inter-visitation because there is no place on campus to take a date when you want to be alone."

**Susan York**

—"I'm for it on weekends only."

**Ann Maxwell**

—"I am for it because we need a place to entertain. I feel it should be on weekends only, though."

"I believe that only the actual setting of a date for withdrawal and the end of the bombing will bring our forces and our prisoners home."

Senator McGovern, upon his inauguration as President, would immediately stop all bombing of Indo-China with no pre-conditions, withdraw all American ground forces within 90 days with no preconditions, and all military assistance to the Thieu regime would be immediately terminated with no preconditions.

These three steps would end all U. S. participation in the Vietnam war.

Simultaneously, vigorous diplomatic efforts would be undertaken to achieve the release of U. S. prisoners of war, and an accounting for U. S. missing in action (MIA's), something that the Senator is confident would be achieved as a result of the implementation of the three steps for termination of U. S. involvement. The Senator has promised to make a direct, personal appeal for the release of our POW's if that would be helpful.

Upon return of U. S. prisoners of war and a satisfactory accounting of MIA's—a process which the Senator is convinced could be completed

in the same time of 90 days—Senator McGovern would also close U.S. bases in Thailand and remove all U. S. Naval forces from waters adjacent to Southeast Asia.

Senator McGovern is equally concerned about all the young men and women whose lives have been disrupted by the war in Vietnam; those who served and those who died; those who were injured; those who were addicted to hard drugs while

meeting the drug abuse/health problem of returning veterans head on, and, at the same time, providing useful, rewarding employment for veterans. Legislation he proposed would immediately appropriate sufficient funds for additional drug treatment facilities, personnel and programs. With the additional funding proposed by Senator McGovern, the Veterans Administration would hire more psychologists and psychiatrists as well as young veterans, as therapists and recreation aides. The Senator's proposal also calls for an "outreach" program to send young veterans to the community to seek those of their peers in need of counseling or help. **Amnesty.** We want our men home but we must care for them when they return.

And we want all our men home, both those who fought and those who did not.

The conflict in Vietnam has produced more bitterness and hatred than any other national experience since the Civil War. When it finally ends, our most urgent task will be to reconcile the differences between those who were left behind and those who were not.

In this spirit, when the war ends, amnesty should be granted to those who would not include those who are have refused to participate in the Vietnam tragedy. This, of course, who, on the grounds of conscience, der the jurisdiction of military. Senator McGovern believes that must be taken under consideration by the military court system on a case-by-case basis. We should follow the wise precedents set by President Lincoln's extension of amnesty to those who were actually fighting against their country in 1862 when the Civil War was still going on, by President Andrew Johnson's affirmation of that policy in 1865.



there; those who fled to other countries.

Therefore, building on the GI Bill, the Senator has proposed an expanded Bill, more responsive to present needs. The Senator believes that we create substantially the education must undertake new efforts to deal fairly with those who have served their country.

Senator McGovern proposes to increase training benefits accorded Vietnam Era veterans. The meager individual allowances now granted veterans in school amount to only one-third of the level of actual aid given veterans of World War II. Senator McGovern advocates monthly allowances ranging from \$214 for single veterans to \$414 for a veteran with three dependents. The Senator has also called for full payment of tuition up to \$3,000 annually. Finally, he would provide equal treatment in terms of benefits for those in vocational, cooperative and regular academic schools.

Senator McGovern also proposes

## Excerpt Lists Nixon Deeds

**EXCERPTS FROM: "PROGRESS IN ENDING THE DRAFT AND ACHIEVING THE ALL-VOLUNTEER FORCE"**  
A REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT  
October 17, 1968

"I say it's time we took a new look at the draft—at the question of permanent conscription in a free society. If we find we can reasonably meet our peacetime manpower needs by other means—then we should prepare for the day when the draft can be phased out of American life."

—Richard Nixon

### DRAFT REFORM

**March, 1969—Gates Commission**

The President appointed a distinguished commission on the all-volunteer force under the Chairmanship of the Honorable Thomas S. Gates, Jr. former Secretary of Defense.

The Commission's charter was "to develop a comprehensive plan for eliminating conscription and moving toward an all-volunteer force."

### Selective Service Act

The President signed into law a bill which reduced the period of draft vulnerability from seven years to one year, the latter being the calendar year following a young man's 19th birthday.

The bill further provided that draft selections would be made by random, rather than by birth date.

Thus young men were enabled to

the drawing of sequence numbers at make career and other life plans while being subject to a more equitable draft system for one year only.

### April, 1970—Executive Order

The President issued an Executive Order phasing out occupational and paternity deferments, thereby further reducing the inequities of the draft system.

### September, 1971—Legislation

The Draft Extension and Military Pay Bill was enacted and contained key draft reforms.

Principally these reforms eliminated undergraduate student deferments for those entering college in



the Fall of 1971 and thereafter, and established a uniform national call to insure the men throughout the country with the same sequence numbers would be equally liable to induction.

The substantial increase in military entry pay was crucial in attracting additional true volunteers.

### SIGNS OF PROGRESS

### Draft Calls

The most direct evidence of progress toward ending reliance on the draft is, of course, the sharp decline in draft calls which has occurred during the years of this Administration.

Draft calls have been reduced from 299,000 in 1968, to 50,000 in 1971—one-sixth of the previous level!

### Enlistments

Despite this sharp drop in draft calls in FY 1972, the proportion of true volunteers—that is who enlist out of their own free will, and not because of pressure from the draft—has increased from 59% to 75% in the last year alone.

This is evidence of real progress toward the goal of replacing enlistments previously obtained by pressure of the draft with true volunteers in a no-draft environment.

During July to December 1970, enlistments for ground combat averaged

During July to December, 1971, aged only 227 per month. ground combat enlistments reached a one-month high of 3,900 and averaged 3,000 a month. It continued at this level in 1972.

This spectacular rise was achieved by offering the choice of overseas locations and unit assignments to combat arms enlistees, by advertising these new options, and by aggressively recruiting candidates for them.

### FROM REFORM TO CHANGE

**June 28, 1972—No Draftees To Vietnam**

The President announced that no more draftees would be sent to Vietnam.

### August 28, 1972—End of the Draft

The experience of the past three years . . . seems to show that sufficient numbers of volunteers can be attracted to the armed forces to meet peacetime manpower needs, and that ending all dependence on the draft will be consistent with maintaining the force-level and degree of readiness necessary to meet our vital long-term national security needs.

"We will no longer need conscription to fill manpower requirements after July, 1973."

"In reaching this goal, we will finally—28 years after the end of World War II—have done what I said in 1968, that we should do: that we should 'show our commitment to freedom by preparing to assure our young people theirs.'"

—President Nixon

## Agnew Rallies Voters, Faces Fans, Opposition

Attending an Agnew Rally may not be everyone's idea of excitement but the rally sponsored by Winston-Salem Republicans last Friday was an enlightening political experience. The terrace of the Wachovia Building was the scene of action and had been decorated with red, white, and blue streamers, a big American flag, and of course a "Welcome Agnew" banner. The appropriate dignitaries were present including the candidates for state office, and everyone was introduced—the office seekers making speeches. The Wake Forest band entertained while Nixonettes passed out hats, bumper stickers, and pins. In fact, the atmosphere reminded one of the old-fashioned American election days where all the town turned out in a festive mood for the big event. Out of the 5,000 who attended both the fervent and the disgusted were present. A group of dissenters passed out strips of barbed wire with the message "South Vietnam is now one big refugee camp" wrapped securely around

them. Police officers halted the distribution of these items because they were constituted of metal. The group also passed out statements of feelings towards the Nixon government. Two boys with painted faces carried a banner that displayed a caricature of Nixon, giving peace symbol. The protestors were not allowed to proceed beyond a certain point, although it was a non-violent demonstration.

Agnew was forty-five minutes but no one seemed to care as band played on and the sun shined steadily. Security was tight, sheriffs and police stationed on the tops, in windows of high buildings and with Secret Service men mingling in the crowd. After his speech Agnew moved forward to shake hands with the crowd and one lemmie managed to hustle her forward to grasp the Vice-President's hand. With a roar of approval Agnew departed and the crowd dispersed leaving behind the remnants of another election rally.



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