“Career Expo ’78, presented by the Office of Career Counseling, was a successful program,” according to Patricia Stepanski, Career Development Counselor and chairperson of the Expo committee.

“The career representatives had excellent things to say about the many Babson students who participated in the program, and the students gained a great deal of information about career positions and trends,” said Stepanski.

Representatives from a wide spectrum of fields and job markets were present for the Expo, which was held in Knight Auditorium. Among the various fields represented were accounting firms, insurance companies, law firms, and banks.

More specifically, organizations such as Texas Instruments, Ford Motor Co., General Motors, Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, and Bette’s Rolls Royce were represented at the Expo.

Stepanski felt that many major improvements over last year’s program had been made as a result of increased participation of volunteers, career reps, and attendees.

“The assistance of the 58 student volunteers who developed and implemented the program, along with the enthusiasm of the career reps, were major factors in the increased attendance over Expo ’77,” stated Stepanski.

“Career Expo ’78 did provide career information that students were able to view in a realistic fashion,” concluded Stepanski.
Mid-East: The Dream of Peace Nears

Not in three decades has the dream of peace seemed more probable. In one 28-minute flight, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat melted the old rules of the Arab-Israeli blood feud, with the determination to restore a momentum for peace in the Middle East.

Enroute to Jerusalem, Sadat told reporters that what he wanted from his visit was to see the psychological wall between Israel and Egypt knocked down, and around the world, spectators watched the wall fall.

The Israeli military band played the Egyptian National Anthem and then the Israeli Hymn. Solemnly, Sadat walked along the receiving line with Israeli Premier Menachem Begin, greeting the old enemies; former Premiers Yitzhak Rabin, and Golda Meir, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan and Ariel Sharon.

The next day found Sadat praying in Al Aqsa Mosque, in the Old City of Jerusalem. Standing before the sons of Isaac in the Israeli Knesset, the son of Ishmail formally declared that the violent enmity between them had passed.

The price for peace was high, the demands tough and familiar. Sadat demanded that Israel return to sovereignty all territory conquered during the 1967 Six-Day War; a homeland for Palestinians on the West Bank and in Gaza. But more important were the words of acceptance Israelis never expected to hear, especially from their own parliament.

During his visit, Sadat’s words summarized an agonizing history: “We used to reject you, true. We refused to meet you anywhere, true. We referred to you as the ‘so-called Israel,’ true. At International Conferences, our representatives refused to exchange greetings with you, true. At the 1973 Geneva Peace Conference our delegates did not exchange a single word directly with you, true. Yet today we agree to live with you in permanent peace and justice. Israel has become an accomplished fact recognized by the whole world and the superpowers. We welcome you to live among us in peace and security.”

Moving rapidly in an effort to perpetuate the good will created by his mission, Sadat had Israeli diplomats and journalists flying into Cairo to attend a pre-Geneva Conference he, himself, invoked.

Sadat received a joyous welcome from his countrymen following his return home. Other Arabs were shocked. The Saudis, whose oil has kept Egypt from bankruptcy, went along silently.
Jordan's King Hussein offered his support. Only the radical Palestinians denounced Sadat’s peace-making voyage, calling him a traitor and placing a price on his head. However, his critics, stated Sadat, namely Syria, Libya, Algeria and Iraq, were dwarfs, and so he severed ties with them.

Israelis were impressed with Sadat’s gesture, aware of the risks he had taken, risks that if not peace, could bring war. According to Henry Kissinger; “It will take a monumental mess-up to derail Sadat’s initiative. But if it fails, there will be war.”

But the memory of Sadat at the Knesset, at Al Aqsa, at Ben Gurien Airport, will serve as an eternal reminder that a better way for the Middle East is possible.

Carter Wins on Panama Canal Treaty

The Senate galleries were packed with spectators and all 100 Senators were in their seats as the clerk began calling out the names. In less than 10 minutes of voting, Carter had won on Panama. The first of two treaties was narrowly passed, 68 to 32, one more vote than the required two-thirds. After three months’ tedious work, the treaty gave the U.S. the right to defend the Canal’s neutrality after it is ceded to Panama by the year 2000. Not yet voted on, the second treaty will provide for the actual transfer of authority, and surely another memorable Senate battle.

Immediately following the Senate tally, there was the private celebration. Hamilton Jordan, National Secretary Adviser Brzezinski, and Defense Secretary Harold Brown, learning of the outcome on T.V., went to the President's private study to share the good news. Treaty co-negotiator Sol Linowitz joined the gathering, while Carter telephoned his praise to Capitol-Hill man Frank Moore, key to the treaty's success.

With the biggest smile ever, Carter proceeded to the White House press room. “The people of the United States owe a debt of thanks to the members of the Senate for their courageous ac-

Jordi and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, scheduled to accompany Lewis, were told, by Torrijos, to wait until the outcome of the second treaty.

In an effort to prepare Panamanians, whose reaction he eagerly awaited, Torrijos lifted the usual censorship, allowing newspapers and government radio to report the debate. It was the first time that Panamanians heard their Chief described in unflattering terms.

But for the most part, Panamanians reacted with little emotion. The majority of students were on vacation from the University of Panama, so only 30 showed up to burn a copy of the treaty.

Thirteen years of negotiations, over four administration, made the Senate’s victory sweet. What many fail to see, however, is that Panamanians have compromised greatly and possible reservations attached to the second treaty will surely serve to goad their animosity further. Should Panama choose to abandon the treaty, the U.S. will be left with a great ditch, surrounded by a hostile population. So zealous in their efforts to depend the National interest, opponents in the Senate could well be sabotaging everyone’s interest.
Decision Time in the Mines

In an effort to force an end to the three-month long walk out by coal miners, Jimmy Carter, while on national television, invoked the Taft Hartley Act, last used in 1971 and twice before ignored.

Caught in the midst of his first major domestic crisis, Carter stated that the miners were patriotic citizens who would comply with the law. But the strikers, displaying intense solidarity, self righteouness and sometimes violent fervor, vowed that they will not heed Carter's array of disciplinary weapons.

As the first day of the mandatory 80 day cooling off period, dictated by the Taft Hartley Act, approaches, the staying power of the miners has driven miners and management to the bargaining table again, where some progress is reported to have been made.

In an effort to speed compliance with the Taft Hartley Act, Carter has asked the coal operators to give the miners the wage increase stipulated in the new contract, an inflationary 12.9% in the first year and 30.7% over the three years of the contract, if they returned to work. Under Taft Hartley, miners usually have returned to work with the old wage rate still in effect. Consequently, the operators have refused to pay the new rate, though they have agreed to pay the new rate retroactively if a settlement is reached during the cooling off period.

Before U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson's court, U.S. attorney Griffin Bell did the arguing for the government. Significant opposition came only from Harrison Combs, the UMWA's veteran general counsel. He pointed out that coal is still being exported, stockpiles exist and negotiations had resumed, all in response to Carter's claim that the strike had endangered the national health and safety. Following the hearing, Judge Robinson granted the restraining order that sent U.S. marshals out through the coal fields presenting a copy of the order to each of the 1,450 defendants, including 616 coal operators and 789 UMWA locals.

Would the miners comply? The words of the UMWA's president John L. Lewis came back to haunt law makers' dreams; "The public does not know that a man who works in a coal mine is not afraid of anything except his God; that he is not afraid of injunctions or politicians or threats or denunciations or verbal castigations or slander; that he does not fear death."

Today, as in those years passed, miners stand strong, preferring to die on the surface rather than in the mines under the current contract. These men voted for Carter, and now with feelings of betrayal, they have taken aim at him.

But miners do fear the potential of violence among themselves. It is in the air and past occurrences loom in the background. During a 1922 walk out, a group of miners in Herrin cornered strike breakers, marched them into a thicket and systematically slaughtered each, leaving parts of bodies hanging on tree limbs as a warning.

Proud of their tolerance for danger, moulded by the nature of their occupation, the miners remain a stoic, solid breed apart. The average age in the mines has dropped from 49 in 1968 to approximately 31 today. Many have fought in Viet Nam or have protested it. They are independent, outspoken and not entirely addicted to full time employment.

But the miners are experiencing acute economic pressures as the strike continues. Most now eat at home, causing many restaurants to close early. Supermarket parking lots as well as streets are nearly deserted by late afternoon in the mining towns. Not without sympathizers, last week, Central City, Ky. miners were the recipients of trucks filled with food brought by 150 Missouri farmers. In Southern Illinois most banks have waived miners' monthly payments for houses and automobiles.

In the region, coal reserves have diminished from 82.6 million tons at the beginning of the strike to 43.3 million currently. This challenge to Carter's administration serves to reflect a rapidly growing awareness of the amount of turmoil and damage one union can inflict on today's society.