

World hunger conference here Saturday

by MIKE FITZGERALD and
PATTY WAGNER

"The hungry are not our enemies, nor a perpetual burden. Every county in the world has the capacity to feed itself." This startling conclusion was reached by Frances Moore Lappe and Joseph Collins in their controversial book "Food First: Beyond the Myth of Scarcity."

Ms. Lappe, the author of "Diet for a Small Planet," will be at Earlham to keynote the regional conference "Focus Hunger: Causes and Solutions" this Saturday, April 8th in Carpenter Hall.

Approximately twenty resource persons with expertise in food-related topics such as bottle baby disease, hunger and disarmament, U.S. hunger, alternative energy,

women and development and more will be on hand. The Earlham Hunger Action Coalition, with sponsors from Earlham and elsewhere, has worked since September 1977 evolving and organizing toward this conference.

Why such a conference at Earlham? The concern of many here with social justice makes this an appropriate center for education toward action on the potent issue of hunger. Reassessment of personal commitments and lifestyle change are major goals of the conference.

Moreover, related programs and courses are numerous, including: the Farm Project, Peace Studies (both sponsors), Nutrition and Limited Resources seminars, and an Introduction to Philosophy that is using "Food First" this term.

This book, which is widely recognized for its great significance in the current debate on hunger, serves to heighten Frances Moore Lappe's eminence in her field. An Earlham alumna, Frances is now co-director of the Institute for Food and Development Policy. She will be speaking at Earlham for the first time since the publication of Food First.

A panel of respondents to Frances' address consists of Howard Mills, Jr., an Earlham Trustee and President of Maplehurst Farms, bringing an Agribusiness perspective; Professor of Biology, Bill Stephenson, speaking on Population; and Howard Richards, Peace and Conflict Studies Co-ordinator and Associate Professor of Philosophy, on the Ethics of World Hunger.

Workshop leaders will include

persons of national, regional and local stature. Bread for the World, the major congressional lobbyist for hunger, the Sisters of the Precious Blood, plaintiffs in a federal infant formula suit, the Consumer Federation of America, the nation's leading consumer group, and regional Mennonite Central Committee and American Friends Service Committee offices will all be represented, among other groups.

Also participating from Earlham will be Felicity Brock (ESR), Vernie Davis, George Lopez, Zeke Narrow, Patty Wagner and Franklin Wallin.

A simple meal will be served and conference attendees will receive an informative packet with food facts, bibliography, action ideas, an article by Lappe and Collins, the 1978 Christian Science Monitor Hunger Supplement, and more.

The meal, packet, and events of the day will be covered by a registration fee of \$1 with a meal card and \$2 without a card.

A rousing closing to the conference will feature Frances Moore Lappe and others with their visions for action by individuals and groups in the context of a growing hunger problem and a growing hunger movement.

Two further events will surround the conference day itself. A hunger benefit concert with Dar

Rigal will happen Friday at 8:15 p.m. in Wilkinson Theatre with proceeds from the \$1 per person admission to go directly to hunger organizations.

On Sunday, All-College Meeting at 11 a.m. in the Meetinghouse will focus on hunger to round out the weekend and carry on the process of education and action toward ending the poor majority's deprivation of food.

Saturday, April 8

9:30-10:00 a.m. Registration
Carpenter Hall.

10:00-10:20 Introduction to the World Hunger Issue, Franklin Wallin President of Earlham college

10:20-11:15 Keynote address, Frances Moore Lappe, "Beyond the Myth of Scarcity"

11:15-11:30 Break.

11:30-12:15 p.m. Panel of Respondents Population and World Hunger Bill Stephenson, Agribusiness and Tri American Farmer, Howard Mills, Jr., Ethics and World Hunger Howard Richards.

12:15-1:00 Questions and comments from the audience.

1:00 Lunch, a simple meal.

2:00-3:00 Workshops (by preference)

3:00-4:00 Workshops (by preference)

4:00-5:00 Summary and Steps for Action, Keynote Speaker and others.



10 years on . .

Rev. Martin Luther King Sr. headlined services last weekend commemorating the tenth anniversary of his son's death. The event was planned by Richmond citizens, and drew about 2,000 persons, who heard King urge that his son's crusade for racial equality not be forsaken. [Photo by June Felicioni]

Human Rights not just foreign issue

by TERESA CONROW AND
DIANE BAILEY

Human rights are now being violated in the United States. A National Human Rights Conference was held in Yellow Springs, from March 23 to 26, to deal with this issue. The idea of the conference "was inspired by Jimmy Carter's conscious policy of denouncing other nation's internal denial of human rights. . . This policy has diverted America's attention away from home and fostered the

conference centered around the question of if, and how, different oppressed groups can work together. How do we deal with the arguments over which oppression is most important, and who is oppressed the most? How can women see that overcoming racism is essential to their own liberation, and how can blacks see that eliminating sexism is necessary to their liberation? The basic conclusion of the conference was that every kind of oppression needs to be eliminated before any of us will be free.

Some groups at the conference felt that racism is the only real key to overcoming all oppression. This is both because the rights of all people of color in the United States are the most violated, and because the black civil rights movement has provided the legitimacy of protest for all other movements. Blacks, Native Americans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican/Chicanos, and Asians make up a disproportionate percentage of the prison population, the unemployed, and the poor. Quality education, health care, legal rights, nutrition, working conditions and income have been denied these groups.

Classism can also be seen as the root of all other oppressions. Economic exploitation is the means

"It has been conservatively estimated that there are at least 130 political prisoners in American jails. . . The largest group is composed of Native Americans, the aftermath of Wounded Knee."

—Seven Days

by which all oppression occurs, and until we change this, no groups shall attain freedom. The capitalistic structure pits groups against each other in competition for economic benefits.

It can also be argued that sexism is the key oppression because it cuts across all classes and races. Women are members of all oppressed groups and united they can fight for human rights in all areas. Sexism can also be seen as the original, historical oppression

"In this country, the earnings gap between men and women (employed full time) has actually widened, according to the department of labor. Whereas the average male wage was 58% higher than that of women in 1956, it was 75% higher in 1974"

—The New Common Good

that has created the foundation for all other oppressions.

Differences did flare up at the conference between individual speakers. These differences proved, for the most part, to be productive rather than divisive, since they gave an immediate issue for the entire group to work on. They pointed out how easily we turn to fight against each other rather than fight the oppressive system. In spite of these instances, the entire conference felt the need to unify and work collectively, to form coalitions and action groups.

During the conference a story of three blind men and an elephant was used to demonstrate the relationship between understanding our own oppression and understanding the entire system which oppresses all of us. In the story, the elephant symbolizes the existing oppressive system, while the three blind men represent three oppressed individuals. Each blind man holds onto a part of the elephant, either the tail, the leg, or the trunk, and believes that this part represents the whole elephant. If the elephant's foot is holding us down, it is only when we can get

out from under the foot that we can obtain a more objective view of the whole elephant. Thus we can see that even though we each need to work most on the ways in which we are individually oppressed, we also need to look beyond our own oppression to gain an understanding of other people's oppression and the economic system that oppresses all of us.

One of the unifying elements of the conference was the common need of all groups to fight the existing system. There was a

"In 1977, in San Francisco, Robert Hillborough was stabbed 15 times in the chest by a group of four well dressed young men who shouted 'faggot, faggot' and 'here's one for Anita.'"

—Rev. Phillip Zwerling

general consensus at the conference that monopoly capitalism is the central obstacle to be overcome. The present system must be changed. It not only promotes horrifying violations of human rights, but actually endorses the genocide of nonwhite minority groups. There was talk about the development of a new humanistic, democratic, and socialist society.

We can no longer afford to be deluded and led astray by the powers that be. People are still struggling for basic necessities of life: food, shelter, and clothing. All oppressed groups lack the respect they deserve to receive from all other human beings in order to maintain their sense of honor and dignity. People are not free, and it is up to us to become unified, to create solidarity, to confront together those who adhere to the

as the climax to a celebration of the life of his son, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Beginning with a memorial march from Richmond High School to Trueblood Fieldhouse, the program included a series of more than a dozen offerings in the form of speaking, singing, and chanting by area ministers and choirs. Three tape recordings of excerpts from speeches by Martin Luther King Jr. on the themes of "I have a dream," "Mountaintop," and "Drum major," were played, followed by King's address.

In a style combining wit, urgency, and seriousness into a compelling delivery, King Sr., a 78-year old retired minister, began by saying that "we're not going far enough" today in the direction of freedom, equality, and peace. These are "serious times," King warned, citing the threats of nuclear catastrophe and world war. However, King noted, "I'm not going to hate. . . I'm every man's brother. . . I love you, and I hope that you love me."

A phrase used continually by King referred to "taking the wrong roads." "We've taken the wrong roads in America, King chanted, and prescribed the only solution as going back and taking the right roads." One of our wrong roads, King said, has been the large scale segregation of white and black people in America. In the past, when the dictum "separate, but equal" was in vogue, King noted that the proponents of this viewpoint "spent all their time on 'separate', and never got to doing anything about equality."

"Segregation is dead," King noted hopefully, but reminded us that "We have the white church, and we have the black church. But where is God's church?" It is time for us to "get on the highway" where all people may live together peacefully, King concluded.

King many times directed his words toward the youthful in his audience, advising that the future lies in the hands of today's young. King praised the potential of the young, and warned against their falling victim to the "sin of satisfied dumbness."

King's comments on President Carter were decidedly positive: "That's who we need (for President), a peanut farmer. . . one who has travelled the hard road."

please see page 3

The Earlham Post

Volume 47, Number 18

April 6, 1978

Milk and honey?

As every healthy one of us will admit, oftentimes with a bit of reluctance in our minds, the world food problem has not gone away, and continues to plague millions of humans worldwide. In fact, one might properly proclaim that the global hunger problem is everyone's problem, in an interdependent world.

What are the dark and gruesome facts surrounding the worldwide predicament over hunger? Why ought we be concerned at all? Isn't it true that harvests across the globe have generally been on the increase in the last two or three years since the crisis years of 1972 to 1974? Well, yes, this is the case. However, upon further reflection, one finds that this state of so-called "minimum world food security" is at best a tentative one, and that the long-term outlook for meeting an increase in food demand in developing countries of the world remains extremely serious.

One way to illustrate this is by pointing out that, at the beginning of the 1970's the net cereal imports of the developing marketing-economy countries were 16 million tons a year. By 1976, they had risen to 37 million tons. Projections state that by 1985, the total amount of imports needed could rise to double the recent levels. (For this and other facts, please refer to the *Christian Science Monitor*, Jan. 12, 1978, which will appear in the packet given to participants at the Hunger Conference.)

And, as further reproach to the world's conscience, estimates put the number of humans suffering today from hunger and malnutrition at 500 million. By 1985, it is calculated that as many as 750 million persons will suffer from not enough to eat, if nothing is done to turn this trend around.

In addition to this, it is safe to say that the world hunger problem runs deeper than merely an increasing population rate and inadequate food production. Some will argue that the problem of food insecurity, for the most part, results from various governmental actions and policies, than from

the wealth" philosophy, asserting that in the long run it is in the interests of both the developing and the "high-income" countries to engage in trade with one another on liberal terms.

Many economists also agree that hunger and malnutrition are primarily the consequences of poverty rather than inadequate food production, and that a solution to poverty is the correct first step on the road to feeding the hungry millions. For example, Latin America is a large net exporter of agricultural commodities, exporting 13 percent of the world's total of such commodities and importing only 4 percent. However, even with such adequate levels of production, there are innumerable people in the Latin American countries who suffer from hunger due to poverty. In fact, poverty is so bad in Venezuela, for example, that the poorest 40 percent of U.S. citizens is 10 times better off than the poorest 40 percent of the citizens of Venezuela, an oil-rich country.

To be sure, these are but a couple of the perspectives taken by the experts on the world hunger problem. In addition to these views, Frances Moore Lappe, an Earlham alumna and the keynote speaker at this Saturday's Hunger Conference (see related article, page 1), asserts that hunger arises from a global system of increasingly monopolized control over food — from the fields to the consumer.

Hopefully, these perspectives will serve to open eyes to the complexities of the hunger issue, which is surely an issue that needs to be talked about and constructively handled, in order to provide workable solutions and worldwide relief from hunger and its accompanying distresses.

Letters

Irresponsible

Editor, The Post:

I would like to bring to your attention the facts surrounding the student government elections. Last term Student Activities Committee (SAC) decided to cancel student elections, for the following reasons: there weren't enough candidates, publicity, and student interest.

What is really interesting, though, is the manner in which the elections last term were cancelled. The week preceding elections, a meeting was called for SAC to meet and discuss the plans for the election. All of the members of SAC came to the meeting with the exceptions of Peter Dean and John Ruthenberg. Of course, since the full committee was not present, no action was taken. Then, two days before the elections were to take place, another meeting of SAC was called. Dean and Ruthenberg were the only two members present, and they took it upon themselves to cancel the elections without consulting other members of the committee.

This blatant abuse of power by two prominent members of Earlham's student government shall not be tolerated. Members of the student government are responsible to the whole community, and not only themselves. Hopefully, this type of arbitrary act will not occur again.

Thank you,
Melvin Cox

Requirements

Editor, The Post:

Those students involved in the Secondary Teacher Certification program at Earlham should be aware of the one-term student-teaching requirement. What they may not be aware of is that Earlham charges those students full tuition for that term, regardless of whether the requirement is fulfilled in Richmond or Pago-Pago.

Briefly outlined, the student's responsibilities include a normal teaching load, private teaching materials, course and lesson plans (which can conceivably run to 200 pgs.), and, depending on student initiative, whatever work is involved in securing a student teaching position.

Earlham offers the student placement (if so desired), three credits (pass/fail), pays approximately \$200 for a college supervisor (for those students not in Richmond), and handles all the official correspondence involved between cooperating schools and faculty.

The cooperative school provides, in the case of private boarding situations, room and board, a cooperative teacher, and often the services of their curriculum planners to integrate the student's courses with that of the school's. The cooperative school receives no kick-back from Earlham, and in addition gains, hopefully, another productive faculty member and an additional 5-6 course repertoire.

I feel that this three-way sharing of facilities and experiences is slightly stained when Earlham charges full tuition (which next year amounts to \$1250), a figure which is generously 3-4 times over any justifiable costs; unless, of course, E.C. is willing to commit itself to a policy which would state that students will pay a set amount per credit received, regardless of facilities used/shared. I have a vague feeling that such a policy is not altogether so remote.

I have, in the course of this letter, ignored certain programs and functions of the education department which are in some aspects related to the student-teaching program. If my accusations are faulty I invite any or all to correct or discuss this matter further, either with me personally or on the opinion board in the basement of Runyan. Furthermore, I offer a challenge to any faculty, students, and administrators who would be willing to work together several evenings to draw up a more reasonable, coherent, and justifiable procedure. Any comments, suggestions, or information I have ignored would be appreciated.

Sincerely,
Jonathan M. Knowles
Box 823

Housing blues

Editor, The Post:

Decision-making on housing for next year is now taking place. A proposal went to ARS yesterday which, in some form, will reach Community Council and Administrative Council shortly.

The proposal must fill college housing to optimum capacity and cannot work by estimates of students returning, entering, leaving, etc. The administration has made it clear that no loss will be made this year.

Ideas such as closing parts of Bundy to allow full occupancy are not practical given the investments made and the surprising student interest in Bundy. Creating more cooking facilities is also impractical given the high cost and possible sanitation problems.

The budget is set and the dorms must be filled. The administration must wait until the end of the summer to know precise numbers of students on campus.

Seniors, and then juniors (working through a lottery system) will be notified two weeks before registration according to the (present proposal) if they will be allowed to live off campus. Currently it appears that 60-100 students will be allowed to make their own housing choice come September. (Not married, part-time, day dodgers, or special).

The problem we now encounter is basic thoughtlessness and disregard for the students. First, if seniors are not allowed to live off campus next year they will all secure housing - most likely college houses, no matter how low their lottery number. When 60-100 are allowed to leave they must be replaced, causing unimagined problems with house disunity and incompatibility.

As replacements come, their rooms must be filled, making the first weeks of school far from conducive to studying. Once granted their former freedom of choosing housing, students must find housing in three weeks, something any administrator would find disconcerting.

After living off campus their junior year, students will be forced to return to college taboos and monetary loss. Until we see rebates in our hands, all students living off campus know that they will take a \$100-400 loss their senior year.

Even if they live in college houses they will be deprived of personal privacy facing 4-20 students in one kitchen, not to mention an unwanted roommate, after living in single rooms with inexpensive rent off campus.

Students at the age of 21 are not only students, they are people with growing needs and desires. They want choice and dignity. Must mismanagement crush this freedom too? Should we pay over \$5000 a year and allow the administration to bungle admissions? How unique can last year be? Unforeseen attrition, etc., is what the administration is paid to deal with!

Without delving into the lack of long-term thought and the ramifications of turning Earlham into a totally residential college, tell me the meaning of compromise when college housing will be filled and then we can discuss options?

Yet so much of this can be avoided with little monetary loss to the college. Why not allow seniors and special exemptions alone to live off campus. Second term, this year 112 seniors (including married, part-time, special and day dodgers) choose to live off campus anyway.

With the recent 9% increase in applications received, the administration could take advantage of this ugly situation to gain respect in the students' eyes. The numbers are not presently exact, but then again they never have been.

Why doesn't the administration consider the problems avoided with a proposal like this one? The problem of filling 60-100 vacated places is avoided; the problem of students finding housing in three weeks is avoided; the possibility that juniors will leave Earlham is avoided. The hostilities created by forcing seniors to live on campus are denied, privacy and choice are respected, compromise takes on meaning, and at least some students are allowed to exist in a manner conducive to their mental and monetary health.

Should exact monetary concerns override our ability to grasp the intricate mess developing? Should a short-sighted organizational health viewpoint destroy a comprehensive view? Students may be ignorant of the ramifications of the situation as it develops, but they perceive ignorance and recognize injustice.

Mike Richards
Box E-1081, 962-4276

Notes on Columbia: the sunny life and times

by LARRY WICHLINSKI

The reader should note that the following is not intended to be a thorough, investigative description of Colombian society, but rather a personal account of one student who visited and studied in the country, his own experiences and perceptions.

Columbia is a Spanish-speaking country located in the extreme northwest corner of South America. It borders Panama, Venezuela, Brazil and Ecuador, as well as both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. A great portion of the country is mountainous (the Andes) making for a temperate and very agreeable climate in many parts of the country.

While I studied in Colombia. I lived with a family in the capital city of Bogotá, which is located on a Sabana or plateau in the midst of the Andes. It is about 5° above the equator in the central portion

of Colombia. Despite its proximity to the equator the mean temperature there is only 57° due to its high altitude.

The newly transplanted American, upon arrival in Bogotá, finds numerous physical contrasts to that which he is accustomed. The people are generally smaller (most men are about 5'6" or 5'7"), thinner, and many are quite good-looking. The middle and upperclass Colombians are generally very concerned about neatness and they take great pains to convey as near a perfect appearance as possible. Skirts and dresses are the most common dress for women, though one does see many in pantsuits or fancy jeans. Men usually wear suits (those who can afford them) or sweaters with button-down shirts. Ruanas, which are a poncho of sorts, are also commonly worn by both sexes. The people tend to dress in conservative colors, and the clothes are generally worn tighter than most American

styles with pants being long and having wide flares.

The impeccable Colombian neatness carries over into their realm of manners. Though the Bogotanos may act very brusque on the streets, within the homes their hospitality is without comparison. When making introductions, shaking hands is protocol, virtually without exception. I had a hard time getting adjusted to always shaking women's hands while I was there, but to neglect to do so is considered bad manners.

Whenever I was a guest in someone's house, I was always treated like a king. Upon arrival the whole family sits down and talks to you. Some sort of refreshments is served immediately. If it's close to meal time they don't even ask you if you'd like to eat with them; it's just understood that you will. When meals are served, most of the time the plates are filled in the kitchen and brought out into the dining room,

instead of putting all the food on the table initially. And the guest is always served first.

The Colombian food is definitely distinct. Contrary to the belief of many, Colombian food is not spicy but very bland. Pepper, for example, was never used in our home. Generally salt or panela (unrefined sugar) were the only flavorings added to the food. One American student there told me of his Colombian family having a fancy spice rack with everything imaginable, but never using it. According to him, it was more a nice American conversation piece than anything else.

Meal hours in Colombia are more or less breakfast 7-8, lunch 12-2, and dinner 8-9. Breakfast is light, consisting of a couple rolls, a fried egg, coffee, and occasionally orange juice. Lunch is perhaps the most important meal of the day. Everyone who possibly can returns home for lunch. Rice, potatoes, soup, a thin piece of meat, and a

salad are commonly served. For a beverage agua de panela fruit juice, or milk are common. Agua de panela is an extremely sweet drink, resembling tea in color, and served hot or cold. As I understand it, panela is unrefined sugar derived from the sugar cane plant. To illustrate the importance of lunch, it's worthy to note that almost all stores and businesses close during the hours 12-2.

For dinner much of the same is served, though soup is often omitted. One thing I really missed there is that most Colombians don't eat desserts. One of the reasons is that sweets are very expensive, but also many simply don't like them. This may in part explain why so few overweight people are seen in Colombia.

Contrary to what one might expect, the Colombians do not sit around and talk incessantly after dinner. The exception to this is if guests are present, in which case they'll carry on for hours. They do

please page 3

Human Rights

continued from page 1
system which endorses exploitation.

President Carter's words endorse human rights, while his actions support repressive regimes both in the United States, and around the world. It is of utmost importance that people in the United States come out in defiance and disgust against Carter's deceptive and misleading policy, and in support of our fellow humans.

A bill is presently before the House of Representatives which comes down hard on the human

rights of all Americans. We are in a near emergency situation, and must come out against this repressive legislation immediately.

"The percentage of black physicians in America in 1970 is less than it was in 1920. In 1920, 2.68% of all physicians in the United States were black, while in 1970, only 2.17% of the physicians in the United States are black.

— Dr. Linda Murray
Cook County Hospital, Chicago

The bill to fight is H.R. 6869 (S. 1437). The bill has already been quietly prepared and "steamrolled" through the Senate, without open debate. Designed as criminal code reform, the features are so repressive that we could be arrested for such minor actions as travelling to a place of demonstration, or even for advertising any information about abortions. It permits a judge to deny one the right to bail, and can override the common law principle of the presumption of innocence on the part of the accused. The bill makes it unlawful to oppose development of weapons, preparation for war or defense activities, or to engage in labor disputes in "defense industries." These are just a few of the bill's characteristics. Hope is not lost though, if we join together in opposition to this kind of oppression.

All of us, including faculty, students, and administrators, need to work on these specific violations of human rights. Please stop by our table in Runyan Center from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Friday, April 7, for more information on what you can be doing to help. Let us support each other in our struggles.

On Columbia

continued from page 2

however, have their own social playground which is the cafeteria. The typical Colombian cafeteria contains maybe four or five tables, sometimes with an additional few on the outside under a canopy. When Columbians want service in a cafeteria or restaurant they clap their hands or bang on the table, the latter practice being mostly limited to cafeterias. They'll sit around and drink beer, coffee, or soda pop, talking for hours. A common sight is four men sitting around a table with about 15 or 20 bottles between them. Tips are almost non-existent, being limited to fairly fancy restaurants. A curious social phenomenon occurs when tables are lacking, but not seats. If there are two empty seats at your table, Colombians are not at all shy about sitting down right next to you, rather than wait for you to leave. And when we Americans would hesitate upon finding empty seats but no empty tables, the proprietors would say, "Look, we have a couple seats right there. Go ahead and sit down," all the while not being able to understand why we didn't run and grab those empty seats immediately.

NEXT WEEK: Drivers, vendors, and Srurviving in Bogota.

"Casanova", "Malcolm X", on film

Thursday, April 6
12:00 noon Administrative Council, West Alcove.
3:00 p.m. Job Hunting Clinic, led by John Zehring, Cultural Ctr.
4:00 Student forum: Carol Collins, "Southern Africa" - sponsored by SPAC/Student Union, Orchard Rm.
7:30 Lisle Tea (an organization which sponsors International Programs), Orchard Rm.
7:30 Men's Volleyball - Wright State, Away.
7:30 Christian Fellowship, Mtg-hse. Lib.
Friday, April 7
1:00 p.m. Admissions Program, Orchard Rm.
8:00 Folk Dance, Comstock Rm.
Saturday, April 8
9:30 a.m. Registration-Regional Hunger Conference, Carp Lobby.
10:00 Regional Hunger Conference speaker, Frances Moore Lappe, Goddard Aud.
7:00 & 10:00 EFS: "Over The Cuckoo's Nest", Goddard



"Funky music" Indiana University East, Ivy Tech, and Earlham will jointly sponsor Wild Cherry in concert at Trueblood Fieldhouse on April 9 at 8 p.m. Advance tickets are \$4 and, if available, will be \$5 at the door.

American under seige in Israel

by STEVE TAMARI

Sami Esmail, a U.S. citizen of Palestinian origin and a graduate student in electrical engineering at Michigan State University, travelled to Israel last Christmas to visit his dying father. Upon arrival at Ben-Gurion airport on Dec. 21, 1977, he was arrested by the Shin Bet, the Israel secret police, on unspecified charges.

Israeli handling of the case has been inconsistent and there are allegations that Esmail has undergone physical mistreatment, including torture, during his detention.

Esmail has not been charged with any crimes committed in Israel. He is charged with membership in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Israeli officials accuse him of having attended a PFLP training camp in Libya in August, 1976, and of distributing copies of the "Front" (a PFLP publication), and contend that he was in contact with enemy agents in the U.S.

It was not until two days after his arrest that the American Embassy and his family were notified of these developments. Esmail was not allowed to see an attorney until Dec. 28, the day after he signed a confession in Hebrew — a language he does not understand.

Though he admits to having visited Libya in 1976, albeit not for training purposes, it has been determined that he signed a lease to a house in Columbus, Ohio during August and many friends have stated that they were in contact with him then.

On January 4, Esmail's father died. Esmail was finally allowed to attend the funeral after his attorney negotiated all night. He was escorted by three plainclothesmen

and four armed guards, his hands and feet bound.

It was not until two days later that Esmail was specifically accused of membership in the PFLP.

On March 26, Esmail publicly told his side of the story for the first time. Testifying in Tel Aviv's District Court, Esmail said repeatedly that the confession he had signed in prison was extracted after prolonged physical abuse and psychological torture.

He said that the Shin Bet interrogators prevented him from sleeping for two days, pulled his hair, and made him stand naked hour after hour while holding a heavy chair

over his head, telling him he could not put it down until he would admit to membership in the PFLP.

The U.S. Vice Consul in Israel, Mark Davidson, has submitted an affidavit that substantiates the charges of torture. Furthermore Bernard Munger, representative of the International Red Cross, has been denied permission to visit Esmail.

During the first three days of the trial, 75% of the promised open trial was closed to the public.

A national campaign has been launched by friends of Esmail's in an effort to defend his human rights. The National Committee to Defend the Human Rights of Sami Esmail was set up in Lansing, Michigan, the site of the University, and now has ten chapters nationwide.

Esmail has an excellent school record and his good reputation as both student and person is upheld by Max Carter, a member of the Earlham community. Max taught Esmail from 1970-72 at the Friend's Boys School in Ramallah on the West Bank.

Max speaks highly of Sami, characterizing him as a brilliant student and a warm person. He says Esmail never indicated militant tendencies, was acutely affected by Nasser's death and had planned to help Egypt technologically after completing his studies. Max stresses the fact that Quaker values, and the testament against violence, are a strong part of his education at the Friend's School.

Official American agencies have played a key role in Esmail's arrest and continued detention. It has been confirmed that the FBI had a file on Esmail. During a Senate hearing held on March 7, James Price, an FBI counter-espionage agent, also admitted that the FBI advised Israeli police that Esmail had taken terrorist training in Libya, an allegation that figured strongly in the American student's arrest.

The State Department will not allow Mark Davidson, who saw the results of Esmail's reported torture, to testify on his behalf. Davidson must have a waiver of diplomatic immunity, which has been denied, before he can go before the Israeli court. Esmail's defense rests on the admissibility of the confession which hangs on Davidson's testimony.

Esmail's case is much like that of Terre Fleener, a 23-year old from San Antonio who was arrested after allegedly taking photographs for Palestinian guerrillas. After a secret one-day trial, Fleener was sentenced to five years in prison earlier this year.

The brutality of Israeli treatment of Palestinian prisoners and suspects has been long-established. A report published in the London Sunday Times of June 19, 1977 concluded that "Israeli security and intelligence services mistreat Arabs in detention and torture is systematic. It appears to be sanctioned at some level as deliberate policy."

It appears that this treatment is extended to Americans expression Palestinian points of view. The State Department's apparent refusal to act in opposition to this violation of human rights seems to indicate Israel's immunity from standard U.S. policy.

Felicia Langer, Esmail's attorney, is not optimistic about the outcome of the trial which has been adjourned until April 10. She is the major lawyer in these cases and recently said, "They will say that he is lying. It is always the way; it has been this way for 11 years (since Israel conquered the West Bank and Gaza Strip in the Six Day War)."

The National Committee encourages those concerned to contact the focus of their present protest: Warren Christopher, Undersecretary of State, State Department, C Street NW, Washington, DC 20036 or call, 1-202-632-9640 and ask to speak specifically to Christopher.

Max Carter also urges those interested to visit him at his office in the Admissions Department.

M & M gears up

by JEFF LINT and

ALLISON LEW

This spring, Mask and Mantle is producing a large variety of dramatic activities ranging from dance to modern drama to romantic comedy. The first production will be Collage, a dance concert, April 13 and 15. Directed by Diane Longo, the performance will include dances choreographed in the dance composition class and will feature many non-Mask and Mantle persons.

The second presentation of the term will be *The Rainmaker*, a romantic comedy directed by Pamela J. Oths. It is the story of a con man and his effects on a drought-troubled family.

Activities in May begin with Gilbert and Sullivan's *Patience*. Featuring an all-star faculty cast and the Chamber Singers, the opera will be directed by Anglophile Tony Bing. A scene from *The Tempest* will be performed as part of the Little May Day festivities.

Mask and Mantle's third mainstage production, *Old Times* by Harold Pinter, will be presented May 18-20. The play examines the relationship between three people and the style in which they communicate. The term will end with Lorin Shepard's production of *Interview*, June 1-3.

In its efforts to broaden its scope of participation, Mask and Mantle plans to conduct several workshops throughout the term involving local high school students as well as Earlham students. Senior citizens will be invited to several of the productions.



The spring sports schedule began last week, and these photos of recent frisbee and track contests attest that the weather has been nothing if not agreeable. The Ultimate Frisbee (UF) squad bested Manchester, 29-24, in a windy, seesaw game Saturday afternoon. The above photo shows David Soens threading a pass to Bill Rogers. Below, Karl Kolesnikoff and Brian Becher finish in a dead heat in yesterday's track meet. (Above photo by Tim Garrigan; below by Pter Molton.)



Thinlies begin

by KARL KOLESNIKOFF

Spring has returned once more and along with it many youthful activities such as track. The Earlham track team opened their season a week ago Tuesday with a duel meet against Hanover College, which took place on the new \$80,000 all-weather track.

Earlham got off to a good start by winning the first four events. Bruce Evans tied for first in the high jump; Kevin Wertman won the shot with Cal Mapstone taking second; Karl Kolesnikoff won the Steeplechase; and the team of Alan Gelwick, Craig Zins, Dave Swift, and Fred Johnson won the 400 meter relay. From this point it was all downhill for Earlham's striders, who claimed only two more victories during the rest of the meet Tom Jarecky in the 5000 meters, and Dave Swift in the 400 meter run.

This past Saturday the track team ventured to Wabash for a triangular meet including Earlham, Wabash, and St. Joseph's College. In total points, the Quakers were beaten badly by a very strong Wabash team. However, victories were in store for Wertman in the shotput, Evans in the high jump, and Fred Johnson in the 100 meter dash. Another meet passed, a little more experience was gained, and it looked as if Earlham track might be on its way back.

The most recent meet was held this past Tuesday on the new

track, and included Earlham, Wilber Force College, and Bluffton in a triangular engagement. The meet turned out to be a real squeaker between Earlham and Bluffton. But new track or not, the Quakers couldn't pull it off, losing by four points.

The 1500 meters and the 3000 meters were swept by Tom Jarecky, Tom Sobal, and Joe Kenny. Fred Johnson won the 100 meters and the 200 meters. Wertman took first, again, in the shot and discus. Many others filled in with second, third, and fourth place finishes.

This Saturday, track is coming back. All the fanfare of an invitational meet will transpire as the Quakers take on eight other teams in the Earlham relays. Come on down and cheer the team on.

The Admissions Office is sponsoring a Humanities/Social Sciences Preview Day, Saturday, April 15 for prospective students. Events planned include interdisciplinary seminars in the social sciences, humanities and the arts; workshops in theatre, music and outdoor education; a luncheon with faculty; and will conclude with fun and games.

There will be discussions and seminars for the parents of the students as well. One of the highlights of the day will be a string quartet competition for a \$200 scholarship.

After disappointing loss,

Frogs look to spring back

by JAMIE MCVICKAR

After losing in three straight games to Kellogg Community College last Friday night, it was difficult to find any redeeming features of the Earlham varsity volleyball team's play.

"We were sporadic, inconsistent and disorganized," said sometime starter Geoff "Keith" Veith. "Nobody was covering the hitters. Our passing was off and our blocking was no good."

Fred Weyman was just as pessimistic in labeling the team's play. "Our hitting was bad. We just tried to power the ball through their block, and they were too tough. We got stuffed a lot."

But Weyman did see one positive feature of the contest: the Earlham cheering section.

"Two of their players commented that this is one of the loudest crowds in the MIVA (Midwest Intercollegiate Volleyball Association). They were amazed that even when we were losing 14-7 in the last game, the crowd was still going wild."

"I'd have to agree with that. For the size of our crowd (second only to the thousand or so that Ball State usually gets), we make the most noise of anybody."

Fred Weyman is a rather unique individual as Earlham volleyball players go. His on-the-court personality is almost completely opposite that of when he is

off the court. During the game, he assumes an Ilie Nastase-like character. If the ref or lineman is lucky, Weyman lets them off with a long, hard cold stare on a controversial play.

"Yeah, one time I was giving the ref a long, hard stare," Weyman said, "said I heard the people up in the stands really getting into it. That's great!"

"I don't notice the crowd that much when we're playing, but right after a point I do. It really gets me psyched."

But the key to Earlham's downfall last Friday night seems to have been a lack of consistency and concentration. Even coach Dave Snyder noticed it.

"When we were in the huddle after the first game, he commented on our erratic play," said Veith, "but we still thought we could come back."

In the MIVA, where each team plays a traditionally consistent role in determining the final standings, and where finishing in first place for any team but Ohio State or Ball State is meaningless in post-season competition, Earlham has little to look forward to now except the NAIA championships in May to be played at George Mason University in Washington, D.C. To fare well there, Earlham will have to learn about consistency and concentration.

"That is definitely the thing we need to do well in the NAIA's," said

Weyman. "Concentration is the most important and is something we have to work on as individuals."

"To win the nationals, we have to go to our strengths more. We have to go to the guy that's hot. Like when Clem gets hot, I'll set it to him more. The same with Craig."

Craig McGrew has been a big surprise for Earlham this year. As a freshman, he has started in many games already, and has already developed into a top-notch hitter.

"Craig is gonna be real good," said Veith, the man whose position McGrew would take if he were to start every game. "That guy can hit!"

Weyman agreed: "If you want my opinion, Craig should be starting every game. He's a better front row player (than Geoff) and he can only get better. All he needs is experience and I don't think it's too early to start looking to next season."

Earlham played traditional national power Ohio State last Tuesday and as Weyman admitted, "I don't see much of a chance of us beating them. If they put half a mind to it, they'll blow us off the court."

But he added, "But tell everybody to come out on Saturday night before they go to the movie, against Indiana, because if we put half a mind to it, we'll probably blow them off the court."

Frisbees flip to victory over Manchester and winds

by TOM JOHNSON

The Earlham Ultimate Frisbee team opened its spring season last Saturday, April 1, with a win over Manchester College.

The (sic) best-conditioned athletes in the school performed at a somewhat inconsistent level, not untypical for early-season competition, but still managed to pull out a 29-24 victory against their opponents.

The greatest problem for both teams was an intermittent wind with gusts up to 25mph, which frequently hampered effective passing of the disc. This was the major reason for some occasionally sloppy play.

Manchester brought a 12-person team to play against an undermanned 12-person Earlham squad. The absence of a full team was beneficial to some of our newer players, however, who gained valuable experience and playing

time in a pressured game situation.

Given Earlham's superiority over Manchester (demonstrated last fall by a convincing 24-12 win at Manchester), the game plan was to make large scale substitutions whenever we achieved a lead of several points or more. This resulted in a seesaw battle although Earlham led for almost the entire game—but permitted all of the available players to accumulate a satisfactory amount of time on the field.

After a rather slow first few minutes (the team is notorious for subpar playing during the first several minutes of a game), Earlham established a 14-8 margin in the second quarter of the game. Wholesale lineup changes allowed Manchester to close the gap to 14-12 by halftime in the 48-minute game. At the start of the second half Earlham outdistanced Manchester, building a 22-14 lead.

But after this a combination of windblown passes, a good deal of Manchester hustle, and a rash of poorly-executed catches (the generic term is "iron hands") characterized the game's low point: Manchester tied the score at 22-22 around the midpoint of the second half. At this Earlham settled down and concentrated on winning the game, outscoring their opponents 7-2 and wrapping things up 29-24.

The new members, most of whom had not played before this term, played hard and fairly well; their contribution was very encouraging. A special vote of thanks, however, was due to several senior team members who survived the trauma of UGRE's earlier that morning and still performed most effectively in the afternoon. But every person who played contributed positively to a team effort.

There are still some weaknesses which the Ultimate Frisbee team must cure, most notable are the lapses in the zone defense pattern. In addition, a substitution method needs to be devised which does not disrupt continuity or momentum on the field.

The team played an away game against a newly-formed Miami University group on Wednesday, April 5, and will play at the University of Cincinnati on April 8. The most prominent event in the near future is on April 21-23; Earlham will host the Midwest Regionals as part of the National Championship. A large number of teams are expected to attend.

**Have you got
the spring fever
munchies?**

**try
Pizza Queen**

**215 National Rd. W.
966-6422**

Brand new sporty red Puch Moped bike. 1.5 h.p., auto. clutch, total original retail \$540. Will sell for \$450, or best offer. Phone 966-2790

COX'S
SUPER MARKET

SAVE MORE *Everyday*
...of the week!

2021 Chester Blvd.
1522 E. Main St.

South 13th & E
501 Natl. Road West

On April 29-30 Earlham is hosting a conference on the history and problems of unions in America. Between now and then a lot of organizational work remains.

If you would like to work for the conference — or just learn about it — you're invited to an open meeting on it Tuesday noon in the coffee shop. Thanks!