



photo by Maggie Muller

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# Speakers, artists cost big bucks to bring

by Nancy Williams

Ever wonder how much it costs to hear the words of Coretta Scott King or laugh at the jokes of cartoonist Mike Peters?

Talk isn't cheap when the speaker is a public figure, and Earlham might spend as much as \$3,500 for a prominent name on the college lecture circuit. Very top names could command as much as \$8,000 if the college was willing to buy an hour of their time on the Wilkinson or Goddard stages.

The speakers and artists who come to Earlham are picked by the Earlham Events Committee. But with a budget of \$22,250, how does EEC manage to book 15 convocation speakers and four to six artist series over the academic year?

"We don't book household names as a rule," says Keith Kurz, director of Runyan Center. "We try to pick people who are accomplished in a particular field or art."

Kurz estimates EEC pays \$1,200 to \$1,600 for a convocation speaker and \$2,000 to \$2,500 for a performing artist. The Cunningham Cultural Center paid \$3,500 to bring Coretta King to Earlham late in February.

Most schools collect their speakers budgets from student activity fee assessments. At Earlham the money comes directly from the college budget.

Kurz believes Earlham spends more money for speakers and performers "in terms of total amounts than most schools our size." The fees paid visiting guests include travel expenses and sometimes overnight accommodations.

Earlham isn't the only academic institution in town trying to locate good and affordable speakers. Indiana University East spent considerable time and patience trying to book liberal economist John Kenneth Galbraith.

IU East public relations director Donald Fasnacht said

the school will pay "about \$5,000" for Galbraith. Part of the cost is being underwritten by an Addison-Locke-Roach grant.

In case you are interested, Galbraith will be in town May 3.

There are public relations as well as educational reasons a school will select a particular speaker.

According to Fasnacht, IU East is interested in attracting new students to campus and in the PR aspects a big name will lend.

On the other hand, said Kurz, "Earlham is looking for people to complement the academic objectives of the institution."

Cost, of course, is a determining factor in the number and "quality" of speakers a college can afford. Even though Earlham is earmarking more money for next year's schedule, the number of con-

vocation speakers is being trimmed from 15 to 10 or 12, according to Kurz. Also, the artist series will be limited to four.

Next year, EEC will have \$23,200 to spend for speakers and performers. "We would have liked to see our budget fattened up some, but I think we can work with that much," Kurz said.

The only convocation speaker definitely booked for next season is political historian James McGregor Burns. "And we have several probables," Kurz said, naming Quaker pacifist Elise Boulding and former EC provost Joe Elmore.

Artists who have contracted to perform on campus next

year include Metropolitan Opera tenor John Alexander (formerly on the Earlham music faculty) and a Canadian string quartet, The Galliard.

## Agents equal hassels

by Nancy Williams

Along with the high prices and travel expenses, another integral part of booking a speaker is dealing with the agent.

When asked how much he deals with agents, Keith Kurz, director of Runyan Center, replied "as little as possible." Agents, he said, "are constantly trying to sell you what you are not interested in."

Kurz says hardly a day goes by without a call from an agent trying to place a client at Earlham. Agency fees typically range from 5 to 15 percent of the honorarium.

Fortunately for Kurz, most of the speakers who come to Earlham do not use agents.

However, several weeks ago, the Cunningham Cultural Center arranged to have Benjamin Hooks, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peo-

ple, come and speak for Black Awareness Week. The booking was done through the agent far in advance of the speaking date.

About 10 days before Hooks was to speak, the agent called to say Hooks would have to be in Washington D.C. and could not make the appearance. The agent said he was not sure why.

The agent later speculated that Hooks was going to be subpoenaed to testify before a congressional committee. Kurz, who initially resisted the agent's plea to let Hooks out of his contract with Earlham, had his doubts about the agent's excuse for Hooks. Eventually, Kurz agreed to let Hooks off the hook and Coretta Scott King was contacted and agreed to take the NAACP leader's place.

King's appearance was arranged through an agency in Boston.

## Admissions woos prospectives

by Charlene Bisceglia

The Admissions Office is currently working with one of the strongest applicant pools in five years, Lucky Robinson-Weening, dean of admissions, reports.

There is a marked increase in East Coast applicants who are bright and who do not require financial aid. So far, 7 percent of this year's applicants have been rejected, while at this time last year 15 percent of the applicants were not accepted. However, that Earlham has chosen these attractive students is no guarantee that they will choose Earlham.

"The challenge comes when we realize that bright, no-need, East Coast students are applying to many excellent schools, are being courted by all of them, and have always provided us with our lowest yield," Robinson-Weening wrote in the March 25 edition of the *Earlham College Newsletter*.

The Admissions Office has developed several activities to improve this year's yield of accepted applicants. Every night, some "excellent" upper-class students call accepted applicants to discuss what

Earlham has to offer in the prospective students' general field of interest. The intent, Robinson-Weening indicated, is to "make certain that all applicants have contact with an Earlham student."

Earlham alumni have also been engaged in the admissions procedures. A strategy developed by John Zehring, director of the Office of College Relations, requests selected alumni to send letters to prospective students which explain the positive influence their undergraduate education has had on their career. For example, John Brill, '68, owner of the *New-Herald* of Santa Rosa, California, has composed a letter to be sent to students who are interested in the communications field. This letter encourages them to choose Earlham because "a liberal arts education is the best available training for anyone thinking of working for newspapers, radio stations, television stations, or magazines," Brill wrote.

Third, Chuck Martin, Ned Pennock, and John Anderson recently visited Washington, D.C., New York City, and Boston, where they talked about the Wilderness Program and fielded questions for

students and parents.

There will be another on-campus "visit weekend" this spring, which is scheduled for April 16-17. This year, the Admissions Office will charter a bus to pick up students in New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington, D.C. At \$70 roundtrip per person, Robinson-Weening is hoping that the chartered bus will appeal to many East Coast students who would otherwise not visit the Earlham campus.

Black students have been especially difficult to attract to Earlham and the Admissions Office, with the contribution of the Black Leadership Action Committee, has developed new ways of reaching out to them.

"Black Perspectives," a pamphlet published last fall, candidly discusses the pros and cons of the black experience at Earlham. This pamphlet was written by several members of BLAC and by Bonita Washington, assistant dean of admissions.

Washington is also responsible for the development of a newsletter which has been sent to black alumni and prospective students. The first issue of *Through Our Eyes* came out winter term and reported on-campus events,

Continued on Page

## World News Summary

Queen Elizabeth gave royal assent to the bill giving Canada control over its own Constitution on Tuesday. Assent came after two months of debate in Parliament dealing with the rights of Canadian Indians. This measure ends Britain's power to change the Canadian Constitution. Indian groups have tried to fight the new law in British courts.

When vandals opened a valve on a tank truck last Thursday they allowed formaldehyde to flow into the Russian River which winds south from Ukiah California to the sea.

Hoping to counter pressure for a freeze in nuclear arms, Reagan now favors a freeze after the United States overcomes a "Soviet lead."

Secretary of Defense Casper W. Weinberger told a gathering of prominent Koreans, after touring a segment of South Korea's front line that "the United States has an unswerving commitment to render prompt and effective assistance to repel armed invasion of the Republic of Korea in accordance with the Mutual Defense Treaty of 1954."

The Reagan Administration disclosed plans Tuesday for a seven-year civil defense program designed to "provide for survival of a substantial portion of the population in the event of nuclear attack."

Officials of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which oversees the civil defense effort, were to go before Congress this week to

seek funds for the \$4.2 billion program.

In Bangladesh after last Wednesday's coup, Lieut. Gen. H.M. Ershad appointed a president. President A.F.M. Ahsanuddin, a figurehead president has called on the nation to cooperate with the martial law authorities in stamping out corruption. More than 230 people, including one former deputy prime minister and five ex-ministers, have been arrested.

Both Iran and Iraq have said that their forces struck heavy blows at the other's troops on Tuesday. Iraq said its forces killed 1,018 Iranian troops while Iran said its soldiers had killed 8,000 Iraqis. No verification of the reports was possible.



Terry Bender and Matt Miller climb the rigging of the brigantine Young America during Wilderness voyage. See story, page 3.

photo courtesy of News Bureau



## Editorial

"... For Might makes Right,  
until they've seen the Light,  
They've got to be protected,  
All their Rights respected,  
Until someone We like can be elected..."  
— "Send the Marines" by Tom Lehrer.

The Reagan Administration was quick to express satisfaction with Sunday's election turnout and results in El Salvador. Secretary of State Haig praised the Salvadoran people for their "awesome courage and civic responsibility" and called the elections, "a major achievement in the development of democracy in El Salvador." Furthermore, Administration officials have said that talks with the left have not been ruled out — if they can be brought into the political process.

These remarks are understandable in light of the emergence of a new Salvadoran political process which gives U.S. officials something familiar to work with. U.S. involvement in Chile and Vietnam show that our leaders are much more successful in determining the course of events in countries in which opponents at least pay lip-service to parliamentary procedure. U.S. Embassy spokesman Howard Lane gave voice to this predilection when he said, "The direction of our policy is to try to work with whoever wins."

Unfortunately, news from El Salvador since Sunday indicates that Roberto d'Aubuisson, leader of the extreme right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance which ran second to President Duarte's Christian Democratic Party, may be able to form a coalition with one or more of the other political parties and thereby control a majority in the constituent assembly. D'Aubuisson is known to oppose liberal reforms in El Salvador and is suspected of organizing and leading a right-wing, paramilitary "Death Squad".

One wonders what such a man will do if he gains control of the body which will draw up a new constitution and hold national elections next year. But as long as events in El Salvador continue to be shrouded in the mechanism of the democratic political process, one may be sure that the Reagan Administration will soon be proclaiming not just a military and political victory over the leftists, but a moral one as well.

C.V.

## Letters

Dear Editors,

The winter 1982 issue of the *Crucible* disappoints me. I want to share the reasons for my disappointment with the Earham community in the hopes that the situation that produced this disappointment can be avoided in the future. First of all I'd like to commend the staff on the fine quality. However, I am disappointed by the lack of diversity in this issue. Two people's names reappear at least five times, their work comprising more than half of the magazine. In addition, two of the works of one of these people were reprinted from the *White-water Woman*. Based on the staff's selection of work it would seem that there are only two artists on campus whose work is worth printing. I do not want to slight either artist's ability by this reproach. I merely want to make

a point that there are many other artists and styles which were not represented in this issue.

Two other things I'd like to point out about this issue that I think could be changed to improve the magazine are the plain cover and the small number of graphics other than photographs. If the *Crucible* staff printed something on the cover of the magazine one more Earham artist could get exposure.

Finally I want to emphasize that I don't intend for this editorial to be an attack on the staff of the *Crucible* or the two artists whose names appear so often in the winter issue. The magazine is good as far as it goes, but I don't think it goes far enough. I'd like to see more diversity in the literary magazine of a college that prides itself on its diversity.

Randi Freeman

## The Earham Post

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"Hey Leftists! Why didn't you have a Candidate? Scared or Something?"

## Animals have rights, too

by Todd Putnam

Animal Liberation, a movement to recognize the rights of animals, has been gaining widespread coverage recently. Stories about the movement have appeared in such newspapers as The New York Times, The Washington Post and The Wall Street Journal.

THE ISSUE OF ANIMAL RIGHTS is being discussed in scholarly philosophical journals and articles are appearing in America's popular magazines. Animal rights courses are being established on college campuses and at least 15 universities now offer studies on the subject.

Since the publication in 1975 of Peter Singer's *Animal Liberation*, the bible of the animal rights advocates, the movement has spread across the land. Several bills are pending in Congress concerning the use and abuse of animals. Some of this proposed legislation would be considered revolutionary in the impact on how humans use non-human animals.

Still, the United States is far behind most of Europe in the cause of animal rights. Holland, France, Germany and Sweden have all outlawed certain practices now quite common in America. The British Parliament has been presented with broad animal protection legislation by both major political parties.

The most recent, and perhaps most significant, event in animal rights history in the United States took place last Nov. 23. The head of the Institute of Behavioral Research in Silver Spring, Md., was fined \$3,015 for cruelty to animals. The conviction led the National Institute of Health to suspend a \$220,000 research grant to the organization — an action unprecedented in scientific circles.

tistic circles.

Animal Rights is a movement being backed by an ever widening spectrum of supporters: philosophers and celebrities, heads of state, Nobel Prize winners and authors, radicals and conservatives. Advocates are coming from diverse occupational backgrounds: scientists, lawyers and teachers.

Just what is meant by Animal Rights? The liberationists generally see the movement as a natural extension for the concern for human rights. They believe that every sentient being is worthy of moral consideration, regardless of race, creed, sex — or specie.

Most people would probably agree that animals deserve some moral consideration and possibly even some rights. For example, who would dispute that a dog has a right not to be placed in an oven and slowly and pitifully cooked to death for the enjoyment of a sadistic human. If there exists a general agreement among people that animals are entitled to rights, there is far less agreement on what those rights are, or how far they should extend.

THE GENERAL feeling among animal rights advocates is that animals are entitled to moral consideration equal to that given to humans. They say that equality cannot be indicated by intelligence, moral capacity, physical strength, or similar matters of fact. Otherwise, it would be foolish to give all humans equal moral consideration and equal rights.

Animals liberationists generally regard physical distinctions, such as specie, to be

ethically irrelevant criteria for moral consideration and rights. According to them, the basic principle of equality doesn't require equal or identical treatment; it requires equal consideration of interests. Equal consideration for different beings may lead to different treatment or different rights.

As Singer explains in *Animal Liberation*, rights are determined by interests. The interests of an individual or group are considered, and following consideration, the person or group will either be awarded rights corresponding to their interests or they will not.

Most humans possess such interests, as in life, liberty and the possession of property. In the United States, humans are granted the legal right to life (except in cases of capital punishment when an individual's interests are outweighed by other considerations), the legal right to a certain degree of liberty and the legal right to possess property.

MANY NON-HUMAN animals may be said to possess an interest in life and to a certain degree of liberty, yet these interests are rarely taken into consideration and when they are, rarely do they receive equal consideration.

Animal rights advocates feel a person should take into account the interests of any being, whatever those interests may be — being black, white, masculine or feminine, human or non-human. It is on that basis that the case against racism and sexism rests and on that basis "specieism" discrimination is also condemned.

Animal liberationists con-

tend that those things which cannot suffer or experience enjoyment have no interests, and therefore need not to have consideration. Accordingly, they say animals can suffer and do experience enjoyment and do deserve consideration.

Still, there are those persons who question whether non-human animals really can "suffer." First, it must be understood that most animal rights advocates distinguish "suffering" from "sentience" or "feeling." A being can feel both positive and negative stimuli without "suffering." An individual human cell can react to a negative stimulus, but without a nervous system to relay the message to the brain, there is supposedly no suffering.

SUFFERING, as it is now understood, is a mental experience that occurs largely in the part of the brain called the diencephalon. This region, concerned with impulses, emotions and feelings, has been found to exist in a highly developed state in many birds and mammals other than humans.

Despite the fact that the basis of the animal rights philosophy is centuries old, most people don't believe that human ethics can, or should, be extended to non-human animals. One explanation may be that humans are just now realizing the meaning and importance of human rights.

There are hundreds of justifications for the current oppression of animals which animal rights advocates claim are composed of lies and myths and not in accordance with proven facts.

Todd Putnam is a freshman at Earham and is currently working at organizing an animal rights movement on campus.

## The Marshall Man

Marshall scholar — John Stephens?

FIRST AND FOREMOST

Stephens is an honorable man. I know this, as well as I know that I am in debt to him at 20% interest compounded daily. As well as I know this, I also know that the whispered threat that my throat would be cut is not likely to happen. Why? Because I know too much. Only I know about the secret drug deals, the grave robberies, the non-mercy killings, the white slavery, the pact with the devil, the secret admiration he holds for Dick Nixon, the stealing candy from babies and bones from dogs, the infantile paralysis, the chocolate flavored cocaine, and the teddy bear.

BUT SERIOUSLY FOLKS, John is not as bad as he seems. To see that chubby, mature, if not to say aged, figure coming towards one with a frisbee in hand, one might imagine that he is a strange version of the Boston Strangler who operates with round projectiles. Actually, he has only maimed one person in his life, and that was

for only the truest and best reason! Or so he says. I have often practiced discretion as the wisest form of valor.

ALL OF THE RUMORS of his buying grades are unfounded. Stephens is not rich. He works very, very hard — studying at least four hours a week. He is a great believer in the American work ethic of Jimmy Hoffa, Carlo Gambino, and William F. Buckley Jr. In short, he feels that there is nothing that he cannot do as long as he has the proper connections. He commutes home to meet with his professor parents regularly, is often seen at all of the chic hangouts of Richmond, and is well known to have all of the great minds of the administration in his backpack. Beyond this, anyone who majors in Political Science and cannot keep a 4.0 average, belongs at Ivy Tech.

JOHN IS ALSO well known for his many extra-curricular activities. He has worked since his freshman year at the radio station (during which time

thefts are up 60%). He plays frisbee, where he is renowned for his frequent calling of four personals. He works for student development, and all things considered, he is developing as a student very nicely due to his many appearances in the press, one might think that he works for Earham advertising and publications. This, in any direct payment form, is a myth.

PRIMARILY THOUGH, John's most famous and favorite extra-curricular activity is picking up scholarships. Besides being the first Earham Marshall scholar, he is also the first Earham Truman scholar and most importantly, he is a J. Arthur Funston scholar. J. Arthur is a retired Earham professor of Political Science (a contradiction in terms as far as I can see), and this award gives the recipient untold and unknown honors. If this is not enough, he was also chosen by the Daughters of the American Revolution as a model citizen. And most importantly, Stephens is always an honorable man.

## Notes from Student Government

by Nancy Williams

Shankar Ramachandran and Clara Whitman, student body co-presidents, plan several changes for the remaining year. They are considering revisions in the Student Nominating Committee, the Student Activities Board, and student government's role in New Student Week.

Probably the biggest and most difficult of the goals is the revision of the SNC. (Student Nominating Committee). As the name would suggest, SNC nominates students to all the major committees on campus.

The problem is that most of the nominations must be made during the beginning of fall term. Ramachandran says he would like to "redo the timing of the nomination process," so the committee "would not have to nominate everyone in the fall."

Another problem of the present system, according to Ramachandran, is that all the old students leave at once,

which leaves the newcomers to learn how the system works by themselves.

In addition to changing the timing of the nominations SNC handles, Ramachandran would like to see the student members of the various committees report back to the students. He believes this would help make the students more aware of what is happening on campus.

SAB is also on the revision list. Currently, SAB has no leadership. Part of the reason for this is the time involved in electing the chairperson.

To help solve this problem, Community Council has approved a proposal to create an advisory board for SAB, and to nominate the chairperson(s).

New Student Week is a time when all organizations hope to recruit new members and student government is no exception.

Information tables about student government opera-

tion, committees and how to get involved are among the ideas suggested for getting new students interested and involved in student government.

There are just three of the ideas Ramachandran and Whitman have planned. There are others, such as a bi-weekly newsletter which would update campus information.

According to Ramachandran, the advisory board will consist of five people including the SAB business manager and the chairperson. Nominations for chairperson will be next week. If you are interested look for signs in SAGA.

Ramachandran summed up the present situation concerning SAB when he said, "SAB reminded him of Humpty Dumpty. All the king's horses and all the king's men couldn't put SAB back together again." In spite of his pessimism, Ramachandran expects to have SAB back together again by next week.



## Winter Wilderness returns from sea

### Visitors look at Lilly

Some 70 college librarians and teaching faculty will gather at Earlham today and Friday to learn how Earlham teaches students to use the library.

Students at Earlham may take library instruction for granted, said head librarian Evan Farber, "but the program is regarded as perhaps the best in the country and these visitors are coming to find out how it's done."

The visitors represent about 30 colleges and universities, from Oregon to New Jersey and Minnesota to Mississippi.

Several Earlham faculty

members and librarians will be giving presentations during the two-day workshop and a panel of students will answer questions.

"One of the visitors' main interests is how students react to the program of library instruction," Farber said. "I'm encouraging them to talk with any of our students and I hope the students will be candid about the program's shortcomings as well as its benefits."

Most of the meetings will be held in the Orchard Room. The workshop will be the sixth convened at Earlham in four years.

by Richard Holden

If those rosy faced students you may have seen staggering around campus last week aroused your suspicions, it wasn't what you thought. They were exhibiting symptoms of a trip, all right, but in this case it was a sea voyage.

While most Earlhamites were still contending with the winter weariness over term break, two dozen others were off sailing an old-fashioned square-rigged ship through the Florida Keys.

Their sunburns have faded by now and their landlegs have returned, but the memories of those five days aboard the two masted brigantine remain as fresh as a sea breeze.

"I would like to have stayed on it for two months. It was a lot of fun," said Patrick Wager, a junior from Cooperstown, N.Y.

Campus police officer Linda Shaffer remembers most her first night on deck. "I was looking up at the stars and marveling over how many there are," she said. "I think of the clearest night I've seen in Indiana and multiply that a thousand times."

Other vignettes from the voyage's log include a "sea battle" with another ship, swinging from a yardarm, scrambling up the rigging to haul sails, and an afternoon of snorkeling through some coral canyons off a sand dune.

The voyage was organized by acting Wilderness Program director Carolyn Birmingham. She was looking for a winter wilderness expedition "a little different from the usual rock climbing and backpacking" and remembered a sailing trip she had joined on the Great Lakes a few years ago.

Birmingham contracted with a Florida outfit known as the Marine Education Society, owners of the brigantine Young America, and then went looking for a crew of students, staff and faculty who wanted to experience some genuine marlinspike seamanship. Twenty-four, most of them students, signed on and paid \$350 for the opportunity.

"It was to be a working voyage," Birmingham explained. "We were the crew and we had to pull the ropes and do everything else involved with sailing a ship." The Earlham crew was supervised by the Young America's professional staff, who also took time to teach them the rudiments of navigation and dynamics of wind power sailing.

THE SHIP slipped moorings at Key West one Monday afternoon and headed into the Atlantic. Birmingham allowed that a few of the crew "got a little green around the gills" but most recovered from their mal de mer by nightfall.

Few got much rest that first night. "We kept dragging anchor," one student recalled. "The captain roused us up four or five times during the night to haul on the anchor line. We learned they had dropped the anchor on a coral bottom and somebody said it was like dropping it on concrete."

Crew members were obliged to stand watches for two to four hours around the clock. Everyone who wanted got the opportunity at the helm to steer the ship. "It took me about an hour to get the hang of it," Linda Shaffer said, "but I loved it so much I stayed at the wheel for three more hours and missed supper."

During the days Capt. Lou

Buck put the crew through tacking and sail changing drills. "There are lots of jobs to make a boat come about and lots of coordination necessary," said Birmingham. "The first mate called out orders and we learned what rope did what and how our maneuvers had to be synchronized."

Physics professor Sam Neff found himself fascinated with the intricacies of navigation. Often he could be found poring over charts with the captain and officers as the Young America slalomed past the many tiny dunes that comprise much of the Florida Keys.

"I also got to steer us into port one afternoon when our watch was navigating," he said. "The captain let me go until things got a little tricky, then he took over the wheel."

FOOD ABOARD the Young America was excellent, several who took the trip reported. "There was no one outstanding meal, just consistently good, tasty food. Lots of vegetables," Birmingham said.

While the crew were assigned sleeping quarters below deck, most of the Earlhamites preferred sacking out topside under the stars. It turned out to be a handy location whenever the anchor dragged, too.

On two afternoons they parked near small dunes so that students could slip over the side for some underwater snorkeling. "I felt like I was in a large aquarium," Shaffer said. "Schools of these multicolored fish would swim by us, and the water was so clear you could see bottom at 20 or 30 feet."

THE SEA BATTLE came toward the end of the voyage when the Young America spot-

ted the tourist schooner Providence. Apparently the two ships have a running joke about waylaying each other at first opportunity.

The brigantine crew ran up the Jolly Roger, closed in with the Providence and gave the schooner a fusillade of water balloons. "We raked their stern, about a third of the balloons landed on their deck," Patrick Wager recalled with a satisfied smile.

Tourists aboard the Providence found themselves without similar ammunition and had to content themselves with dodging the barrage until the Young America sailed away.

Thursday & Friday — April 2 & 3 (Wilkinson) 91 min., color. 1978.

THE LIFE OF BRIAN Directed by Terry Jones. With Eric Idle, Graham Chapman, John Cleese.

From the "Monty Python" crew comes Brian, born in a manger not far from and about the same time as Christ. Throughout his life, Brian is mistaken for the Messiah. When he grows up, he becomes involved in a leftist terrorist plot to overthrow the Roman Empire. History with a slightly contemporary twist.

Monday & Tuesday — April 5 & 6 (Wilkinson) 157 min., color. 1977.

NEW YORK, NEW YORK Directed by Martin Scorsese. With Robert DeNiro, Liza Minelli.

The uncut version of Scorsese's definitive tribute to the forties, this version contains the famous "Happy Endings" number that was cut from commercial showings.

### Vivid colors in Leeds

by Ann Butler

The current exhibit in Leeds Gallery is a collection of paintings by Mexican artist Rolando Guillermprieto. He opened the term with the first convocation, discussing his work, its evolution and meaning.

His Mexican background is clearly evident in his work. The conceptual basis of his work is undeniably Mexican. His work incorporates the use of common symbols to transmit his vision of Mexican heritage and oppression.

The power of his work is transmitted through a richness of color. His palette also conveys a sense of 'the Mexican' through the use of very warm, vivid earthen

hues. Both his sense of color and composition convey bloodshed through oppression and inevitable death.

Guillermprieto was born in Mexico City in 1938 and has lived and studied in the U.S., England, and the Bahama Islands. He has exhibited in various places located in the U.S. and Bahama Islands.

Presently he lives in Mexico and is the founder and director of the Campesino Art Workshop at the Instituto de Capacitacion Campesino.

The exhibit will continue through next Tuesday.

Wednesday, April 7, Leeds Gallery will exhibit works from the local Whitewater Show.

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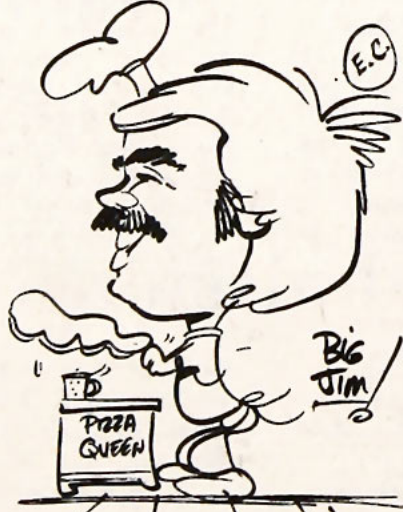
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## At Earlham College



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## E.C. V-Ball kills a giant

by Pat Monahan

David may have downed Goliath on their first match, but it took Earlham three tries before it could be a giant killer.

The victim was the University of Michigan. The game was volleyball last Saturday in Trueblood Fieldhouse. A clamorous home crowd saw the Quakers drop the Wolverines three games out of five.

In two previous matches this year, Earlham finished on the short end — once at Ann Arbor and earlier in the finals of the University of Cincinnati Bearcat Invationals.

Michigan took the first two games 15-12 and 15-11. Earlham dominated the next two 15-8 and 15-2. Things looked bleak for the Quakers in the fifth game when the Wolve-

rines broke out to a 5-1 lead.

At that point, Dan Nicholson got some fires lighted in the Earlham team and the Quakers pulled within a point, thanks to offensive help from Dave Salem and Jaret Sheidman.

Both teams exchanged points before a combination of Wolverine errors and Quaker defense enabled Earlham to tie things up at 12 points.

With the crowd cheering the way, Earlham managed to keep things deadlocked until the Michigan defense began to crumble. With a much-needed point by Sheidman, the Quakers pulled ahead and finished

with a 17-15 final game victory to take the match.

Earlham displayed a solid defense in the first two games but a feeble offense allowed Michigan to win both. In the third contest, Dave Tomilson and Doug Ertman went on a scoring binge and Michigan ceased to be a serious threat.

The defense was never stronger than in the fourth game when Michigan managed to drop in just two points.

The Quakers showed they don't lose their cool when they get behind, either. Twice in the last three games they rallied to get back on top.

Coach Bruce Bailey's team next plays St. Francis at 1 p.m. this afternoon.

## Maple syrup made the old-fashioned way

by Edward Taylor

Have you ever wondered how real maple syrup was made? Have you ever wanted to make it yourself? Well, Jim and Helen not only wanted to — but did.

Fortunately for those of us who are interested, Ms. Cope described how they became involved in making maple syrup and the painstaking time consuming process by which they produce it.

According to Cope, "the idea of making syrup had always been in the back of our minds." This is not surprising when one considers that maple syrup production is something of a tradition in the Cope family. "My husband's father was a maple syrup expert" and often made maple syrup.

When they first moved into their home 30 years ago the only thing that prevented them from making maple syrup was time, Cope noted. However, when she stopped teaching, about four years ago, they started taping maple trees.

Cope indicated the present day process of producing maple syrup is basically the same as that used by the Indians, who once made it by boiling maple sap in hollowed out logs. Of course, these days the syrup is finer and the methods of producing it, improved.

**THE MOST IMPORTANT THING** one needs to produce maple syrup are several maple trees. "Any maple trees will do but sugar maple trees are best," Cope says. Once you have the right trees you must wait for the right weather — consistently frosty — cold nights and warm days (35 degrees). In short, typical February weather. This is because it is such weather that makes the sap run. There are various methods of making maple syrup, but the Copes follow the traditional method.

**FIRST THEY DRILL** a hole into each tree and drive a spial

into each hole. Generally, they drive one spial into each tree, but if the tree is more than three feet in diameter one can put several spials into the same tree. Then, they hang some sort of bucket on each spial and wait for the sap to run through the spial into the bucket. When the bucket is full they collect the sap and put in a larger container.

The number of times they must empty the buckets each day depends on how well the sap is running. On their best day this year the Copes got three buckets for each tree or 105 gallons of sap.

After the sap is collected they take it to their 'sap house,' a remarkable building with a chimney 20 feet high. Here they pour the sap into evaporating pans. It is in these that the sap is boiled, the old fashioned way with wood.

**SINCE IT TAKES 40** gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup, syrup operators like the Copes use large quantities of wood.

Once their maple syrup operation begins they continue 24 hours a day, everyday until the sap stops running. The reason for this, Cope said, is that if the sap is allowed to sit it ferments.

As one may imagine, keeping such a fire burning for so long is likely to make things quite hot, even in mid February. In fact Cope says when she is boiling sap on the wood stove in her house she often has to open all the doors and windows because of the tremendous heat.

Eventually the boiling process ends when all the sap is boiled down to the consistency of syrup.

The price of real maple syrup, such as theirs, is high relative to synthetic brands or brands with additives, but there are enough people around who appreciated the unique taste of real maple syrup to buy it.

## Lorde breaks the silence

by Amy L. Morris

**AUDRE LORDE IS A POET** who speaks from her deepest experience and urges her listeners toward communication and understanding.

In a brief visit to campus this past Monday and Tuesday, she shared stories of her life with students and asked to hear our stories as well.

In addition to the accomplishment of 7 published volumes of poetry, Ms. Lorde is a teacher, an essayist and a foremost feminist thinker.

She read from her poetry in convocation on Tuesday morning and spoke of what she believes to be most essential about the human experience. Lorde shared of herself not only through the medium of her poetry, but through dialogue as well.

**COMMUNICATION** and understanding are crucial for Lorde. She said, "I like to hear how people put their lives together . . . by hearing each other's stories, we can begin to understand each other."

She cautions that we must not be silent about what is within us. "The silences between us often allow too many things to be left unsaid that need to be shared because they are deeply felt and they serve to separate us from each other." She thinks that we all need a sense of where we intersect and where we do not.

Important to Lorde is the area of our work. She urges us to ask what our particular responsibility is within our own communities, for there is urgent work that needs to be done. She believes that the only way we can accomplish our tasks is to begin our work from where we are, doing what we can do, in the best way we can do it. By learning from each other and working within our communities, she believes we can define our future more positively.

The notion that we can define who we are is very important for Lorde in the writing of her poetry. She sees poetry as a philosophical, artistic and spiritual chart that

shows us the brightness of future possibility.

**POETRY IS NOT A LUXURY** for Lorde; it is part of the important work that we must do. For her, there is nothing simple about living, and each situation is full of contradictions. Poetry can help us figure out how to put these contradictions together so that they are useful for us, instead of destructive. Poetry is a bridge toward understanding.

In all of the stories Lorde shared, of her love for her son and daughter, her struggle with cancer, and the important work of her poetry.

Many who participated in the day's events were deeply affected by meeting Lorde. She demonstrated for her audiences that poetry can function to make us strong and free. Through the sharing of ourselves we can come to understand our sameness as well as our differences, and perhaps we can grasp more clearly our interconnectedness as members of the human chain.

## E.C. holds auction

by Steve Bordenkecher

Wake up Earlham!  
It's time for the Community Chest Auction!

Where else but at Earlham can you buy a midnight sailing cruise, a slave for a day, or tuck in service for the person of your choice?

**OVER THE YEARS** the Community Chest Auction has become an Earlham tradition. This Saturday, that tradition returns for another afternoon of academic deviation and a little creative fun. The CCA is annually sponsored by the Earlham Volunteer Exchange and the proceeds go to various social service agencies.

This year, Friends of Battered Women and Sunrise Inc. were chosen by the pledgers to receive the payoff. Friends of Battered Women works to increase community awareness of the causes and effects of family violence and to aid the victims of the battering relationships. Sunrise, Inc. promotes the health and social

development of mentally, physically, and socially handicapped through horseback riding. Both agencies have played a very important role in the Richmond community.

**AUCTIONEERS** FOR this year's CCA will be such campus personalities as Tom Mullen, Max Carter, and David Calderon. With a group like this one you can bet it will be an afternoon to remember!

The list of items to be auctioned to the highest bidders is quickly nearing 100, and the variety is as wide as ever before.

Included are favorites from past years such as Jack and Caroline Bailey's "picnic and horse and buggy ride for 4-8 people." Other pledges which are bound to draw exciting bidding are Paul and Margaret Lacey's Six Course Gourmet

Meal, and a Patio Party for 10-12 to be given by the Wallins. Home-baked goods, picnics, and some "extra special treats" will all add to the long list of edible and exciting items.

This Saturday's CCA will begin at 11:30 in Wilkinson Theatre and will go until everything has been auctioned. The EVE staff would like to remind everyone that it would be very helpful to have all pledges in by this afternoon, but they will be accepted until the conclusion of the auction.

Pledges can be dropped in the box on Runyan desk, or bring them to the EVE office in E.H. Also, watch for a list of items to be auctioned off.

For a really fun afternoon and the rare opportunity to buy anything from a back rub to bagels, go to the Community Chest Auction this Saturday in Wilkinson.

## Impact of Brookville Dam studied

by Tricia Hayse

In 1974 the Army Corp of Engineers completed a dam in Brookville which created a giant reservoir out of a relatively small river in a steep but wide valley. Due to a law passed in 1969, an Environmental Impact Study had to be made on the affect the dam and the resulting lake would have upon the surrounding area.

Senior Earlham Student, Linda Bailey, used this Environmental Impact Study as the basis for an Independent Study project which is the culmination of and Environmental Studies Major combining Geology, Biology and Sociology. Bailey presented her findings both in a Thesis, and in an oral presentation on Tuesday night in the Museum.

Using the 1974 Environmental Impact Study as a starting point, Bailey discussed the effects of the dam on the environment.

These effects she divided into three categories or levels: Primary Effects (direct impacts caused by the construction of the dam and the flooding of the area), Secondary Effects (caused by the presence of the lake itself) and finally effects on the area over a long term basis in terms of the economy, growth, and other social factors.

Bailey also looked at how well the Brookeville Project has fulfilled the goals it set out with in 1965. These goals were mainly flood control, water storage for Indiana, tourist development, and, to create a habitat for wildlife and waterfowl, with an eye to increasing game species to attract sportsmen.

**ACCORDING TO BAILEY**, these goals have been, for the most part, fulfilled, and although some of the things predicted by the 1974 study never materialized, the en-

vironmental impact of the reservoir has been very nearly what they predicted, at least at the first two levels of impact. The third level, however, was not so well predicted.

The dam has been a very effective means of flood control. Some adjustments have had to be made in the types of fish and animals which the area can sustain, but in general, the wildlife is flourishing.

There are even plans ahead for a marsh area to provide a home for migrating waterfowl. Tourists have been attracted by the prospect of water recreation, and the campsites around the lake see a steady flow of people every year.

However, some of the other predictions made by the Army Corp of Engineers were further off the mark. This, says Bailey, is not surprising since these kinds of effects are "much more dependent upon socio-economic situations" than the more immediate primary and secondary impacts. Unfortunately, they are also the ones that affect people the most.

The 1974 study predicted a

shift from agricultural to tourist industry in the area as a result of the recreational facilities provided by the reservoir.

It also predicted an economic boom, both downstream, as a result of the more predictable water level, and around Brookeville itself, as a result of the increased traffic caused by all the tourists.

**THIS ECONOMIC BOOM** never took place. Says Bailey, "The Environmental Impact Study overlooked the conservative nature of Brookeville." There has been some new recreational type facilities which the Lake has brought in, but for the most part there has been little growth.

The tourists have not been shopping in Brookeville and although the roads are crowded, they aren't buying much gas either. What development has come, has not been where it was expected, and most is not related to the reservoir.

There has not been a shift from agriculture to tourist type businesses. In fact there are more full time farmers than before and a larger than average size farm.

"More studies need to be done," says Bailey, "comparing Environmental Impact Studies to actual result." We need to study the expected effect against the actual effects, especially in the long-range social impacts of these projects, so that predictions will be more accurate.

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"Impact Statements are there so you can pass judgement (on a project) so you want it to be as accurate as possible." To do this we need to be able to predict not only the impact of a large reservoir on the surrounding environment, but also on the surrounding community.

## Microscope is luxury item

by Beth Gettes

The electron microscope is perceived as being a "luxury item" to the Earlham Science Department. While it might be "a wonderful piece of equipment" to own, it is not a top priority for either the students or the faculty.

**THE BIGGEST PROBLEM** with the microscope is financial. Initial cost is between \$75,000 and \$100,000 depending on the type and quality. The estimated annual cost of maintenance and operation is \$10,000, according to Bill Harvey. Special dark room facilities are also required which would cost Earlham an additional \$25,000.

Another negative aspect of the electron microscope is that it is designed mainly for faculty research. It is a complex machine that requires special training in order to know how to use it. Harvey explained that the Science Departments "would rather spend the money on other equipment that would be used by a larger student base."

**THE ELECTRON** microscope is not a tool many science students feel is imperative to have. A number of them agreed in interviews with the Post that the money could be better spent elsewhere.

Judy Harvey, a student majoring in biology, suggested that the money could be spent on cadavers. Another student, Barbara Horney, believes that research facilities in the library could be improved.

Biology professor Bill Stephenson believes students' education is in no way "impoverished" from the lack of an

electron microscope. Although students do not use the microscope on a first-hand basis, all do acquire experience in interpreting pictures generated from the microscope.

The microscope uses electrons instead of visible light to produce magnified images, especially of objects having dimensions smaller than the wave lengths of visible light with linear magnification up to or exceeding a million.

There are two types of electron microscopes. The transition scope is useful for any course or research that deals with organisms at the cellular or subcellular levels, according to Stephenson.

The other type, the scanning electron microscope, is effective for examining surface features of cells and organisms and some types of non-living materials, such as fossils.

Most large universities have electron microscopes, but again they are used mostly by the faculty. Even there, Stephenson explained, the device is not a vital piece of equipment for undergraduate study.

Although an electron microscope could be a great asset to professors' personal research and possibly helpful for student recruitment, it is not likely that Earlham will be purchasing one in the near future.

## Admissions

Continued from Page 1

faculty appointments, and alumni achievements of particular interest to Earlham's black audience.

Washington and Robinson-Weening agree that direct contact with Earlham students is the most effective means of attracting black applicants to Earlham. In recognition of this fact, the BLAC Admissions Committee coordinated a special phoning project, which

reached 80 percent of the black applicant pool. In less than one week, 10 students placed over 350 telephone calls.

"It is especially important to get black prospective students to come to campus," Robinson-Weening noted. Black Prospective Weekend is designed to do just that. This year's weekend is scheduled to coincide with the all-student weekend visit, April 16-17.

