

the post

thursday, february 5, 1981 volume 50 number 12 earlham college, richmond, indiana 47374



"Next stop, Copenhagen's Main Train Station..." The Scandinavian program is one of many coordinated by the International Programs Office.

Student Government

Committees Filled, Election Approaching

By Jane Cobb

The Student Nominating Committee announced Tuesday that it has filled several vacancies on various student-faculty committees. Speaking for SNC, Student President John Reid said that decisions had been held up due to illness among members of the Nominating Committee.

The new appointments include: Beth Niswander — Curricular Policy Committee; Carolyn Holland and Laura Coates — Food Committee; Clara Whitman — Community Code Review; and Jacki Wilson, Ellen Nissenbaum, and Mike Montie — Dean of Students Selection Committee. Tod Denslow will also serve as SFAC's representative on the Dean of Students Selection Committee.

tee.

SNC and the Student-Faculty Affairs Committee cooperated in selecting Henny Walsh to replace Josh Owens on SFAC. Owens resigned from the committee earlier this term as he is planning to be off-campus during Term III.

Reid said that in selecting students to serve on these committees SNC was looking for a mixture of people with a variety of viewpoints and experiences. Another consideration in making the appointments, Reid said, was whether or not a candidate would be on campus next year and could provide some continuity for a committee by serving a second year.

The vacancy in the faculty observer position left by Vice-President David Beach has been filled

by Student Forum member Linda Smurl. According to the Student Confederation Constitution, the vice-president of Student Government and one other student are to serve as faculty observers. As Beach did not return to campus for term II, Linda Smurl was chosen by Student Forum members to serve as faculty observer for the remainder of the term.

Elections for next year's Student Government positions will be held on February 17th. President, vice-president, treasurer, the Student Activities Board chairperson, and three Community Council members will be elected at that time. Newly elected students will take office as of Term III. Anyone interested in running for office should pick up a petition from Runyan desk.

In Search Of . . .

Black Histories at Earlham

By Brooks Egerton
Editors' note:

In honor of Earlham's Black Awareness Week and National Black History Month, the Post set out to document some aspects of black history at the College. In addition to Melvin Gilchrist's story on Clarence Cunningham, who is officially recognized as Earlham's first black graduate [see page eight], we talked with several black former faculty and administrators.

Persons interviewed include: George Sawyer, who worked at Earlham from 1970-73 in an administrative-faculty role with multiple responsibilities; T.J. Davis [1971-76], the first coordinator of Black Studies (now African/African-American Studies) and an associate professor of history; Charlie Nelms [1973-76], who worked in Admissions and later as associate degree of Student Development; and Janet Dickerson [1971-76], first a counselor, later director of Supportive Services.

William Cousins, a sociology professor in the early 1960's and the college's first black faculty member, has not been reached yet [he works for the United Nations in India], but the Post hopes to interview him later this year. He is the father of student Chris Cousins.

Consensus among former faculty and administrators would be difficult to reach on many issues,

especially such thorny ones as hiring, retention and tenure of black staff, and racism. The people we interviewed came here for different purposes, their feelings about their experiences at Earlham very considerable, and they left for different reasons.

But they agree that Earlham in the early 1970's under President Landrum Bolling was a markedly different place from the Earlham of the later 1970's and today under Franklin Wallin. They gave reasons relating to both the personalities of the two men and to the new pressures from the American economy.

T.J. Davis, who came to Earlham at age 25 with a Ph. D. in history, said his "personal rapport" with former president Bolling was instrumental in his choice of Earlham. Bolling, he said, had a strong commitment to black studies — a commitment which was shaped by experiences Wallin didn't have.

Davis said he came to Earlham with the understanding that black studies would become an integral part of the curriculum. "It became clear that this was not the case," he stated.

Davis said he came here with the impression that he would have \$100,000 to work with in the black studies budget, but found that these funds were to be halved with the Supportive Services program.

Both past and present members of the Earlham community agree that many people tend to think of Supportive Services as being only for minority students.

Janet Dickerson, currently associate dean and candidate for the dean's position at Swarthmore College, said it was her job to "try to integrate supportive services" within the College. "I think we made a lot of changes (during my stay)," she said. "I really loved Earlham and still do."

George Sawyer has been in the public eye of Richmond, practicing law and struggling to preserve the city's decaying North Side since his contract was terminated shortly after Bolling left Earlham in 1973. He, like Davis but unlike other interviewees, reported great difficulties in carrying out his projects at the College.

In addition to lecturing in political science and recruiting black faculty and students, Sawyer was charged in 1970 with developing and coordinating an urban studies program. In conjunction with the Black Leadership Action Committee, Sawyer said in 1971 he talked with the various departments he hoped to involve in the interdisciplinary venture.

"They all favored the idea," Sawyer said, "until the proposition was on paper. Then the excuses began to flow." He cited lack of staff and money as the principal

Blake to Succeed Hoskins

By Geoff Smith

Lincoln Blake has been chosen to succeed Lewis Hoskins as the director of international programs, it was announced last Thursday.

Franklin Wallin, Joe Elmore, the International Studies Coordinating Committee (ISCC) and the Faculty Affairs Committee, made the decision.

Blake will carry a new title, Coordinator of International Studies, which reflects a new emphasis on international studies at Earlham, according to Franklin Wallin. "Conceptually it's more focused on-campus than off-campus," Wallin said.

The reason for this, in part, is that the grants from the Office of Education and the National Endowment for the Humanities, both coordinated by the ISCC, are helping to integrate international programs with different disciplines, especially foreign languages and peace studies. They are intended to bring a global dimension to an Earlham education.

Currently Associate Academic Dean, Blake says one of his goals is "integration of off-campus experiences with insights on campus." He thinks that people who have been on off-campus programs have a greater respect for the value of food and for the problem of crowded cities.

Blake would like to see more programs go to Third World countries, in particular on the Pacific coast of South America. Blake says that "it is too early to

tell if there will be problems with programs in Third World countries now that Reagan is president."

He also wants to send an experimental program every other year to investigate new possibilities for regular programs. Although trips to China are expensive, Blake does not want to rule out the possibility of tying a China component to the Japan program.

Blake is optimistic about the future of off-campus programs. He said the administration is very supportive, and he expects no cutbacks in any of the existing programs. "The budget is good," he said. "Enrollment is increasing, so there's more leeway," he added.

Lewis Hoskins agrees. "That the programs went so well is a good predictor for the successful future of IPO," Hoskins said, referring to the Kenya, Japan, Germany-Austria and Scandinavia programs which returned this term.

According to Wallin, Blake was chosen because of his administrative skills, his international background which includes growing up in Turkey, extensive travel in Europe, and leading the London and Scandinavia programs. Blake, however, hopes that he can improve his credentials. He would like to learn Spanish with funds from the grants that George Lopez and Vernie Davis are using now, and he would like to learn about studying foreign cultures from an anthropological perspective by sitting in on an anthropology course.



After three years as Associate Academic Dean, Lincoln Blake will take his business to Tyler Hall as the new Coordinator of International Studies. He is replacing Lewis Hoskins, who will be retiring at the end of the year.

objections to his plan, which included the creation of a day nursery in a house Earlham once owned on North 12th Street, in the heart of North Richmond.

Bolling, Sawyer said, rewrote the proposal, but still could not get the faculty to approve it. Sawyer then went to Kenya for the years 1972 and 1973 to develop Earlham's off-campus program there.

"For Earlham to remain the ivory tower that it is, unmolested and undisturbed by the community

that surrounds it, it could not have an urban studies program," Sawyer concluded.

But the activist lawyer was not completely negative in his portrait of Earlham. "I enjoyed my time there very much," he said, mentioning his 'Racism and American Law' as a particularly popular course. He added that he would have liked to come back to Earlham from Kenya, had his contract been renewed.

Continued on page 4

Week Emphasizes Black Culture

Black Awareness Week begins Sunday with "An Experience in Black Worship" at 3:30 in the Meetinghouse and runs through Saturday's final performance of "Purlie" and Sweetheart Ball.

"Black Awareness Week is a celebration of issues and arts and everything that has roots in black American heritage," says the week's co-coordinator, Tammy Westbrook.

Westbrook, who is also directing the musical "Purlie," sees the week as "a chance for people to come to recognize and cherish the differences of the black American heritage."

The idea of a Black Awareness Week arose three years ago at

Earlham in connection with February's designation as National Black History Month. Various black speakers, musicians and art exhibits have been featured over the years. Gary, Ind., mayor Richard Hatcher is this year's keynote speaker.

Jackie Crawford summed up her feelings about the week: "It is an opportunity to educate the community about the political, social, economic and fine arts contributions of Black Americans to the advancement of American culture."

A schedule of next week's events is posted on the back page of this issue of the Post.

Educating About Education

The Post claimed last week that we must dig for the roots of censorship in our own lives. Our work must now be to explicitly analyze the structures of silence at Earlham which we make and are made by.

To begin on the level of individual psychology, students often unwittingly silence themselves because they have so much invested in the College. Financially and emotionally, coming to Earlham is a massive commitment, and we would all like to believe in what we do.

The College itself, in turn, is a monumental project which must remake itself every day. The people and institutions which comprise it over the long haul also want to believe.

Finally, most of us remember high school as a place where questioning and critical thought were not exactly encouraged. This freight comes with us to Earlham and, at times, becomes Earlham.

Only to the degree that Earlham fosters self-consciousness about reasons for believing in the College and challenges the leftovers of high school, can it call itself an organ of truly "higher" education.

Some of us have seen the use of concrete examples encouraged in class discussions — up to a point. We have seen professors shake with agitation and become dogmatic or self-righteous when discussion came too close to questioning the unquestioned things we hold dear.

But education will not come about through silence and acceptance. We would do well to consider and act upon Marx's insight that "the educator himself needs educating."

B.E.

Alumni Protests "Wasteful" Bus

Editors,
As four-year veterans of Earlham College and the Richmond community, we were appalled to read in the January 22 edition of The Post that the Student Development Office has initiated a bus service to the Promenade and East Malls. It seems ridiculous to waste money and non-renewable energy resources when the City of Richmond Transit Authority (CORTA) already runs two regularly scheduled routes past the College into town and the East Malls.

When so many facilities and programs at Earlham are in dire financial straits, it is almost a sin to direct these badly needed funds to replicate a bus service which Richmond already makes available to all Earlham College students. Do we really want to see the off-campus study programs suffer in favor of an off-campus chauffeur service?

Not only is it an imprudent use of funds, but it only serves to further alienate Earlham from the Richmond community, a concern which has weighed heavily upon the agendas of many ad hoc committees already.

While we empathize with the students' need to "get off campus,"

do students really have to be led by the hand into Richmond, which makes itself readily accessible? The administration is doing a great disservice to students by babying them. Upon their departure from Earlham, who will give them a guided tour of the real world?

While we condemn the intra-city bus service, we do agree with the idea of providing transport to urban centers such as Dayton, Indianapolis and Cincinnati. This truly would offer an opportunity for students to "get away" and also partake in cultural events not available in the Richmond area.

In conclusion, we hope that the Student Development Office reconsiders pouring money and energy into the Earlham-Richmond bus service. Furthermore, we offer floor space to any students wishing to roll out their sleeping bag in Cincinnati.

Allison A. Lew
Wendy E. Seligmann
3253 Morrison Ave.
Apt. 207
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

Editors' note: CORTA buses only run until 6 p.m.; the Earlham bus service runs only on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 6:30 p.m. until 10:20 p.m.

Bygones

Crowd Complimented

Editors,
The manner in which the Earlham community received the Moral Majority philosophy of Greg Dixon last week deserves a compliment. Indeed, the way those attending Dixon's talk January 29 responded to his provocative views drew praise from numerous Earlham observers. The praise I heard focused on two points: 1) the audience was polite, self-disciplined and respectful of Dixon as a person, and 2) questions posed were clear, well-thought-out and to the point.

Such a response to Dixon demanded tremendous energy from those listening to him. The ideas he shared were deeply disturbing and certainly hurt many people, yet response did not offer him the opportunity to simply dismiss his audience or to declare a moral victory as a "Daniel in the lions' den."

When he left campus after an exhausting four hours, Greg Dixon said with sincerity that he found Earlham students to be among the brightest he has ever encountered, and he said that in such a way that one could not add the phrase, "and I confounded them!"

He entered the lions' den but found that pacifist lions can be disarming. Along with many others, I want to say that I have never been prouder of Earlham and its students.

Max Carter

Editors,
I am addressing all you people who are gung-ho at getting back at the Iranians. Enough is enough! The Iranians who treated our hostages terribly had very distorted thinking. Their country is on the brink of total chaos and war. Not to mention their religious leader does not have clear thinking.

Now — it is up to us Americans to think clearly about the situation. What would reciprocating and breaking our treaty do, revenge-seekers? It would make the United States chaotic, evil and untrustworthy.

I can guarantee that if we were to go over to Iran to make trouble, Americans would commit acts of barbarism beyond belief to innocent Iranians — after all, Iranians and Americans are one and alike.

Have you never heard of "let bygones be bygones"? I am not about to condone any revenge act that will cause more trouble, cost lives and money, and solve nothing.

Let us stop this unhealthy, very unhealthy, brooding over this unfortunate event; leave the Iranians alone so that they can fix up the mess that is left of their country; and let us patch up our own wounds and be thankful that we have our hostages back — alive.

Susan Mills

Community Forum

By Joel Katz

Ah, "Religious Emphasis Week" — the chance to ponder faith, philosophy and personal politics espoused in the name of Matthew, Mohammed and Moses.

Both speeches I attended, Greg Dixon on Thursday and Ron Sider on Tuesday, addressed the dismal condition of our society and proposed the Christian answer. Although the content of their respective solutions was diametrically opposed, the form and "logic" in their arguments were strikingly similar. Frighteningly similar.

Dr. Dixon, of the conservative "Moral Majority Inc.," began his critique of modern society bluntly: "I don't think there's any question that America's in trouble." As barometers of decay he cites moral erosion, demise of the family, national weakness, and disrespect for life. Dixon's conclusion is to return, politically that is, to the word of the Gospel ("the life, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ—nothing more; nothing less.")

Dr. Sider, at Tuesday's convocation, painted the same glum picture, after a few opening jokes, just as Dixon had. "There's no point playing games. . . we are heading towards disaster." Erosion of the family, nar-

Let's Keep God Out of This

cistic morality, the sacredness of life and nuclear proliferation spell imminent demise. Sounds familiar? Keep on reading . . .

Our choice, Sider proposes, is between the status quo (i.e. continue as is until the nuclear war) and the Messianic Kingdom (to follow the love of Jesus.)

Those who attended the lectures know, however, that Dixon's and Sider's parallel paths from sin to salvation are birds of two very different feathers. For example, Scripture-backed Dixon interprets: United States strength is the world's Messianic light and the atomic bomb, our God-given gift. Concludes Scripture-backed Sider: We must close the gap between rich and poor nations and abandon nuclear weapons forever.

The point is clear — political and social opinions shape our religious belief. It is our interpretation, not doctrine per se, which determines morality. Thus to justify an action as divinely sanctioned only guards it from moral debate and obscures it from practical resolution.

Both men believe in Jesus and both men know Jesus is Right. Neither one can convince the other.

I am not advocating relativism, but only pointing out the inadequacy of absolutism. The solutions (there will be many, not just one) will come about only through understanding. Understanding requires listening, which, when morals so fundamentally dissimilar are involved, is difficult and threatening. Listening is to talking as catching is to throwing — you can't play ball without both.

I feared as I listened to these men that each knew the Word of God and knew that that was all there was to be known. Failure to step out from behind one's faith is not strictly a refuge of theologians, however. Secular examples seem frightfully numerous also.

I can honestly say that I've learned a new appreciation for religion (of sorts) during my four years in this Quaker environment. But I'm still a skeptic. The road from "modern social erosion" presented in these "Religious Emphasis Week" talks, as appealing as Sider's may have been, fell short of real solutions.

Dialogue is a start, but to solve our complex political and social problems necessitates stepping off the pedestal of religious conviction and toppling the facade of religious sanction.

Post Poll: Earlham's Alcohol Tendencies

By K.C. Hon

The consumption of alcohol is against Earlham's community code; yet, many of us have broken the rule. The intent of this survey is not to determine whether drinking should be legalized or outlawed, but to find out how much alcohol Earlham students consume.

The survey was not exactly random, but we tried to attain a cross section of our campus. Twenty-three students were inter-

viewed in front of Lilly Library between 6:30 and 7:30 p.m., February 2; twenty-two students were surveyed between 10:15 and 11:15 p.m. on the same day. Tuesday, February 3, 45 students were interviewed in Saga between 8 and 9 a.m.

The question we asked each student was: "How many cans of beer and shots of liquor (1.5 ounces liquor equals one can of beer) do you drink a week on the average throughout the academic term?" The results of the survey are as follows:

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0 cans	10-19 cans	
18/40.4%	2/4.4	
19/42.2	2/4.4	
37/41.1	4/4.4	
1-3 cans	20 plus cans	
13/28.9	1/2.2	
15/33.3	2/4.4	
28/31.1	3/3.3	
5-10 cans		
11/24.4		
7/15.5		
18/20.0		

Tube Location Protested

Editors,

We are truly delighted that the community has decided to take up the cultivation of human vegetables in the Friends' Room. Unfortunately, the main nutrient of these vegetables, the television, has dramatically increased the noise pollution in the cafeteria's only silent room. This is especially true now that the "Student Hangout" is being built.

As a compromise, we propose that the television be moved to the West Alcove. This would accommodate both those who choose to watch TV during dinner and those who do not wish to hear the drone of the idiot box in the background.

Katherine Shorey
Harry Zornow
Julie A. Kain
Karen First
Patty Stevens
Mark Butler
Tracy Hankins

Open Resistance

Editors,

On January 6, 1981, registration for the draft was held for those born in April, May and June 1962. I made a conscious decision not to participate in registration. Registration is the first step to a revival of the draft. To stop a new draft, I feel that I must make my witness against this insanity at the first step.

I cannot cooperate with a system that calls on people to murder other people. The Selective Service System and our military are instruments of domination of our own people and the peoples of the world. I believe that the central idea of Quakerism is that we should learn to love and trust one another; the military acts on principles directly opposite to my Quaker principles.

"So do your duty boys and join the crime

Serve your country in her suicide
Find a flag so you can wave good-bye

But just before the end
Even treason might be worth a try
This country is too young to die
I declare the war is over
It's over"

—Phil Ochs

Mike Frisch

Error

An error at layout last week obscured the meaning of the final paragraph of Franklin Wallin's letter. It should have read:

When one speaks of tradition and change at Earlham in relation to the selection of a new dean and provost, one must look at the record — a record of significant creativity within a widely shared confidence in the continued importance of the liberal arts. Joe Elmore's sensitivity to persons, concern for Earlham's distinctive Quaker values and procedures, as well as his vision of our common purpose, have been instrumental in this record of accomplishment. We know we must find a new dean and provost and change will, of course, continue, but it would be a serious mistake to make the change in personnel the occasion for a change in the direction of the College.

Franklin W. Wallin

Sorry for our oversight.

the post

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Hoskins Retires

By Geoff Smith

After teaching history for 22 years and directing the International Programs Office at Earlham for the last 19 years, Lewis Hoskins will be retiring at the end of this school year.

"I'm going to our summer cottage on the Oregon coast," Lewis said. "But I have lots of roots and friends here so I'll be back," he added. "But the Oregon coast isn't quite as nice as the Indian coast," he said, referring to his many trips to Africa as director of IPO and as a member of various organizations related to African-American relations.

Hoskins came to Earlham in 1959 after serving as the Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee for 10 years. Before that he did his alternative service in China, chairing the Friends Ambulance Unit during the Japanese withdrawal and turbulence that ended with the Communist revolution in 1949. Before working in China, Hoskins taught history at Friends University in Kansas for 2 years, then moved to Pacific College in Oregon, and taught for 3 more years.

Hoskins said that he came to Earlham because he was interested in a Quaker school and wanted to continue working for peace and social justice. "Before coming to Earlham I had lots of opportunities to travel and it gave me great satisfaction that I could share some of

what I had learned with (Earlham) students," said Hoskins. Hoskins has taught courses on recent African history since he arrived. He has also been instrumental in bringing numerous speakers to Earlham.

Hoskins' contributions to the international studies program have given Earlham a national and international reputation. Under his leadership, the program has grown from its roots in the language department to its present exemplary status as an integral part of an Earlham education for many students.

Students have a wide variety of programs to choose from and, unlike many colleges, IPO gives many students who would normally not be able to afford to study abroad a fighting chance by offering financial aid. IPO sends students to such non-western nations as Kenya and Colombia — an option many other schools cannot offer.

A recent addition to the off-campus study program is an evaluation program which helps students with problems they may encounter entering a new country as well as returning to America from an off-campus experience. Patty Daggy has been hired to assist in this effort.

Hoskins will remain in his home with his wife Lois at 842 National Road and assist his successor, Lincoln Blake, in the transition period.



Photo by Steve Wanzer

Lewis Hoskins is retiring after 22 years at Earlham, the last 19 as International Programs office director.

Communications Positions Open

By Jane Cobb

The Central Communications Board is in the process of selecting staff for next year. Available positions include: editors and business managers for Sargasso, the Post, and the Crucible, as well as station manager and business manager for WECL. The positions of CCB convenor, vice-convenor, head photographer, and secretary also need to be filled.

Leslie Ward, the present convenor for CCB, encouraged students to apply for the positions and "not be intimidated" by the jobs. She stressed that interested students need not be professionals and that "an excellent way to gain experience is through serving in one of these jobs."

Ward hopes to have the CCB positions filled by the end of this term so that the new students can have an opportunity to work with the present staff before assuming full responsibility in the fall. She added that all of these positions satisfy requirements for work-study jobs.

A bulletin board listing the various CCB job descriptions has been set up near Wilkinson Theater in Runyan Center. Students interested in any of the

positions should fill out application forms which are available at Runyan Desk.



Photo by Gordon Christmas

Jim Shafer demonstrates the majestic countenance with which he has presided over the accounting office for 12 years. He will retire after the annual audit in July or August.

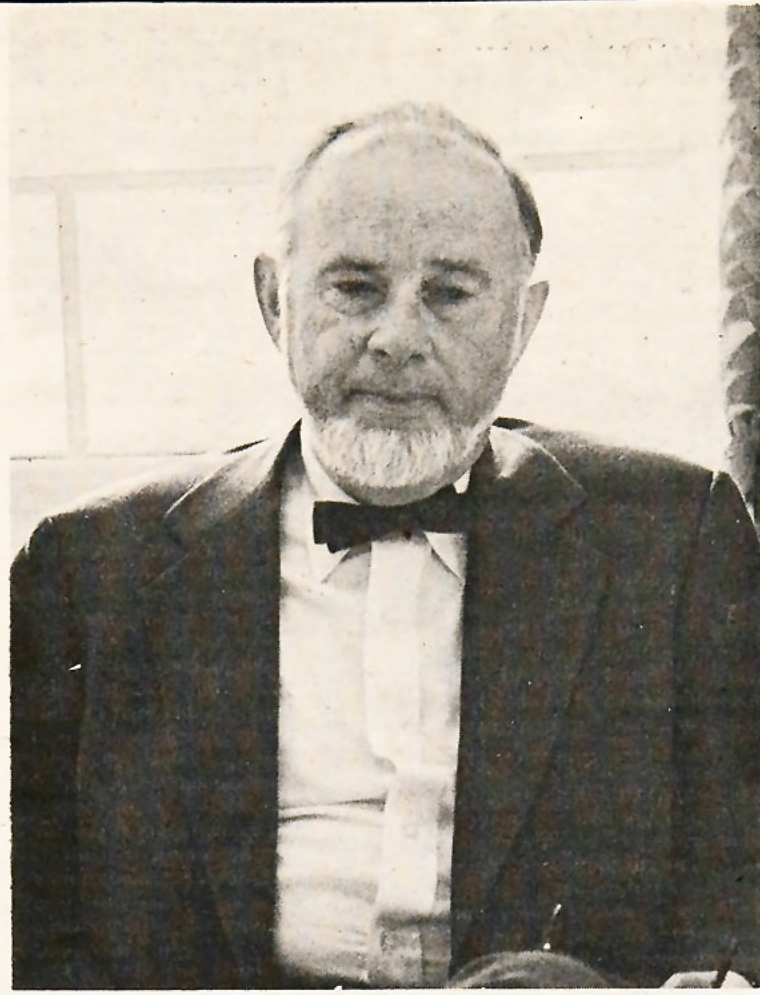


Photo by Steve Wanzer

After seven years of managing fund raising, alumni relations, publications and the news bureau, Bob Lyon is resigning as vice president for development at the end of the year.

Lyon Resigns

By Kathy Cima

"It costs more to educate a student than the full paying student pays," Bob Lyon, vice president for development said. After filling this financial gap through fund-raising for seven years, he is resigning to become the executive clerk at Pendle Hill, a Quaker study center in Pennsylvania.

Lyon graduated from Earlham in 1949 and spent 24 years working with the American Friends Service Committee. During his stay at Earlham he says that he has "been involved in things (he) never thought (he'd) be involved in." Included in this category is the dedication of a Japanese garden and the building of a swimming pool.

Lyon said President Franklin Wallin now must appoint a search committee to fill his position. Of the turnover of personnel, he says "We turn over a new student body every four years. There is no reason we cannot turn over the faculty, also."

The student body, he said, is "somewhat more conservative" today than seven years ago.

Lyon mentioned that there has been a substantial rise in Alumni contributions, saying that "Earlham has a very loyal alumni group who responds to the needs of the College."

Shafer Retires

By Kathy Cima

After 12 years of payrolls, student billings, cash receipts, and accounts receivable, Earlham Controller James Shafer is retiring.

"I've had a pretty good 12 years," Shafer said, commenting that Earlham business "is more low key" than the industry he had worked at prior to arriving here. He added, though, that Earlham had been "an awful lot of work."

He plans to move to Maryville, Tennessee to escape the harsh Richmond weather. He envisions carpentry work and odd jobs as ways of remaining active during his retirement.

Things have changed at the College since he arrived. "We are not quite as short of operating capital now," he said. Shafer attributes this largely to Dick Wynn, president for business affairs, who "has played a big part in getting funds and investing College money properly."

Student attitudes are not the same either, according to Shafer. "(The students) are not as belligerent now," he said, comparing the situation now to that in his first few years here.

Although he says he has enjoyed his time at Earlham, he added that "there are some things I'll be glad to get rid of... like tax returns."

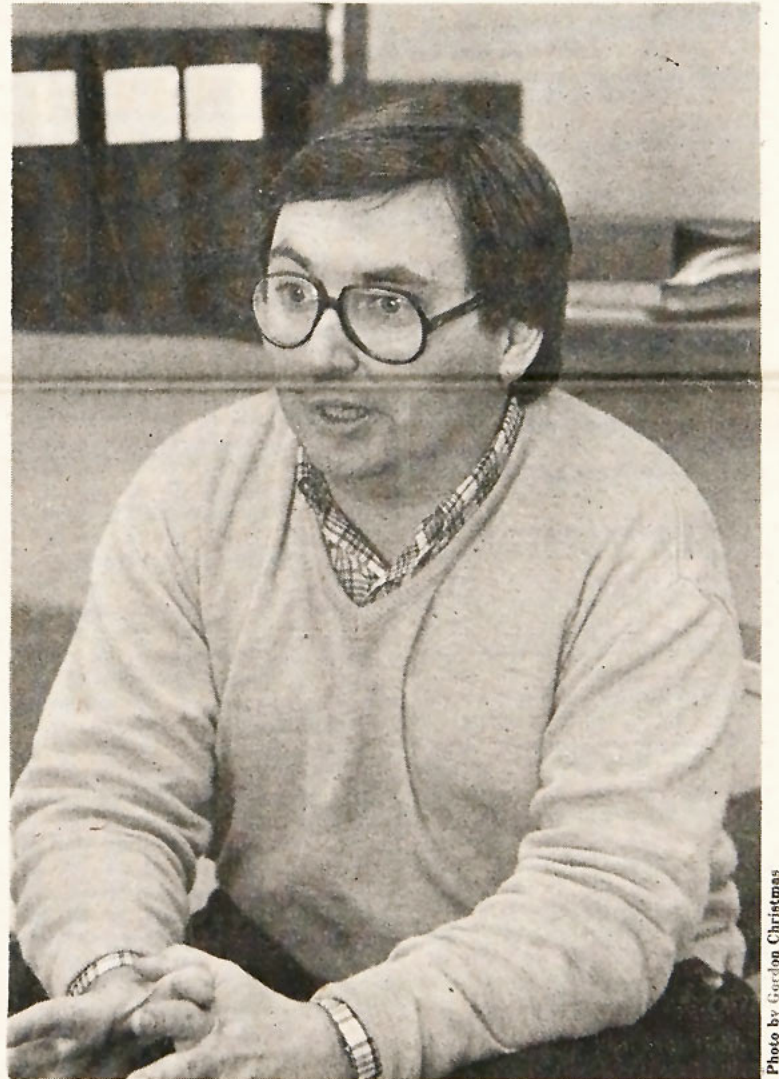


Photo by Gordon Christmas

Bill Ehrich discusses his resignation as Earlham's director of financial aid and his future move to Triton Community College.

Ehrich Resigns

By Ed Taylor

Last week Bill Ehrich received a phone call and shortly thereafter announced his intention to resign as director of financial aid at Earlham effective in June.

The phone call was from Triton Community College — a large (25,000) public institution located just west of Chicago.

Triton College had not only offered to satisfy Ehrich's long term aim of becoming "the financial aid director of a large institution" but it had offered him "more money, more staff, and more visibility." According to Ehrich, Triton "made an offer I could not pass up."

Ehrich's work at Earlham involved "distributing financial aid as fairly and equitably as possible to the 65 percent of the student

body the receives it." Helping people get through college gives me an enormous sense of satisfaction," Ehrich said.

Dick Wynn, vice president of business affairs at Earlham, indicated that when the search for a new director of financial aid begins the College will look for someone who knows about both Earlham and financial aid.

Ehrich pointed out that whoever his successor is, he can expect to deal with less government money. "It looks like the Reagan people will cut back on guaranteed student loans and basic grants to private colleges," he declared.

Ehrich thinks that if such cutbacks occur they will be short-lived. "If the crunch occurs," he said, "there will be a political backlash from the middle class."

The Fine Arts at Earlham: Views From Within

By Charlene Bisceglia

To those students and faculty directly involved, the fine arts experience at Earlham has been clearly positive. The College has provided satisfying support and many community members have committed time to music, drama and visual arts presentations. However, when the waves of effervescence over fine arts at Earlham begin to settle, there emerge several issues perceptibly unresolved.

There is just one tenurable position in the visual arts department and there has been considerable faculty turn-over. The drama department claims just one full-time teaching professor, Sears Eldredge, while Henry Merrill works half-time. On a community level, there exist attitudes toward the arts which, by some people's perceptions, serve to de-legitimize and isolate the field as something completely separate from academic work.

Rising Student Interest

Most fine arts faculty agree that Earlham has seen in the past five years a surge in the arts, especially in terms of numbers of people involved, quality of work done, and frequency of public presentations. Henry Merrill estimated that the current community contribution to theater efforts is between 200 and 250 students, (roughly) 25 percent of the student body.

Garret Boone, full-time visual arts professor, commented that an individual "can get more informed conversation" about the arts in the Earlham community than in many small liberal arts colleges. This year, in response to previous audience participation, Mask and Mantle is increasing the number of performances per production to four, rather than the three they had allotted in previous years.

The music scene is equally active and provides the community with a variety of musical experiences. Leonard Holvik, full-time music professor, announced in an interview that there will be twelve musical performances on campus during a two-week period of this month.

One acclaimed aspect of fine arts at Earlham is the opportunity to engage in nearly every component of production, regardless of one's major. Leeds Gallery offers possibilities for experience in exhibit arrangement, as well as a chance to display one's own work. Theater shows call for a variety of work capacities ranging from make-up to lighting to properties management and all of these positions are open to students.

Many students enroll in more than one fine arts class, while approximately six students each year graduate with fine arts as a part of their major. Six to twelve students earn a fine arts degree annually.

Limited Teaching Faculty

Yet such student interest and community support does not shed



"A Voice of Our Own" directed by senior Tom Epps, exhibits one outlet for fine arts majors.

light on the department's interior, where issues of faculty tenure and full-time equivalents are still unresolved.

The visual arts department consists of two part-time photography professors, Wilmer Stratton and Dick Rodgers, one tenured full-time professor, Garret Boone, one artist in residence Mitsuo Kakutani, and the recently appointed JoAnn Seiger who, in effect, teaches fine arts part-time, as she is also devoted to teaching one Humanities class. Seiger's position is not tenurable and her contract is for three years.

Boone spoke of the eighteen-professor turnover he has witnessed in the visual arts department during his 10 years of teaching at Earlham. Boone emphasized that although it is "inappropriate to expect the staff to grow," at the same time "Earlham cannot afford to attract its constituency with less of an art program." Where growth is most needed, Boone contended, is in the drama department. Eldredge, Merrill, Holvik and fine arts students David Godsey and Tim Grimm unanimously agree.

Currently the teaching staff of the drama department amounts to one and one-half professors. Eldredge, as previously mentioned, is working full-time; this year he is up for tenure. Merrill is working part-time in drama and part-time in Student Development; he will be leaving after the 1981-82 academic year.

Given the wide scope of the theater department and its involvement with Mask and Mantle, Eldredge and Merrill feel that they are unable to devote sufficient time to fine arts students, theater productions and classes. Not only is the drama department faculty expected to help teach the interdisciplinary core courses for the fine arts major, Eldredge explains, but additionally, they must maintain their theater course offerings.

Furthermore, Eldredge and Merrill are needed to provide directorship for Mask and Mantle. With just one and one-half professors in the drama department, these obligations are frequently overwhelming.

Community Perception

There is yet another dimension to the fine arts dilemma. Some students and faculty note that the arts are often seen at Earlham as a field unrelated to academics. They see these views as materializing not so frequently in open discussion as in quick comments and general attitudes prevalent in conversation. Godsey, in a recent interview, spoke of the numerous times he has confronted both faculty and students questioning the validity of his work in theater, in terms of being in its own right a partially academic pursuit.

"The arts definitely involve intuition and the exercise of skills," Godsey defends, "but they are also

concerned with finding truths as much as science serves to discover and to convey new information about the world." Godsey subsequently compared a theatrical workshop to a chemistry laboratory experiment in that both "are seeking to discover truths through experimentation," he explains.

Eldredge supported Godsey's assertion that the arts involve more than the development of skills and the evocation of the imagination, adding that "theater by itself is an interdisciplinary program including, among other subjects, history." Eldredge also asserted that an actor's character research begins to pull together his education.

During an interview last Thursday, Provost Joe Elmore illuminated the traditional objections to the perception of art as a valid way of knowing and referred specifically to Quakerism, which cast an historical light on Earlham's relationship to the arts.

In our own country, the arts have historically been up against cultural forces not particularly conducive to its acceptance in academic circles, Elmore explained. Additionally, Elmore noted, "a liberal education used to be talked about in terms of content of knowledge, not methods of attaining knowledge." Because the arts are heavily involved in methods and technique, they were rejected as an academic pursuit. Today,

"with the explosion of information," Elmore elaborated, "you can't continue to approach education (with a focus on content)."

Quakers traditionally have been "skittish" about arts, "especially visual art and drama — less so music," Elmore contended. Quakerism is particularly nervous about visual art because of the "impulse toward iconoclasm."

"Any kind of representation of the human figure is seen as the making of an icon, which violates the belief that God is one," Elmore continued. Furthermore, "because the arts contribute to the development of the imagination and sensibility," said Elmore, "there is a fear that life will be taken too frivolously and one's sense of morality will diminish."

Issues At Hand

All fine arts faculty and students interviewed agree that the issue of the number of faculty in the drama department must be resolved. Eldredge epitomized the options facing administration, saying that Merrill's position will either be "full-time, half-time or no-time."

Eldredge added that "if the position is wiped out, I would seriously question the continuance of a full-time drama department." As it is, having a small drama staff affects the quality of theater at Earlham, he contended, "because you can't have good theater without training."

Eldredge says he is not asking for a pre-professional program, but that values be defined. "Earlham needs to determine if theater is going to be a co-curricular, after-hours value, or a discipline students can explore as something they may want to be doing the rest of their lives," the drama professor asserted.

The issues confronting fine arts and the Earlham community are: 1) Should the drama department be enlarged from its current teaching staff of one and one-half professors?; and 2) Should the role of the arts be peripheral or integral to the Earlham education?

Fine arts faculty and students maintain that in order for the drama department to be legitimate, the College must expand its teaching staff. Secondly, they assert, the fine arts intertwine the intellect and the intuitive in a way which provides an important element in a liberal arts education: "The fine arts shouldn't have to justify its existence in academic circles," said Godsey.

Photo Contest

The Post is offering fame and fortune to budding photojournalists. The winner of our **photo essay contest** will receive a cash prize and have his/her work published in our final issue of the term.

Theme: "Academic Pressure: The Crunch"

Deadline for submissions: March 1.

Former Faculty and Administrators Appraise Earlham's Commitments

Continued from page 1

Black Studies

Though interviewees' opinions of Earlham ranged from highly positive to sharply critical, one point of general agreement came on the role of black studies at the College.

While she had no direct connection with the program, Janet Dickerson expressed a common sentiment: "There ought to be a place for black studies." Charlie Nelms, now associate dean of academic affairs at I.U.-Gary, agreed, though he pointed to three crucial requirements of any interdisciplinary program which are not always easily met: Interested faculty, interested students and outside support.

Nelms, like Dickerson, left Earlham for reasons of "personal growth." He repeatedly emphasized that black studies, like the Supportive Services program mentioned earlier, should not be viewed as an "island for blacks." It should be "for all students," he asserted.

Recruitment

Nelms, who said he enjoyed his stay at Earlham, offered some insight into why the College does not have more black staff and students. "Earlham is not the best place for a lot of people," he began, noting that both the College and Richmond may not offer a lot to people accustomed to a large urban area, whatever their race.

Nelms also pointed to the relative presence of black people, both in Richmond and at Earlham, as being a factor in choosing a school. Finally, he noted that the relative cost of an Earlham education leads many minority students to state universities.

Nelms claimed that the College has a record both of accepting "high risk" students and of offering minorities favorable financial aid packages.

While he said more could have been done both to improve black studies and to attract more minorities, Nelms cautioned, "I'm not ready to indict Earlham."

T.J. Davis proposed some

additional reasons why Earlham did not have more black staff members, saying that he was "never satisfied with the degree of recruitment of black faculty."

One of his goals as director of black studies, Davis said, was to recruit black faculty. Particularly in 1973 and 1974, "Black candidates (for open positions) were invited regularly," he said, "and routinely dismissed."

Some departments involved in black studies' interdepartmental scheme, Davis claimed, would not announce openings for positions until after they had spent time and money interviewing people themselves. This practice, he said, hampered his ability to seek out black candidates, and often left decisions practically made before black applicants came on the scene.

"My perception was that many of my colleagues were hostile" to the black studies program, Davis said.

Commenting on Franklin Wallin's statement that Earlham has "vigorously pursued an affirmative

action program," reported in last week's Post, Davis said, "Baldersdash. Franklin in his heart knows that's not true."

Retention and Tenure

While other persons interviewed did not comment directly on the affirmative action program, all spoke to the question of the retention of black faculty and administrators.

Davis was the second black at Earlham to be considered for tenure (the first, English professor Ken Martin, was considered and rejected one year earlier in 1974; he was unavailable for comment).

All interviewees — and current English professor Paul Lacey — expressed disappointment that Davis did not receive tenure, though the reasons they gave for this occurrence vary greatly. Lacey, for example, said Davis "came into a situation where the planners, including myself, were not clear on what was and was not possible."

In addition to administrative and teaching responsibilities, La-

cey said Davis was also expected to help raise funds for black studies. Such demands are now thought excessive, Lacey said.

Dickerson said that tenure, in general, was based on a number of factors. "I'm not sure" why no black person has ever been tenured at Earlham, she said, adding that "there were legitimate concerns" in Davis' particular case. "The final decision was not based on race," she asserted.

Nelms speculated that "personality factors," especially on the department level, influenced tenure cases. In Davis' case, he raised the notion of "institutional fit."

"There is institutional racism at Earlham," he said. "But institutional racism is everywhere."

Nelms stressed that "in comparison, Earlham is not the demon it appears."

Sawyer at first said he did not know why no black person had received tenure at Earlham, then added: "I can only surmise that there is institutional racism at Earlham, and that is a reason."

Continued on page 6

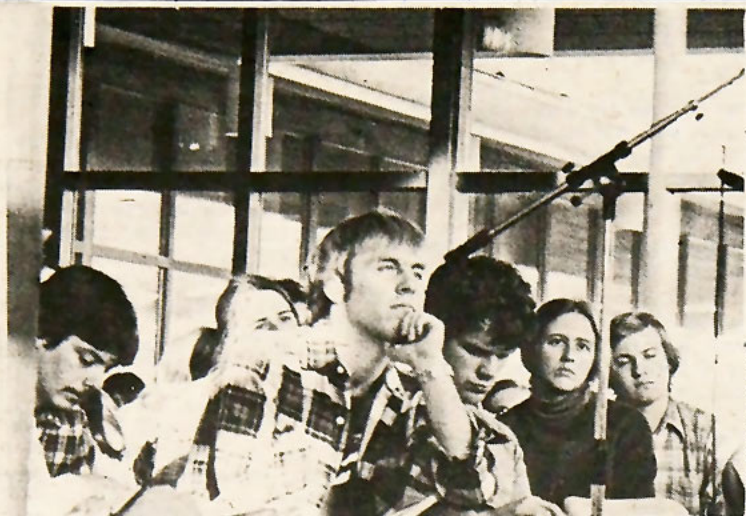


Photo by Steve Wanzel

Students stoically consider the spirited words of Greg Dixon of the Moral Majority: "I fear communism more than Nazism or the Ku Klux Klan." He spoke last Thursday, January 29, during Religious Emphasis Week. See interview page 6.

Women on Trial at Oak Ridge

By Mackay Schneider

If you want a definitive answer on what it means to be a woman employee at Oak Ridge, read no further. I can only tell you what it meant for me as a feminist, pacifist and otherwise "Earlham-enlightened" liberal, on a non-academic summer internship program administered by Oak Ridge Associated University and financed by any research group who could afford the \$1250 stipend.

Given the pro-nuclear, pro-Defense atmosphere of the institution and given my outspokenness, I soon realized that I was indeed in a less than friendly atmosphere. Rude awakening! Even in the Health and Safety Division where I worked there were exhibits in the hallways showing nuclear-war survival techniques. One was always subconsciously aware of the weapons plant, located some ten miles away, if not for its high-level security one by nature wanted to defy, then for the fact that Oak Ridge could be a strategic target for the Soviets.

This nuclear atmosphere set me on edge and my situation proved no more encouraging when I found out my co-workers were: one woman — the secretary, and nine — four Ph.D.'s, three lab technicians and two fellow summer interns. Sexual or gender isolation was a daily reality.

The secretary rarely joined us for lunch and conversations did not always acknowledge mixed company. For example, some men said they would not take their wives to see *The Rocky Horror Picture Show*. I was not used to dismissing uncomfortable comments like that, but without female support I realized I was only exposing myself when I attempted a rebuttal.

Even though my case was extreme, many women at Oak Ridge are confronted by gender isolation, except in the relatively small Biology division. For some women it is an ego trip where they obtain a lot of attention due solely to their presence and not necessarily to any particular gifts or attributes.

On the other hand it can be a good breeding ground for loneliness. What does a lone woman do when men continue to enjoy locker-room talk in the work environment? Is that part of the job?

There are no easy answers to this dilemma. It is not women's intention to disrupt the equilibrium of the lab, rather it is their intention to learn, and to contribute to the scientific community. Yet their presence does challenge the social traditions or practices of the working laboratory in Oak Ridge.

Successful and happy women do exist at Oak Ridge and are growing in numbers. Some of these women

Science Off-Campus

Oak Ridge Does the Nuclear Hustle

Editor's Note: The author recently completed a semester on the GLCA Oak Ridge program. His research there placed him within earshot of many authorities on fusion energy.

By David Crary

It is easy to imagine more exotic cities than Oak Ridge, Tennessee, in which to spend a term of off-campus study. Oak Ridge is barely a city at all — "downtown" for the locals is a C-shaped shopping center, many houses are temporary prefabricated buildings dating from the 1940's and good housing for students is scarce.

The town has all of the problems of a big city and none of the charm. It underwent expansion during the

days when the automobile was a limitless source of cheap travel — it is impossible to walk a convenient distance to any place of interest.

Its attraction is that it is the home of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, one of the most prestigious scientific institutions in the country.

Oak Ridge was conceived in 1942 as part of the "Manhattan Project" atomic bomb effort. A gaseous diffusion plant was built to provide enriched uranium; later a graphite pile reactor was constructed under the direction of Enrico Fermi. During the late '40's and '50's the reactor was the world's largest producer of radioisotopes for research purposes.

Today one can see the log book which Fermi used, and sense his obvious elan at indications of the reactor "going critical." But also to be found is an element of uncertainty and awe at the workings of his own reactor, and the mysterious, rather grade-B science fiction atmosphere of reactor experiments in their infancy (A famous picture of Fermi standing next to the partially completed reactor would not be out of place in "The Day the Earth Stood Still").

The grounds surrounding the plant are littered with history rusting away; outside of my office window sit large D-shaped coils once wrapped with silver from Fort Knox at the height of the war effort. A total of three separate bomb facilities were built at Oak Ridge, given the curiously space-age titles of the X-10, Y-12 and K-25 plants.

But, for all of its predominantly nuclear past, Oak Ridge has always powered itself by TVA coal, as is testified by the city's backdrop of strip-mine-scarred mountains. "Orphan land" reclamation is slow, and concern for these mountains is voiced basically from without.

Oak Ridge itself seems more distressed about what it sees as the nation's unwarranted skepticism towards the nuclear power industry — any day of the week bitter invective is voiced over lunch against anti-nuclear leanings.

This is due primarily to Carter's elimination of funding for the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project — a controversial reactor which would produce more fuel than it uses, thereby (depending on how you view such things) providing a large, secure source of nuclear fuel, or extending nuclear dependence indefinitely into the future through the production of plutonium as reactor fuel and potential weapons material.

Research reactors abound at Oak Ridge, providing the high neutron flux necessary for creation of rare transuranic elements such as Californium, so scarce that the world's entire supply could be measured in thimble-fuls. During lunch-hour meanderings, one can wander into a reactor building and look down into the vast pool of water surrounding the reactor core. Here is the blue glow of Cerenkov radiation produced as electrons exceed the velocity of light, a sight which has become ubiquitous in the public image of "nuclear reactor."

The seventeen feet of water, a technician assures us, is such a perfect shield that one could swim across the pool with no adverse effects. He reiterates the number of years he has worked at the plant — not without incident; he confesses to once having radiation pass through his body to trigger alarms 20 feet away. But his message is a familiar one heard when Oak Ridgers and "outsiders" radiation is a daily occurrence at the laboratory; any Oak Ridger would like you to believe that radiation is not a mystery here.

Likewise, Oak Ridge seems willing to prove this to the world in a most ludicrous manner: the construction of the world's first inner-city radioactive dumping site in the heart of Oak Ridge. But this attitude readily appears in everyday instances: a laboratory bulletin matter-of-factly warns lunch hour joggers to stay out of radioactive

disposal areas, and Sunday drives in the woods surrounding the plant inevitably pass by yellow signs displaying the familiar radiation symbol.

The naive GLCA student could glean from his orientation lectures upon arrival at Oak Ridge that a little bit of extra radiation is, in fact, good for him.

If almost fanatical devotion to fission power as energy panacea is, as one ex-Earlhamite-turned-Oak-Ridge-staffer assured me, the equivalence of penance for the city's wartime role, fusion power is the turn toward the future.

Fusion is the process which powers the sun and stars; its successful release here on earth has only been in the uncontrolled form of the hydrogen bomb. The conquest of containing superhot hydrogen (hundreds of millions of degrees) has so far eluded the elaborate forms of "magnetic bottle" configurations devised since the early 1950's for this purpose.

The lure of successful containment is that it would provide a theoretically limitless supply of energy with no long-lived radioactive wastes — here one is ironically reminded of the prediction of meterless electrical power which preceded the construction of the first fission power plants. In an honest moment, even the most die-hard fusion advocate will confide that even if the construction of a reactor capable of containing fusion plasmas is not blocked by the laws of physics, no one is certain they can build a reactor which any power company would buy.

Oak Ridge has two nuclear fusion reactors with the peculiar names of the ISX Tokamak and the Elmo Bumpy Torus (Tokamak is a Russian acronym for "Toroidal-Chamber-Magnetic"; no one seems sure of the precise meaning of "Elmo"). There are many Europeans working here, as well as Russians and Japanese, whose countries probably lead the US in a variety of areas of fusion research.

An excess of money pouring into the fusion program has put carpeting down plus a new library and paneled lecture room on the ground floor, giving the entire building more of a "country club" atmosphere that seems further from scientific research than the usual harsh atmosphere of sophisticated electronic equipment in which the experimental physicist works so casually.

Quite frankly, fusion development is at present the latest of high-level scientific hustles — \$250 million is spent annually here alone, and the "mega-dollar" (\$1 million) is the smallest unit of change known to the fusion scientist. Fusion research is such a new field with such potentially important rewards that it is a catch-all for scientific funding simply because of its sheer exotic intrigue.

Yet, for all this money and talent, work here is painfully slow, and the attitude towards fusion prospects is at best unoptimistic. Perhaps, as one visiting Austrian scientist explained, it is just that "Tennessee is for cowboys and not for science."

Another European offered an alternative explanation: "Europe's fusion program is racked with economic and administrative problems, due in part to the fact that it is a joint project directed by an international group." Fusion reactors are expensive and no single European country can afford to build one.

America, on the other hand, suffers from over-funding and control passed from scientist to bureaucrat. "New and bigger test reactors are built before we can learn enough from the old ones," a scientist told me.

"The government wants prototype power reactors soon. They want to see some return on their investment. From the scientist's point of view, it is much easier to learn on a small reactor. Right now it is incredible how little we know about what goes on inside any one of these things."

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Moral Majority Speaks on the Russians, the "Bomb" and the U.S.A.

Editors note: Greg Dixon, national secretary of the Moral Majority, Inc., spoke at Earlham January 29. The following are excerpts from an interview with Dr. Dixon, following his speech in the Orchard Room.

By Richard Thomas

Post: How did you first become involved in politics?

Dixon: Well, you understand that I'm really not that involved in politics as such, yet Moral Majority is a political movement. I really began to get involved in politics when the government began to get involved in the church.

Post: Can you give me an example?

Dixon: Certainly the government is getting involved in the great moral issues of the day; abortion is an example, the legalization of marijuana, obscenity, pornography, allowing these things, then getting over into the theological realm, the licenture of church ministries.

Post: Moral Majority has called for increased defense spending. Do you believe that the current arms race could lead to war?

Dixon: I don't think Moral Majority has ever advocated increasing defense spending; it's advocated a strong military — not parity with Russia but superiority over Russia. If that involves an increase in defense spending, we'd be for that.

Post: But when Russia is trying to do the same thing, won't that escalate the arms race and lead to war?

Dixon: I don't think it's the arms race that's going to lead to war; it's the arms reduction and unilateral disarmament that's going to lead to war. If you could get Russia and the United States both to disarm that'd be one thing, but for the last thirty years we've had unilateral disarmament, especially since 1960.

Post: Why not then come out for bilateral disarmament?

Dixon: I would be for that except you can't trust the Russians.

Post: Then how will we ever have bilateral disarmament?

Dixon: You can't with the Russians.

Post: So where does the arms race stop? If we try to be superior won't they simply catch up with us?

Dixon: Chances are they will, but we'd better maintain our superiority. But we have a weapon they do not have: America has a God. They have no God. That's why I'm saying that America must have a moral and spiritual revival to survive. America can't survive just on the basis of its military might.

Post: In your speech you said that during Vietnam we should have used the "weapon that God gave us." I gather you meant the atomic bomb.

Dixon: Yes, history will show that America has lost because we were not willing to use the weapon that we had.

Post: Do you really think that God gave us the nuclear bomb?

Dixon: I certainly do. I don't believe he gave it to Nazi Germany. See, Germany almost had the atomic bomb. It was only by the grace of God that America got the atom bomb before Germany did.

Post: Did God give it to the Russians?

Dixon: No, we gave it to the Russians. They marched into Berlin and walked off with complete rocket factories, lock, stock, and barrel. What they didn't get from Germany, we gave them. What we didn't give them, they stole.

But I'll guarantee you that if we ever let our guard down they won't think twice about dropping one on us.

Post: If we had used the nuclear bomb in Vietnam wouldn't that have killed a lot of innocent people?

Dixon: Innocent people are always killed in war, but that's North Vietnam's problem. If they didn't want their populace killed they should have surrendered to us. The way to keep that from happening is to surrender.

Post: But we wouldn't surrender to communism.

Dixon: We did in Vietnam.

Post: But Vietnam was fighting on its own soil. If Russia had invaded us and said, "Look, you'll save a lot of grief if you just surrender," we wouldn't do it.

Dixon: We've got some people now who would want to do that. There are people right here on this campus who would want to do that. Their philosophy is 'better red than dead.' They think you can win by just loving them, but the Communists don't care whether you love them.

Post: Do you think there is any biblical basis for pacifism or for refusing to partake in war?

Dixon: Well, yes, but I am not saying that religious pacifism is a Bible doctrine. But I believe in the right of those who do believe it is. I'd defend to the death their right to be a conscientious objector on the basis of religious grounds.

Post: Moral Majority has been criticized for ignoring problems such as poverty, starvation, and oppression. Do you think there is any validity to that?

Dixon: No sir. I do not. We have come out strong for the free enterprise system, which is the greatest boon to the poor and oppressed of any economic system known to man.

Post: How does Moral Majority campaign against issues like SALT II and the Panama Canal? How does that fit into Biblical or natural law?

Dixon: It fits into both. It fits into Biblical law because the Bible says that a man who would not protect, care for, or provide for his own family has denied the faith and is worse than anything else. And to give the communists... you see, you have to understand what the communists are trying to do. At this present time the communists are trying to wage economic warfare against the United States. They are trying to cut us off from strategic material all over the world; that's what's going on in Rhodesia. They're using the race issue, but that's not the issue. The issue is chromium and the natural resources of Rhodesia.

Post: Why is that the issue and not race?

Dixon: Because 'race' is the smokescreen. The real issue is cutting America off from natural products that we need to protect ourselves. The same thing is true in South America. The whole issue in the Middle East is to cut us off. That's why they took our hostages. Those terrorists in Iran were not Moslems, they were communists.

Regulation and control of our oil industry in the United States is the same thing. It's all part of a plan to cripple America economically.

Post: Don't the Russians feel their national security is threatened by the United States?

Dixon: You have to understand they are like Satan; they were a liar from the beginning. Capitalism is a threat to communism in the sense that God is a threat to Satan, and righteousness is a threat to sin, and light is a threat to darkness. What Marx said is true.

Black History

Continued from page 4

Davis, who now has a Masters degree in journalism and has taught history at Howard University in Washington, D.C. since being denied tenure, spoke at length about the 1975 decision.

"The central problem turned on money and seniority," he said, noting that while 67 percent of his salary would come from the Black Studies budget, the rest would have to come from the History Department.

Should someone else later assume control of black studies, Davis said, he would have taught history full time, leaving the department liable for his whole salary.

"I think there was some fear I might become the chairman of the History department," Davis said, "and that history might be swallowed by black studies."

He concluded that Earlham is "a racist institution." "No doubt some of your readers will call this sour grapes. This is not the case."

that as long as communism and capitalism are in the world there's going to be a conflict, because communism is satanic and capitalism is a Biblical moral system of government, the most moral system of government that's ever been discovered by man. Now that doesn't mean all capitalists are moral.

Post: Do you think that God has blessed America and favors it specially?

Dixon: Oh yes, I believe God has blessed America as he has blessed no other nation since ancient Israel.

Post: Why is that?

Dixon: Number one, America had the, I think, largest percentage of righteous people at one time of any nation on earth. I wouldn't doubt that we still have. Second of all, America has been a bastion for the Jew and a protector of Israel. The third reason is that America has sent more missionaries than any other nation to preach the gospel. And I believe America has protected the down-trodden and has protected the innocent, poor, and oppressed more than any other nation.

Post: Haven't we badly mistreated other minorities such as blacks, Hispanics, and Japanese-Americans? And treatment of Native Americans amounts to something like genocide?

Dixon: All that thing is just a phony smokescreen. America has not committed genocide. That doesn't mean that America has

always done the right thing and always will, but taken as a whole America has been more moral in the last two hundred years than any other nation on the face of the earth.

Post: How do you know it's all a smokescreen?

Dixon: Because I study communism and the tactics of the enemy. I know how they think, how they act. I know their purposes, their goals, whatever. Now the story of the Indians is one of the most shameful blots on American history... I do not commend America for everything it's done or for the fact that we have not kept some of the treaties with some of the American Indian tribes.

Post: Do you ever come out for direct aid for the poor?

Dixon: In the first place, Moral Majority is not a religious organization. So it would not be able to take money, and in a political context it might give some money directly to that type of thing. However, Dr. Falwell has raised hundreds of thousands of dollars for aid to the Cambodians, and various refugee groups.

Post: Are you concerned at all about nuclear war and the dangers of it?

Dixon: It's according to where the bomb drops.

Post: If the bomb drops on Russia wouldn't you be concerned about that?

Dixon: No, not at all. I'd thank God for that.

Post: Wouldn't that kill a lot of

innocent people?

Dixon: The government's responsible for their own people.

Post: If we drop the bomb on them aren't we doing the killing?

Dixon: That's not killing or murder. That's self defense. America is not going to be the aggressor and go for first strike.

EFS Notes

Thursday, Feb. 5, 7 and 10 p.m. "M*A*S*H," directed by Robert Altman, starring Elliott Gould, Donald Sutherland, and Roger Bowen.

This comedy happened three miles behind the lines of war in a military hospital. With its rough and true language and quick humor, this film earns the laughs and deep thoughts that it deserves. Friday and Saturday, Feb. 6 and 7, 7 and 10 p.m. "Rebel Without a Cause," directed by Nicholas Ray, starring James Dean and Natalie Wood.

The story of a teenager upset and dissatisfied with the world he had no part in creating, and how he changes while he is coping. It is a thought-provoking drama, packed with action and excitement.

Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 9 and 10 p.m. "Some Like It Hot," directed by Billy Wilder, starring Marilyn Monroe, Tony Curtis and Jack Lemmon.

The jazz set was wild and crazy in 1929. When else would men wear dresses? 1981?



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Spikers Enjoy Tournament

By Allen M. Gelwick

The past two weeks of E.C. Men's volleyball has not provided any officially scheduled matches. Seclusion, however, can have several advantages for a team.

The first week allowed for certain offensive and defensive adjustments that were realized at the Cincinnati tournament. The second week yielded an opportunity to synchronize team play. This past weekend, the suicidal volleyball "dig and dive" was perfected when the men's and women's volleyball teams got together for a mixed doubles tournament.

Debbie Roose coordinated the tournament with the aid of Dave Snyder and Jody Jensen. Because twelve teams participated, it was necessary to have four matches running simultaneously.

Since only two players must cover the entire court, skill and quickness become the criteria for winning. The play by all the teams was impressive. The women were especially impressive because, as

Jody Jensen remarked, "they have not been playing regularly."

Jared Schneidman commended that "the doubles tournament provided players with both a break from the normal routine and a chance to develop their individual skills in a game-like situation."

Finally, after many exciting volleys only two teams were left: Mike Good and Sally Abell, and Martha Wilmot and Steve Pierce. In the finals, intensity continued as the teams split the first two games. However, Pierce and Wilmot pulled their energy together to win the last game and the tournament.

The tournament provided the women with a warm up for their tournament in Cincinnati. The doubles play helped the men with their concentration and control. Everybody learned stamina as most of the teams played continuously for three hours.

This week the Men's volleyball teams travels to Miami University of Ohio on Thursday, and then on to Purdue on Saturday.

IM Violence Played Down

By Tom Haviland

Intramural madness is finishing its third week of flagrancy, and believe it or not, players are loving it. Despite the excessive violence, intramurals has everyone around it addicted. Some play for fun, for glory, or because they are competitive people, but lately vengeance has become a major reason for pushing aside academia and hurrying to the fieldhouse.

This year a stronger effort has been put forth to reduce violence and tempers which slowly mount to an unprecedented high. Brian Becker and crew, the directors of intramurals, have established a much stronger attitude toward the unnecessary roughness that exists in these so-called "harmless" games. They have clearly stated to all participants that violence will not be allowed and those players who accommodate two technical fouls throughout intramurals will be ejected from the league.

Also, a small league committee headed by Avis Stewart and Becker will review the status of those players who consistently push and shove merely for the sake of personal enjoyment.

A further step in cutting back negligence on the court is the reclassification of both the "A" and the "B" leagues. The two leagues

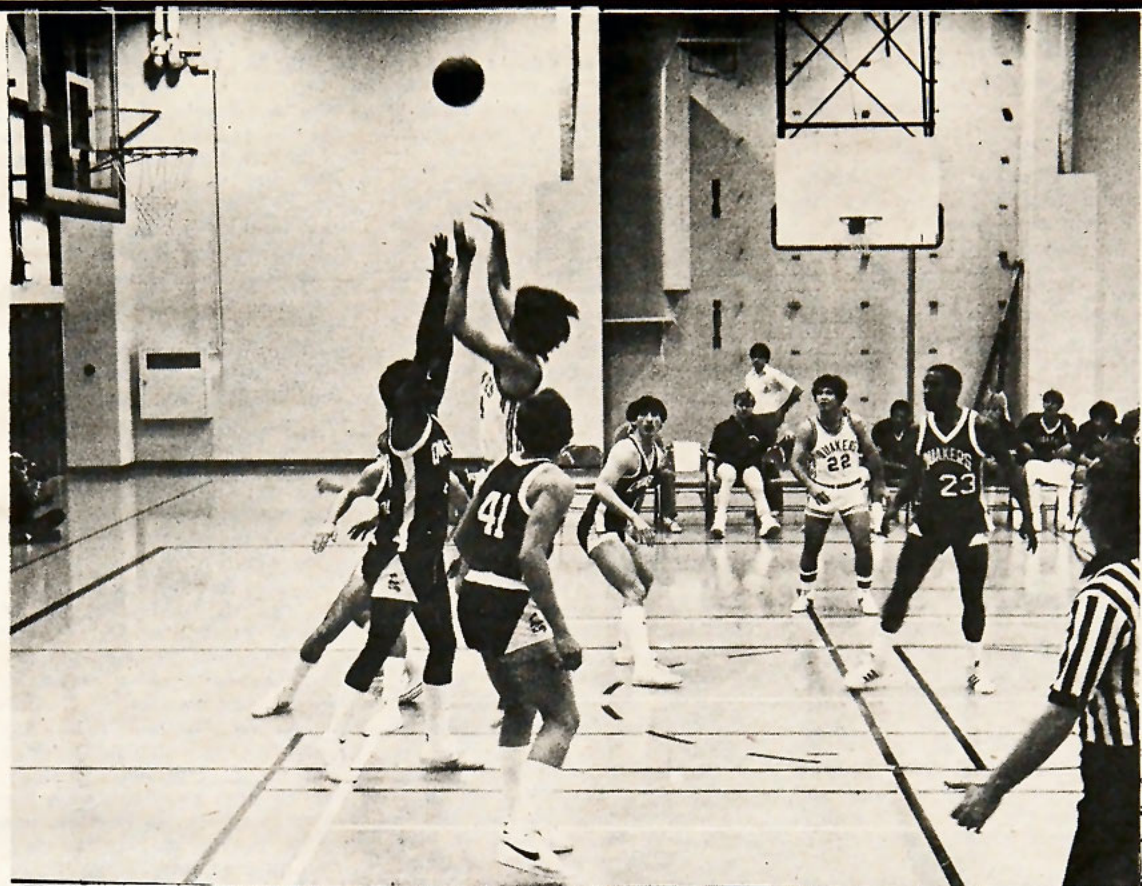
are now known as the competitive league and the recreational league.

The theory behind the division of the leagues is that the stronger teams will hopefully compete in the competitive league where rough play is expected. The other teams participate in the recreational league. Supposedly, in this league people play the game for enjoyment. Unfortunately this is a misconception.

Try to tell the person who just had his legs taken out from under him while shooting the ball, "hey, isn't this fun." Perhaps there will be greater success in telling the same thing to the person who drives to the basket only to lose the ball along with several layers of flesh.

Many criticize the referees, but by no means are they at fault. They try their hardest and naturally, like big-time referees, they will miss an occasional call. Trying to tell five onlooking football players that they are not allowed to sack the other team becomes difficult at times, if not impossible.

Yes, intramural basketball is the crutch for second term boredom. It is the incentive to finish homework in advance and despite its appalling form, is the game we all love. Basketball.



The "Quaker Bowl" found E.C. once again on the short side of the scoreboard. Wilmington's Quakers won 75-64.

Men's Basketball Plagued By Fouls

By Tom Haviland

Last Saturday afternoon the Quakers from Earlham were anxiously awaiting their game with the Quakers from Wilmington in their second "Quaker Bowl" meeting this year. An earlier road loss to Wilmington by the slender margin of three points left Earlham hoping for their first Hoosier-Buckeye Collegiate Conference victory in the rematch.

Unfortunately the Wilmington Quakers' fight overcame the Earlham Quakers' hustle.

Looking at the scorebook one would think the game ended in a tie. Statistically, the teams were well matched. There were seven lead changes in the first half, and

Wilmington possessed a 37-33 halftime edge.

As in past games, Avis Stewart's men came out strong in the second half and narrowed the margin to 46-45. However, this was as close as Earlham could get.

Foul trouble plagued Earlham the entire second half. Bill Sidwell committed his fourth personal foul early in the second half, and Dave McGuire and Tom Oliver picked up their fourth personal fouls soon afterward. By the time the fouling had ceased, Wilmington had boosted the margin to eleven and Earlham's hopes for their first conference win had vanished.

Oliver, Sidwell and McGuire all fouled out, leaving the two remaining starters, Ken Solden

and Steve Williams, with too heavy a load. The Hustling Quakers dropped their eleventh straight conference game 75-64.

The key to the game may have been Wilmington's decision to play a zone defense. This limited the number of inside shots Earlham was able to take, and they found trouble hitting the outside shot.

Earlier in the week the Quakers lost decisively to Defiance, 92-73. Although the Quakers stayed close, with a halftime deficit of 41-32, Defiance's torrid 61 percent field goal percentage was too much for Earlham's weak 47 percent. David McGuire tossed in 30 points for the losers, while Defiance upped its record to 8-3 in the HBCC.

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Speaker Envisions Doom and Beauty

By Allen McGrew

Professor Ronald Sider, author of *Rich Christians in an Age of Hunger* and several other well known books, sought in Tuesday's convocation to share some news, confront us with some choices, and outline his "Vision for the '80's."

Much of the news Sider brought was bleak. The world economy is in a shambles. Our supply of natural resources is dwindling. The gap between rich and poor is widening, and at the same time the poor are beginning to realize that their poverty is directly linked to the selfishness of the affluent.

Our moral vigor is being sapped, Sider said, by the pursuit of the "narcissistic heresy" — immediate gratification of all our desires. Uncharacteristically, Sider's assumption that instability in the family was tied to moral degeneracy in society evoked memories of Greg Dixon.

Sider was especially disturbed by what he interpreted as a dwindling regard for "the sacredness of human life." Most upsetting to Sider, and undoubtedly to most of the audience, was the escalation in nuclear weaponry and, even worse, the growing willingness to make use of it. We all have the 50 per cent chance of nuclear holocaust hanging over our heads over the next twenty years.

In the face of all this, however, Sider still finds some "good news," though "at first sight, the good news hardly seems comparable to the bad." The good news, according to Sider, is to be found in the life of Christ — a life which, though it ended nearly two thousand years ago, is still vital and meaningful today.

In the context of this news, Sider

proceeds to suggest four areas in which we confront difficult choices. We can choose to succumb to the forces of "narcissistic heresy" operating in our society, or we can pursue the Christian tradition of life-long marriage and stable family life.

We must choose between the simple lifestyle of Jesus and the materialism of modern society. We must choose between paying the price of international justice or submitting to national selfishness. We must silently accede to the nuclear arms race, or we must act to halt it.

In each case, Sider presents us with a clearly defined good opposed to a clearly defined evil. We can only wish that the real world would define issues so clearly: Perhaps we can immigrate to the world of comfortable absolutes that Sider has so neatly constructed.

Finally, we have Sider's vision, and it is a beautiful vision. It is a vision of peace, of happy families, of a world peopled with morally conscious individuals; ultimately it is a vision of international justice — political justice, social justice and economic justice. Perhaps it is even a vision that can become a reality.

But, as deeply and sincerely as Ron Sider thirsts for that vision, it is a vision condemned to writhe in the world of the unborn until he, until we, cease saying, and believing, things like "The only way this vision can be achieved is through a return to Biblical Christianity."

Professor Sider gave us four choices we must confront, but he neglected the most important one. We can seek **only** to restructure the world in the context of our belief system, or we can, in addition, seek to restructure our belief system in the context of the world.

First Black Earlham Graduate Shares Experience

By Melvin Gilchrist

In 1924 Clarence Cunningham was the first black student to graduate from Earlham. During a conversation last week, he discussed some of his experiences during his four years here.

Cunningham lived in a Quaker community in New London, Indiana. One of the reasons that he was familiar with and considered attending Earlham was that some of his friends had or were attending the school. The youngest member of a large family, Cunningham had a sister and brother who both had attended Manchester College, in Indiana, and he thought about attending there also.

Cunningham said that when he announced his intention to go to Earlham he was warned by a young black man who had been at Earlham for only one semester that "I would face such racial prejudice as to make it virtually intolerable."

Later he wrote to the president of Earlham, David Edwards, requesting his opinion on his enrollment at the college. Edwards urged Cunningham to come and expressed the hope that Cunningham would not face major problems.

Cunningham characterizes his four year at Earlham as, overall, "a pleasant experience." He says "I was happy with most of the professors." But he remembers some incidents in which he was discriminated against.

For instance, as a freshman, Cunningham was assigned to a single room without being asked whether he wanted a roommate. He lived in a single room until the middle of his senior year when he moved off campus.

He recalled that once, while eating at a restaurant with the rest of the track team, they ate in the dining area while he had to eat in the kitchen. Once, "while the other members of the track team spent the night at a motel, I had to stay in a sloppy sleeping lodge."

Although Cunningham did not feel these types of strong racist attitudes at Earlham, he was disappointed that the other members of the student body or the faculty never strongly protested the treatment he received on these occasions.

Cunningham says that "I never became highly involved in extra-curricular activities at Earlham." In part, this was because he was working his way through school and also because some of the organizations on campus responded unfavorably to his inquiries. "I was not permitted to join the Glee Club."

Although he enjoyed drama, Cunningham never participated in Mask and Mantle because "their attitude was very cold toward me." "I was not as assertive with them as I would be now."

Cunningham says that he did not feel strange being the only black student at Earlham through his sophomore year because he grew up in a mostly white neighborhood. He recalls having some good friends. When asked whether he felt isolated from the rest of the students at Earlham, Cunningham replied, "I would not let myself be."

He had abundant social contact with the Richmond community. He recalled that for big social events at Earlham he was given two

tickets in order to bring someone from Richmond. "I spent much of my free time in Richmond," said Cunningham.

The Townsend Community Center, a recreational center, had been recently founded in 1921. Cunningham got to know well some of the people who operated and attended the center. He became a member of the Choral Group and one of the basketball teams there.

Cunningham says that he never thought he would not graduate from Earlham. But, in the middle of his senior year, he says, "I thought I might have to leave school for awhile because I ran out of money." There was a man in Richmond whom Cunningham commends as "civic-minded" who was determined that he would graduate from Earlham. He helped Cunningham get a job working in a country club and subsequently Cunningham moved off campus.

When Clarence Cunningham enrolled at Earlham he thought he wanted to be a minister. He majored in Bible and philosophy. Following his involvement with Townsend Center, he decided he was more interested in working with a social service organization. He spent a few years working with community service organizations in Indiana and Ohio. After that, he moved to Chicago and worked in juvenile corrections for forty years.

In October of 1974 Bob Lyon,

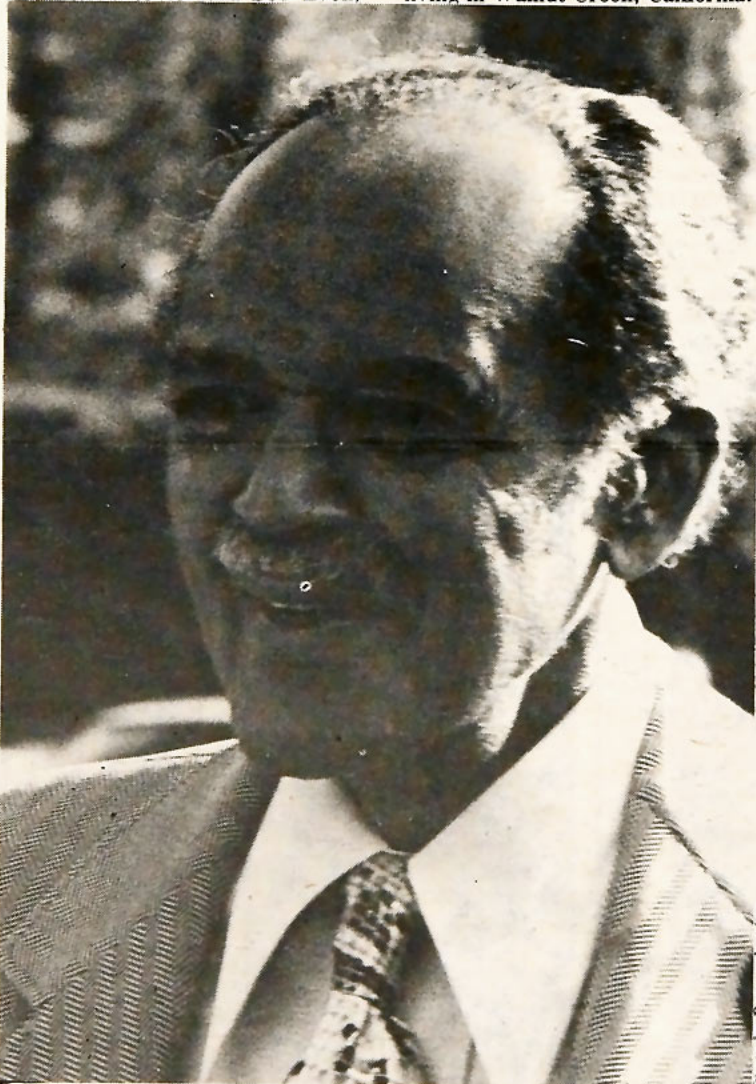
who have developed and organized the Center has come an expression of hope that it could be named the Clarence Cunningham Cultural Center" and expressed the desire that Cunningham would feel it an appropriate use of his name."

Cunningham expressed concern that "a black cultural center might cause wider gaps in community relations instead of bridging existing barriers." Lyon assured Cunningham that the students wanted to use the center to increase awareness about their cultural heritage. He emphasized that their goals were to integrative rather than separate. Thus the cultural center was dedicated in Cunningham's name.

Cunningham returned to Earlham for the dedication of the cultural center in 1974.

After retiring from his job as a superintendent of a detention center at the end of 1970 Cunningham stated that "my fellow employees had me sit for an oil portrait of myself." Cunningham plans to bring this with him when he returns to Earlham this spring. The original is to be hung in the Cultural Center.

Although he concedes he is not highly enthusiastic about Earlham, Cunningham says "I will not hesitate to recommend Earlham to young people considering college." He is now 79 years old, retired and living in Walnut Creek, California.



Clarence Cunningham, class of '24, returned to Earlham for his 50th reunion to pose for this picture. He will come again this spring to donate a portrait to the Cunningham Cultural Center.

vice-president of development, wrote Cunningham informing him of the black students plan to open a cultural center on College Avenue. He said "from the student group

Black Awareness Week
Sunday, Feb. 8
3:30 Meetinghouse Church Service: "An Experience in Black Worship"
7:30 Hancock Room film: "King: Montgomery to Memphis"
Monday, Feb. 9
4:00 Faith Ringgold, black feminist artist, speaks in the Hancock Room; her display opens in Leeds on Thursday, February 5.
Tuesday, Feb. 10
7:00 Wilkinson Gary, Ind., mayor Richard Hatcher speaks on minority politics
Wednesday, Feb. 11
5:00 Orchard Room: Indiana NAACP President Franklin Breckinridge speaks on minority politics
Thursday, Feb. 12
4:00 Orchard Room: African/African-American Studies lecture by Jon Branstrator: "Human Origins in East Africa"
Friday, Feb. 13
8:15 Goddard: "Purlie" premieres
Saturday, Feb. 14
8:30 Goddard: "Purlie"
10:00 SAGA: Sweetheart Ball



"Purlie" To Cap Week

By Jacki Wilson

As a finale to Black Awareness Week (February 7-14), the Cunningham Cultural Center Committee will present "Purlie," the musical version of Ossie Davis' "Purlie Victorious." The performances will begin at 8:15 p.m. in Goddard Auditorium on February 13 and 14.

The seven main characters of the musical are: Thomas Wilson, who plays the title role of Reverend Purlie Victorious Judson; Dietra Evans as Lutebelle Gussiemae Jenkins; Rhyllis Rouse as Missy Judson; Tracy Triplett as Gitlow Judson; Laura Pickering as Ol' Cap'n Cotchipee; Richard Mann as Charlie Cotchipee; and Blanche Mitchell-Hughes as Idella Landy.

The musical will be directed by Tammy Westbrook, Robert Neal, director of the Gospel Revelations, and John Norton will handle the musical component of the play. The Revelations will also appear in the performance.

"Purlie" was originally performed in 1963 as a play and was later made into a movie. It was set to music in 1970 and presented on Broadway with Cleavon Little as Reverend Purlie Judson and Melba Moore as Lutebelle Gussiemae Jenkins.

It was highly acclaimed by many critics and received several

Tony Awards, including Best Actor and Best Supporting Actress of 1970. Its lively lines and lyrics make the musical both humorous and meaningful.

CCC is sponsoring "Purlie" as an enlightening and entertaining event for the benefit of the entire Earlham community. Everyone is invited to join in this final celebration of Black Awareness Week.

The final performance, Saturday night, will be dedicated by the cast and crews to Provost Joe Elmore.



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A note to the Professors and Administration for Big May Day Tumbling.

Do the little people (ages 5-18) in your family have a lot of energy? Are they eager to learn new things? Well bring them down to the fieldhouse, in the new addition, for our first meeting to get them acquainted with each other and with tumbling on Thursday, February 12, at 7:00-8:30 P.M. They too can help celebrate Big May Day with thousands of others.

For any information or questions, please contact Jan Parker or Barbara Poppen.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Jan Parker - Ext. 414, fieldhouse, Box No.175

Barbara Poppen - Ext. 330, Bundy, Box No.961

Big May Day Tumblers

Tumbling for Big May Day is exciting and challenging. You will be able to execute your abilities and stunts to people who have come to see the celebration.

If your interest has been stirred, we will be meeting at the fieldhouse, in the new addition on Thursday, February 12, at 7:00-8:30 P.M. Be dressed to do some easy tumbling and bring a writing utensil and pad for additional dates that we will be meeting.

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