

Dr. Ernest van den Haag

"The Law Threatens"

On Tuesday, January 28, in Goddard Auditorium, Dr. Ernest van den Haag delivered the convocation address. Dr. van den Haag, who is the adjunct Professor of Social Philosophy at New York University, Professor at the New School for Social Research, and a practicing psychoanalyst in New York City, spoke on the topic of "Punishment".

Dr. van den Haag began by stressing that he would consider himself with "legal punishment." He defined punishment as "the imposition of suffering or deprivation by a court of law according to a threat made by a law pre-existing to the offense which is being punished."

Dr. van den Haag then explained the purpose of punishment. While examining the declaration of Independence van den Haag observed that the authors of the Declaration realized that "the rights of one person are the duties of other persons" and since people were not always willing to sacrifice their rights in favor of others, governments were formed to secure those rights.

The responsibility of governments became twofold according to van den Haag. First, governments had to establish laws specifying the rights to be secured; and secondly, they had to enforce those laws. Van den Haag stated that the 'enforcement' of law has "always" meant "threatening punishment to those who break (the laws)."

The reason for punishment, van den Haag said, is that people will always be tempted to break them. He added that some people can never be prevented from breaking the law no matter how stiff the punishment may be. Punishment, therefore, does not guarantee that everyone everywhere will always obey the laws.

The severity of punishment, explained van den Haag, is a social product, which results from a balance between the amount of punishment we are willing to administer to offenders, and the amount of crime with which we are willing to live. Dr. van den Haag said that within the United States we have decided that it is better to have a little bit more crime than to maim those who break laws, as is done in some foreign countries.

Van den Haag then responded to the popular feeling that legal punishment is a form of revenge. He began by quoting the eminent English judge James Fitzgerald Steffans as saying, "The law stands to the passion of revenge in much the same relationship as marriage to the sexual appetite." Van den Haag agreed with Steffans as far as motivation was concerned. Motivation, he stressed, must be distinguished from intention because one motivation may provoke many different intentions and one intention might ensue from many different motivations.

Punishment's intention, he concluded, is devoted to retribution. Later, during the coffee hour in the Orchard Room which followed the convocation, he expounded upon the difference between retribution and revenge. Revenge, he said, is a natural passion or emotion which stirs within someone who has suffered injury at the hands of another. The injury may not, however, have been committed illegally or unlawfully. Retribution, on the other hand, pertains to that action taken by the government in administering punishment to someone who has broken the law, as stated in the law which has been transgressed. The severity of the retribution remains uninfluenced by the possibly revengeful emotions of the person injured.

During the convocation, van den Haag went on to say that "punishment can never be anything but retribution" and that it was in his opinion "utter nonsense" to believe punishment could be anything else.

The reason, he said, was simple: "the law threatens punishment", and a threat is credible only if it is carried out; it is ineffective if it is not administered.

Van den Haag defined a 'threat' as a promise, and a promise is an obligation undertaken. He said further that "if the law fails to keep its promise to punish those who violate it, then the laws . . . become a bluff." This implies, he continued, that "the law cheats those who obeyed it by taking it seriously."

Van den Haag paused at this point to consider the question of whether the law guarantees justice. Justice, he pointed



Dr. Ernest van den Haag

out, is one of many purposes of law. Another purpose of law is to insure general welfare and security. He referred to Adam Smith, who wrote, "Often the safety of the individual is inconsistent with the safety of a multitude. Nothing could be more just than that the many should be preferred to the one. Yet, this punishment howsoever necessary appears to be excessively severe and unjust." Van den Haag then presented the audience Smith's own examples of how such a

sentiment might bother one's conscience: a sentry, having fallen asleep on duty at a time of war, has been sentenced to death. According to Smith (and van den Haag) one would naturally feel pity for him, and even wish him to be rescued from his fate. The interests of the majority, in this case the other soldiers, would oppose leniency since their welfare and security depends upon the sentry's constant alertness, even

continued on page four

Colloquiums . . .

Food and Oil Crisis

Addressing themselves to the "mechanical energy crisis" and the "human energy crisis," students participated in two subsequent colloquiums on the Oil and Food Crisis. Reports and discussion at the two programs, sponsored by the Economics department, were based on papers written for the Economics Senior Seminar. Both events occurred in Jones House.

At the first program, held January 21, Jim Oberholtzer and Laurie Chestnut reported on the problem and policy and paying the bills, respectively. Charts and other statistical data were circulated to the audience to illustrate import quotas removed by the U.S. government, facts concerning petroleum, crude production and domestic production/consumption. Then Tom Dixon and Andy Modrall discussed the role and power of the Multinational Oil Corporations. They introduced figures outlining the price index for oil and all industrial commodities from 1950 through 1973 and the price per barrel of Arabian crude oil from 1967 to 1973. In addition, the discussion centered on the O.P.E.C. countries (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries): Libya, Iran, Saudia Arabia and Kuwait.

The following colloquium dealt with the Food Crisis. In this program, held January 28, the students participating were Rich Van Der Molen, Jose Hernandez, Martha Henderson and Tom Dixon. Charts were presented to show the changing pattern of world grain trade from the 1930's to the present. The regions concerned were North and Latin America, Western, Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R., Africa, Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. Also shown were the actions of the main grain exporting states on supply for the twelve year period, 1961-1973. Among the options presented for restructuring of world grain production and consumption were the control of population well enough so as to meet this demand, the placing of food in a storage bin by the most producing countries for the less producing countries to draw on and leaving it to the volunteer nations to create overall economic growth.

Community Auction Yields \$1,000

reprint from Jan. 28, 1975 Pal-Item
by Esther Wheeler

During the recent Community Chest auction, more than 30 items ranging from two loaves of banana bread to a week-long cruise on a yacht were sold to the highest bidders for the campus fund.

Revived in 1972, the Community Chest pools donations for charity. The money raised will be distributed at the end of this academic year to student-nominated organizations.

In recent years some of the beneficiaries have been the Sickle Cell Anemia Fund and the American Friends Service Committee.

Faculty and students cooperated to offer a wide range of dinners, trips, prizes and services. Louis Riley and Tom Mullen acted as auctioneers for the crowd in Goddard auditorium. Encouraged as much by their fellow bidders as by the expert technique of those presiding, buyers donated more than \$1,000 for the Community Chest.

Food is always a high priority item for late-night students. The "pie of your choice," one a week for three weeks, was sold quickly. Bread, either sold on the spot or to be delivered later, went for up to \$2.50 a loaf.

Many faculty members offered dinners at their homes to provide students with a break from school and a home-cooked meal. Mexican, German and Danish meals, prepared by students recently returned from foreign study, were also offered.

Paul Lacey dubbed his offering "Strong Poison Dinner." Evidently someone knew what the poison was — the meal went for \$90 to a student group.

Many Inducements

Mullen auctioned off his own dinner for three couples with many inducements. Should the date at his house lead to marriage, he said he would perform the ceremony free. If the donation called for it, he guaranteed a day to remember. Not only would he perform the service, but swing down from the balcony with a rose in his teeth singing "I Love You Truly." His dinner was sold to one of his gleeful students for \$54.50.

Typical work projects auctioned off varied from nine students pledging an afternoon's labor to a month of sheet changes by Community Council president Tom Stabniki. An evening's child care by Nelson Bingham, instructor of psycho-

logy, went to an embarrassed student, obviously only trying to start the bidding. Robert Ubbelohde, associate dean of students, was quickly taken up on his offer to clean one entire room.

The most glamorous items of the evening were two one-week cruises on Franklin Wallin's yacht. The first, from Maine to New York City with transportation provided both ways, is scheduled for mid-May, and brought \$105. The second went for \$1 more. The cruise will go from Buffalo, N.Y., to Toledo, Ohio, sometime after commencement.

In a surprise last offer, student Julie Cole announced she would provide room and board all summer for two students at her home in Portland, Ore. She guaranteed a summer job in a warehouse and numerous trips to the beach, the mountains, Crater Lake and Puget Sound. These brought a total of \$160.

Although the delivery of the prizes is still to be arranged, Community Chest officers said they are satisfied with the results of the auction. Its success means that student involvement in charities can be of real help to the organizations, they added.

To the Editor:

College students in general, Earlham students in particular, are frequently expressing their desire to "relate to others," to "get involved," and to generally "do good." InPIRG appreciates these attitudes. Unfortunately, there seems to be a discrepancy between what students express and how they act — they don't, unless of course, an organization is willing to give either money or credit.

No organization can exist on good will alone or on the good will of a few. InPIRG is no exception. We depend largely on the energies of student volunteers. We have a limited budget with little money left to hire workers. Assigning credit to work done on our projects is left to the discretion of the faculty.

InPIRG is a public interest organization dedicated to change. We are an information-gathering organization, using that information for educational purposes. We need your help. We can use it in any form — typists, researchers, organizers, and those without any particular skills. All that is required is energy and concern.

We are presently involved in four projects: Housing — working in the area of landlord-tenant rights and responsibilities; Drug-Pricing Survey; a bi-weekly survey of local grocery prices; and a directory of medical services in the Richmond area. These projects do affect students either directly or indirectly. They can succeed only with your help. We estimate a need of five to ten volunteers for each project, with a time commitment as little as two hours a week.

Like many organizations linked with the Earlham community (Post, Sargasso, Crucible, E.V.E.), InPIRG lives or dies depending on the level of participation and involvement. InPIRG can link the classroom to the community. We have begun to win. With your help we can do even better.

Kate Rosenthal
President of the Board, InPIRG

To the Editor:

January 27, 1975 marked the second anniversary of the Paris Peace Agreement for Vietnam, yet the war continues as neither the United States nor the Saigon governments have any intention of complying with that agreement. Despite Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's statements to the contrary, the war is not over and in fact is still America's largest and most costly war. United States aid is what makes the oppressive military dictatorship of South Vietnamese President Thieu possible.

"Aside from American military aid supplying all the necessary commodities for the Saigon army, 'postwar reconstruction' aid and 'Food for Peace' dollars make up more than half of Saigon's fiscal year 1975 budget. Since more than half of the budget is for 'national defense' i.e. paying the army, it is clear that U.S. aid makes it possible for the Thieu regime to continue the war and to continue to balk at any political solutions. In addition, since Congress has substantially increased 'economic aid' to Saigon compared to fiscal year 1974 and since it has at the same time lifted the ceiling imposed on Saigon's total

To the editor:

This letter is written in response to the article, authored by Mr. D. Savage and entitled *The Homosexual Role*, which appeared in last week's POST (1/21/75). I am motivated by a concern, shall we say, to clarify the import of the ideas currently circulating within the G.P.U. as articulated by their chief propagandist, the redoubtable Mr. Savage.

He writes: "... there is homosexual behavior but, in and of itself, it is not enough to classify a person in a role. The word 'homosexual' is an adjective describing a certain behavior, not a noun describing a person, as current usage would indicate." Indeed! Such verbal antics constitute the first step in Mr. Savage's attempt to vindicate his advocacy of what ultimately may be designated "the poly-sexual persuasion." Manipulation of language and distortion of proper and accepted meaning are by no means, of course, new techniques of proselytism. They have been employed by numerous social and political radicals whose values were neither rationally defensible, nor morally acceptable.

Mr. Savage continues: "It was felt by the group that 'gay' is not meant to be a role or a certain set of behavior norm (sic). A gay is rather a person who is open to a variety of sexual experiences or the possibilities there of (sic)."

"Really," Mr. Savage, "the possibilities thereof?"

"Such a person would not close himself off to homosexual or heterosexual behavior. Thus 'gay' is more than a role could be, it is simply understanding one's own sexuality."

What is the meaning of such paradox? A superficial view suggests that Mr. Savage is unable to make up his mind. He desires to justify, however, not only homosexuality, or bisexuality, but also

aid, it can only be construed that the U.S. has committed itself to the defense of South Vietnam" (Vietnam Resource Center). In other words, "we supply the dollars, the guns, the tanks, the planes, the bombs. Everything but the corpses. The corpses are Vietnamese" (A Pastoral Letter).

If we were to cut off all aid, the military machine would be stopped and further provisions of the Peace Agreement could be enacted such as: "the exercise of the South Vietnamese people's right to self determination," "the reunification of Viet Nam" and the release and return of all political prisoners (Chap. 3, 4 and protocol) of which there are at least 100,000 still being held and tortured in South Vietnamese prisons.

The Thieu regime gets very little support from the people of South Vietnam and it is high time we allow them the responsibility, which they so desperately desire, to govern themselves. Our government has already admitted that the fear of a Communist takeover in South Vietnam was not well founded. Yet the war goes on. The war goes on largely because the administration would much

the engagement in "a variety of sexual experiences." The ethic of "do your own thing" or "do what feels good" leads, predictably, to "poly-sexuality." Such moral relativism, of course, can be utilized to validate any and every sort of human behavior (including, for example, the repression of sexual non-conformists) and is, therefore, entirely unacceptable as a rationale for action. Perhaps Mr. Savage should re-examine the logic of his position.

Nothing less than "sexual masochism", entailing the utter destruction of "one's own sexuality", is what Mr. Savage and his cohorts, in the guise of a new bedside sociology, unabashedly advocate. They are either unattuned to, or have decided to ignore, biological realities. Note the absence of the words "male" and "female" from his article.

In a more general sense the implicit message of the G.P.U. is that *all* social roles — which are, of course, if not "evilly oppressive," at least "confining and anti-person" — should be overcome. Anyone who has familiarized himself with the anthropological work of the renowned Dr. Margaret Mead, however, understands one of the basic "truths" about human society: namely, that sexual role reversal, or role inversion, creates debilitated and neurotic men and women, tears at the fabric of social life, and portends societal disintegration. Behold the androgynous future!

Steven Christopher Munson
22 January 1975
Earlham College

Postscript: I urge all members of the community, who in deference to their conscience and their reason cannot support the endeavors of Mr. Savage et al., to ascertain the portion of their S.A.B. fee which is used to subsidize the G.P.U. and to request permission to withhold that amount hereafter.

rather continue the war than admit to the futility, brutality and senselessness of our foreign policy in Indochina for the past twenty years. The war continues under the warped guise of "moral responsibility" when in reality it bears little resemblance to true morality at all.

Vietnam is still a vitally important issue not only in terms of economics but also in terms of the American foreign policy in general, which is centered around military might and world policing. Our threats of force in the Mideast oil situation is the most recent example of this Vietnam like policy possibly continuing in the future.

When will it all end? Fortunately there is a great deal of hope with the new Congress, but citizen action must be taken immediately, particularly in the form of writing Congressmen and urging them to reject the administration's request for supplemental aid to Thieu, to cut aid to Thieu completely as soon as possible, to fully implement the Peace Agreement and to keep turning money for war into money for peace.

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Book reviews ...

New and Readable

Watchers of the Stars, by Patrick Moore.
QB/29/M5.8

In this sumptuously illustrated popular history an English astronomer tells the story of what he considers the greatest scientific revolution of all time, that which dethroned the Earth as the center of the cosmos. The story is far from dry, and Moore tells it with both skill and considerable charm.

How to Live with Another Person, by David S. Viscott. HQ/734/V5.3

The author of the excellent *The Making of a Psychiatrist* is concerned with the creative possibilities of a one-to-one living relationship — the meaning of identity in sharing an experience, the basic rights of each partner, the human agreement adhered to honestly. His humane and understanding chapters on a relationship in trouble and on the trauma of breaking up are especially well done.

Mishima: A Biography, by John Nathan. PL/833/I7/Z6.984

Putting to good use his access to Mishima's family and friends and his close acquaintance with the Japanese writer's voluminous oeuvre, Nathan probes the man beneath the mask to find a logical pattern in a life often considered bizarre and incomprehensible. He finds that Mishima's famed obsession with "night and blood and death" was rooted less in metaphysics or the Japanese tradition than in a strong, somewhat unhealthy eroticism, itself rooted in the first 12 years of his life spent as virtually the kidnap victim of a hysterical grandmother.

On Thursday, February 13, there will be a student fast. The fast has been planned in order to serve two purposes. First, it will be a day during which the issue of world hunger will be acknowledged and possible solutions to it explored. Second, in a plan arranged with Saga, money saved in food will be donated to feed some of the world's hungry. In addition, the college will be making a further contribution. Fast on February 13 and contribute to a more humane world!

Again, an appeal to all those who would like to help, get in touch with Alan Feldberg, box 509.

announcements

Now that Indiana University East is no longer using Carpenter Hall for classes in the evening, Security will lock all doors to Carpenter Hall between 5:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M., with the exception of the front door. The front door will remain unlocked until 10:45 P.M. each evening.

The Edmund Burke Society is alive and reasonably well at Earlham College. The struggle against the forces of darkness is yet to be won. Nihilism beckons at every door. Mothers, protect your children! Brothers, protect your sisters! Husbands, protect your wives!

February 4, 1975

The deadline for the Junior Extern Career Experience is February 7. All applications must be in by this time. This program, sponsored by the Career Services Office, gives Juniors an opportunity for exposure to fields of employment in which they are interested. In this program, Juniors are matched with alumni in a particular field, and spend two to four days learning from this direct exposure (hence the term "externship"). A Junior may thus spend these days making the rounds with a minister, a teacher or a lawyer, gaining as much detail concerning the job as possible in this time.

As the American becomes more and more aware of the reality that there are many starving people in the world, he has but three alternatives. He can deny the reality of starvation, he can maintain that there is nothing he can do to help change that reality, or he can actively engage himself in an endeavor to change the situation. It is to this last group of individuals, those who are interested in solving the problems of world starvation, that this article addresses itself.

College Testimonies Questioned

At the Earlham Community Council meeting last Tuesday night, it was decided that efforts should be made towards revamping the Earlham testimonies and making them more clear to the student body.

During the past few days meetings have been held in individual dormitories to discuss student opinions of the testimonies. Hall counselors, hall presidents, head residents, and Community Council members were present at each meeting.

Rich Sinex described the reactions at the Bundy Hall meeting as being varied. Some individuals took the testimonies very seriously, whereas others laughed because "no one ever gets busted."

A hall counselor, according to Rich, said that in explaining the testimonies to new students he was not able to take a negative or positive stand. He couldn't say that the testimonies were enforced as rules, yet he couldn't deny that there could be serious consequences should someone "get caught" breaking them.

Rich also said that people seemed more concerned with the "pragmatic implications" of testimonies rather than with the "underlying philosophies" for which the testimonies stand.

Lucky Robinson reported the Hoerner Hall meeting as having started out with a cynical or "laissez-faire" tone. Yet, "they became much more positive and there was a real caring atmosphere" as the meeting progressed.

Lucky said that most of those people present said that they'd act on a violation of a testimony only in the case where it bothered or infringed upon the lifestyles of others. According to her, many students weren't sure what the consequences of violating a testimony would be.

Lucky concluded by saying that there was a general concern, and that there was little if any defensiveness expressed during the discussion.

Charita Thomas described the Earlham Hall meeting as being "messed-up" and that "Everyone was talking in circles." Her feeling was that the adults present

were "trying to get us to say what's wrong with the dorm, or to come up with solutions." She also said that the discussion began with concern for the entire dormitory, but that it began to "zero in on one hall in particular." The result was an instigation of defensiveness, and people began taking things "too personally."

Katia Blackburn summed up the Barrett meeting as being "very honest and successful." Concern was expressed over the fact that some halls were more tolerant than others, and that those who were reported for abusing the testimonies were resentful because they had been caught and others were not.

There were many questions asked by the students present at the Barrett session about how certain situations were taken care of. Some thought that all similar problems should be dealt with in the same manner. Others thought that each individual problem should be taken care of in the best method for that particular situation.

A great deal of concern was expressed over the "ambiguity of the word testimony" as compared to the word "rule." The Barrett meeting, according to Katia, broke-up with a positive tone and in the hope for more discussion on the subject in the future.

The O.A. Hall meeting hadn't taken place yet.

Following these reports, the Community Council had a discussion about what can or should be done.

Charlie Rutherford said, "I'm suggesting a re-doing, or shall I say updating of the testimonies . . . I want to see if a task force set up by us can draw up some new testimonies . . ." and in turn see if the Board of Trustees will accept them.

Rich Sinex replied by saying, "For the testimonies to be meaningful is for everyone to abide by them, and that's not feasible." Yet Rich thought that making the testimonies more liberal in context would be an unrealistic effort.

Charlie said, "You never know until you try . . . If those testimonies are a sense of the community, they've got to be changed."

John Macik expressed that, "If you have testimonies that no one abides by, you should try to change them." John believes, he said, that as they exist now, the testimonies are only "something for the parents to read."

Charita stated that it would be impossible to change people's attitudes even if the testimonies were changed. Katia said that as far as most students were concerned, "You can do anything you want at Earlham as long as you're discreet." She also thought that the relaxing of the testimonies concerning alcohol, drugs and sex would be impossible due to "state laws, federal laws, and Quaker beliefs."

Several suggestions were made toward finding a solution to the problem.

Rich suggested that the testimonies be

stated as official policies apart from the "sense of the community," since the two were "incompatible."

Lucky suggested that consequences of the breaking of testimonies be included in the stating of them.

Tom Stabnicki thought that it was doubtful that the Council could get time with the next Board of Trustees meeting, but that talking to the administration would be a good first step.

Charlie suggested that he'd like to have Franklin Wallin (along with faculty members and students) conduct a convocation on testimonies. This idea was met with unanimous approval.

The meeting terminated with Charita suggesting that should the convocation take place, time be put aside to provide for question asking and volunteering of opinions by those present. Tom said that he liked the idea and that he'd "check it out before the next meeting."

NEW E.V.E. Plans

The Earlham Volunteer Exchange is coordinating a new program to provide assistance in filling out tax forms to elderly and low income people. The program called Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) has been operated on other campuses with much success.

The Vita project here is the result of cooperation between the Internal Revenue Service, The Economics Department, and EVE. Students who wish to participate in this program will receive sixteen hours of training in income tax law and form preparation from a representative of the IRS. Next they will be placed in Senior Citizen and low income community to advise people with tax questions.

The volunteers will receive a micro-course credit for the training and ten hours of service.

The training will be held at a time decided on by the students participating. An organizational meeting for the VITA project will be held Wednesday, February 5 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at Conference Room A & B in Runyon Center. Any students or faculty interested are welcome to attend.

A caseworker at the Wayne County Department of Public Welfare has requested a "Big Brother" tutor for a sixteen year old boy who is a slow reader. The Volunteer should be willing to work with the boy on a regular basis, no less than twice a week until the end of the term.

* * *

The Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) wants to begin a project using student volunteers to make friendly visits to shut-ins. The volunteers would go out in pairs to visit three or four folks every other week. RSVP is also interested in working with students in any other way too. If you have an idea they'd be happy to help you with it.

* * *

The Day Care Center at the Meeting-house needs volunteers to help out the teacher of the morning program — 9 a.m. to Noon — with the children. There is an especially great need from 10:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. when the kids get back from their walks. The ages of the children are two to four. Any help at all would be appreciated.

* * *

If you are interested in these or any other volunteer opportunities contact Jo Clark or Tom Stabnicki or stop by the EVE office in the basement of Runyon. Office hours are posted on the door.

German Consul to speak on German Affairs

Consul General Herbert Weil will speak on "The Federal Republic of Germany: Thirty Years After" at an All-College Tea on Wednesday, February 12, at 4:00 p.m. A discussion will follow in which Mr. Weil will answer questions on economic and political affairs in contemporary Germany, including questions on scientific and cultural exchange possibilities for students and faculty.

Mr. Weil is currently the Consul General in Detroit and serves as the regional representative for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky as well as Michigan. He has an impressive background in international affairs, serving abroad for over a decade.

This Earlham event promises to be of interest to a wide range of students and faculty interested in international affairs and exchange.

"Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974" discussed

Recently, there has been an uproar of confusion and questions ensuing from the implications of this Bill. Tony Bing and Tom Stabnicki, representing the Dean's Office and the Student Government respectively, shall hold a tea on Wednesday, February 5 at 4:00 p.m. in the Orchard Room to discuss the Bill and college policy. Every student who is of the opinion that his or her personal file has a bearing upon his or her education and career will make every effort to be there.

On August 21, 1974 the United States Congress adopted an amendment to the General Education Provisions Act, entitled "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974", which dealt with student records. This act became effective on November 19, 1974. Recently, Senators Pell and Buckley have added a further amendment to the earlier amendment and Earlham College's policy is based upon the recent clarifications provided by Pell and Buckley. There are parts of these amendments that have direct bearing on students in higher education. The basic thrust of the amendments is to improve access for students to information about themselves as well as to restrict the release of information about students to others without the specific consent of the student involved.

There are four basic rights that students have under this particular act:

a) The right to "inspect and review" their student records.

b) The right to have "an opportunity for a hearing to challenge the contents of their school record."

c) The right to have "an opportunity for correction or deletion" of inaccuracies or otherwise inappropriate data.

d) The right to require written consent from students themselves for release of information about them.

Earlham College plans to respond to this act in the following ways:

1) Because we feel the rights of those who have submitted confidential letters of reference for students are important, we have decided that all confidential material written about students prior to January 1, 1975 will remain confidential and inaccessible to students.

2) All material placed in the student's record after January 1, 1975 will be accessible to students for inspection, review, challenge and possible correction.

Washington, D.C. (I.P.) - National Student Association (NSA) President Kathy Kelly spoke out strongly recently in endorsement of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 sponsored by Sen. James Buckley, (Conservative, N.Y.)

President Kelly, former student body president at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, noted that the bill provides a long overdue mechanism for correcting misinformation and errors in students' records.

She said that NSA has long been an advocate of the legal rights of students, and the Association feels strongly that this bill will curb the arbitrary power that has so often been misused by school administrators and agencies allowed easy access to students' records.

Such access, denied parents or the students themselves, has negatively affected students' careers both in school and long after their tenure in the academic community.

3) A student may waive his rights of access to individual recommendations for admissions, employment, or honorary recognitions. These waiver forms will be available in the Career Services Offices.

4) A "student's record" should be construed as including the following:

a. His academic record, including standardized test scores.

b. His health record.

c. His placement files, unless he has signed a waiver of his right to see his references.

d. Record of official college response to disciplinary or academic problems.

5) Counseling files are not open to school officials and hence are not a part of a student's record.

6) Financial aid information submitted by parents may be available to students, but only with the consent of the parent.

7) In keeping with our current policy, there will be no personally identifiable records released to outside agencies or individuals without written consent of the student.

8) The President of the college will be writing to all parents informing them of the implications of this law.

9) The procedures for granting a request by a student to see any or all parts of his records are as follows:

a. The student will make a written request at the Registrar's Office to see such information.

b. As the law requires, access will be granted "within a reasonable period of time, but in no case more than 45 days after the request has been made."

Living with the past in 1975

On January 21 a meeting was held in the Orchard room by Randall Shrock and others from Old Richmond Incorporated to make known the interests and existence of this corporation and its significance to the community. Old Richmond was founded in December 1972 and incorporated in January 1973. Its function is to rehabilitate and restore two areas of Richmond which date back as early as

1825 and to preserve these as historic sites. One area is referred to as the Old Richmond Historic District and is located roughly below the courthouse and South E street, near C&O Railroad and eleventh street. The other is referred to as Star District and is located north of A street and slightly further west of tenth street and runs over to sixteenth street.

Old Richmond contains some two hundred thirteen historic structures. One of the goals of the society is to restore these buildings and streets through a demonstration block program. This would mean getting together people who inhabit these structures and getting them to conform to standards that would keep these houses looking as they did originally, and also selling those on the market to those who would wish to restore them.

Other projects include plans to purchase and restore a workman's cottage and a craftsman's ship, and to set them up as living museums. Bethel Church is still under restoration by the Historic Society, and they further plan to hopefully buy and restore Henry Cutter's house and store on

the corner of Fourth and D streets. The house dates back to about 1825, and would be used as headquarters for the corporation, the store which dates back to 1893 would be rented to a commercial enterprise similar to that for which it was originally used and intended.

Why all this interest in Old Richmond? Richmond is quite old, and has a unique flavor to its social-economic and architectural background. Old Richmond, which was created in the 1820's by the wealth of Anglo-Americans was later abandoned by them when they moved up north in the late 1840's. These houses were taken over

by Free Blacks from the south, and Germans. This combination of cultures is intriguing to historians and makes for some interesting development along socio-economic and architectural lines. Cultural centers included the Bethel church, the neighborhood saloon, and the Old Hitchside Friends' meetinghouse.

Still another idea, which is not included as such in the five year plan is to purchase, rehabilitate and restore a house in the Old Richmond district as a community center.

The Star District was named after William Charles Star who was a wealthy Quaker farmer in that area. He died in 1851 leaving his farm to his wife and six children who sub-divided it and development in this district consisted of posh, victorian homes of Italian style which housed the wealthy middle class until somewhere around 1885-1890.

Richmond has a story to tell. And in restoring and preserving this story, the corporation of Old Richmond makes itself more than worthwhile. How? By its developmental plan it is preserving and upgrading the quality of neighborhoods,

thus keeping houses from being subject to those who might divide them into apartments and neglect their maintenance. By involving the citizens in this way, as well as doing such things as restoring churches and renting shops as in the 4th and D street area Old Richmond Inc. is motivating the public to live part of their own history.

If you would like a real house, real fireplaces in every room, parkay or old oak floors, twelve foot ceilings, large rooms, combined with possibilities of modern conveniences such as central air conditioning and dishwashers at a price you can afford, these houses are for you. They require much work, but in doing the work one gains satisfaction, and as the veterans of these restorations will tell, it is

less expensive, and worthwhile, as well as an educational and growing experience to restore one. Old Richmond Inc. plans to raise one million dollars, much of which is to go into a loan fund for those who need loans in order to make some major moves that they otherwise could not afford or obtain elsewhere.

Several faculty members have become interested in the operations of Old Richmond Inc. and are presently exploring the possibilities of Earlham purchasing and restoring an old home. For those interested in the future of this project contact Randall Shrock and/or Lucky Ward.

“Nonviolence in the Classroom”

Recent years have brought a change of face concerning the education of young children. One notable change has been the development of an educational philosophy which is making conscious steps toward teaching children nonviolent or positive ways.

Stephanie Judson works for the Friends Peace Committee and on Thursday, January 23, spoke at a tea concerning nonviolent education in elementary schools. The tea was one of three in a series dealing with “peace-maker careers”. Stephanie Judson is a teacher and is presently living at the Life Center in the west end of Philadelphia. She is now involved in the most current phase of Quaker education, nonviolence. The movement is designed to develop and implement methods of teaching young children which avoid nurturing aggressive tendencies in primary school children.

During the years 1973 and 1974, the Friends Peace Committee advanced a program of five primary goals at the elementary school level in Philadelphia area Quaker classrooms. Those goals are: the creation of an atmosphere of affirmation; the safe sharing of feelings, the building of community; the passing on of skills; and an enjoyment of their endeavors by the pupils.

Based on these goals on the Friends Peace Committee has added a second aspect to their program. They are now concentrating on decision making and conflict solving skills. Stephanie Judson made the point that children solving skills. Stephanie Judson made the point that children of this age are most interested in what member of their class holds the most social power, as well as other various social games that go on among groups of children. One particular conflict solving game involves setting up a common social situation with which the children might be faced, and acting it out for the class with sock puppets. The situation is brought to a conflict climax or a question and then the class is divided into small groups to discuss solutions to the problem. After

having arrived at a decision or several solutions the children take turns using the puppets to present their solutions to the class.

Another teaching method that was designed to decrease the negativism in the classroom involves the children making life sized tracings of themselves and then decorating them in any way they wish. These tracings are then hung on the walls. Each day a child in the class has a turn to be affirmed by his classmates. The child who is being affirmed has the moral support of the teacher who sits with him or holds his hand. Then each child in the class says something positive about their classmate. This is very difficult for some children, Stephanie Judson pointed out. One fifth grade boy told a girl that he liked her red sneakers. As rival as that may seem, the point is that something positive was said. After each child has been affirmed by the class they get index cards that have each affirmation on them. They then put these cards up on their tracing. By going through this exercise and putting up the cards each child is helped to build up his feeling of self worth. He can also look at his cards and tracing anytime that he feels bad or insecure.

Cooperation games make up yet another part of peace oriented and community building education.

These ideas and techniques, as well as others which Stephanie Judson did not have time to mention, are all based on the idea that children should be taught in a nonviolent environment. Stephanie Judson defined what the Friends Peace Committee intended by this by saying that “a nonviolent environment was a supportive, positive, and caring one.” This idea was expanded on by another: “To learn and grow a person must feel safe. To feel safe people must feel good about you and you must feel good about yourself.”

Stephanie Judson has been working in Quaker elementary schools and giving seminars for teachers, she is now doing work in public schools as well.

continued from page one

Dr. van den Haag

though falling asleep was surely unintentional. Leniency would compromise the credibility of such a law and, therefore, according to van den Haag, threaten the insurance of future obedience.

Van den Haag proceeded to consider whether particular groups or classes of people bore the burden of punishment. Beginning with a quotation from Anatole France, he said: “The law in its majestic equality forbids rich and poor alike to sleep under bridges and to steal bread.” Van den Haag commented that France was a marxist and that his criticism was directed to antiproletarian implications of the law, since it would be only the poor, and not the rich (by their financial condition), who would be tempted to “sleep under bridges and steal bread.” Van den Haag stated that the laws are intentionally directed at those persons who are tempted to commit a crime. In this particular case, the law is directed to the poor since we do not wish the poor to become burglars.

But it works both ways.

During lunch on Tuesday with the Edmund Burke Society, van den Haag pointed out that laws against stock fraud are intentionally directed towards the rich, since the poor would never be tempted (by their financial condition) to

commit stock fraud. “All laws”, commented van den Haag, “are, in a sense, forms of class justice.”

Turning to crime in America, van den Haag observed that the high crime rate in our society can be attributed to our failure to enforce laws, or “keep the promise of punishment.” As a result, he stated, “all crime rates have increased year by year for the past few years.”

He ascertained that the reasons that laws threatening punishment do not succeed in curbing the crime rate are: one, only about one per cent of all crimes known to have been committed in America are ever punished; and two, there is on the average only one conviction for every fifty felonies. Van den Haag concluded, “it is not wholly true that crime does not pay - it does.” He added that through a method called ‘plea bargaining’, defense lawyers persuade law offenders to plead guilty to lesser crimes which have been committed, thereby circumventing the major crime committed and its stiff penalty. Van den Haag commented that “severe punishment” for major crimes “has become rare.”

Considering the Quaker attitudes towards imprisonment, van den Haag

credited the attitude of ‘rehabilitation’ of offenders to the Society of Friends. Criminals, he said, have not been successfully rehabilitated, adding that if a successful method exists, we have not found it. Conditions are no different in Sweden, he reported, where the percentage of offenders returning to prison after a previous period of ‘rehabilitation’ is even slightly higher than in the United States.

Statistics have shown, he continued, that after the third crime, an offender stands little hope of ever being ‘rehabilitated.’

Van den Haag then discussed why people break the law. The general reason, he stated, is to secure a more comfortable standard of living. Most criminals, particularly those from areas of unemployment and poverty, turn to crime in order to obtain the goods or money needed for a more comfortable life. Since there is a lack of legitimate opportunities for improving one's living standard, he said, the choice of burglary, for instance, is for some people their only rational alternative.

Dr. van den Haag concluded his presentation with the suggestion of a three part program for reducing crime in the United States. He said that we must first provide more legitimate opportuni-

ties for a better and more comfortable life. Secondly, we must reduce the temptation to break the law in order to achieve a more comfortable life. We would reduce the temptation, he said, by thirdly, increasing the possibility of being caught breaking the law, along with increasing the probability of being punished as a result.

The reception of Dr. van den Haag's address was varied throughout the campus. Some people felt he was one of the finest speakers ever to address the campus, while others were severely critical of van den Haag's position. The tea which followed the convocation was not well attended, and it is this reporter's opinion that no objections to van den Haag's presentation were raised whether during the tea or since the convocation, which could refute his arguments of conclusions adequately.

The convocation was recorded and is in Lilly library. Evan Farber would be happy to lend it to whomever desires to listen to it. The POST urges all members of the Earlham Community who heard Dr. van den Haag's presentation to respond with their written comments, whether they support or dissent from Dr. van den Haag's position. Letters should be addressed to the Editor and deposited in box 492.

by Denna Dom

“traditional but fun” . . .

Eleo Pomare Dance Co.

Although limited by the lack of stage space the Eleo Pomare Dance Company managed to present an entertaining and at times moving evening of modern dance Monday, January 20, in Goddard. The multi-racial company was formed 10 years ago in New York by Eleo Pomare and was for several years based in Europe. Now back in New York, Pomare is director of a dance school for the Vital Arts Foundation Center as well as artistic director and choreographer for his company.

Before the program Pomare came in front of the curtain to explain some of the dance. He also apologized for the fact that some sections had had to be cut due to the physical limitations of Goddard. The first section of dances was entitled “Radiance of the Dark” and reflected on religious life in Harlem as the company danced to gospel music. Individual dances ranged from a symbolic portrayal of a baptism to the sermon of a “drag-queen racketeer” done by Pomare himself to the song “O Happy Day.”

An abstract solo, “Passage,” followed, which seemed a completely detached exercise of angular motion. “Hushed Voices” another group of dances, had suffered the most from the lack of space. Pomare explained it as a reaction to the many assassinations of the 60’s.

Of the remaining pieces, two stood out. An almost acrobatic solo entitled “Lament for Visionaries” was performed by Charles Grant which used a stepladder as both a source of hope and a cage. Bill Chastain’s “Afternoon in August” vividly portrayed the killing of George Jackson.



Eleo Pomare Dance Co.

After intermission Pomare preformed his solo “Narcissus Rising,” a parody of the motor-cycle cult. Costumed sparingly in chains and leather, and astride a glaring “headlight” Pomare was the complete “cycle man.” This particular dance is one of his trademarks and the enthusiastic audience response justifies its place in his repertoire.

Under the title of “‘Nother Shade of Blue” the company closed the program with a group of dances to familiar Folk/bluegrass songs by Judy Collins and others. The costuming and color of the whole section were eye-catching and the narrative stories of most of the dances made them easy to follow. The finale, “Travelling” ended the program with an enthusiastic music-hall dance scene.

Commenting on the performance, Maggie Hunt, dance instructor at Earlham, described it as entertaining rather than profound. However, she stressed that the form of any presentation depends on the intention of the work. In this case, Pomare had tried to entertain his audience and succeeded very well. Modern dance in general is moving away from “people in leotards depicting neuroses,” Hunt asserts.

As for the dance style itself, she described it as traditional, but fun and well done. Perhaps the two pieces that were best developed in themselves were “Lament for Visionaries” and “Narcissus Rising,” according to Hunt. The “Lament,” she said, would have been just as moving without its title and background story. She praised Pomare’s interpretation of his theme in “Narcissus.”

by Esther Wheeler

“fine and funny” . . .

Under Milk Wood reviewed

by Esther Wheeler

With the production of “Under Milk Wood,” directed by Henry Merrill, Earlham theater set new standards for itself. Renouncing the tradition that winter term plays are depressing and/or shocking, Dylan Thomas’ last work was refreshing in the sensitive simplicity of its content and execution.

Although originally written as a radio play, “Under Milk Wood’s” first presentation was on stage in New York City in 1954. The original form of the work is apparent in the many long passages where the focus is on the rhythms of Thomas’ poetry. The challenge lies in presenting the lively humor of the play without sacrificing these rhythms.

Mask & Mantle’s production took its strength from its understanding of Thomas’ language. A cast of eleven took on nearly twice as many roles to good effect. Any one actor could become up to six characters. In a few cases character distinctions were not entirely clear, but for the most part the transformations were complete and understandable. Some of the juxtapositions of character, such as Wanda Coffin’s super-clean shrew and small child, were brilliantly cast.

In talking about its poetry it is too easy to forget that “Under Milk Wood” is a very funny play. David Harris, as the henpecked would-be poisoner of his harridan wife, Julia Sefton, were priceless examples of two people talking at cross-purposes. Becka Locke and Hugh Thorndore yearned for each other from the safety of their corners of the stage, two shopkeepers in love with the idea of love.

Blind Captain Cat, as played by Jeff Edwards, was a sympathetic commentator on the life of the town. His own dreams and memories were a sensitive setting for the play. Julianne Dow played Polly Garter, the good/bad girl whose hobby is having babies, with tender insight. Her song about her one true love was unaffectedly well done.

Maintaining so many characters and then lapsing into neutrality when they are not called for is a difficult task that all the actors managed superbly. The opposite problem was encountered in the two impersonal narrators for the play. George Waterhouse and Cathy Sidenstick had the responsibility of setting the scene and framing the actions of the characters

without intruding on them. While the few stumbles proved how easy it would be to break the mood of the piece, their continuity upheld the story of the day in Llareggub.

Because of its many abrupt bits “Under Milk Wood” might have become a contrived production. However, the natural introduction of songs, musical chords, and bells easily incorporated themselves into the play. The unselfconsciousness of Reverend Eli Jenkin’s doggerel verse and the children’s games turned them into integral parts of the town’s life.

The conception of “Under Milk Wood’s” set provided the characters with a good variety of acting area. One tall platform combined to be at once a hill, an upstairs bedroom, and from below, the rigging of a ship. However, the all-too usual combination of platforms and cubes daubed with mottled paint detracted from the visual effect of the play. While “Under Milk Wood” is impressionistic, it directly concerns life and is not surreal to the point of there being no contact with the characters and their surroundings.

But the play succeeds or fails with the actors and their abilities. In its characters and natural stage effects, “Under Milk Wood” was a fine, funny play.

Dance Films

An Evening of Dance Films will be presented by COCH and the Fine Arts Department on Tuesday, February 4 at 7:00 p.m. in Wilkinson Theater. The emphasis will be on films in which noted filmmakers have collaborated with noted dancers in such a way that the result is not merely a filming of a dance but rather a collective statement by two artists. Artists represented will include Ed Emshwiller, Shirley Clarke, Maya Deren, Alwin Nikolais, and Daniel Nagrin, to name a few. Admission is free, and all are urged to attend.



Under Milk Wood

**ONE TINY SPARK BECOMES
A NIGHT OF
BLAZING SUSPENSE**

WARNER BROS. and
20th CENTURY FOX PRESENT

STEVE McQUEEN **PAUL NEWMAN** **WILLIAM HOLDEN** **FAYE DUNAWAY**

THE TOWERING INFERNO

Starring **FRED ASTAIRE** **SUSAN BLAKELY** **RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN**
JENNIFER JONES **O.J. SIMPSON** **ROBERT VAUGHN** **ROBERT WAGNER**

FEATURES NITELY - 7:00-10:00 **Cinema 2**

FEATURES SATURDAY - SUNDAY - 1:00-4:00-7:00-10:00



Florence Wallin



Judy Weddle [left] and Florence Wallin

Florence Wallin . . .

Earlham's First Lady

by Judy Weddle

Upon arriving at 712 College Avenue, the home of Earlham's new president, one is met by the warm and willing smile of Florence Wallin, our First Lady. Perhaps the best way of describing her would be as a reserved woman with the gentle Quaker charm one reads about in the books of Jessamyn West. To many she is content with her role as the woman behind the man, yet there is also an identity there wishing to express itself in her own right. Florence is not merely "the President's Wife."

Coming with your husband to a new place, where you know his job is of great importance is very difficult, Florence explained. In such a situation as a college president's wife, you are at a disadvantage because you have to work twice as hard to develop an identity of your own. She felt that there were not any set expectations she was required to live up to and added that it might have been easier if there had been.

Throughout her life, Florence seems to have developed a wide range of interests, from skiing to primitive and prehistoric art. Born and raised in Wausau, Wisconsin, she then attended the University of Wisconsin where she received a Bachelor's degree in Sociology in 1948. Consequently, while studying at the University she met Franklin Wallin, whom she married in 1949, after they had graduated.

During their married life, the Wallins have relocated several times and have even lived in Europe. Florence holds a special fondness for her years abroad — Paris and Geneva, Switzerland in particular. It seems like such a long time ago to her now and she commented, "I miss it very much." Needless to say, she reacted very positively to the suggestion that she and Franklin direct one of the foreign study groups saying, "We'll have to work on that prospect soon."

During the periods they lived abroad, Florence was involved in many activities. While in Geneva, she worked with her husband coordinating seminars on various areas of international relations. Florence explained that these seminars would bring people of different ideologies together to discuss subjects other than their ideologies, in order to create commonalities between them rather than aggravating their differences.

The American Friends Service Committee is a very viable group to Florence and she regrets that so few people realize it exists and are not aware of the important things it does. At present, she is investigating the possibility of helping the AFSC in their work here in Richmond.

Outside of business activities in Europe, the Wallins spent time skiing in

the Alps, an interest which they continued in New York. Florence developed a special attraction for cross-country skiing and mentioned that the back campus trails are lovely places for this sport.

Hiking is also of special interest to Florence and even though one can hike in Indiana, she feels "there is something special about walking in the mountains." Besides Switzerland, she has climbed mountains in New York and once in Colorado.

Florence had cultivated many other interests as well, which cover a wide variety of subjects. Among these is an aesthetic appreciation for primitive and prehistoric art objects and basically art in general, which she would like to seriously collect. Further, while working on her Masters degree she became interested in small press printing of the nineteenth century in England and America, which she works on occasionally. She commented that it is mostly an esoteric interest which doesn't relate to much but is very fascinating.

Cooking is something that she enjoys but Florence claims she is no gourmet and often views it as just another thing that has to be done. The following recipe is not really a favorite but she thought it might be one that Earlham students would enjoy:

Cheese Souffle Sandwiches

12 slices bread, ½ lb. cheddar cheese, 1 tsp. paprika, 2 cups milk, 4 eggs, 1 tsp. salt.

1. Cut crusts from bread slices; spread one side of each piece with butter.

2. Place 6 bread slices in a greased flat pan, buttered side down. Put a slice of cheese on each, cover with the other 6 bread slices, buttered side up.

3. Pour the following custard mixture over sandwiches: Beat eggs slightly, add paprika, salt and milk. Blend well. Put in refrigerator for several hours.

4. Bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes. Serve with asparagus or mushroom sauce.

Asparagus/Mushroom Sauce

2 Tbsp. butter, 2 Tbsp. flour, 1½ cups milk, 1 tsp. salt, ¼ tsp. pepper.

1. Melt butter, add flour. Gradually stir in milk. Bring to boil. Cook and stir two or three minutes until smooth and thick. Season to taste.

2. Add 1 package cooked and drained frozen asparagus pieces OR add ½ pound mushrooms, cut up, sauteed in 3 Tbsp. butter. Serves 6.

Many of the positions that Franklin Wallin has held have been connected with the academic world and Florence decided finally to work for a Masters in Library Science at Wayne State University in Detroit. Since receiving her MSLS in 1969, she has worked as a catalogue

librarian at the Colgate University Library while her husband was Dean, and presently, she is doing volunteer work at Lilly Librarian in the reference department.

Commenting on Lilly, Florence feels that it is definitely an exceptional library. It has a very pleasant and warm atmosphere and the facilities and services "all go together in a wonderful way."

The goal of most libraries, she continued, is to create a working relationship between students, faculty and staff, but most are never able to accomplish it, but "it just happens at Earlham." Many students, after four or more years of college, never learn how to get past the "Readers Guide", mentioned Florence, but she cannot imagine how anyone would not know how to use Lilly and enjoy it as well.

Library work for Florence is rewarding, challenging and pleasant. In many ways it helps her to develop the identity she is striving for. "There is not much continuity in a woman's life unless she has a job," she said. Consequently, Florence is highly supportive of the Women's Liberation Movement because she feels there should be no discrimination on the basis of sex.

Another outlet for her interests in this line is the League of Women Voters which has recently completed work on a land use project. Florence explained that the League works on such projects by having different groups gather information, combine the data and discuss it. When the work is completed a national, state and local consensus are taken and the results are presented to the appropriate body of the government.

This work, Florence feels is very satisfying. All the people involved are very well informed and able to discuss on an intelligent level about the issue at hand. The League can also, she added, be very influential on legislation concerning the issues because the work is extremely thorough and well done. One can learn a lot and it is very easy to become deeply involved, she said. Florence has worked with the League in Hamilton, New York, and home of Colgate College, as well as in Richmond.

Here at Earlham, besides library work, she has also joined the Earlham Women's Group which she enjoys very much and which has given her an excellent opportunity to meet many people. Of notable interest to her are the international dinner club and literary discussions within the group.

As to Earlham itself, Florence has a fresh outlook which offers many interesting insights on such things as the college testimonies, "community" and the col-

lege's Quaker ties.

Quakerism, Florence feels, is a very special thing about Earlham and was one of the important factors in their decision to come here. Earlham College would probably be a good institution without Quakerism, she noted, but its presence adds just that much more to what it has to offer.

The college testimonies stem from Earlham's Quakerism. Florence regards it as a good thing for the college to make a statement as such subjects as sex, drugs and alcohol, although, she added, "whether they are right or not, I don't know." She herself would prefer something along the lines of queries, where each person asks themselves how their actions will affect others — in this case, the college. She also agrees with Franklin who feels that the testimonies are rather minimal and perhaps should be more definitive.

The "community" of Earlham is another important asset for Florence, about the college. She said she is very much aware of it and that it is one of the exciting things about Earlham, but she added that "commun" is such a cliché here that she is almost afraid to say it. Florence feels that community is something that many colleges are looking for but rarely find it as Earlham has. "At Colgate, they talked a lot about the lack of community," she commented.

Upon reflection, Florence suggested that size is perhaps an important factor in a community. She explained that Colgate was once the size of Earlham and at that time there was a sense of community, but it was lost as the college expanded. She feels that Earlham's expansion should be very limited in order to maintain its communal spirit because it gives the school a very special attraction which is hard to find.

Another appealing factor about Earlham which Florence mentioned is the respect among the attitudes of the people for one another. She senses an openness and caring here that one cannot find everywhere which makes Earlham a very unique place. This is a quality which comes from Earlham itself; "You just can't help but like it!" she exclaimed.

Florence Wallin has the potential of being a vital and valuable addition to Earlham College. We should all take advantage of what this warm and thoughtful woman has to offer, in order to continue and enhance the community which she feels, as we all should, is so unique. Even though many of us chose Earlham because of its novelty, we tend to become immune to its attractive spirit. With this fresh new outlook from Florence, we can perhaps once again realize Earlham's significance.

Black History Week

The Office of Black Studies, directed by T.J. Davis, is sponsoring the observance of Black History Week to be held February 9-16.

The focal point of the week will be the convocation address by Dr. Charles V. Hamilton of Columbia University. He is a professor of government and Ford Foundation Professor of Urban Studies. Dr. Hamilton will speak on "Public Policy and Black America."

Events of the week are keyed to the 49th annual national observance of Afro-American History Week, initiated in 1926 under the direction of the late Carter Godwin Woodson, a preeminent black historian. "Fulfilling America's Promise" is the general theme this year.

Monday, February 10

7-9 p.m. - Session on Employment, Townsend Center.

7:30 - EFS; "King", Wilkinson.

Tuesday, February 11

10 a.m. - Convocation with Charles Hamilton, Goddard.

11:15 a.m. - Coffee hour with Charles Hamilton, Orchard Rm.

7:30 p.m. - EFS; "King", Wilkinson.

Wednesday, February 12

7:30-9 p.m. - Session on Education, Cunningham Cultural Center.

9-10 p.m. - Fashion Show, Wilkinson.

Thursday, February 13

4 p.m. - Ethridge Knight, black contemporary poet will read his work, Cunningham Cultural Center.

7:30-9 p.m. - Session on behavior patterns; "The Afro-American Dilemma", Orchard Rm.

Friday, February 14

1-5 p.m. - Display on Graduate and Career opportunities for Minorities, Cunningham Cultural Center.

7-9 p.m. - Session on Housing, Municipality Building; Council Chambers.

9 p.m. - BLAC dance; "Rare Pleasure", Earlham Hall.

Saturday, February 15

4 p.m. - play; "A Son Come Home", Wilkinson.

7-9:30 p.m. - EFS; "Sounder", Wilkinson.

10 p.m. - Record Hop; proceeds will go to Sickle Cell Anemia, Comstock Rm.

Sunday, February 16

3 p.m. - Session on Religion, Meeting-house.

7:30 p.m. - EFS; "Learning Tree", Wilkinson.

A Black play entitled *A Son, Come Home* will be featured in Wilkinson Theatre, February 15th at 4:00 p.m. It speaks to the past conflicts of a middle-aged Black woman reflecting on her life during a visit from her son.

Jose Aleman, the director, has this to say of the production: "The author, Ed Bullin, is a very creative Black writer whose plays have won various prizes; for example, *Clara's Old Man*; *The Electric Nigger*, among others. He has a characteristic ability of effectively attacking the problems of blacks at home as well as in society. I chose this play because it reflects the conflicts between today's Black scholars and the modest home atmosphere from which they come, the new vs. the old, a new set of values are rising. Black students should be able to relate to it. The play also penetrates the lives of young blacks whose economic positions force them to reach to the very extremes of their lives in order to survive, destroying their home atmosphere and substituting it with religious concepts which replace the lack of security and love."

The actors in the play are Vincent Christmas, Jimmy Howard, Phyllis Spear, and Robin White. Geri Holmes is stage manager, and Holly Streety will work as advisor. Holly will take the place of Stephanie Davis, who was very instrumental in the play's beginning stages. The play is being presented as another feature in recognition of Black History Week.

Ethridge Knight, a black poet will be on Earlham's campus February 13, 1975 at 4:00 in the Cunningham Cultural Center. After having served nearly seven years in prison in Indiana for armed robbery, Mr. Knight has come into his own as a poet. He is the author of *Poems From Prison*, *Black Voices From Prison*, and *Belly Song and Other Poems*, the latter of which was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize by Gwendolyn Brooks.

Several of his works have appeared in anthologies including *The Black Poets* which is being used this term in an Afro-American literature class. Mrs. Knight received a Guggenheim Foundation Fellowship in 1974 to enable him to continue his work.

He presently resides in Indianapolis with his wife and two children. During his stay he will visit some classes and answer questions. At 4:00 he will present his poems, and answer questions. The reading is open to the entire community. Refreshments will be provided after the reading.



Mrs. W. Ralph Whisenhunt

Art Association of Richmond

The Art Association of Richmond and Earlham College are planning a joint exhibition of paintings by Ray French, Art professor at Depauw University in March this year.

Mrs. W. Ralph Whisenhunt is director of Galleries at McGuire Memorial Hall where the Art Association of Richmond keeps its permanent collection of about 500 paintings and 500 art objects, including decorative art and sculpture. The collection contains a variety of works, of which many are the works of Indiana and Richmond artists as well as an interesting collection of contemporary art.

Each year there are a number of exhibits in the main gallery. Mrs. Whisenhunt says that she always likes to have a couple of one man shows every year. She also likes to give at least one of these shows to an artist who have never previously had his own showing.

There are also a number of competitions each year. The 44th Wayne County Photography Salon, a county wide photography competition which Earlham students may enter, will open on February, 2. In the spring there is an Advanced Adult Competition. Mrs. Whisenhunt said this competition was originally started for Earlham students but unfortunately few have participated in the recent past. The exhibit last spring was drawn from the work of Richmond High School students.

The Art Association was established in 1898 and is the oldest in Indiana. Shortly after the Association was formed they purchased a painting by Theodore L. Steel. They have since developed a strong collection of mid-nineteenth century American paintings. Many, but not all of these are by Indiana artists. This collection includes William Chase's "self portrait" which was commissioned by the first director of the Association Ella B. Johnstone. The collection also includes works by John Elwood Bundy, Marcus Mote, George H. Baker, and John A. Seaford.

The contemporary gallery houses about forty works all of which have been purchased over the years by Mrs. Ralph Whisenhunt. This is a diverse and colorful collection consisting mainly of paintings, but also including several sculptures. The collection has paintings from the early twentieth century to their most recent acquisition of Takuya Kosugi's "Dissonance V", 1974 which recently left Earlham's gallery.

McGuire Memorial Hall is the North wing of the Richmond High School. It was built in 1910 at which time the Art Association moved its collection from the old high school to the new wing which had been designed to house them. The funds for this wing were donated by Charles A. McGuire. The Association is presently supported solely by members. Approximately 50 volunteers work with Mrs. Whisenhunt and her publicity Chairman George Perin.

Few Earlham students seem to be aware of the museum. Anyone is welcome to visit, contribute their work as a volunteer or an artist. The museum hours are 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on weekdays, and on Sunday from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. The address is McGuire Memorial Hall, White-water Boulevard, and the phone number is 966-0256.

by Peggy Jarvis

by Prudy Procter

February 4, 1975

Alternative Life - Styles Subject for Retreat

Close to fifty members of the Earlham and ESR community participated in a "Simple-Life-Alternatives-Now" retreat at Quaker Hill with Berit Lakey as chief resource person. The purpose of the retreat was to examine one's life in order to determine what could be changed immediately to provide a better lifestyle. Berit's skillful coordination of the day provided a flexible framework of group, small group discussion and exercises in order to examine the issues. Most participants felt that they had gained much more than new insight into the way that they were living. The retreat resulted from the efforts of Dick Davis, Dave Garman, and Meeting House Cabinet.

Berit Lakey is a member and one of the original founders of the New Life Center in Philadelphia. She and the others in the New Life Center are living together in co-op housing in order to find the best possible lifestyle alternatives to the typical American Dream style which results in a large dichotomy in lifestyles between the rich and the poor. At the Life Center, the quality of life is raised through the collective efforts of all members being sensitive and supportive of one another. For example, there is no leadership hierarchy, and one person in

meetings is responsible for making sure emotions are not getting strained. Not only does the Life Center investigate new ways of living together effectively, but also, they participate in much outside educational work, teaching others what they have learned. Using the skills developed at the Life Center, Berit organized the retreat so as to include time to examine oneself, one's priorities in life, and what might be done to improve it. After presenting the day's agenda and ascertaining whether or not it suited the group, Berit began the day with an affirmative exercise which entailed people telling each other what they liked about themselves. This offered a chance for people to focus on their positive points, the aspects which are often neglected. After this, Berit lead everyone in a controlled fantasy game. Participants reflected on this experience and then used a graphic exercise to examine their time and priorities, to determine if they balanced or not. Next, there was a small group dialogue on the simple life which brought forth some interesting ideas as to what it means for one person at Earlham to lead a simple life and for what it means as a member of society. The afternoon was filled with a consideration of what alternatives could be initiated immediate-

ly to change one's life. Berit spoke briefly about what the Life Center's activities were, but emphasized that one should not merely attempt to copy solutions because it is necessary to create new ones. She stressed that there is "a premium on imagination."

The activities culminated with a pitch-in supper at the meetinghouse on the Earlham campus. The following morning Berit also spoke at All-College Meeting reflecting upon the retreat and her own ideas about the simple life, personal interaction and one's responsibilities in the world today.

One Earlham sophomore commented "The thing I liked the best about the retreat was that it made me start thinking about how I could make my lifestyle more congruent with what I believe in."

Another student, freshman, Susan Yerkes remarked, "I gained an awareness that a lot of other people share the same concerns that I do."

Most participants felt that the retreat had provided an excellent beginning in the attempt to reevaluate lifestyles and to improve them.

Franco - Prussian War II

On January 19, 1975 at approximately 4:05 p.m., Robert "Hodgey" Hodgeman was attacked by a sudden bombardment of snow while quietly and unobtrusively resting in his room in Bundy Basement. Mr. Hodgeman, immediately attempting to discern the identity of his assailments, followed them and observed as they ran into French House at 304 College Avenue.

Mr. Hodgeman, a friend and ally of the residents of 302 College Avenue — otherwise known as German House — consulted his comrades on what course of action he should take in such a situation. After much deliberation, it was decided that French House should be held responsible for the actions of its members and that the only recourse morally available was to declare war on the French.

At approximately 5:04 p.m., diplomatic relations were officially cut between the two houses and a special envoy of Prussian representatives was sent to the residence of another German friend and ally, Paul Lacey, to request that he act as Minister of Foreign Affairs and deliver the official Declaration of War to the French.

It should here be noted that, due to its relatively small population, the German faction attempted an alliance with the Spanish at 300 College Avenue, but they wished to remain neutral in the matter. German House respectfully complied with their wishes.

Thus, at 5:55 p.m. on January 19, 1975, Special Messenger of the First Order Paul Lacey, in full uniform and under a flag of temporary truce, delivered the Declaration of War to the French on behalf of the Germans. Within minutes after the delivery, the Germans received a phone call from the French informing them that one of their comrades had been taken as a prisoner of war and that said prisoner would be heavily guarded and had been invited to stay for dinner.

Immediately following this shocking call, the German residence was attacked by a heavy bombardment of snow from the French. This necessarily called for a counter attack by the German troops and a minor skirmish took place. It should be mentioned that the French, upon seeing the advance of the Prussian troops, retreated immediately.

In order to restrengthen their forces, a temporary truce was called by mutual agreement and everyone went to dinner. It was however, an uneasy time for both sides due to the graveness of the situation and its pragmatic implications. Time being a vital factor — all those involved being diligent students at a nearby college — this truce period was used to plan out the next course of action.

On the German side, it was felt that it was most imperative to recover their lost



Franklin Wallin (left) and Paul Lacey



Franklin in action

comrade. With more allies of the Germans being called in from the surrounding area, they bombarded the French residential area where the hostage was being held. Once inside, no evidence of the captive was to be found.

After a brutal verbal attack, the Germans were thrown from the house without having succeeded in their mission. They returned to their headquarters to decide the next course of action — that being to let the French make the next move and return to their duties as diligent students.

Later that evening, approximately 9:31 1/2, a representative group of French persons, led by a relatively new figure to the scene, Franklin Wallin, arrived at German House, sang the French national anthem and issued a set of demands for repayment of damages done to their beloved homeland.

The Germans requested that their Minister of Foreign Affairs and Special Messenger of the First Order to the War Department, Paul Lacey be consulted on the matter. Between the leaders of the two factions it was decided that the disagreements between the French and Germans should be decided between themselves by means of a snowball fight at high noon the following day on the Heart. The loser must meet the demands of the winner before the snow melted.

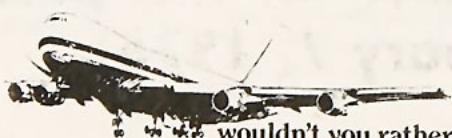
At high noon the following day, January 20, the fateful decision was decided. Due to previous training in battle tactics, the French representative, Franklin Wallin, narrowly defeated the German comrade in arms, Paul Lacey and the second Franco/Prussian Encounter came to an end.

The Germans and French have now all returned to their respective homelands and their duties, as diligent students, have been resumed. Once again, all is quiet on the College Avenue Front with only slightly tense relations between the two warring factions marring the serenity.

For all those interested, there will be a tea to discuss the findings of the Task Force on Academic Pressure who is investigating the causes and long term implications of the incident. It will be held in the Orchard Room of Earlham College on February 29, 1975 at 4:00 p.m.

Author's Note: Unlike some historians, I cannot claim complete objectivity in recording this matter due to the calling of my conscience and the circumstances of my position. However, if I have offended anyone or falsely stated any vital facts, I apologize. Any bias found is my own and neither side is to be held responsible for my views. In order to protect the innocent and/or guilty, only those names necessary for the accurate description of the incident were used.

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SAC FEES TO BE RAISED

At the all-student meeting of Tuesday, January 21 the necessity of raising student activities fees was discussed. Inflation has made its mark on the SAC budget and consequently the November 13, 1974 budget hearings witnessed a substantial cut in the funds requested for winter term as well as the abolition of three student organizations.

Those concerned with either the dissolution of their group's funds or the sizable cuts in expected income from SAC were present to discuss the matter with members of Community Council and the Student Activities Council. The criteria for organizing a SAC funded group was questioned and the simple requirement that a group remain open to all Earlham students was challenged. It was explained that SAC funds were to be used primarily for bringing speakers to campus the students wanted to hear. Therefore, each student organization is required to keep

its membership open to the entire community.

Treasurer of SAC, Doug Leach, explained that the student activities fees have not been raised since 1968 and more money was needed in order to maintain the present budget. This does not include the re-establishment or addition of any new student organizations.

Students activities fees are presently \$13.00 for term I, \$13.00 for term II, and \$12.00 for term III with a total of \$38.00 for the entire year. A proposed increase of \$3.00 per term was decided upon, making the year total \$47.00.

The rate increase will be put to a vote by the entire student body during spring term. There are complications in having the increase computed for the 1975-76 school year and members of SAC are looking for alternatives. Further information can be obtained from Rich Sinex box 1192 or Doug Leach box 838.

	Funds Requested	Funds Received
Central Communications Board	\$8,800	\$7,800
Student Activities Board	\$4,800	\$4,550
Association Residents Students	\$ 850	\$ 100
Student Government	\$ 275	\$ 150
Community Education Center	\$ 120	\$ 100
E.V.E	\$ 325	\$ 250
S.P.A.C.	\$ 200	\$ 175
B.L.A.C.	\$ 900	\$ 750
Gay People's Union	\$ 96	\$ 75
Women's Center	\$ 500	\$ 250
A.F.S.C.	\$ 100	\$ 40
Country Dancers	\$ 15	\$ 15
Edmund Burke Society	\$ 300	\$ 50
Thorn	\$49.50	\$ 50
Young Friends	\$ 100	\$ 25
International Club	\$ 50	\$ 25
Folk Dancers	\$ 50	\$ 15
Total	\$17,530.50	\$14,435

Organizations not funded:

Chess Club	\$ 80
Outing Club	\$150
Amatuer Radio	\$350
Total	\$580

	\$17,530.50
Organizations not funded	580.00
Total requested	\$18,110.50

general air of likeableness. The pedal steel player, John Call, showed that he has learned the licks of some of the best steel guitarists, and was able to add enough individuality and distinctness of his own. Pure Prairie League showed that they are fully capable of covering the ground defined by members of the old Byrds and Buffalo Springfield. Although they presented nothing new, they performed extremely and competently and high-spiritedly.

There were many comments afterwards that the show was far too short. It

continued on page eleven

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“Golden Prague”

It has been called the most beautiful city in Europe. It garnered nicknames like “The City of 100 Towers” and today perhaps 325 spires pierce the sky jutting out of the city's skyline, but it was commonly known as “Goldener Prag”, Golden Prague. The name was deserved, as golden domes sparkle in the sunlight and fire-tipped towers gleam high in the air, dimmed perhaps by the flutterings of red flags in the same city. Gold and red is the Moldau in the westerling sun as it flows hurriedly underneath the Charles Bridge, the oldest bridge in Europe, built in 1428, and on through the city to the sea.

Prague is a very old city, and a very eastern city, with a different architecture and style than western European cities. It is eastern even though it is west of that great culture center, Vienna. And it was from Vienna that we took a weekend to see Prague. The opportunity is open for Earlham students to see both cities if they opt to go on the Germany-Austria Foreign Study program. During the 2½ month stay in Vienna, a trip to Prague has been an event in the program for many years now. Not only is it a chance to see a beautiful and interesting city, but a chance to view a Communist system closely, and to be able to compare the system in Czechoslovakia with that in East Germany, as a trip there is also in the program.

We left for Prague the beginning of November for a four-day weekend with a very nice bus and a tired bus driver who'd just come back from Yugoslavia. We checked into a small but comfortable hotel near the center of town and met our guide from the Czech student travel agency. His name was Zacharias, with an unprouncable last name. We organized our tour of the city and took us to a student discotheque and a tavern, where we could meet people. Only from the people living under

a communist regime can we learn something of how the citizenry feels about that regime, especially in a nation where only 6 short years ago Russian tanks came rolling into the capital.

So for our group, the trip to Prague held opportunities that simply don't exist without actually visiting the city. We did things as groups and as individuals. As a group we saw some of the sights of this lovely city, the old Charles Bridge, the medieval town hall with the famous astronomical clock built by Johann Kepler, and the hill named Hradcany (pronounced rah-cheen.) On the Hradcany is the former royal castle now the residence of the President of the Czech republic. Within the castle walls is the beautiful Prague cathedral, a massive Gothic work with remarkable stained glass windows. Also on the Hradcany is the Loreta, a church with an incredible treasure room containing such items as a reliquary decorated with over 1,100 diamonds. In the old city there were interesting things such as the old Jewish cemetery used before the king opened the Jewish ghetto, a Gothic synagogue and a clock reading in Hebrew and running backwards respectively. There is the Tyn Church with its multi-tipped towers, containing the grave of the great astronomer Tycho Brahe. A large statue to the protestant martyr John Huss and a corner used to commemorate the birthplace of Franz Kafka. But one of the most memorable places in the old city is a 13th Century tavern called “De Flecku”.

The memory of the evening was the tavern and it's black beer. They make a black beer in Prague, very strong and very good called “Czech” czerny pivo”. We had a tremendous time drinking and singing the night away, but not without a bit of difficulty getting up the next morning. Yes, history buffs will go crazy in Prague.

History is also a more current thing than the sights of medieval Prague, as the liberalization of the Czechoslovakian government, known as the “Prague Spring” ended with the coming of the tanks in 1968. It was interesting to learn of the thousands of flowers that are left almost daily at the grave of the Czech student who burned himself in protest of the Russian occupation, and to have Zacharias point out the statue of a Czech poet whom the students associate with the struggle for freedom of thought.

But the Russians have had to make concessions to the Czechs, because the Czechs believe in democracy. Their country was formed after World War I largely through the efforts of Woodrow Wilson, and until after the communist take over the railway station was named for him. Their flag, however, is still red, white and blue in simulation of the American colors. Though the hammer and sickle also waves over Prague, the life in Czechoslovakia is lighter and freer than in East Germany where the system is much stricter.

The Wenceslas Square is the main street of Prague and it is almost always filled with shoppers, many are tourists but the majority are Czech. There are things available in Czechoslovakia that are not in other eastern European countries, especially western products, though they are quite expensive. A Coke, for instance, costs a dollar. Students drink many cokes while they are listening to American music in their crowded student discotheque. Such decadence is unheard of in East Germany.

On the Wenceslar Sq., and in other places in Prague, are some oddities known as Tuzex shops. These are shops where only western money can be used to purchase items that are geared for tourist sales. However, there is another Czech institution in Prague, that of “Tauschen”, money-changing. Many Czechs, especially

younger ones, want western money for two reasons. One, to buy Tuzex credits so as to be able to purchase the better quality products and more varied selection in a Tuzex store. The other is to have enough western money to be able to apply for a trip outside Czechoslovakia, something not possible in East Germany. People will ask you to change money on the streets by offering you twice as much Czech money as the banks would. They can afford to do this because of the extremely high rate the banks charge for purchasing western money. Example: changing a dollar will get you approximately ten Czech crowns, but it costs 27 crowns for a Czech to purchase a dollar, so it's cheaper for him to give you twenty crowns. Many of our group engaged in this little illegality and brought home many things without the knowledge of our guide Zacharias, as he works for the government and the government frowns on such practices.

We would slip away from our guide to talk to people so the people could speak freely without having to worry about the government. We talked to students and some of the group went to a church to talk with the people there to discuss how the communist systems affects the church.

Speaking German was a real advantage because it enabled us to talk with people and communicate in the stores. We could use German due to the large former German population in Bohemia, of which Prague is the main city.

It was a most interesting and enjoyable weekend, something to really remember as we passed by the border guards with their machine guns on our way back to Vienna.

There's a Germany/Austria program this year going to Heidelberg, Munich, and Vienna. See the German department or go to the IPO office. Perhaps you shall see the most beautiful city in Europe as well.



fast-breaking E.C. women Karen Martin and Sally Sweitzer [rear]

Basketball

The Women's Varsity Basketball team has started the season with two wins over the University of Dayton J.V. and Fort Wayne Bible College and two close losses to Taylor and Indiana Central. Against Dayton high scorers for the team were Karen Martin with 17 pts. and Lynn Fowler with 11 pts.

Lynn and Karen (13 pts.) were again high scorers along with Sally Sweitzer (10 pts.) against Fort Wayne Bible. In that game they played quite impressively before the home crowd in their first home game. Lynn Fowler posted her season high and game high for the team with 27 pts.

There seems to be a vast improvement over last year's team this season. This year more women came out for the team and the newcomers are providing the team with added talent and depth. Four out of top six players are returnees from last year's team; senior Karen Martin; juniors Lynn Fowler and Sally Sweitzer;

and sophomores Debbie Schwake and Sandy Hartman.

The new talent has come from freshmen Sarah Bell, Blanche Mitchell, Pat Edwards, Faye Williams and sophomore B.J. Lamson. Debbie Schwake, Sarah Bel and Blanche Mitchell switch off at starting positions along with the starting returnees Lynn Fowler, Karen Martin and Sally Sweitzer.

Coach Carol Reese says that the big difference between the play of E.C. teams in the past and that of this year's team is the change from a zone defense to a man to man defense. The women have adapted to the new defense well and now they have to workout the offense. The offense has been doing well losing only one of the east two games to Indiana Cent., 50-61, and winning over Fort Wayne Bible 68-36. The team has one more away game against Huntington College and the next four games are home. The next home game is against Hanover College on Feb. 7. So come out if you're here on mid-term.

February 4, 1975

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SUMMARY AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

Division	Year	A		B		C		NP		CR	TOT	TOT Less CR
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%			
Interdepart.	1974	98	29.4	149	44.5	58	17.4	29	8.7	75	409	334
	1973	56	34.1	69	42.1	46	28.0	13	7.9	13	197	164
	1972	67	34.8	90	47.0	32	18.7	3	1.6	30	222	192
Humanities	1974	384	33.7	505	44.3	217	19.0	33	3.0	111	1250	1139
	1973	345	30.3	543	48.1	201	17.8	37	3.3	203	1329	1126
	1972	278	26.1	483	45.3	253	23.8	49	4.6	182	1245	1063
Natural Sci.	1974	314	39.0	292	36.2	172	21.3	28	3.5	0	806	806
	1973	290	33.1	370	43.3	176	20.1	43	4.9	0	879	879
	1972	262	33.0	279	35.1	200	25.2	53	6.7	0	794	794
Social Science	1974	167	21.9	369	48.0	192	25.0	41	5.3	28	797	769
	1973	244	31.6	286	37.0	200	25.8	43	5.6	30	803	773
	1972	223	27.6	373	46.1	182	22.5	31	3.8	57	866	809
Physical Ed.	1974	3		1		6		57		642	709	67
	1973	3		7		0		58		651	719	68
	1972	24		32		3		62		547	668	121
College	1974	966	31.0	1316	42.2	645	20.7	188	6.0	856	3971	3115
	1973	938	31.0	1275	42.0	623	20.6	194	6.4	897	3927	3030
	1972	854	28.7	1257	42.1	670	22.5	198	6.7	816	3795	2979

Grade Survey by Department
Term I 1974-5

Department	A	B	C	NP	CR	Total
Interdepartmental	98	149	58	29	75	409
Art	56	27	22	3	0	108
Classic	11	6	5	0	0	22
English	87	150	83	12	0	332
French	30	38	10	2	0	80
German	26	29	11	1	0	67
Hebrew	3	4	0	0	0	7
Japanese	13	9	1	0	0	23
Music	45	36	4	1	97	183
Philosophy	27	61	38	4	0	130
Religion	36	91	20	1	0	148
Spanish	41	34	22	5	0	102
Sp. & Drama	9	20	1	4	14	48
Total Humanities	384	505	217	33	111	1,250
Biology	143	110	42	5	0	300
Chemistry	44	55	34	5	0	138
Geology	20	51	40	3	0	114
Mathematics	68	43	42	14	0	167
Physics	39	33	14	1	0	87
Total Nat.Science	314	292	172	28	0	806
Economics	23	47	45	9	0	124
Education	26	15	2	1	26	70
History	17	70	30	4	0	121
Political Science	16	44	20	7	0	87
Psychology	54	107	63	15	0	239
Sociology	31	86	32	5	2	156
Total Soc.Science	167	369	192	41	28	797
Physical Educ.	3	1	6	57	642	709
GRAND TOTAL	966	1,316	645	188	856	3,971

continued from page nine

would have been it it had been a five or six dollar concert at a large arena, but for \$1.50 at Earlham College on a Sunday night, an hour and a half of music fulfilled all my expectations.

The one disturbing thing was that I was unable to escape the feeling that the whole affair was really nothing more than an elaborate study break. I'm sure there were people who left the library just before eight, went to the concert, and then returned to their work when it was

over. Pure Prairie League would definitely have been better appreciated had they been able to the of a real diversion not just an interruption from the routine.

Anyway, Pure Prairie League was Earlham's official Concert for the year. Whatever it's good or bad points, it's gone for good. If you saw them it was a good little concert, and if you missed it you'll just have to wait till next year.

Grade Distribution

The office of the Registrar has obtained a computer print-out of the grades given to students for course-work during the fall term.

The print-out summarizes the grades by department and by division. These data are summarized below.

One set of data summarizes the grades by department and the other compares, by division, the grades given in term I of 1974 with those given in the first term of 1973 and 1972.

In each of the first four columns on the summary and comparison with previous years the first number is the number of A's, B's, C's or NP's given. The second number is the percent of A's, B's, C's or NP's after the total number of grades is corrected for the CR (credit) grades.

- Coming Events
- Sunday, February 2**

9:15 a.m. - Clear Creek Meeting for Worship, Meetinghouse.

11:00 a.m. - All College Meeting for Worship, Robert Ubbelohde, Associate Dean of Students, Meetinghouse.

7:30 p.m. - Earlham Film Series: "Little Fauss and Big Halsey", Wilkinson.

Monday, February 3

12:00 noon - Faculty Buffet, Friends Room.

2:00 p.m. - First Willson Lecture: Old Testament: Method and Message - Dr. Rolf Knierim, Orchard Room.

4:00 p.m. - Tea: Drama Department, Post-production discussion of Mask and Mantle Show, Orchard Room.

4:00 & 7:00 p.m. - Workshops in Mime-Dance-Theatre, Goddard Aud.

7:30 p.m. - Film: "Triumph of the Will", Wilkinson.

9:00 p.m. - Outing Club Meeting, Lilly A.V. Room.

Tuesday, February 4

10:00 a.m. - Faculty Meeting, Meetinghouse.

10:00 a.m. - Student Assembly, Orchard Room.

4:00 & 7:00 p.m. - Workshops in Mime-Dance-Theater, Goddard Aud.

4:00 p.m. - Tea: East Asian Studies Program and Education Dept., Orchard Room.

7:00 p.m. - An Evening of Dance Films, Wilkinson.

Wednesday, February 5

4:00 p.m. - Tea: Deans Office and Student Government, "Freedom of Information Act", Orchard Room.

4:00 & 7:00 p.m. - Workshops in Mime-Dance-Theater, Goddard Aud.

5:30 p.m. - German Tables, Din. Rms. A., B.

6:00 p.m. - Jr. Varsity Basketball - Taylor, Away.

8:00 p.m. - Basketball - Taylor, Away.

8:00 p.m. - Earlham Film Series: "The Stranger", Wilkinson.

8:00 p.m. - Christian Fellowship, Wyndomham Rm.

Thursday, February 6

12:00 noon - Administrative Council with Students, West Alcove.

4:00 & 7:00 p.m. - Workshops in Mime-Dance-Theater, Goddard Aud.

9:00 p.m. - Mid week Meeting, Quiet Room.

Friday, February 7

Mid-term Break

6:00 p.m. - Women's Basketball - Hanover College, Here.

7:30 p.m. - Folk Dancing, Comstock Room.

8:00 p.m. - S.A.B. Free Bowling and Game Room, Runyan.

Saturday, February 8

1:00 p.m. - Chess Club, Conf. Rm. N.

5:30 p.m. - Jr. Varsity Basketball - Hanover, Away.

7:30 p.m. - Basketball - Hanover, Away.

8:00 p.m. - Country Dancing, Comstock.

8:00 p.m. - S.A.B. Free Movie: "Mr. Roberts", Wilkinson.

Sunday, February 9

9:15 a.m. - Clear Creek Meeting for Worship, Meetinghouse.

11:00 a.m. - All College Meeting for Worship, D. Elton Trueblood, Earlham Professor at Large, Meetinghouse.
- February 4, 1975

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