

The Earlham Post

Volume 48, Number 17

Earlham College Richmond, IN 47374

April 5, 1979

Crisis At Three Mile Island

By Larry Fisher

The country was stunned last week by an accident many thought could not happen: a nuclear accident which could have become catastrophic. Mechanical failures at the Three Mile Island nuclear power plant 12 miles south of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania caused a release of radioactive gas, resulting in an evacuation of young children and pregnant women, and threatened for several days to develop into a catastrophic nuclear core meltdown. The incident provoked widespread concern and debate over the future of the embattled nuclear power industry.

The accident began at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, March 28 when two of the pumps in the secondary coolant system failed. The resultant heat in the primary cooling system caused its pressure to leap to 2350 pounds per square inch, blowing a safety valve, which stuck open, forming a 16-foot deep pool of water in the bottom of the reactor containment building.

To replace the vital cooling water, the Emergency Core Cooling System was turned on, but an operator turned off the primary water pump for some undetermined reason. It was apparently during this time that up to one-half of the zirconium-clad fuel rods in the reactor core overheated and ruptured, releasing highly radioactive fission products into the water that was escaping from the reactor. A hydrogen bubble formed in the top of the reactor vessel as a result of the fuel-rod disintegration.

Twelve to fifteen thousand gallons of the spilled water was pumped into an auxiliary building, where faulty pump seals allowed some to escape and evaporate,

releasing radioactive iodine, krypton and xenon into the atmosphere.

Officials of Metropolitan Edison, the utility which operates the plant, did not realize the extent of the accident until 7 a.m., three hours after it began, when they detected fission products outside the plant and were able to infer that core damage had occurred.

Radiation also escaped with the steam that had to be released from the reactor vessel periodically during the following days to keep pressure within acceptable limits.

It was not until 7:30 a.m. that state and county officials were notified. At 11:30 a.m. Lt. Governor William Scranton called the first official press briefing, announcing that "there has been an incident at Three Mile Island plant, Unit Number 2. Everything is under control. There is and was no danger to public health and safety." He said that there had been a "small release of radiation in the environment."

At 1:50 p.m. the pressure in the containment building surged by 30 pounds per square inch for less than a second. Probably the result of a hydrogen gas explosion, this event was not discovered until data were reviewed two days later.

At 4:30 p.m., Scranton said, "The situation is more complex than the company first led us to believe."

On Thursday morning, Scranton admitted that Metropolitan Edison was unable to cool the reactor down properly, and that small amounts of radiation were still escaping from the plant.

On Friday morning, an unanticipated burst of radioactive gas escaped from the plant. As a result, the Pennsylvania government advised people within a

ten-mile radius of the plant (about 300,000 people) to stay indoors and close their windows.

Early Friday afternoon, Governor Dick Thornburg closed twenty-three schools near the plant, and urged pregnant women and preschool children (the two groups most susceptible to radiation) to leave the area within a five-mile radius of the plant (about 1500 people).

At one point on Friday, radiation levels were: 30 millirems/hour at one gate of the plant, 3 millirems/hour 3 miles away, and .3 millirems/hour 20 miles away. People normally receive about .3 millirems/day or 100 millirems/year from natural sources of radiation; a chest x-ray entails about 20-30 millirems.

Radiation levels in the sealed reactor containment building were fifty times the lethal dose, and at one point, people in the reactor control room had to don protective clothing.

By Friday afternoon, the hydrogen bubble in the top of the reactor vessel had been discovered and the danger it posed became apparent. In Washington, Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) official Dudley Thompson said, contradicting earlier Metropolitan Edison statements, "We face the ultimate risk of a meltdown."

If, as the temperature and pressure in the reactor fell, the bubble expanded to include the reactor's core, the core, isolated from its cooling bath of water, could overheat and melt into a white-hot mass of tons of intensely radioactive liquid uranium. This mass could have caused a steam explosion which could have ruptured the containment building, or it could have melted its way out

through the floor. In either case, according to federal studies, the resulting radiation release could have killed as many as 45,000 people, caused \$17 billion in property damage, and contaminated an area the size of Pennsylvania.

Also, the slow accumulation of oxygen in the hydrogen bubble increased the possibility of a gas explosion which could spread radiation or trigger a meltdown.

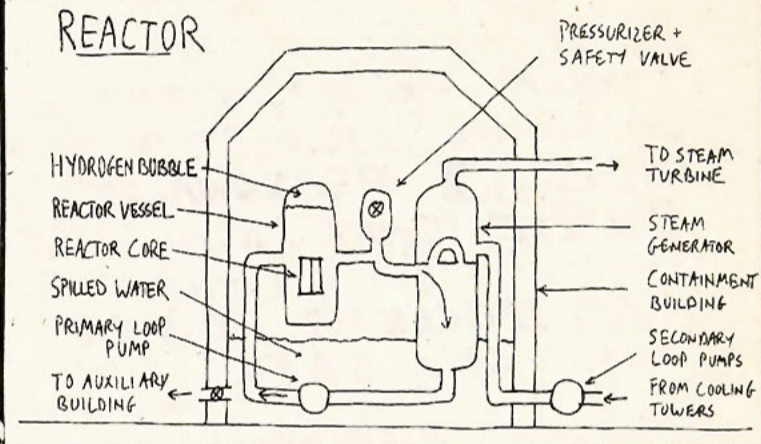
Clearly the bubble had to be removed, but every method for doing so was fraught with danger. One engineer said, "If there was a clear choice, it wouldn't have taken us this long to figure out which one." Officials hoped that the gases in the bubble would be reabsorbed by the cooling water before they reached explosive proportions.

A tense weekend was spent

watching the reactor. On Saturday afternoon, the NRC said that an evacuation of people who live within a ten to twenty mile radius of the plant, up to 950,000 people, might be a "prudent cautionary measure" to take before attempts to cool the plant. Although this evacuation never went into effect, an estimated 50,000 people left their homes by the end of the weekend.

By Monday, the size of the bubble had shown a "dramatic decrease" and the reactor continued to cool slowly, giving engineers more time to effect a complete shutdown. It appears this will be accomplished soon, and investigators will begin the long process of determining what caused the worst nuclear accident to date in the U.S.

DIAGRAM OF REACTOR



Local Reaction to Nuke Incidents

By Larry Fisher

Local critics of nuclear power joined in the intensified protest spurred by the Harrisburg accident.

The Richmond Nuclear Education Group, composed of members of the three Richmond Quaker meetings, Earlham and ESR students and other Richmond residents, began distributing leaflets to people emerging from the local showing of "The China Syndrome", a fictionalized portrayal of a nuclear accident. Members of the group report that most of the moviegoers were receptive and eager to find out more about nuclear power.

Leaflet distribution began Friday night, and continued until Saturday night, when shopping center security officers stopped it, citing ordinances prohibiting soliciting.

The Richmond Nuclear Education Group is concerned with issues of both nuclear power and the arms race, which they see as two facets of the same problem. They will

show the documentary "Hiroshima-Nagasaki 1945" in the Lilly projection room at 7 p.m. this Thursday, and in two local churches on Friday and Saturday.

Concerned students called a meeting at 5 p.m. on Saturday in the Orchard Room, which was attended by thirty to forty people. There was discussion of the nuclear power issue and possible responses to it. Two committees were formed: one to educate the Earlham community about nuclear power through films, discussions, etc.; the other to reach out to the Richmond community through leafletting and other activities.

This Friday, at 7:00 p.m. in the Orchard Room, there will be a discussion of the nuclear issue, with speakers and experts from the college and the community.

(If interested in the Nuclear Education Group or one of the committees, contact Julie Staub, Box 1195; Susan Filley, Box 490; or Sarah Schoonmaker, Box 1141.)



TOM CHASE winces as Fred Charles butchers yet another crucial line during a taping of *A Hero Of Our Time*. Flanking Fred are Tim Curtis and Jim Dillon. The sound engineer is Bob Goldberg.

"A Hero" On The Air

By Tom Chase

A challenge has been issued and accepted, and now the duel must be fought. Two men face each other on a remote mountain crag, their seconds huddled anxiously nearby. But all is not as it seems. The pistols have been tampered with: only one of them is loaded.

What follows is the startling climax of Mikhail Lermontov's *A Hero Of Our Time*. Although written in 1840, Lermontov's portrayal of a master of social intrigue has lost none of its power and significance through the years. At 8:30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 11, WECI will broadcast an

adaptation of *A Hero Of Our Time*. This presentation, directed by Alison Hyder, is a joint production of WECI and Mask & Mantle.

The 140-minute broadcast is a dramatization of the principal section of Lermontov's novel. Fred Charles plays Pechorin, the army officer whose machinations disrupt the Russian resort town in which he is spending his leave. "Some think me worse, some think me better, than I really am," he observes, and throughout the play Pechorin takes calculated advantage of this confusion about his character. But while he reveals to others only the sides of himself he

has selected for specific effect, with himself, and about himself, Pechorin is brutally honest.

Pechorin himself, through his journal, narrates the play. "There are two men in me," he remarks. "One lives in the full sense of the word. The other considers and judges him." During the play, the listener is witness to Pechorin's schemes and their outcomes, but at the same time he is privy to the man's innermost secrets. The personality that emerges is complex. Gradually revealed in him is a process of decadence in which intelligence is transmuted into guile, courage into rashness,

friendship into selfishness, and pride into self-disgust. It is not evil that impels Pechorin to pursue goals that are unworthy, but a failure to discover a more noble purpose in life. A vivid reflection of the moral ill-being of his own age, he is no less a hero of our time as well.

Pechorin's intrigues with two noble ladies and his stormy relations with his fellow officers cause tensions that finally erupt into violence. At last he finds himself standing on the edge of a mountain precipice, face to face with a former friend who now despises him. The suspense of the ensuing duel and the surprising denouement create a memorable ending to a play rich in drama and psychological insight.

The presentation of a radio drama on this scale, produced from

an original script, is believed to be an Earlham first. The project is an ambitious one, involving the creative use of theatrics in the medium of sound. Radio drama, once a ubiquitous art form, is overshadowed today by the visual arts, but its expressive possibilities remain outstanding. Scenes that are not easily stageable in a theater can be dramatized effectively on radio. Such is the case with *A Hero Of Our Time*, and radio brings out the probing, intimate quality of the narration more vividly than any stage production could hope to, for radio engages the imagination in ways that are unique.

The story is played out in salons and in taverns, in ballrooms and bedrooms, in the medicinal baths and in the open air of the steppes and mountains of the Caucasus.

continued on page 3

Read First

Paradoxes, paradoxes. Students want greater input in decision-making, yet they have not even taken the responsibility for keeping abreast of this year's ARS proposal. The first part of the proposal was placed in student boxes last term, and only now are disgruntled students becoming aware that the housing deposit is due this Friday.

The student reaction to this deposit sadly epitomizes a reactive tendency among students. In last Monday's Community Council meeting cries of "we didn't know" rumbled through the Orchard room. Surely the Administration once again has exploited the unknowing student.

The ignorance concerning this housing deposit seems a little naive, perhaps even a little irresponsible. What can the Administration do to make students aware of this policy, implemented for both students and administrative efficiency? Administrative Council considered the possibilities and decided the most direct approach was through student mailing. Where does student responsibility begin if not in reading their own mail!

The responsibility to follow housing news, or any news, surely lies with the student. The minimum pre-requisite to increased student self-governance must be a greater awareness of issues and information. The impetus must be self-generated.

"(EXCEPT FOR A FEW TONS OF LETHAL RADIOACTIVE WASTES,) I PERSONALLY BELIEVE THAT (WITH GOD'S HELP AND A LITTLE LUCK) NUCLEAR POWER (MIGHT BE) SAFE (TILL THE NEXT ELECTION)."



Community Forum

No Easy Energy Solutions

By Larry Fisher

There will be two types of responses to the recent Harrisburg accident. Many advocates of nuclear power, especially those with vested interest in it, will continue to call for the construction of nuclear power plants, as many as 1000 of which might be in operation by the year 2000.

But this pathway is potentially extremely dangerous, for not only is there the risk of reactor accidents, but we also don't know what to do with the enormous amounts of waste that would be produced, much of which could be made into bombs. Finally, there is growing concern that nuclear energy is not economical, and even that the whole nuclear energy system might be so complex that it

consumes more energy than it can produce.

The second response will be a call by both old and new opponents of nuclear energy for a move towards traditional fossil fuel energy sources (oil, gas and coal), alternative, renewable sources (sun, wind, wood and water) or fusion power.

While this second response is more prudent, most people do not realize its full consequences. For the fossil fuels, assuming present rates of growth, cannot last much more than a century. Fusion power, if it is possible, is prone to many of the same problems as nuclear fission power, and may also be too complex to safely yield net energy.

So we are left with the

Editor,

The crisis at the Three Mile Island Nuclear reactor has once again put the controversy of nuclear power into the headlines and six o'clock news. Unfortunately, few Earlham students see a daily paper or regularly watch the news and I fear that as a college community we often bypass current issues in order to deal with "academic" subjects.

The arguments for nuclear power are strong, but greater still is the confusion surrounding the issue. Who among the experts and the Nobel Prize winners and highly accredited scientists that argue both sides of the issue should be trusted and at what level does the layman, each of us, have the right to voice our opinion?

The first nuclear reactor was built in 1942 in Chicago, but nuclear power was not used commercially until after Eisenhower launched the "Atoms for Peace" program in 1953. He hoped to "hasten the day when the fear of the atom will begin to disappear from the minds of the people." The Atomic Energy Commission began to focus on the use of the atom for power, and studies were done to prove the safety of the peaceful atom.

A report by the AEC in 1964 determined that the reactors built at that time could, in a "credible" accident, cause \$7 billion damage, kill 3400 people, and injure 43,000

Nuclear Reaction

more. A note at the end of the report stated: "The results of the study must be revealed to the Commission (AEC) and the JCAEC (Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Commission) without subterfuge although the method of presentation to the public has not been resolved at this time." This report was not made public.

A report issued in 1974 by Norman Rasmussen of MIT on the safety of nuclear power plants was more optimistic, setting the chances of being killed by a nuclear power plant at one in 300 million or as I've heard it said, similar to the chance of being struck by a meteor. Nuclear energy advocates have cited this report, and indeed, no casualties have resulted from a nuclear accident.

However:

Residents downwind from old bomb testing sites in the southwest are reporting high cancer rates; apparently low-level radiation is more dangerous than previously assumed.

Two weeks ago, a committee established by Carter announced that a politically and technically safe method of waste disposal appears more difficult to achieve than had previously been assumed.

Two months ago, the NRC withdrew its support of the Rasmussen report because existing evidence did not support its conclusion.

In March, the NRC closed

down five nuclear power plants because it questioned their ability to withstand earthquakes.

In 1957-58 an unpublicized accident in Russia resulted in hundreds of deaths and hundreds of square miles of land is still left uninhabitable.

Accidents have happened in the U.S. There was a core melt-down in Idaho Falls in 1955. The Fermi Reactor outside Detroit came within seconds of disaster in 1966 and an evacuation of the city was secretly planned. In 1975 all fail-safe systems failed during a fire caused by simple human error at Brown Ferry in Alabama, and the reactor was out of control for 16 hours.

While the NRC admitted that the seemingly impossible, a core melt-down (China Syndrome) was a possibility at Three Mile Island, Secretary of Energy Schlesinger claims that this "accident underscores how safe nuclear power has been in the past."

If the experts continue to give conflicting reports and won't agree on an answer to the question of nuclear power, then in view of the accident in Harrisburg, I hope everyone will take the time to try to understand for themselves as best they can both sides of the question. Perhaps you could read the April *National Geographic*, *We Almost Lost Detroit*, by John Fuller, or current news magazines.

Susan Filley

The Return of the Phinque

By Delouise Phinque

Permit me to introduce myself. My name is Delouise Phinque and, along with my brother Dom, I have just been accepted as a first-term freshman here at Earlham College, and I'm just thrilled to death. Of course, third term isn't a typical time to begin college, but then, I'm not a typical person. My friends use terms like "different" and "odd" and "interesting" to describe me; I truly believe I am a unique and quite fascinating woman.

Most of you probably don't know this, but several of my relatives attended Earlham, so Dom and I are keeping a family tradition alive by coming here. None of these relatives ever graduated, it is true, but each one of them wrote a regular column for the *Post*. These Phinque columns have always contained insightful and deeply interesting commentaries on campus life at Earlham. Dom and I have asked if we too can write a column for the *Post*. The editors have agreed; in fact, they said we could write the whole damn paper if we want to, but we're only going to do a weekly column, sharing views of Earlham in our own special way.

Some of the doddering older professors may remember my uncle Arnold Phinque, who attended Earlham in the early sixties. He was kicked out for conduct unbecoming a Quaker—I think he threw acid in the face of a professor

who annoyed him—but that was in the days when Earlham had lots of silly old rules. Uncle Arnold has redeemed himself, or come full circle at any rate, and returned to his Quaker roots by becoming an instructor in macrame and squire dancing at Attica Friends School.

My oldest brother Bolivar came to Earlham a little later, but that was in the days when they recorded grades, and he underwent a cruel experience called "flunking out," simply because he didn't go to classes. He too wrote a column for the *Post*. His traumatic Earlham experience led him to rebel against his Quaker heritage. Bolivar devoted himself to making money.

Finally, my cousin, Clyde Phinque, attended Earlham in the late sixties and wrote for the *Post*. He did not meet enough interesting people like himself at Earlham, as he had a passion for his fellow creatures on this beautiful earth, and he wanted a life of more sharing and caring. He has realized his dreams and changed his name to Harry Reems.

So, it has been over ten years since a Phinque attended Earlham or wrote for the *Post*. Dom and I are just thrilled to be here, and can't wait to start relating to people in that intense way Earhamites are famous for. Gosh. And we look forward to meeting lots of exciting and stimulating professors too. We will tell you all about it in our columns.

Perhaps it will be useful if you know a little bit about me, since I

am doing the first column and since I'm a little more attractive and interesting than Dom. I'm from Philadelphia—the Main Line in fact—but for the past two years I've been attending Heidelberg Friends in Plassy-sur-les-pieds, Iowa. This educational experience has reconfirmed me as a Friend, and made me realize that I belong at Earlham. Perhaps the most important educational experiences at Heidelberg were what I like to think of as my three loves: Adrienne Rich, whose poetry I came to realize is the greatest in the English language; Francois Schickelgruber, a Quaker transfer student from Argentine whose bed and reeffers I shared; and Porky Penn, the pig I raised in Farming class and with whom I won third prize in the Heidelberg trick pig-riding festival. I credit Porky with revealing to me that I was meant to be a farmer, to live close to the earth in simplicity.

The Earlham Director of Admissions, Lusty Robbins-some-meaning, persuaded me that Earlham was the ideal place to pursue my goal of sensitive farming. (I don't want to be crude and ill-spoken like some farmers; and I want to read and dance and hug life until it screams). She said the fact that my parents are filthy rich has nothing to do with her advising me to come here; rather, she sold me on the sensitive, supportive atmosphere I'll find. I hope she's right. I'm so excited.

faster!"

The energy crisis is not a technical crisis, it is a crisis of values. And if we are to survive, we must be prepared to change our values.

First, we must realize that economic growth, to the extent that it leads to growth in energy use, is not good, but insanely dangerous. Increases in standards of living for those who have enough already are not to be applauded, they hasten energy bust.

Similarly, we need to stabilize or reduce world population to a

level supportable with less energy input. This means raising the standard of living of people at the bottom of the heap to the point where they feel secure enough not to overpopulate.

Finally, we must carefully conserve our remaining fossil fuel, by lowering our energy use and even our standard of living, so that it can be used to build a steady-state economy capable of being sustained by renewable energy sources. If we don't begin to act now, it will be too late to act when the fuel runs out.

THE EARLHAM POST

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Spring Brings Visiting Professors to Earlham

By Dan Ehrenberg

Not only has Spring Term brought warmer weather and rejuvenated spirits to the Earlham campus, it has also brought two visiting professors. Roger Kanazawa, Professor of Music in Tokyo, will be teaching in the Fine Arts department, and M. Holmes (Steve) Hartshorne, Professor of Philosophy and Religion, will be a welcome addition to the Religion Department.

Professor Roger Kanazawa has come to Earlham from the International Christian University in Tokyo, on an exchange program

with Earlham Professor Len Holvik who is teaching in Japan this term. A performer as well as a professor, Dr. Kanazawa has conducted numerous professional groups in Renaissance, Baroque, and medieval music in Japan.

Dr. Kanazawa, whose specialty is Renaissance music, received his Ph.D. in Music from Harvard University where he was a colleague of Professor Holvik. He has been teaching in the United States and Japan for sixteen years. This is his second visit to our campus; he previously taught here for a term four years ago.

This term, Professor Kanazawa will be teaching two courses: Japanese Arts and Renaissance Music, and will be conducting a Renaissance Performance Practicum. He is very enthusiastic about both courses and feels that the students have responded well to him and have been very inquisitive.

When asked about Earlham, Professor Kanazawa commented on the beauty of the campus, and the very relaxed, peaceful atmosphere. He looks forward to the challenge of teaching at an American school.

Adding to the Religion Department this term is Professor of Philosophy and Religion Steve Hartshorne. After receiving his Doctorate of Theology from Union Theological Seminary (working under Paul Tillich), Professor Hartshorne taught at small colleges in Michigan and Nebraska before settling at Colgate in Hamilton, N.Y. in 1946.

He has taught a large variety of courses in the fields of Philosophy and Religion from the Greeks to

the occult arts. Recently, he has been concentrating on depth psychology and religion, and the works of Kierkegaard.

Readings in Depth Psychology and Religion and The World View of the Occult are the two courses which Professor Hartshorne will be teaching this term. The first will examine the works of Freud, Jung, Kierkegaard, and Tillich. The other course, The World View of the Occult, will deal with occult arts, alchemy, natural magic, and astrology, as practiced in the Renaissance, and the concurrent world view implicit in the practice of these occult arts.

Professor Hartshorne comes to our campus through association with Professor Dick Davis. Franklin Wallin, who became a good friend of Professor Hartshorne while he was Dean of Faculty at Colgate, was another compelling reason for the visit. When asked why he decided to come, Hartshorne replied that he enjoys teaching, likes Earlham, and wanted the chance to be able to come here and teach.

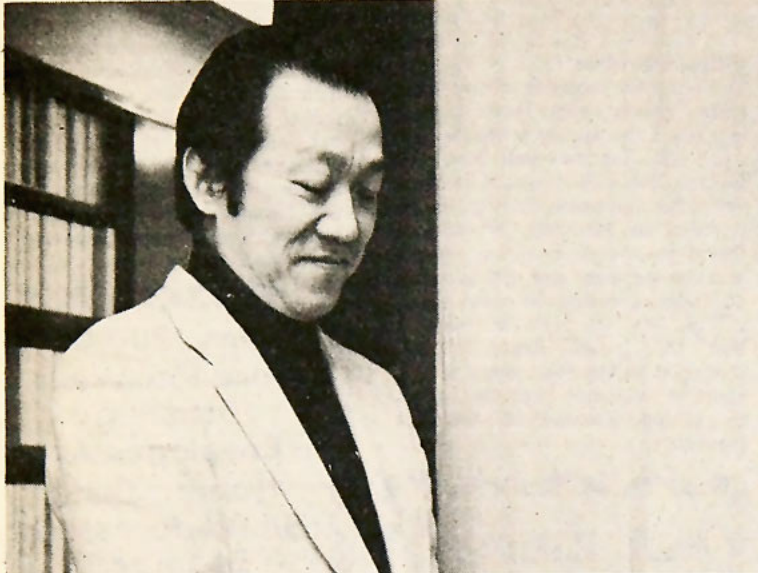
Fred Charles, outstanding as Pechorin, heads a strong cast. Tim Curtis plays Grushnitski, Pechorin's opponent in the duel, with Jim Dillon and Ken Patterson as their respective seconds. Meg Rosenberg delivers a moving performance as Pechorin's lover, the doomed Vera, cress Mary, over whom the duel is fought.

As one might expect in a production of this magnitude, the sound crew found themselves faced with a myriad of special problems. Part-time WECI announcer and electronic music enthusiast Don Brooks served as technical director. Assisting him were Bob Goldberg, sound crew head from Mask & Mantle, and WECI News Director Alan Dowd. The maintenance of sound equipment, the simulation and recording of sound effects, and the preparation of a suitable recording studio were frustrating tasks that could not have been accomplished at all without the active cooperation of both the WECI and Mask & Mantle administrative staffs.

A Hero Of Our Time promises to be an exciting, and unusual, listening experience. On Wednesday evening (April 11) the Orchard Room will be equipped with stereo speakers, and members of the cast and crew of Hero will gather there for an informal reception. The play will be heard beginning at 8:30. Everyone is urged to attend this exclusive world premiere. (The play will be broadcast again on April 19).

ATTENTION!

A representative from Camp Lenmar will be here on Friday, April 20 to interview for summer jobs. Individual appointments should be made with Career Planning and Placement by 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, April 29.



ROGER KANAZAWA, visiting Professor of Music from Japan.

E.C. Grads Make It

Despite the difficulty many liberal arts graduates have in finding meaningful jobs, nine out of ten Earlham College graduates who went to work last year found satisfying opportunities.

The annual report for the class of 1978, released this week by John Zehring, Director of Career Planning and Placement at Earlham, reveals that 65% of the class went to work, 28% went on to continuing education, and 7% other (travel, internships, family, etc.).

Of those going to work, four out of five felt their positions related in some way to their Earlham education. Two out of three felt they were using their talents on a level congruous with their aspirations. And 100% felt at least as well prepared if not better prepared than other college graduates they encounter.

Those going on to continuing education went primarily into schools of law, business, medicine, library science, and graduate schools of arts and sciences. Nine out of ten reported satisfaction with their educational programs,

with more than two-thirds "very satisfied."

The statistics, however, tell only part of the story. Dozens of warm positive comments were scribbled on the returns, like...

"A day rarely goes by without feeling thankful for my Earlham education."

"I am continually amazed at the quality of my Earlham education compared to most other colleges and universities which I hear about."

"Thank goodness that Earlham still sets its sights high on what should be, rather than what is."

"If I never said it before, I'll say it now, Thank You, Earlham."

While the high levels of employment and satisfaction are heartening, Zehring writes that "The value of a liberal arts education comes over the long run—not the first year out of college. The class of 1978 will retire in the year 2026 A.D. In that lifetime of work, the qualitative pay-off for this type of education will have even more positive effects on the lives of these graduates than just their first job."

Housing Deposits Due Tomorrow

By Lenny Heymann

Spring is the time of year when the reality of housing for the coming year hits every Earlham student. Reality begins tomorrow, when the \$100 room deposit is due. All returning students will be unable to start the housing process until the \$100 is paid to the Accounting Office. The deposit is a prerequisite.

The \$100 is not an additional fee. It will go toward First Term's room and board charges. Short term loans are available in the Financial Aid Office.

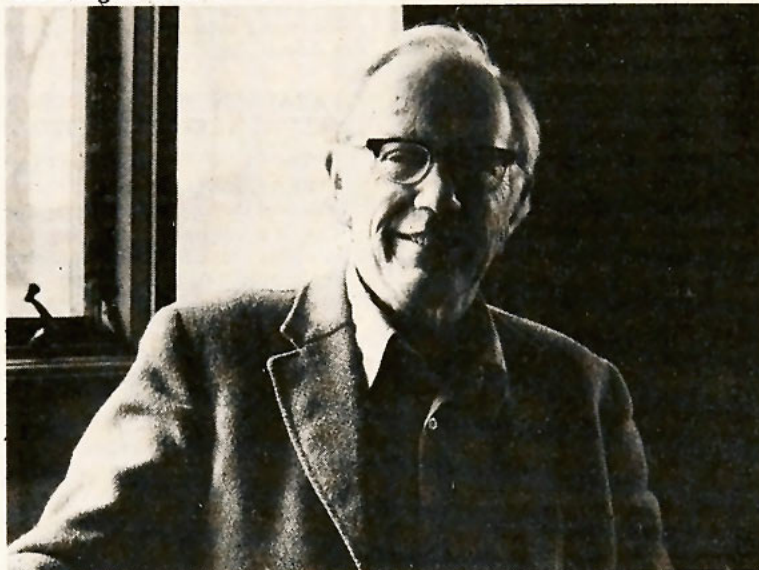
In addition to preventing a student from participating in the room selection process, the non-payment of deposits holds up the Senior exemption process. The Student Development Office must have an accurate count of those who are returning so that it can determine how many students will be permitted to live off-campus. Seniors register for exemptions between April 8 and 10. It appears now that while seniors will get an exemption number, the exact number of students allowed to live off-campus will not be known until all the deposits are paid.

According to the calendar which students received last term, much

of the housing process occurs in April. In addition to senior exemptions, houses are chosen in the third week, while Cunningham Cultural Center, Miller Farm House, and the language houses must be filled in the fourth week. Dorm petitioning begins in the last week of April, and the lottery is in the second week of May.

At Monday's Community Council Meeting the second part of the ARS Proposal was approved. Students will be asked if they wish to live on an all-upperclass hall, or one mixed with freshmen. Those living on a mixed hall will be expected to attend hall meetings and spend several hours a month involved in the "community building skills programs or other hall activities."

Groups of six students may petition for a hall. Halls with extra space may add students after the selection procedure. The petitions are ranked according to seniority with Seniors receiving 5 points, Juniors 3, and Sophomores 1. Quiet hours for the Study Dorm, Hoerner, were also approved. These hours will be part of official housing policy. Any infringement of this rule will be treated as a violation of college policy.



STEVE HARTSHORNE, visiting Professor of Religion and Psychology from Colgate University.

"The China Syndrome": A Relevant Film

By Mike Richards

"The China Syndrome" is a superb and suspenseful drama, and a consciousness-raising film which informs the public in dramatic detail of the realities of the nuclear threat.

In the context of a nuclear plant in Southern California, Jane Fonda, an ambitious TV reporter, and Michael Douglas, a freelance camera man, witness a minor plant "accident" by chance while reporting the routine workings of a nuclear facility.

As the control room personnel frantically prevent a potential disaster, Michael Douglas surreptitiously films what is officially excused as a minor incident, one of the countless problems nuclear plants are programmed to counter-act.

Pirandello's "A Man With a Flower in his Mouth"

By Steve Tamari

"Because, well, because, my dear sir, there's something—we don't know what it's made of, but it exists—and we all feel it, we feel it like a pain in the throat—it's the hunger for life! A hunger that is never appeased—because life—life as we live it from moment to moment—is so hungry itself, hungry for itself, we never get to taste it even! The taste of life, the flavor and savor of life, is all in the past, we carry it inside us."

These are the words, the thoughts, of Luigi Pirandello, a man with an insatiable hunger for the detail presented in every moment of life; a man who spends hours observing the flowing movements of salesmen wrapping parcels or who reaches into his mind to imagine the thoughts of a chair. The man with the flower in his mouth clings to life. This man, with

his pathological zeal for moments and details, strangers and flavors, is driven by the immediacy of death. "His glory is his doom: the flower in his mouth is a cancer."

Such is the crux of the drama, according to Hugh Thomforde, whose production of Pirandello's *The Man With the Flower in His Mouth* is set for April 5th, 6th and 7th in Wilkinson Theatre.

The action of the play is confined to the chance encounter between the man and a customer at an all-night cafe, The Caffe Notturmo. Timothy Grimm and Bill Slutz will alternate roles on alternate nights, Pam Oths playing the man's silent wife.

The limited number of characters and the lack of action and dramatic movement contribute to Pirandello's emphasis on the intimacy of the dying man's world. Hugh adds, "Pirandello is con-

cerned with the integrity of the individual reality, and the bipolarism of form and life within such an existence." For this reason the thirty-minute, one-act play is virtually a monologue. Says Hugh: "although *The Man*... is a beautiful theatre-piece of psychological and emotional movement, it lacks that outward movement which ordinarily gives live to the theatre."

No doubt, *The Man With the Flower in His Mouth* will prove to be intellectually provocative and a powerful performance. Hugh, stage manager Alison Hyder, the players and the crew have put a concerted effort into the past two weeks in preparation for the production. Hugh, who has been doing interpretive work and planning since the first term, extends special credit to Sears Eldredge for the stimulus he has provided.

This movie is a definite must for an insight into the interaction of business, media, and individuals in the explosive nuclear field. The technical consultant for "The China Syndrome", Gregory Minor, has said: "Each aspect of the plot is based on actual or potentially true events." Playing at the Mall Cinema at 7:30 and 9:40 p.m.

Calendar

Thursday, April 5

4:00 p.m. Garret Boone speaks on the Young American Print exhibition. Leeds Gallery.

7:00 p.m. Film "Hiroshima-Nagasaki 1945."

8:00 p.m. Mask and Mantle Studio Production: "The Man With a Flower in His Mouth."

Friday, April 6

7:00 p.m. Discussion on Nuclear Energy, Orchard Room.

8:00 p.m. Folk Dancing in the Comstock Room.

8:00 p.m. "The Man With a Flower in His Mouth."

Saturday, April 7

12:30 p.m. Earlham Relays at the track.

1:00 p.m. Baseball at Wilmington.

3:00 p.m. Volleyball at Indiana University.

7:00 and 10:00 p.m. Earlham Film Series: "Dealing" in Goddard.

8:00 p.m. "The Man With a Flower in His Mouth."

Sunday, April 8

11:00 a.m. All-College Meeting for Worship - D. Elton Trueblood.

Opening of the Whitewater Art Exhibition, Leeds Gallery.

7:00 and 10:00 p.m. EFS: "Native Land" in Goddard.

Monday, April 9

1:00 p.m. Golf. Home against Wilmington College.

7:30 p.m. Community Council, Orchard Room.

Tuesday, April 10

10:00 a.m. Earlham School of Religion Wilson Lecture: Krister Stendahl, Dean of Harvard Divinity School. "I Believe in Organized Religion" Goddard.

2:00 p.m. Baseball. Home against Sinclair College.

7:30 p.m. Volleyball at Ohio State University.

Wednesday, April 11

Women's Track at Manchester.

4:00 p.m. Interview Clinic - CPP Lounge.

7:00 and 10:00 p.m. EFS: "The Searchers" in Goddard.

7:30 p.m. Meetinghouse Concert: Findlay Cochrell, pianist. Meetinghouse.

8:30 p.m. Radio play: "A Hero Of Our Time" in Orchard Room.

Spring Sports Preview

The Spring brings sporting activity to all points of the Earlham campus. Eight sports stretch out between the track and front campus. These are: Men and Women's Track, Baseball, Softball, Lacrosse, Golf, Volleyball, and Ultimate Frisbee. To begin the term, the Post spoke to coaches of these teams to see what is ahead in the warmer days to come. Half of the teams will be reviewed in next week's Post.

Women's Lacrosse

Coach Jan Parker expects a high scoring team this season. The team should be as strong as last year's, which compiled a 11-2 record. The nearly 30 women who are playing are split between the Varsity and Junior Varsity teams. Jan says that those who are new to the sport are enthusiastic and learning fast. They can catch the ball - a fair accomplishment in itself. While it may appear that a mistake was made in goal placement, this is due to a rule requiring a 10 yards space behind each goal. The team has two scheduled games at home. April 13, against Ohio

University, and April 18, with Ball State. In addition, a team representing Canada will be at Earlham on May 16.

Women's Track

This year is the first for an official Women's Track and Field team at Earlham. Sue Shipley from Ball State, is the first coach. Sue describes the women as eager to work as well as really wanting to excel. The women are at varying stages of ability. Some are new to the sport, while others have run on the Earlham Cross-Country team. The first meet is at Manchester on April 11. Unfortunately there are no home meets scheduled.

Ultimate Frisbee

Four-year member of the Ultimate Frisbee Team, David Soens, explained the spring schedule. On April 22, Earlham will host the Indiana State Sectional. The winner of the tournament will go to the regional in Madison, Wisconsin. David feels that Earlham should win the sectional and will fair well at Madison, where the competition will be very tough. David also said that this year's team is the strongest in the four years of the sport at Earlham. There is a good mix of upperclassmen and talented freshmen.

Men's Track

The Men's Track and Field team is small but strong. Although set back by injuries and freak accidents, the team should display some fine individual performances. Fred Johnson took the 100 and 200, and ran on the winning 400 relay against Hanover. Kevin Wertman, in the Shot Put, has been beaten only in state competition in the last three years. Coach Jim Brown looks for a record breaking performance by Kevin this Saturday, in the Earlham Relays. Other strong performers are Tom Jarecki at 1,500 and 5,000 meters, and Tom Sobel in the 10,000 meter run. There is a strong freshmen contingent with Russ Snyder at 800 meters, Al Malcolm in the 400, David Mills running Intermediate Hurdles, and Gerry Kessling Pole Vaulting.

This Saturday, nine teams will run in the Earlham Relays, including two new teams to the meet, Butler and Wabash. Competition begins at 12:30. Also, Earlham hosts the NAIA District 21 meet on April 21. This will be the largest meet ever held at Earlham with 15 teams expected to participate.

Frisbee Drops Match

By Ted Nilson

Last Sunday, the Ultimate Frisbee team traveled to Miami University to play the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and Miami University. In the first game, Earlham tangled with Madison in what many figure to be a preview of the Midwest Regional Final.

Earlham went into the game a little overconfident, but were soon jolted back into reality as Madison leapt to a quick 4-1 lead. Earlham fought back to tie it at five apiece, seconds before halftime, only to have Madison score on a quick bomb to lead at the half, 6-5.

After halftime, rain began to pick up as the ground and the frisbee became wet and slippery. This hurt Earlham's fast, wide-open style of play more than Madison's deliberate, short passing game. In the second half, Madison

capitalized on dropped or mis-thrown passes to forge a 10-7 lead. Although Earlham did battle back to within one at 10-9 with six minutes left, the effort fell short. Madison pulled away to win, 15-12.

Although this was a loss (the first such blemish this year to Earlham's record), it may be beneficial in the long run. As the pressure of the winning streak is lifted, the team can settle down to serious frisbee. This loss will give the players added incentive if the team makes it to the Midwest Regionals, which will be hosted by Madison.

Next weekend discs will be flying in Pittsburgh, as the Earlham frisbee team travels to Carnegie-Mellon University to play in a tournament. Not only will this feature a tough team in Penn State, it will also be televised locally.

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