

THE
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| PARTICIPANT

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OUR CONTRIBUTORS

... **Laud Humphreys** and his works have consistently elicited controversy, criticism — and praise. His first book, *Tearoom Trade: Impersonal Sex in Public Places*, won the C. Wright Mills award of the Society for the Study of Social Problems in 1970. A second book, *Out of the Closets: The Sociology of the Homosexual Liberation*, encouraged some people and frightened others. He is Professor of Sociology at Pitzer, and a criminologist whose programs in selected areas have resulted in reductions in juvenile crimes.



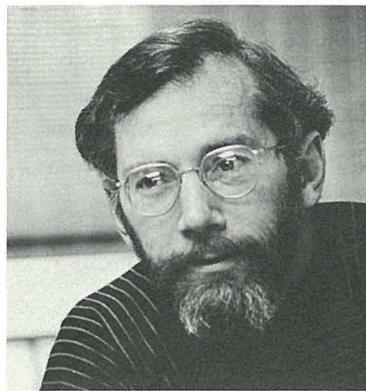
Ann Yates



Laud Humphreys

... **Bert Meyers'** poetry has been published in almost every significant poetry magazine in the United States, and in ten anthologies. His two poetry books, *Early Rain* and *The Dark Birds* received critical acclaim. Under consideration is a third book, *And Still*.

Associate Professor of English, he offers courses in Modern American Poetry, The Romantic Poets, and Creative Writing: Poetry. The latter class is described in part as "an introduction to the technical problems involved in expressing oneself poetically."



Paul Shepard



Bert Meyers

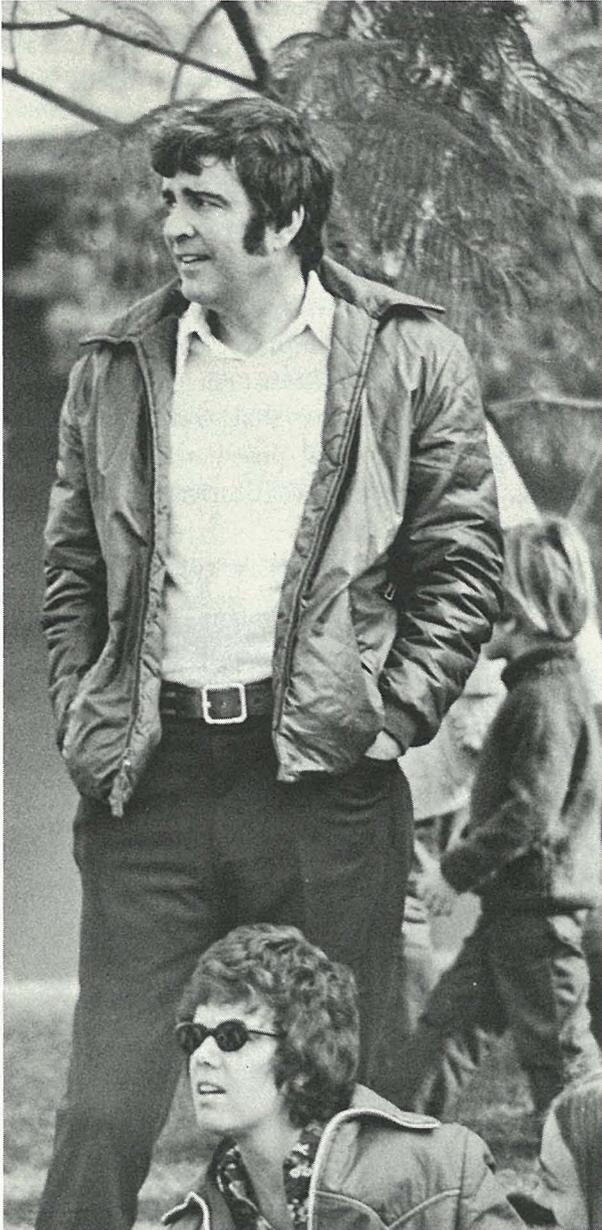
... **Paul Shepard**, Avery Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Human Ecology, is the author of *The Tender Carnivore and the Sacred Game*. Of his book in progress, tentatively titled, *Thinking Animals*, he says, "Animals exercised man's imagination, and were the reason and way human intelligence evolved. With the world becoming poorer in non-human life each year, the human species is endangered. We cannot become fully human without an abundance of non-human life."

Within two or three years, he anticipates co-teaching a new course at Pitzer, Perception and Aesthetic Place of the Desert. He says, "It is a geographic fact that the history of ideas all came out of the desert. The great tenets of Judaism and Christianity, which have shaped Western thought, were conceived in the desert."

At home in almost any natural setting, Shepard enjoys sailing. This summer he boarded his 32 foot sloop and sailed up the coast of California.

... **Ann Yates**, Assistant Professor of Sociology, is co-editing *Women in the Labor Force*, a book which grew out of her Pitzer course, Women at Work. "It made me realize the need for a serious book in this field," she says. Her article on Venezuela's *medicina simplificada* program will appear in the spring issue of *Public Health Reports*, published by the department of Health, Education, and Welfare. She describes the program as "a rural health care delivery program using villagers with a primary school education to provide preventative and simple curative health care." Some of her interests outside the classroom include jogging for health and playing the piano, "which I do entirely for myself."

Letter from the President



It has been about 10 years since the Vietnam War began to poison the American psyche, alienating the young from the old and beginning a long-term disenchantment with our political leaders. The strident character of youthful rebellion has been softened and, until the Nixon pardon, there was some evidence – disturbing from my point of view – that Americans would again idolize their President.

There has always been a tension between Youth and Age. Based on some sense of the relationship which some Pitzer students I know have with their parents, I would guess that the tension may now be at one of the lowest points in recent years. The state of our disillusionment with political leadership – the one major social effect of the Vietnam War – is also hopeful. Americans have had an unhealthy proclivity toward hero worship, which, in the political arena, has been focused on the President of the United States. Parliamentary democracies have generally avoided this by a variety of means, not the least of which is the duality of an impotent and benign monarchy on the one hand, and the real political leadership on the other. Absent a monarchy, Americans have looked to the President as a kind of Father figure as well as a political leader.

The Vietnam War and Watergate have, hopefully, changed all of that. The problems which face this nation are not susceptible to solution by charismatic leadership. These problems go to the heart of the present economic and social system, and they are not capable of rhetorical solutions whether these be Gerald Ford's WIN buttons, or John Kennedy's more elevated oratory.

It just may be that the next few years will afford us a chance to examine our problems, rather than simply talk about them, and to develop comprehensive rather than piecemeal and self-serving solutions. The question is whether our disillusionment and cynicism are so complete that we are not only no longer capable of confidence in leadership, but also no longer possessed of the will to analyze our problems with some objectivity. While being somewhat caught up in the pessimism of the times, I think there are at least some favorable possibilities for looking at our problems.

Robert H. Atwell

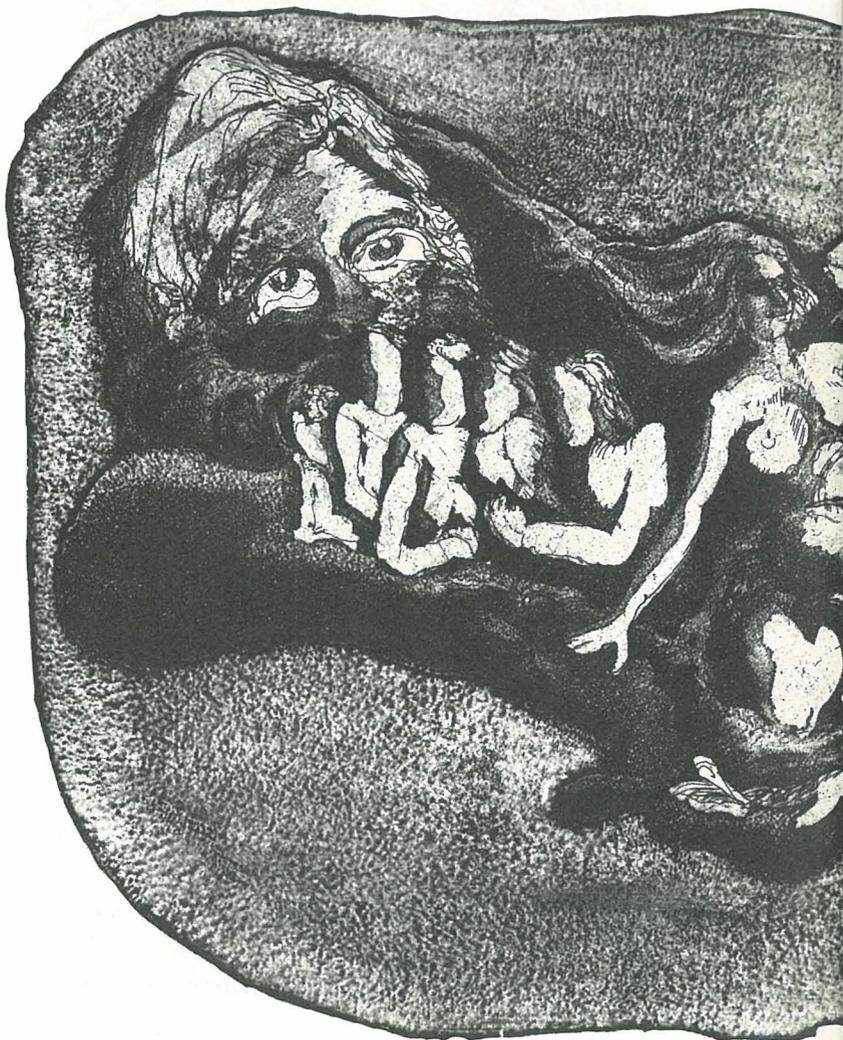
Last Saturday night, between the hours of six and midnight, twenty persons in the United States were shot to death, six were murdered by stabbing, and another four were beaten, clubbed or dispatched by some more refined means like poison. No, I did not spend yesterday reading the nation's leading newspapers, nor do I have a direct line to 2,000 police jurisdictions. Neither have I been provided instant data by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which exercises a virtual monopoly over crime information. As a matter of fact, the F.B.I. does not yet know what I know about last Saturday night's homicides. It will be more than a year before such information will be released to the public — and then only in a statistical form. As you might suspect, I con-

structed this report of violent acts prior to their occurrence by means of a few simple statistical projections of known crime rates at various hours of the several days of the week and months of the year.

By using comparable techniques, I can also tell you that there will probably be 47 murders in the U.S. during the same six evening hours of a Saturday in 1984. A higher percentage of those homicides, however, will be committed with firearms. If we have not all perished through nuclear holocaust or by spraying a hole in the ozone by that time, I'd like to challenge anyone to prove that prediction wrong, (granting the prognosticator, of course, a 10% margin of error.)

My point is that many types of criminal

Predicting the Unpredictable: Some Crime Prospects for the Decade



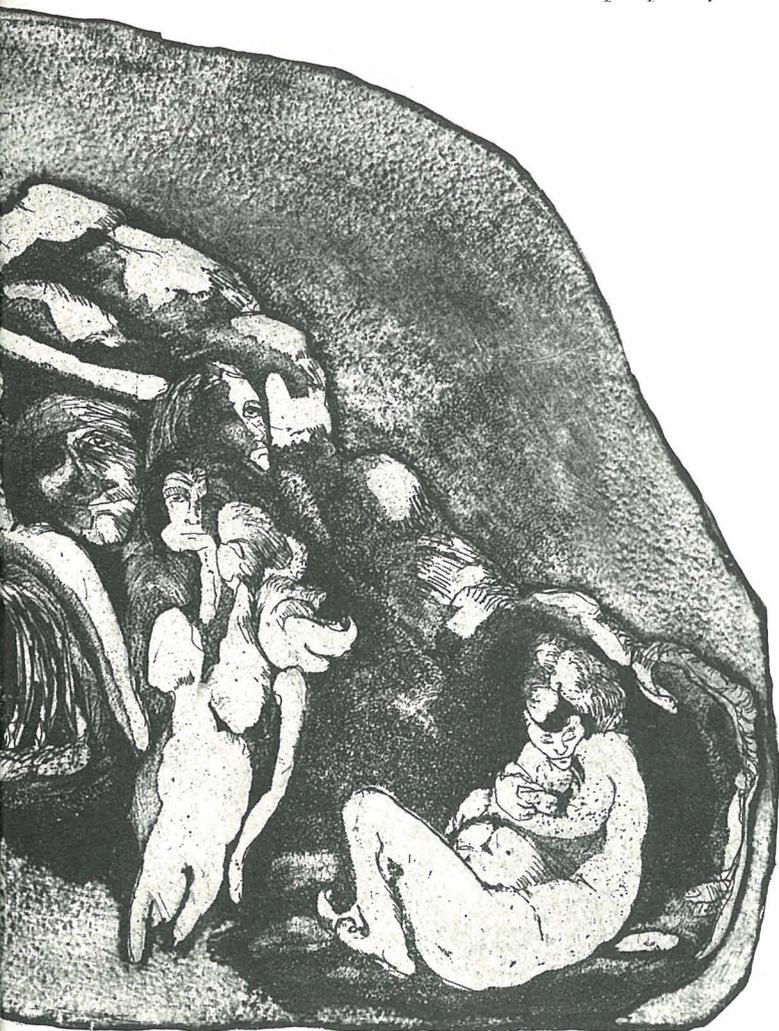
behavior are predictable. Like birth and death rates, crime rates may be projected by demographic techniques. Although crime futures should be at least as trustworthy as those concerned with economic indices, the world series, or the next Presidential elections, American criminologists are as adept at avoiding prediction as political scientists, economists, and other gamblers are at building careers around it. Experts in criminal conduct publish thousands of books and papers each year, analyzing what has taken place. We even try to explain why it happened – a process known as theory construction – but we seem to fear the future as much as any salesman of mutual funds.

Admittedly, social scientists share a ghastly track record when it comes to prophecy. The

complexity of factors determining human thought and action make social science risky as a predictive endeavor. We shall never realize the precision or prestige of engineers, physicians, or other physical scientists. On the other hand, if we are to be anything other than critics or commentators, we sociologists must exercise our predictive capacities.

When asked to write this paper, I was still irritated by the comment of a noted TV anchorman on the evening news a few nights previous: informing us that the Justice Department had just released figures showing a sharp rise in the rate of violence, he concluded with words to the effect that “no one, of course, can explain this increase.” In my characteristic fashion, I yelled back at the commentator: “That’s not so! Any good criminologist can explain it. We’ve all been predicting an increase in violence!” Well, yes, in truth we have – but only in the softest of whispers amongst our friends.

This is my earnest attempt to correct that criminological failing. But, before I launch into prophecy, I would add one caution and note a few important contingencies. First, what social scientists can predict is only in the aggregate. We might warn that a certain amount of senseless highway snipings are inevitable, but we are not able to predict *who* will commit such acts or which highway they will chose for the scene of their offenses. Several recent multiple homicides, committed by persons who had been under psychiatric treatment, indicate that the orthopsychiatric profession still has room for progress when it comes to individual prognosis. I can tell you that 25% of next year’s murder victims will die at the hands of a spouse or close relative – and that another one in four will be killed by a friend or neighbor – or even that, if killed by a stranger, there is a 30% probability the stranger will be a law enforcement officer, but I cannot predict the identities of either victims or offenders.



Not only do I find safety in numbers but in warning of certain social factors, generally of a catastrophic nature, that could change the entire picture. A major international conflict would necessitate a totally new assessment of crime rates. Real wars (as opposed to the sort of unpopular pseudo-war that we experienced in Vietnam), large-scale conflicts with massive mobilization and popular support, result in sharply deflated crime rates. For one thing, those most likely to commit crimes are drafted into service; moreover, individual alienation declines. In other words, group cohesion is enhanced and youthful energies are directed into socially approved (if not more constructive) behavior. Along with a decade of relatively minor military action, I am assuming an extended period of continuing economic inflation and recession, one that might even be labeled an international depression.

There is no reason to believe that persons caught in the vice of inflation and recession will be less inclined than their predecessors to steal from employers particularly when those employers seem ever more impersonal as they recede into the haze of corporate mergers.

Prospects for the next decade

Given those conditions, it is possible to make a number of projections relating criminal activity to the corresponding reaction of social control mechanisms.

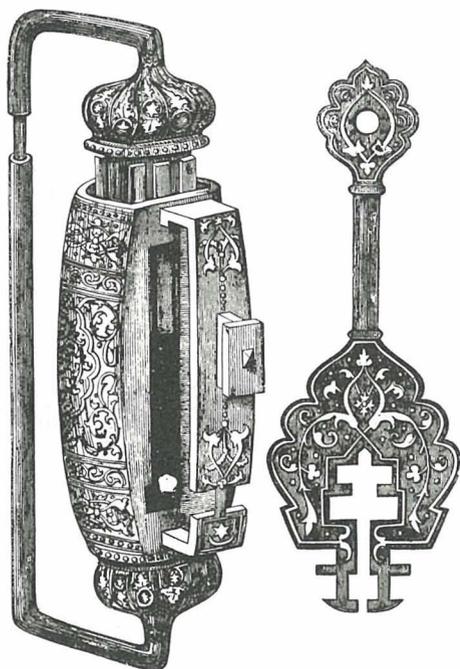
Among the most profitable and secure of illicit activities are those against bureaucracy. Losses from embezzlement and other forms of employee theft are now estimated to exceed \$500,000,000 per year. There is no reason to believe that persons caught in the vice of inflation and recession will be less inclined than their predecessors to steal from employers, particularly when those employers seem ever more impersonal as they recede into the haze of corporate mergers. Tax fraud, welfare chisel-

ing, shoplifting, burglary, vandalism, and the many forms of larceny are not only less easily detected as the victim increases in size and complexity; but they are more easily rationalized as well. As Laurence Ross and the late Erwin Smigel stated in the introduction of their book, *Crimes Against Bureaucracy*, "The organization is denied access to an important source of protection afforded the personal victim: i.e., the sympathy and conscience of the general population."

Now for some good news — at least for a prediction that is favorable to some (if not all or even most) of the people. Although rates of burglary and robbery will continue to rise for a few more years, they should begin to level off as we approach 1980. The credit will go to technological advances in crime prevention. Rather sophisticated security systems, frequently linked to a warning board in the precinct station, will become standard features in most middle and upper class American homes. The burglar alarm should become as popular in the suburbs as the lightning rod on mid-western barns. But, then, it is highly improbable that the middle class family of the future will be able to find a house in the suburbs. The scarcity of mortgage money and of water resources, combined with a growing aversion to population density on the part of city councils and planning boards, will sharply curtail future tract developments. Condominiums and apartments will house an increasing proportion of the population, and that population will demand — perhaps through legislation — that the builders provide them with burglar proof units.

If a wide range of technological innovations promises to inhibit growth in the rate of crimes against property (and, here, I must warn you that this rate increased some 200% in the decade just past), what will happen to the rate of crimes against the person? I should like to say something hopeful, to find a single indica-

tor of decline in violence; but all indications are that violent behavior will skyrocket in the next decade. Like most other prevention procedures, technological advance holds little promise for protecting our bodies against criminal assault. Hovering helicopters may be highly effective in tracking down speeders or protecting our property, but they can't help much about either guerrilla warfare or family disputes.



We have some pretty strong socio-psychological theories regarding the cause of violence. Again, we are limited in predictive power when it comes to individuals, but we can deal somewhat better in large aggregates, with whole societies and cultural units. Rollo May expresses our findings well in his book, *Power and Innocence*:

“As we make people powerless, we promote their violence rather than its control. Deeds of violence in our society are performed largely by those trying to establish their self-esteem, to defend their self-image, and to demonstrate that they, too, are significant.”

When our economy functions well, citizens can establish and enhance their self-esteem by

accumulating wealth and property, by occupational identification, and sometimes even by meaningful production. As unemployment rises, savings decline, and wealth withers, on the other hand, people tend to strike out in violence. They are more apt to attack a mate or a child than their employer, but they do tend to find identity in violent behavior when it is denied them through work. Oddly enough, criminologists seem to find that destitute people are more inclined to kill their poor neighbors than to steal from the rich — but even the wealthy will be increasingly victimized.

Increasingly, those of our citizens who can afford it will be moving into walled communities and heavily guarded high rises.

In 1933, when we first began to accumulate reliable crime data in the United States, there was approximately one murder for every 1,000 persons unemployed. (There were 12,830,000 people unemployed and 12,124 homicides.) That relationship continued until we became involved in the Second World War, and then a change took place.

War, it seems, redirects energies and provides social cohesion, so all types of crime decline. But war does something else to us. It desensitizes us to the horror of killing. Our children play cruel games, and our men grow accustomed to weapons. After the war, as unemployment remained relatively low, the volume of homicides, although paralleling that of unemployment, never fell again to that one-to-one thousand relationship. Actually, the murder rate continued to fall from its 1933 high of 12 homicides per 100,000 persons in the population, finally reaching a low of 4.5 in 1963. But then a strange thing happened: the unemployment rate continued to drop as we intensified our involvement in Vietnam — but the homicide rate began to climb. The murder

rate is now double that of 1963. Within another year or two, our murder rate should rise above that of 1933.

The war in Vietnam was not like other international conflicts in our history. Not only was it grossly illegal, but the nation wasn't with it. It provided no cause for cohesion — quite the opposite. As a matter of fact, the country had not been so divided for a hundred years. Meanwhile, the brutality of war was projected into our living rooms and re-enacted in our streets. By 1970, there were nearly four murders for every 1,000 persons unemployed (15,860 homicides, 4,088,000 unemployed). This phenomenon does not speak well for our future: if there are twelve million unemployed by 1976 (a not unlikely prospect), we might expect 48,000 homicides that year, a homicide rate of 22!

Other nations tend to survive with murder rates like that — nations with high unemployment and great disparity between the few who are wealthy and the many in poverty — nations like Colombia, Mexico, the Philippine Islands. But people in those countries don't live like we do — at least they don't live as most of us do now. In the Philippines, those who can afford it live in compounds with submachine guns at the gate — like Leisure World with firepower.

Which brings me to my final prophecy. Increasingly, those of our citizens who can afford it will be moving into walled communities and heavily guarded high rises. Four years ago, one of our greatest criminologists, Leslie Wilkins, wrote in *Crime in the World of 1990*, "We are moving towards a time when the middle-class form of living will look similar to that of the medieval lords of the manors. Already in New York City there are apartment blocks which function as the Norman castle — closed-circuit television monitors the entrance; guards further check each visitor; locks are electronic; and patrols move around continu-

ously — a striking similarity to the moat, walls and battlements of centuries past."

Condominiums and apartments will house an increasing proportion of the population, and that population will demand... that the builders provide them with burglar-proof units.

That is not, I fear, an unrealistic portrait of our future. Half this decade will not be past before municipal governments will be busily enacting ordinances to close off streets and construct compounds, and a major employment opportunity will appear for residential guards. This will inhibit our freedom of movement a great deal, of course, and other freedoms will be sacrificed as the fear of violence rises. Courts are already under pressure from the public for stricter sentencing and more expedient justice. Most prisons, bursting with increasingly violent and unmanageable inmates, are already in a state of siege; and penologists are in general agreement that they are doomed. What I predict is gloomy, indeed, but it is the sad picture of freedoms lost rather than of anarchy.

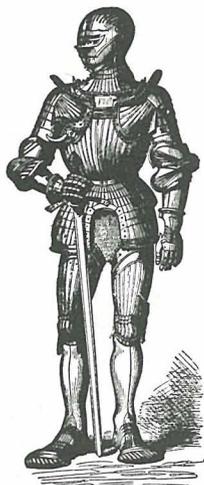
The burglar alarm should become as popular in the suburbs as the lightning rod on midwestern barns.

There are, I think, three avenues of solution. The first, I have hinted at throughout this paper. It involves vast application of our technological skills to problems of security and crime prevention, even to the point of a cashless and garrisoned society. The second would involve a crash program to revamp our critically deficient criminal justice system. We must, for example, stop spending one third of our police budgets on vice squad activity. The economy will no longer allow us the luxury of enforcing sanctions against victimless crimes. Marijuana, perhaps even heroin, will have to

take its legal place along with other dangerous drugs like nicotine and alcohol. Prostitution will increase as unemployment rises, regardless of policing activity. Gambling will be legalized. And all sorts of non-coercive sexual behavior will be tolerated through those cold, dark nights of energy crises. There will have to be drastic changes in the courts and a total reconstruction of the corrections system as well.

The third choice is an even more radical one. We can begin to reconstruct our social and economic system, decreasing powerlessness and increasing employment, making a genuine attack on social inequality.

This choice is the one I think least likely for us to make. We shall probably, in our customary way, attempt a combination of half-way measures from all three of these options: affecting a slight re-distribution of income through welfare programs, making some adjustments in the criminal justice system, and inventing better ignition locks for the cars we drive to our Leisure World compounds. There is one thing we should beware of doing: We should avoid telling people who struggle in a time of rising prices and increasing unemployment to "bite the bullet." It is damned hard to bite the bullet when it is propelled towards you from the barrel of a Saturday night special!



Laud Humphreys

From the Pitzer Catalog

The following courses are among those offered at Pitzer College in the 1974-75 academic year.

133 – The Prison Experience. The sociology of incarceration as a means of social control. The American purpose: rehabilitation. Containment as a result. Serial life-termers and the promotion of criminal identities. Staff and inmate subcultures and conflict. Enrollment limited to 30.

Anthropology of Law and Conflict. An introduction to the ethnographic study of law and dispute management. Both the historical development of anthropological interest in conflict and current issues in research will be discussed. We will consider standard ethnographic approaches to the social control processes of other societies and the use of such anthropological perspectives in understanding legal institutions in our own.

Vergil. An examination of the *Aeneid* and its place in the history of epic, together with problems relating to its composition and verse forms.

The Economic Role of Government. The role of government in regulating the economy to "promote the public interest." This course will include examinations of the impact of governmental decisions on business activity, the supply of public goods and services, and the distribution of income and wealth.

The Radical Right in America and Europe. A comparative analysis of right-wing extremist movements in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries with an emphasis on locating both common and unique sources and features. Among the topics the course will consider are the regime of Louis Bonaparte, the Action Francaise, interwar European fascist parties, Peronism, the American Know-Nothing Party, the Ku Klux Klan, and the John Birch Society.

Comparative Politics of the European Left. Theory and practice of the European Left will be considered in the light of the writings of Gramsci, Adorno, Habermas, Garaudy, Gorz, Althusser, Djilas, Kolakowski, Korsch, and Stojanovic. (Open to undergraduates only by consent of instructor.)

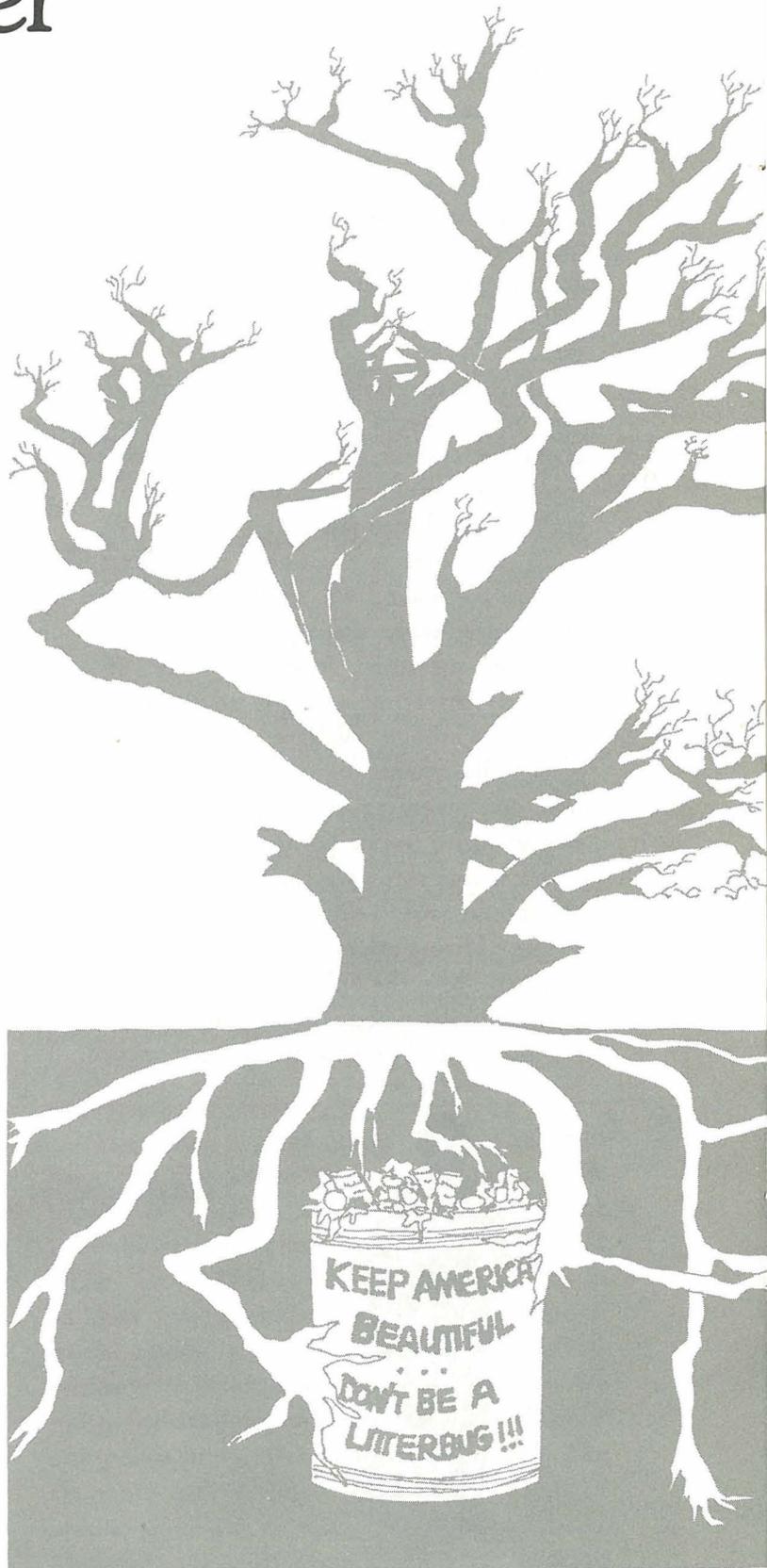
Ugly is Better

“What’s wrong with plastic trees? My guess is that there is very little wrong with them. Much more can be done with plastic trees and the like to give most people the feeling that they are experiencing nature.”*

We may have to make do more and more with “proxy” and “simulated” environments says the author of the above statement in *Science*. What is natural and rare is only relative, he adds, and if it is rare, it isn’t necessarily worth preserving. After all, who is more important, man or nature?

No doubt he intended to shock the reader, especially those naturalists who sentimentally suppose the natural to be better than the artificial. His is the culminating statement of the recognition of intangible values, the high point to which two centuries of nature esthetics have led us. He has taken the aesthetes and hoisted them on the point of their own logic. Given natural beauty as we now understand it, the ersatz is as essential and good as the real. The real solution to Los Angeles’ smog problem is to put perfume in gasoline.

The anti-litter and Keep America Beautiful campaigns were probably, in all, a worse disaster for the American environment than the Santa Barbara oil spill. The Spanish, and the Spanish parts of the new world, were never infected with puritanical tidiness until recently. Like much of the non-Western world, they accepted the smells of the body and the reality of excreta as necessary aspects of life. Anti-litter campaigns and freeway plantings are like Airwick and deodorant soap — sensory crutches protecting our own perceptions from

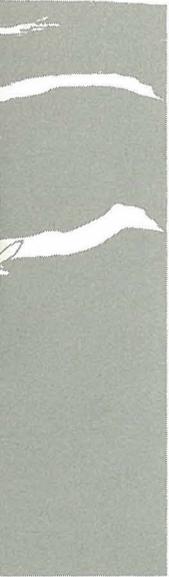


*Martin H. Krieger, *Science* 179: 446-454, 1973.



unwelcome data. In rural Mexico and Spain, wrappings and bones and junk are still just thrown out – measures of the *use* of the world, reminders not just of our consumption of things, but of our gorging on the ecosystem. Every bread wrapper is a score in our war with nature that should be seen a thousand times. In fact, it is a double score, first because it wasn't necessary to begin with, and some tree was cut to make bread wrappers, and second, it simply marks success in our caloric demand. Pie wrappers and all other luxury containers signal to us a third score: superfluous consumption.

It is not only that litter is judged ugly in its lack of asepsis. More importantly, it is not beautiful. It has to do with the category of esthetics and the idea of esthetic resources or esthetic values. Esthetics is that invention by which sensory qualities could be disassociated from things and classified abstractly. The term *landscape* came into use in the 16th century to represent the pictorial abstractions of ecosystems. Such pictures were at first imaginary scenes composed from literary images and were soon formulated by esthetic theory. Places were in time classified as sublime, beautiful, picturesque – or without esthetic significance. It all became dialectic and esoteric, a proper subject for the leisured, educated connoisseur. Its eventual breakout into the realm of public concern took place in the 19th century as part of the spoils system; not as opposed to the spoils system, but as part of it.



American attitudes in the 19th century seem ambiguous; there was the common “root, hog, or die,” and the great spoiler barons in land, timber, and oil; but there was also Central Park, pastoral graveyards, Yosemite, save the buffalo, Burroughs, Muir, the Audubon Society, and an enormous popular addiction to picture books and sentimental nature poetry in every newspaper. It looks at first like counter-culture, and it may have been for

some. Mostly it was the system taking over the old landscape esthetic, one with which it could live, making illusory options, like the modern soap company which really owns its own competition.

Look what the industrial society could do with landscape esthetics; it could be shunted into pictures and other symbolic tokens; it could be geared to style, taste, and fashion in that order – the clear-cut slope and strip-mine spoils really are beautiful, they just don't happen to be a la mode; the beautiful places could be identified and isolated from the rest of the biosphere; and the qualities could be de-totalized and translated into technique: a patina of pastoral planting was laid on virtually every college campus built after 1850.

And how profitable was the concern for scenery. Somebody said to me during a trip to the desert, “This is great. I can't wait to get home and look at the slides.” To appreciate what it has meant to the travel industry, you must travel in a place where there are no accommodations for tourists. But more important, it unfettered the spoilers; nature is really resources – except where we have made parks, because man does not live by bread alone. Aldous Huxley once observed that Wordsworth was inapplicable to a tropical jungle. But he needn't have gone that far. Wordsworth doesn't apply to much of Texas, Georgia, Alberta, Baja or New Jersey.

Conservation is the rubric under which landscape esthetics was incorporated into enlightened *exploitation*. Officially, it had to do with Spiritual Values, but for the hard core, it could always be translated into money values by feeding its raw data of participation through a translating machine called Recreation. “Scenic Resources” fit well with “human resources.” Then, for the corporate agencies, 1970 was the traumatic year of confrontation. The mountain heaved and gave birth to two peas, two changes in terminology. They struck

out “conservation” and “nature,” inserting in their places, “ecology” and “environment.” A great rhetorical year.

The difficulty is that it is practically impossible to discuss our experience of the non-human without recourse to a jargon which is the property of an outmoded and destructive enterprise. Worse yet, in the field of action it is the same. Recycling is the ecological nigger in the front office. We seem determined to engage in the most frenetic charades and games to avoid reducing consumption and human numbers. The strategy of the system and the options provided by the barons have always been to quietly provide harmless alternatives.

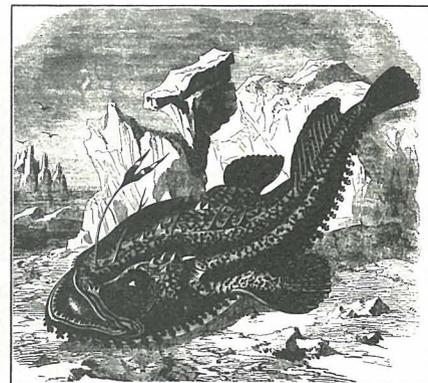
To hell with conservation and nature esthetics. The confrontation with the non-human occurs every second. Every breath is an encounter with nature and every bite of food is

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part of a language. We have been conditioned to reserve feeling and thoughtfulness and attention to the non-human for our visits to those scenic enclaves or their pictorial representations. For whooping cranes and rhinoceroses we may indeed have to provide protected terrain, but that is the last desperate measure, not the best one. The protected lands on which threatened species live should not be open to the public at all, but the species should be regarded as in a retreat from which they may once again emerge in a functional relationship with people. To reduce creatures to spectacle is part of the game, making them merely beautiful. The famous remark, “Seen one redwood, seen ‘em all” is true. It refers to retinal forms, curiosities, architectural and pillared spaces through which one moves; they are objects from another world, repetitive surfaces filling

the visual screen. The observation has candor and courage; it puts the esthetics of the beautiful where it belongs.

The non-game alternative is that the redwoods are beings. Since they are more remote from us than other human cultures and races, more, not less, circumspection is necessary. We cannot so easily ‘know’ them. If there are means of doing so they are long neglected by our culture. If there are no means of doing so, then the mystery itself is manifest. Perhaps both are true. In any case, we cannot formulate a new relationship out of air. Religiosity is the



trap that idealism and ideology set for the antinomian. We cannot achieve a fundamentally different world view by an art of will alone — some individuals can perhaps, but not societies.

For the present it is just as well. We have only begun to recognize the extent to which the Faustian hubris has usurped esthetic and ethical categories. We have just recently started to appreciate the modes of consciousness possible and to apprehend the incredible richness and otherness of non-human being and the impossibility of surviving a man-made world. A century of ethology has hardly touched the ways of being open to other species and the ecological wisdom that has been realized some places and some times.

This is not a cop-out. It has not been the curiosity of the inventor and capability of the engineer that were at fault — but rather the

zeal to employ every technological innovation for change and newness as ends in themselves. Changing culture is open to the same mistake. It is not simply that action must be preceded by understanding; it is that at present further understanding is the most important action.

If you must have some symbolic actions, I recommend the following: throw your wrappers, papers, butts anywhere, beer cans in the streets, bottles on the berms and terraces; uproot and cut down all ornamental trees — replace them with native fruit-bearing trees and bushes; sabotage all watering systems on all

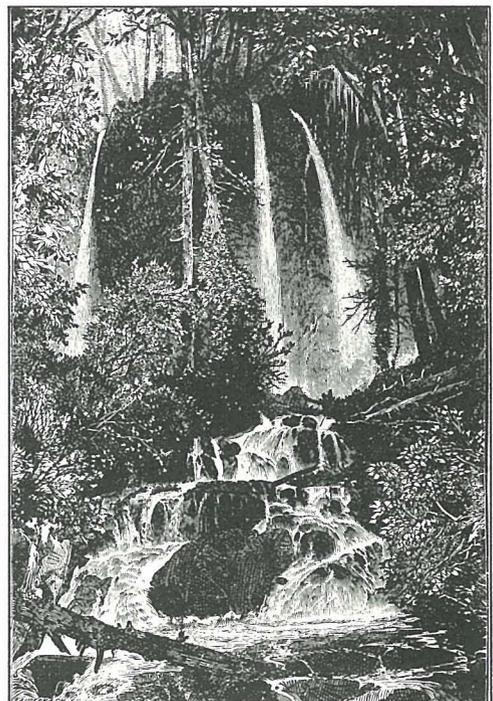


lawns everywhere; pile leaves, manure and garbage among growing things; return used oil, tires, mattresses, bedsprings, machines, appliances, boxes, foil, plastic containers, rubber goods, and all other debris to its origin — seller or manufacturer whichever is easier — and dump it there; unwrap packages in the place of purchase and leave the wrappings.

When this has gone on long enough, some tokens of the glut of over-consumption would at least be evident. Equally important, there would be less refuge from the countryside with its regimented monocultures, scalped slopes, poisoned rivers, and degraded rangelands. Our society goes for letting it all hang out, so let's do it. Are encounter groups in? Let's raise the encounter a whole octave and confront the real human ecosystem that we live in. Some great Avon lady keeps rouge on the cheeks of the middle class neighborhood, the industrial park

and the college campus; the same tinsel earth mother, in whose name the slaughterhouse is hidden, the zoo's dead are unobtrusively replaced, and the human dead are pseudo fossilized.

We may, as the Sierra Club maintains, need wilderness as a spiritual tonic, but if so, it has nothing to do with glorious picture books or even with landscapes. For John Muir, the club's founder, the landscape was the canvas painted by God. Henry Thoreau, by contrast, knew better. He edited no picture books, did no landscaping. Looking for kindred spirits, he once read William Gilpin, the English vicar who also wandered over the hills. Gilpin observed that a horse was esthetic because of the effects of light and color in its coat. Thoreau said, "And this is the reason why a pampered stud can be painted! Mark that there is not the slightest reference to the fact that the surface with its lights and shades, belongs to a horse and not to a bag of wind." The observations of terrain in Thoreau are *prospects*, the descriptive opposite of the landscape scene.



The *prospect* was the unfettered view of the ambient from a high place. You can see it in the paintings by the elder Brueghel. The

Exploitation is the rubric under which landscape esthetics was incorporated into enlightened exploitation.

prospect is not a pastoral dream or an interesting texture. In one of the few paintings of a man cultivating the soil (*The Fall of Icarus*) Brueghel has included the unscenic details, and Icarus splashes in the distance while the horse goes on farting down the furrows.

In spite of the old masters' perspicacity, pictures themselves are part of our present problem. Theirs was an iconic reality and Brueghel could not have foreseen our dilemma.

He was not concerned with the picturesque ("the scenery's capabilities of being formed into pictures") as Christopher Hussey has described it in *The Picturesque* or the terrain's "capabilities" for being reshaped into garden landscapes in imitation of old paintings by 18th century landscape architects like Capability Brown. The substitution of pictures for places was the step toward making places that match pictures. Now we are taking pictures of places whose patterns happen to suggest those gardens built in imitation of paintings which were originally done as visual expressions of literary evocations of "classical" scenes.

Scenery is from a Greek word meaning stage props.

Paul Shepard



Pencil Sharpener

*It has no arms or legs, this tiny nude; yet
grip it by the waist, then stir its hips: a dry leaf
multiplies, a cold motor starts in the wood.*

*Revived, still shivering, the pencil sheds
itself – and there's a butterfly, teeth, the
fragments of a crown.*

Spleen

*Sometimes, I just hang around
like a dead man's coat,
or a vacant lot that trembles
when construction crews pass.*

*I go to a coffee shop
to watch the window's
silent film.*

*People are gestures,
an alphabet
I don't understand,
scrawled and erased
on a long, grey page.*

*Later, the sun spreads
like an oil stain in the sky.
I take a walk.*

*Evening begins
with a sound track of birds overhead;
behind a garage, a few sunflowers
grow taller than men.*

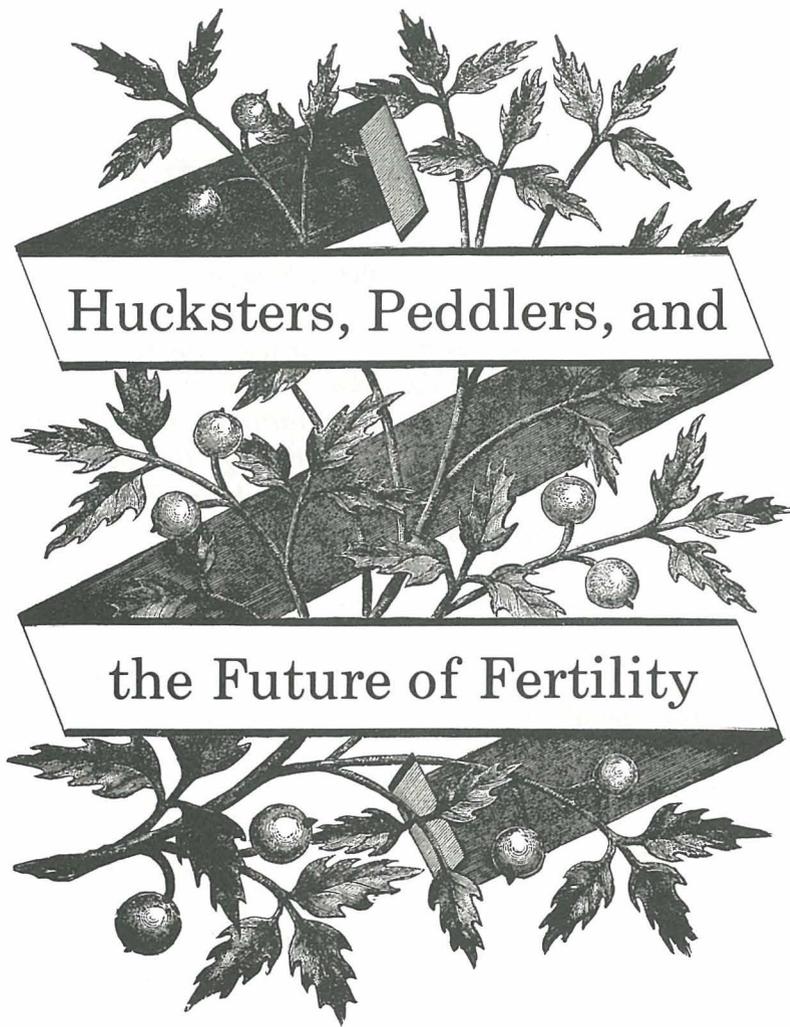
*The streets turn in
to other streets
in other years,
while the new buildings
glare at the darkness –
computers without a past.*

Eviction

*Where could he go
from a house hidden by trees,
whose days were pebbles
in a stream of birds,
with his wife, his children,
all the books like bottles of wine
that glow on their shelves?*

*To a neighborhood
of crypts with windows,
high-rise transistors,
cars brighter than people;
where everyone stares
like a loaded gun
and the grass is sinister . . .*

*He stood in the yard.
The rose opened its wound,
the spider repaired its net,
an old leaf touched him
like his father's hand;
and the irrevocable trucks
delivered, or took away.*



Hucksters, Peddlers, and

the Future of Fertility

Forecasting the future of fertility is a dangerous business, as some crystal ball gazers have learned the hard way. On January 14, 1953, the General Electric Company announced that it would award five shares of its common stock to any employee who had a baby on October 15, the date of the 75th anniversary of the corporation and nine months from the date of the announcement. Applying the daily crude birth rate of the U.S.* to the number of G.E. employees, company officials anticipated 15 births.

On October 15, 189 babies were born to G.E. employees, and the company was out 945 shares of stock instead of the 65 it had budgeted. The January, 1954, edition of *Fortune* magazine explained the miscalculation by noting that the company failed to consider the incentive provided by its own stock: "[the G.E. employees] not only enjoy having children but, it appears, they rather enjoy the idea of becoming capitalists. And they seem to have known a good thing. In a generally declining

stock market, G.E. common rose, during the pregnant months, from 69-7/8 to 78-7/8."

Fortune's interpretation was better propaganda for the capitalistic system than it was sound demographic reasoning. Most couples do not have an additional child for five shares of stock nor do they find themselves able to conceive offspring exactly nine months in advance of a desired date of birth (unless they use artificial insemination or another exact-date secular version of immaculate conception at the beginning and induced labor at the end). More important in the miscalculation, however, was the faulty demographic procedure used by G.E. officials to forecast the fertility of their employees. In applying the daily crude birth rate of the U.S. to their own employees, they failed to recognize that the U.S. population includes many young and elderly people whereas the G.E. employee population consists largely of persons in the reproductive age range.

Population experts may have a good chuckle over the G.E. case, but they too have been distinguished by their failure to accurately predict population phenomena. After the U.S. was several years into the post-World

*The average number of births a day per 1,000 U.S. population.

War II baby boom, Census Bureau demographers were still projecting declining growth rates and even decreasing population size by the end of the century. They were convinced that the baby boom was a brief interlude and that a decline in fertility was the basic secular trend.[†] American housewives fooled them, however, by procreating at even higher levels in the 1950s than in the 1940s. By 1958 the demographers had decided that the continued high fertility might indeed be a new secular trend, and they recast their population projections accordingly. Women seemed to be conspiring to ruin the reputation of the whole profession, however, for they lowered their fertility rates that same year.

In 1972 Census Bureau demographers again lowered their population projections for the U.S. up to the year 2020. This action was based both on the continued decline in the period birth rates^{††} and on survey data concerning the birth expectations of young wives. The general fertility rate^{†††} had, with a few minor fluctuations, continued to fall from 1957 to 1972, and subsequently it has reached a new low of 1.9 children per woman.^{††} June, 1972, survey results showing that married women 18-24 expected to have an average of only 2.3 children throughout their entire reproductive

history seemed to provide corroborative evidence that population growth rates would continue to decline in the future.

Many demographers view the recent decline in fertility as a continuation of a long-term downward trend which was only temporarily interrupted by the baby boom, and they are optimistic that the Census Bureau's new lower projections will come to fruition. The more skeptical, however, are reminding their colleagues about the perils involved in making such forecasts. One danger is that the low period fertility rates on which the new projections are based may simply reflect the fact that young women are delaying marriage slightly and postponing their childbearing by a couple of years. Consequently, their completed family size could be much higher than the current rates suggest. If this is the case, the U.S. may expect a new baby boom because the relatively large cohorts of baby boom babies are now in the childbearing age.

Demographer Judith Blake has warned that the survey data concerning the birth expectations of young wives likewise may not be trustworthy. She argues that in the last six or seven years "the population problem, the need for zero population growth, the desirability of the two child family... have, for the first time, become subjects of massive propaganda... Inundated by a sudden wave of anti-natalist propaganda, respondents may be giving stereotyped responses, or may feel embarrassed to say that they want or expect more than two children."¹ Other survey evidence shows that Americans continue to be very tolerant of large families but highly adverse to childless or one child families. For these and other reasons Blake asserts that strong social norms regarding the desirability of the small family have not yet crystallized and current birth expectations may not be valid indicators of the long-run intentions and behavior of the youthful cohorts.

1. Judith Blake, "Can We Believe Recent Data on Birth Expectations in the United States?" *Demography*, 11, 1: 25-44 (Feb., 1974).

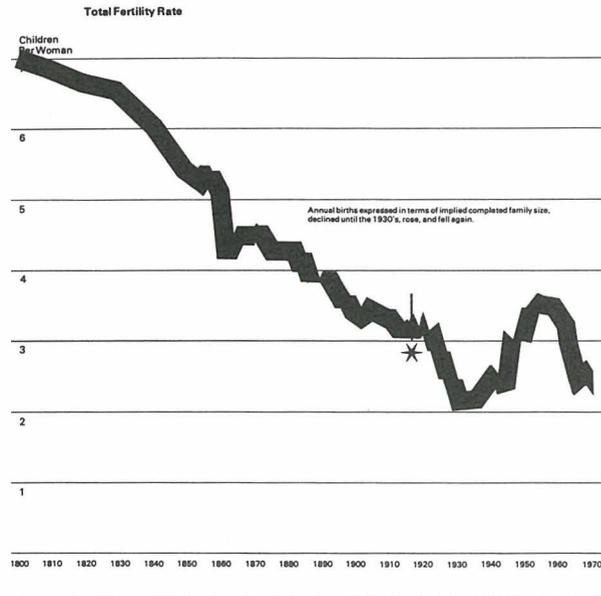
[†] A general tendency of values in a time series to increase or decrease over a period of years, exclusive of short term variations.

^{††} Period rates are indices of childbearing in a population for a one year period. One of the most useful period rates, the general fertility rate, refers to the estimated average number of children a woman will have during her reproductive years, based on the age specific fertility of the year in which the rate was computed.

^{†††} This is the lowest recorded rate in American history and is slightly lower than the 2.11 children per woman required to replace their parents' generation. Because there are already so many young people in the population, a steady replacement level of fertility will not result in zero population growth for approximately 70 years.

At the heart of the difficulties in forecasting population trends, of course, is the unpredictability of American women, who have clearly shown that they are not about to have their childbearing regulated by Census Bureau press releases. Demographers recognize that, in a highly contraceptive society, motivation is the crucial factor in women's limiting their fertility, and some are hopeful that women's liberation and particularly the opening of new occupational roles will provide sufficient incentive. They note that women are working outside the home at higher and higher rates and at more stages of their family life cycle. They are taking jobs which have formerly gone only to men, and legislation passed in the 1960s protects their right to do so.

It is doubtful, however, that female labor force participation, at least as it is now structured, is a satisfying alternative to motherhood. The median income of working women, which in 1969 was 60 percent of the males', had fallen to 57.9 percent by 1972. A comparison of the 1940 and 1970 census data shows that women continue to be concentrated in the same sex-stereotyped, low-paying jobs which offer little occupational mobility. In fact, homogeneity of job category for women has increased since 1940.¹ Four groups — professional and technical, clerical, operatives, and service workers — now account for 78.1 percent of the female labor force compared to 64.1 percent in 1940. The professionals continue to work primarily as elementary school teachers, nurses, librarians and social workers. Women in the three major occupational groups



that included the smallest proportions of females in 1940 — craftsmen, non farm laborers, and farm workers — had lost ground by 1970.

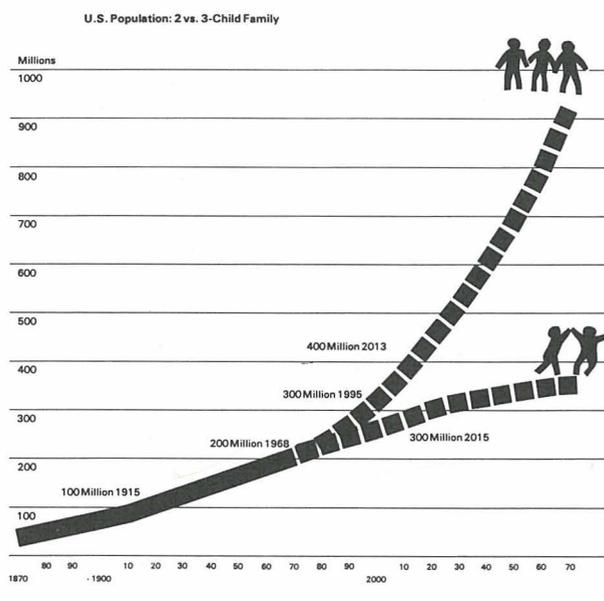
Sociologist Evelyn Rosenthal has suggested that even the male jobs which have become increasingly female do not represent truly innovative choices for women. Rather, they have their nexus in suburban shopping centers and the surrounding spread of homes and permit articulation of work with traditional home responsibilities. The hucksters and peddlers of 1940 (95 percent male in 1940 and 21 percent male in 1970) are now the Avon ladies and the Tupperware pushers who work at their own convenience near home. The watchmen and bridgetenders, who were 99 percent male a generation ago, are increasingly women who work as suburban crossing guards. Similarly, the new women bank tellers, window dressers, managers and officials of apparel shops and general merchandise stores, real estate agents, and salesclerks find employment in the shops and branch offices in suburban shopping malls near their homes.

In recent articles Clare Boothe Luce² and Judith Blake³ concur that sex roles are not changing dramatically and predict that in the foreseeable future the status of most women will continue to be derived from that of their husbands. Nor do most women seem to mind. As Blake notes, eighty percent of the married or once married women under 45 interviewed

1. Evelyn R. Rosenthal, *Structural Patterns of Women's Occupational Choice*, unpublished dissertation, Cornell University, June, 1974, ch. 2.

2. Clare Boothe Luce, "The 21st-Century Woman — Free at Last?" *Saturday Review World*, 89, 8: 58-62 (Aug. 24, 1974).

3. Judith Blake, "The Changing Status of Women in Developed Countries," *Scientific American* 231, 3: 36-47 (Sept., 1974).



in the 1970 National Fertility Study agreed that it is better, when possible, for the man to work outside the home and the woman to take care of the family. Many women who work do not wish to, and significant numbers prefer part time employment which does not interfere with homemaking. Recent research on college students shows that even they are not fundamentally discontent with present sex roles.¹

Recent research on college students shows that even they are not fundamentally discontent with present sex roles.

While they see sex-role stereotyping as limiting, constraining, and in need of change, it is the stereotypic aspects of their roles that the majority of women and men like most about being their own sex. Intellectually, it seems, they would favor changes; emotionally, they would not.

Basic changes in the status and roles of women are unlikely unless there are revolutionary changes in the socialization of young girls. Knowing what we do about their parents,

1. Monica Morris, "I Enjoy Being a Girl: The Persistence of Stereotypic Views of Sex Roles," paper presented at the American Sociological Association meetings, Montreal, Sept., 1974.

2. Kathryn E. Walker, "Time Use Patterns for Household Work Related to Homemakers' Employment," paper presented at the 1970 National Agricultural Outlook Conference, Washington, D.C., Feb., 1970.

we cannot expect that they will socialize their offspring very differently from the way they were socialized. Later life contingencies as presently patterned also make it unlikely that women will gain independent status: for example, their earlier age at marriage, their failure to complete their own education because they support their husbands through school, overt and subtle discrimination on the part of educators and employers, and husbands who encourage their wives to work and augment the family income *if* they also fulfill their household obligations.

A recent study by the Chase Manhattan Bank, cited by Luce, found that employed women work 100 hours of the 168 hours in the week when their paid and unpaid work are added. Other time studies show that husbands' contributions to household work average the same (1.6 hours per day, including traditional male tasks such as car maintenance and yard care) whether the wife works full time as a homemaker, is employed part time, or works full time outside the home.² This and other research presented by Blake clearly show that employed wives labor longer hours than either employed men or full-time housewives. It is no wonder that many would prefer to stay home (and have babies?) than to run themselves ragged over two jobs, particularly if the paid one is a rather mediocre position anyway.

Predicting the future of fertility is a risky activity by any standard; forecasting a decline on the basis of "the new roles of women" may be sheer folly. Some population experts now argue that in the coming decades fertility rates are more likely to fluctuate in response to social and economic factors than to follow long term trends. This may be the most accurate — and safest — forecast demographers have ever made.

. . . Community Notes

... William E. Guthner, Jr. partner in the Los Angeles law firm of Nossaman, Waters, Scott, Krueger, and Riordan, has been elected to the Pitzer College Board of Trustees. He is a former attorney adviser to the Tax Court of the United States and is presently a trustee of the John A. McCarthy Foundation of Los Angeles and the R and R Foundation of Pasadena.

... A wine tasting/art sale benefit sponsored by the Pitzer College Parents Association and hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Duggan, of West Los Angeles, raised more than \$1,500 for the Association's scholarship and emergency and loan fund. The event featured a "silent auction" of art contributed by Pitzer parents and a faculty-coordinated exhibit of student art. The hosts' son, Richard, is a freshman at the College.

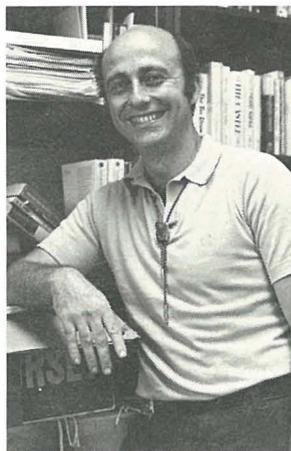
... David B. Thomas, Assistant Professor of Anthropology and Daniel A. Guthrie, Associate Professor of Biology, are analyzing the food productivity of the Santa Cruz Islands. They are examining an Indian Midden which contains a 4,000 year record of the refuse of the Indians. They expect their study to reveal the relation of the Indians to their ecosystem, their impact on food resources, and on the fauna and flora of the islands.

... Robert Shomer, Associate Professor of Psychology, participated in the XIV Inter-american Congress of Psychology in Bogota, Colombia. The titles of his two presentations were "The Psychology of Play" and "Psychology and Eyewitness Identification."

... Robert L. Munroe and Ruth H. Munroe, Professors of Anthropology and Psychology respectively, will deliver a paper at the Annual Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development April 10-13. Their topic will be "Experiential Influences on Cognitive Ability."

... Judith Jennings Treas, class of '69 has co-authored "The Occupational and Marital Mobility of Women." It appears as the lead article in *American Sociological Review*, June 1974. According to Mrs. Treas, "The article is part of a larger research effort on sex differences in occupational achievement processes, undertaken at UCLA for my Ph.D. dissertation."

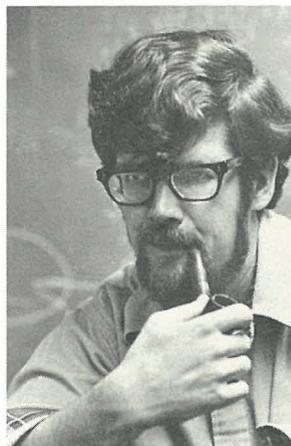
... Paul Shepard, Avery Professor of Natural Philosophy and Human Ecology, was invited to lecture at the University of Alberta, Calgary, and the University of Athabasca, Edmonton in November. His subject at Alberta was "Ecology and Environmental Design," and at Athabasca he gave a public lecture on "The Importance of Place!"



Albert Wachtel



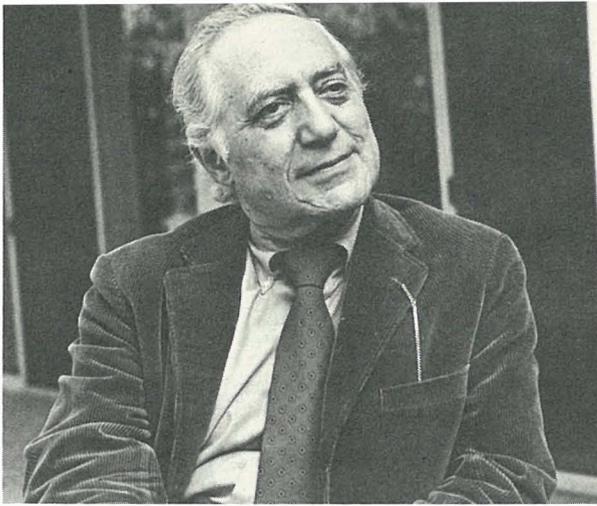
Carl Hertel



David B. Thomas



Barry Sanders



Stanley Kauffmann



Julie Graham

... Albert Wachtel, Associate Professor of English, has accepted an invitation to serve as Visiting Professor at the State University of New York at Buffalo this summer. He will teach one graduate course and one undergraduate course in English.

... A paper entitled "Collaboration and Its Limits: Policies of the Secretaries-General in Belgium and the Netherlands" was presented by Werner Warmbrunn, Professor of History, at the Annual Convention of the American Historical Association in Chicago in December. The paper was based on archival research conducted last summer under a grant from Pitzer College.

... A psycho-analytic outline of the life and political career of Spiro T. Agnew is the research topic of Pitzer senior, Franklin T. Hunt. With financial assistance from the College's Research and Development Committee, he has interviewed the former Vice President's associates in Washington, D.C., and Maryland. The interviews, combined with previous research, constitute his Senior Honors Thesis in psychology and political science.

... Mary Ann Callan, Director of Public Relations and News will moderate the News Editors Session of the conference of American College Public Relations Association in Monterey this month.

With a theme of "What are We Wroughting/ What are We Reaping?" the session will feature Alan Cline, Education Writer for the *San Francisco Examiner* and Curtis Sitomer, Western Bureau Chief for the *Christian Science Monitor*, along with participants from the University of California and the State College systems, and private colleges.

... Eric Bentley, author of numerous books on contemporary European theater, and Stanley Kauffmann, film critic for *The New Republic*, were the first among leading critics, authors, and artists to participate in a Pitzer College Conference on Contemporary European Culture. Bentley spoke on "Political Theater Today," and Kauffmann on "Development of European Film Since World War II." They were followed by French architect, Ionel Schein.

Others were Virgil Thomson, composer and critic, whose topic was "Music of the Common Market," and Harold Rosenberg, author and art critic for *The New Yorker*. His topic was "Art of the Common Market."

The Conference is in conjunction with a new course, "A New Europe? Culture, History, and Politics of Post-War Europe," offered by Lucian Marquis Professor of Political Studies, and Barry Sanders, Assistant Professor of English.

Marquis and Sanders, who call the conference a "moveable feast," hope the course-conference will be a year-long project attracting similarly high talent and enriching the intellectual life of the College and the community. They view the course as a model for future courses incorporating team teaching, outside expertise, and multi-media presentations.

Eight major European films were shown, including such classics as *Room at the Top* and *La Dolce Vita*.

... Carl Hertel, Professor of Art, and Yando Rios, Lecturer in Art, were invited to a symposium at the Institute of Religious Studies at UCSB in November in honor of religious scholar, Mircea Eliade. Hertel's recent sabbatical studies center on the sacred places in the Mojave Desert.

PARTICIPATING

Gifts Move Campaign Toward Goals

Three major gifts totaling more than \$145,000 have been received to add to the progress of the Pitzer College Leadership Campaign.

With the help of William Guthner, Jr., a grant of \$50,000 for the endowment has been given by the John A. McCarthy Foundation. The gift was made in memory of John A. McCarthy, 1879-1965. "This outstanding gift is a recognition by a fine foundation of the contribution Pitzer is making as a high-quality, independent college," Mrs. Frank Nathan said in accepting the grant. "The foundation sees the need for the preservation and encouragement of diversity, excellence, and pace-setting in the private sector."

Odell S. McConnell has given a charitable remainder trust of \$45,000 in securities to the Pitzer College Campaign. Mr. McConnell is a long-time trustee of Pitzer College, a former Chairman of the Board, and a leading contributor over the life of the College. McConnell Center on the campus is named for him. President Atwell noted that "Odell's most recent generosity points up the advantages, both for the individual and the institution, of giving in the form of unitrusts and annuities. This kind of wise planning of one's estate also provides for the future of a leader in education."

Mrs. Giles Mead, a Life-Trustee of the College, has given \$50,000 for the endowment. She has also announced her intention to contribute further to the campaign. President Atwell and Chairman Eli Broad praised Mrs. Mead's "continuing generosity of the highest order, continuing to move this young College forward at a time when others are cutting back."

Leadership Campaign Progress

A distinguished national group of 29 men and women has been assembled to guide and assist the Campaign for Pitzer.

In announcing the members of the National Campaign Cabinet, President Robert Atwell made particular reference to their diversity: "Parents, alumni, trustees, and new friends have endorsed the Campaign and agreed to work for its success. We are proud of the interest and enthusiasm which has been shown.

"Our leadership for the Campaign reflects the wide range of Pitzer's strengths. There are persons from business, the arts, industry, education, law, psychiatry, social work, and medicine. Their parts in a common effort make a configuration of promise for Pitzer.

"With this kind of leadership, Pitzer will not only realize its financial goals but be able to put those resources in perspective — helping Pitzer to become one of the select, best liberal arts colleges in the nation with a unique contribution to make."

Co-Chairmen of the Leadership Campaign are:

Mrs. Frank Nathan <i>Beverly Hills, California</i>	Former member of Beverly Hills School Board; Chairman of the Financial Resources Committee of the Pitzer College Board of Trustees, 1972-74.
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Harry Reasoner <i>Westport, Connecticut</i>	Co-anchorman, ABC News; commentator on "The Reasoner Report;" Pitzer College Trustee.
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Other members of the Cabinet are:

Anthony Anderson <i>Spokane, Washington</i>	Partner, Haworth & Anderson; member, Alliance.
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F.E. Bell <i>Albuquerque, New Mexico</i>	Sandia Laboratories; former member, Princeton Campaign Committee; parent of Pitzer graduate.
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- Morley Benjamin**
Los Angeles, California President, Morley Construction; charter member, President's Advisory Council.
- Eli Broad**
Los Angeles, California Chairman of the Board, Kaufman & Broad; member, Alliance and President's Advisory Council; Chairman of the Board, Pitzer College.
- Barry M. Friedman, C.L.U.**
St. Louis, Missouri Manager, Great West Life; Member, Pitzer Parents Association.
- Nelson Gibson**
Los Angeles, California President, N.W. Gibson Associates; President, Alliance; charter member, President's Advisory Council.
- William Guthner, Jr.**
Los Angeles, California Attorney, Nossaman, Waters, Scott, Krueger & Riordan; trustee, McCarthy Foundation; trustee, Pitzer College.
- Joel Harvey**
Woodland Hills, California Graphic Arts Consultant; member, Pitzer Parents Association.
- Edward E. Haworth**
Santa Ana, California Partner, Haworth and Anderson; member, Alliance.
- Jon S. Henricksen**
Salem, Oregon Attorney
- Ernest Jackson**
Los Angeles, California Latt, Jackson, Inc.; member, Pitzer Parents Association and Alliance.
- Mrs. Felix Juda**
Los Angeles, California Co-Chairman, Financial Resources Committee; member, National Issues Forum Committee; trustee, Pitzer College.
- Harvey Koizim**
Westport, Connecticut Attorney; member, Alliance and National Issues Forum Committee; parent of Pitzer graduate.
- Charles H. Kraft**
New York, New York Vice President and Treasurer, Anaconda Company; member, Pitzer Parents Association.
- Marshall Litchman**
Los Angeles, California Marshall Litchman & Associates; Member, Alliance.
- John McGreevey**
Hollywood, California Emmy Award-winning writer for television; member, Alliance and Pitzer Parents Association; and Visiting Professor.
- Odell S. McConnell**
Los Angeles, California Attorney; Vice Chairman, Life Member, and former Chairman, Pitzer Board of Trustees; member, Alliance and National Issues Forum Committee.
- Melvin Mandel, M.D.**
Pacific Palisades, California Member, Alliance; member, Pitzer Parents Association.
- Mrs. Giles W. Mead**
Beverly Hills, California Vice Chairman and Life Member, Pitzer Board of Trustees; member, National Issues Forum Committee.
- Harold Melcher**
Kansas City, Missouri President, Trenton Foods, Division of Carnation Company; co-chairman, Financial Resources Committee; member, Alliance and Pitzer Parents Association; trustee, Pitzer College.
- Mrs. James Parker**
Los Angeles, California Member, Pitzer Parents Association; Vice President, 1973-74; parent of Pitzer graduate.
- Mrs. Saul Rosenzweig**
Los Angeles, California Member, Pitzer Parents Association; President, 1972-74.
- Milton E. Rubini, M.D.**
Los Angeles, California Parent of a Pitzer graduate.
- Richard L. Sandor, Ph.D.**
Chicago, Illinois Vice President & Chief Economist, Chicago Board of Trade.
- Lloyd Stockel**
Los Angeles, California Partner, Goldman, Sachs & Company.
- Phyllis Wayne**
Newport Beach, California Chairman, Pitzer College Academy; member, Pitzer Parents Association.
- William Willey**
New York, New York Senior Vice President, Vincent Lippe Corporation.

Alumni Regional Representatives will be featured in the next issue of *The Participant*.

Robert F. Duvall



LETTERS

Dear Dr. Duvall,

As a native Californian, my semester in Washington D.C. on Pitzer's Washington Program has been one of my more memorable experiences. I had decided to come here for several reasons; the two leading factors being my desires to spend some time on Capitol Hill (despite my major in History) and really learn the functions of our government (be they good or bad), and secondly, I wanted to experience living in an Eastern city.

I happen to be one of the more fortunate Interns, for I have been placed in a small, personable office (Congressman Lionel Van Deerlin, 41st District, California) in which the Intern takes on the responsibilities of a full staff member. I perform a minimum of office work – but nothing that anyone else wouldn't do, and more importantly, work that hasn't been created merely for me to do. The kind of work and the amount of work I do has virtually been left to my own discretion. If I want to further investigate any legislation, I do so. Or if a constituent has written to his Congressman in regard to a certain problem and I see it as something I would like to investigate, I do that as well.

Yet to me, one of the biggest advantages to being in Washington D.C. is the numerous opportunities one has to attend various hearings, to see our Supreme Court in action, and to attend open committee meetings. Attending the Rockefeller hearings and meeting with Mrs. Hortensia Allende, widow of Salvador Allende, are just two examples of what Washington D.C. has to offer. (In addition to the Smithsonian).

But working on the Hill is, like many other experiences, a very personal experience. Personal in that one can only gain what he wants, as well as that one receives only as much as one contributes. For myself, I feel I am putting my all into this very unique program, for I know I have gained a little more knowledge and a little more experience, all to be added to aiding myself to becoming that much better of a person.

Sincerely,

Carol Mandel



Design and editing Virginia Raugh; cover drawing Kathy Plunkett; inside cover and p. 10, Isabel Selby; sculpture, p. 24, Jennifer Jaffe; photographs p. 2, Arthur Dubinsky; p. 2 & 20, Michael Hurwitz; p. 21, Judy Griesedieck.

The Pitzer Participant is produced at a cost of approximately \$10,000 per year. While subscriptions to the magazine are not offered, contributions to aid this area of the college's efforts at outreach and visibility are heartily welcomed, and may be sent to: Editor, *The Participant*, Pitzer College, 1050 N. Mills Ave., Claremont, California 91711.