

Pitzer Admissions —Questioning Policy

by William Hunter III

What is happening with the Office of Admissions at Pitzer College? Is there a serious problem in the recruiting process of admitting highly qualified minority and non-minority students to our campus? By what criteria does the Office of Admissions at Pitzer admit these highly qualified students? Why can't we raise the Admission standards at Pitzer College? These questions continue to elude the students, faculty, and parents of Pitzer College on our present admissions policy.

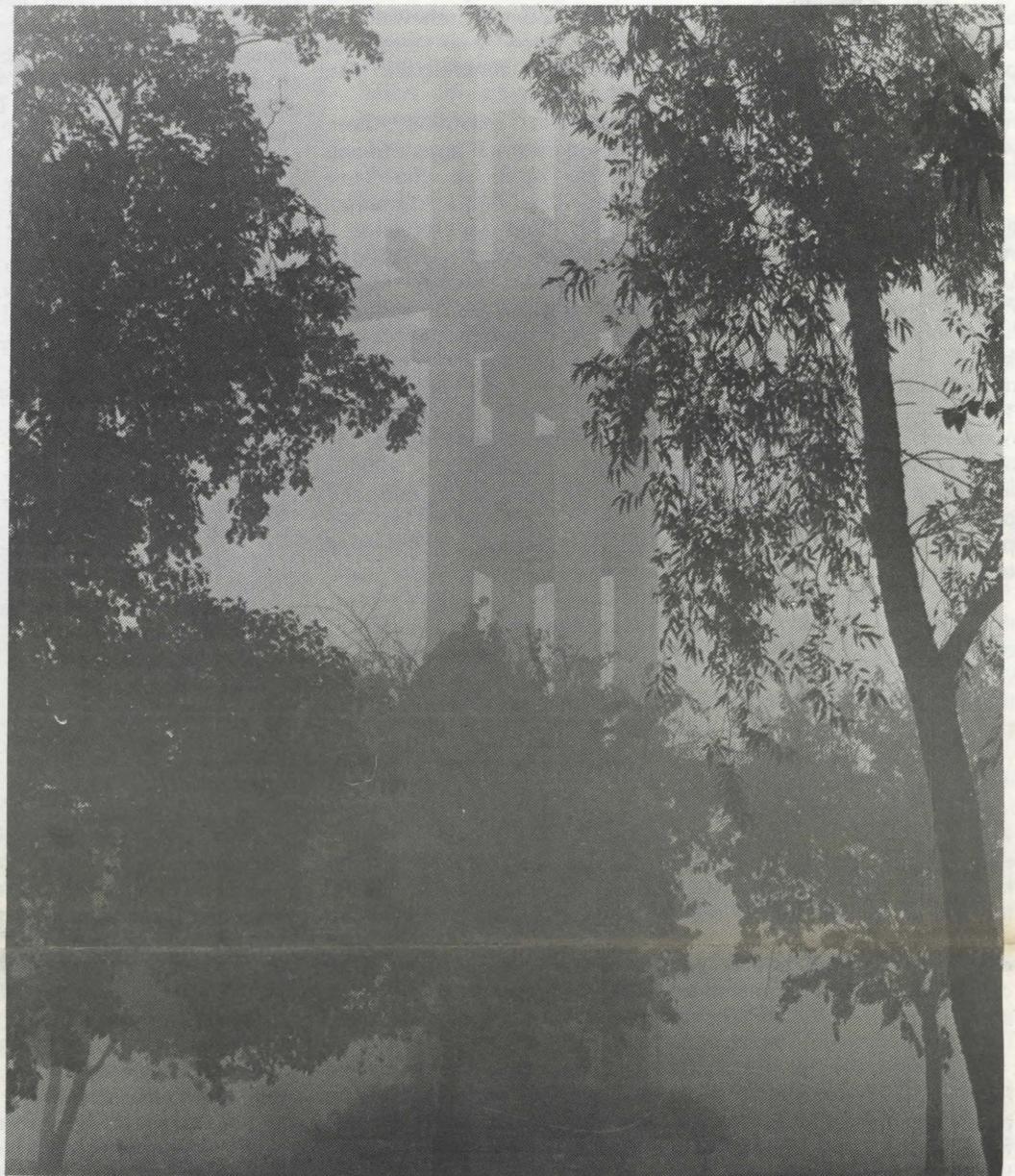
The Office of Admissions recruited an all-time high of minority and non-minority students for the 1983-84 school year. This could be one of the reasons why SAT scores for the 1983 entering class of freshmen and transfer students were lower than other classes in preceding years. "Pitzer's decline of SAT scores are not largely due to minority students only, but white students as well," says Karen Kennedy, Associate Dean of Students for Career and Life Planning at Pitzer College. Miss Kennedy unquestionably feels that GPA's are a stronger evaluation for determining the admission of new students than SAT scores. "I predict the GPA average of minorities, particularly blacks, are higher than those of whites at Pitzer."

Pitzer College has an admissions policy, but not a specific one. Basically, the Office of Admissions have relied on grades, references, test scores, and a voluntary in-

terview. "Our admissions policy lets us look at other characteristics, in particular, the student's lifestyle, the manner in which they perceive education, and their work experience. We should be more critical about finding some demonstration of the type of work we do at Pitzer College," says Miss Kennedy.

Dr. Marilyn D. Parker, former Associate Director of Admissions was a strong link in the restoration and maintenance of minority students, particularly black and white students at Pitzer College. Marilyn Parker demonstrated a commitment to her job, her beliefs, and her values to the Pitzer community. She encouraged students to take advantage of opportunities. Her leaving is also another commitment to herself, her beliefs, and her achievements to the community. She tells us that "I can change, I can grow, I am ready for another step." There are other resources for black students to develop those same links with the faculty, says Miss Kennedy. Miss Kennedy further expressed that the Office of Career and Life Planning is one of those links, in which students of all ethnic groups can learn how to take risks in a whole new area and be challenged.

The Pitzer community will continue to be baffled by the operation and direction of the Office of Admissions unless efforts are made to recruit high quality minority and non-minority students by changing some of our present admission standards.



The Clock Tower in the morning.

Photo by Will McWhinney

Whatever Happened to Pitzer Orgies?!

by Leanora Hudgins

When I was a freshman, four years ago. Seniors that I met mentioned that orgies had occurred on the A-1 corridor in Sanborn when they were freshmen. No facts, however, were told to me and all details provided were rather vague.

In the course of trying to write this article I asked multitudes (do not ask for proof of this) of Pitzer students about the orgy in hope of a lead. Some hinted to me that certain professors might be in the know about it, but I did not relish the idea of confronting educators with questions on a subject such as this without being able to change my name and appearance before the interview. As plastic surgery and fake identification are well beyond the Other Side's budget, I did not talk to these professors.

Another idea that crossed my mind was to call up the aforementioned Pitzer graduates and inquire further into the matter. I did not encounter great difficulties in my

efforts to track them down, but, I did find it exceedingly painful to attempt picking up the phone and calling them up as they all live a long distance away and I do not like large phone bills.

Consequently, I chose to utilize resources immediately available to me and briefly interviewed several unsuspecting students. Names have been changed to suit the characters of the interviewees:

OTHER SIDE: What ever happened to the Pitzer orgy?

LADY ANTELOPE: (silence; followed by a pause) Obviously, it reached its climax and like after all good fornication it went to sleep.

OTHER SIDE: Would you like to see it resurrected?

LADY ANTELOPE: No, we have been elevated beyond the need for group sex. If nothing else came out of the sexual revolution, then, we as a society and hopefully the Pitzer community has come to the realization that there is a profound and exquisite difference between good sex and bad sex.

OTHER SIDE: What happened to the Pitzer orgy?

SUNSHINE: I don't know. You asked me last week.

OTHER SIDE: Would you like to see it come back?

SUNSHINE: No, I wouldn't. I think orgies are gross...but that's because I'm a prude.

OTHER SIDE: What happened to the Pitzer orgy?

FRED: The Romans came here and were very influenced by the decadent activities on our campus and that's how the decline of Western Civilization came about.

OTHER SIDE: What ever happened to the Pitzer Orgy?

FLASH: I have to reply to this?

Obviously, I did not find out if the Pitzer orgy story I heard my freshman year was true or not, but if it was, and even if it was not, we should admire our predecessors for their ability to join in the spirit of that era. The fact that the Pitzer orgy does not exist now is proof that we are living in the present. •

Santa Are You Listening...

by Stephanie Mandel

As this is the time for giving, Pitzer student Stephanie Mandel thought it would be an appropriate time to ask the student body what they would give to the college if they had the opportunity to give anything in the world. The responses are as varied as the students themselves. Here are the responses and remember to ask yourself "What would you give to Pitzer for Christmas?"

A space-age jungle gym. —Nick Taylor

A good reputation. —Will McWhinney

A real grocery store—not like the Pitstop, but with real food that is good for you and that can be used for meals. —Chris Peck.

I would abolish the Validine card system. —Marty McBroom

Candy for all the kids, and grownups too, if they want some. —Bruce Locke

An opinion. —Lee Danziger

A Barbie Dream House. —Elizabeth Eddy

The security to know that being unique can work to the same ends as being conventional. —Brenda McIntyre

A hot tub and a pool. —Kate O'Leary

A new location, perhaps Baldy Village, and freedom from

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Tension and Tenure

1984 will be a definitive year for Pitzer's tenure policy. Full-time contracts issued in 1981 are due for renewal, at which time they must be specified as tenure-track or non-tenure-track appointments. The outcome of these decision will partially determine the extent to which the 1978 moratorium on new tenure-track appointments was rescinded by a 1981 change in faculty hiring procedures.

Ostensibly based on guidelines set forth by the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), Pitzer's present tenure policy has evolved from changes effected by Board of Trustees resolutions passed in 1978 and 1981. The AAUP is largely a normative body; adherence to their guidelines legitimizes an institution in the eyes of prospective faculty and provides some insurance of fair treatment.

AAUP guidelines stipulate that faculty should not be employed indefinitely without a guarantee of job security and that decisions regarding tenure should not take more than six years. Tenure is thus considered more of a job imperative than a reward for meritorious service. Tenure-track is a period of employment during which a faculty member is a candidate for tenure; at the end of this period the faculty member must either be granted tenure or dismissed. A faculty member cannot be considered for tenure unless he is on tenure-track.

Prior to 1978 all full-time faculty appointments were tenure candidates and were so for a period of 6 years. In 1978 the Board of Trustees resolved that no new tenure-track appointments could be made without full Board approval. This was, in effect, a suspension of tenure-track appointments. Thus, faculty appointments made between 1978 and 1981 were not tenure candidates.

The 1978 decision was designed to combat stagnation in the faculty and to preserve faculty diversity. An 80 per-cent tenure ration and a relatively young and transitory faculty formed the basis for this change. The extension of the mandatory retirement age from 65 to 70, which would further slow the retirement rate of tenured faculty, and an increasing number of positive tenure recommendations further contributed to the 1978 decision. This decision has generally been regarded as being temporary.

Because changes were made in Pitzer's tenure policy it has been assumed that the 1978 suspension of newly tenured positions was rescinded. Indeed, despite existing rationale for the contrary, it would seem to be in Pitzer's best interest to resume new tenure-track appointments: few prospective faculty would be attracted to an institution where tenure is unavailable.

In 1981 the Board of Trustees

reduced initial full time faculty appointments from six to three year contracts and stated that they would not be tenure-track appointments, as they had in the past. Tenure-track could only be granted upon a faculty member's contract renewal for a second three year term, at which time tenure-track can also be refused.

Decisions regarding these new tenure-track appointments will be made in the same manner that tenure is granted. In both cases an evaluation is written by a group appointed by the Faculty Executive Committee (FEC), consisting of one member of the committee and one faculty member from the candidate's field group. The general criteria for these appointments, as stated in the faculty handbook, include teaching and academic advising, contribution to the college as an intellectual community, research and publication, and participation in college government and/or

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Rape: A Gripping Reality

by Holly Jacobs

A recent security alert has reintroduced the issue of rape into the midst of the Pitzer community. The alert, which described convicted rapist and felon Danny Apadoca, was accompanied by a photo. An addition to the report cited that the parolee is presently clean-shaven with short hair. The notice emphasized that Apadoca is considered to be extremely dangerous, as he has been convicted on two counts of rape. The rapes, which occurred six years ago, are the most recent reports of this type of crime on the Pitzer campus. Fortunately, the Pitzer community has been informed that Apadoca is now in the custody of the Pomona Police Department. His reappearance constituted a real threat to all members of the community. It also brought rise to the question of whether or not rape is a serious problem at the Claremont Colleges.

Jane Holcombe, Pitzer's Dean of Students, answers that question with an emphatic yes. In her

eyes, rape is most definitely a cause for concern — especially since the Colleges are located on the fringe of an urban area with a high crime rate. Pitzer is situated on the outskirts of the cluster of colleges and is surrounded by miles of empty acreage. In the small, controlled environment of the Colleges it is easy for one to forget that "we are not immune" to the problem.

Though it is impossible for one to be completely insured against becoming a rape victim, there are certain precautions that one may take to reduce the possibility of such an occurrence. In response to the security alert and in accordance to safety standards, the administration has instituted certain safeguards. For example, the on-foot, plain-clothes Security Patrol has been reinstated. Ten yellow emergency phones have been installed around campus. One has only to pick up the receiver to summon an officer to the area. Also, an escort service is available. In the dorms, people are discouraged against propping open entry doors after hours. Some additional precautions: keep doors locked, avoid going out alone at night without an escort, avoid poorly-lit isolated areas such as the Service Road and parking lots, and ask strangers if they are in need of assistance. According to Jane Holcombe males, as well as females, should be willing to take these precautions. Ms. Holcombe feels that some provision for personal safety should always be made — not only during security alerts. She stresses

that community members should not relax their safety standards simply because the alert is no longer on.

In the event that one is raped or assaulted, there are certain steps which the administration recommends that one take: 1) report the attack to an R.A., Hall Director, roommate or friend, 2) notify Campus Security, 3) get some form of professional emotional support and counseling. Many victims do not report attacks because of embarrassment, shock, or "blaming the victim" mentally (a social phenomenon in which the victim is viewed as being the faulty party). In the instance of a date rape, an occurrence which is quite common in the social college atmosphere, the incident often goes unreported, once again, because of embarrassment, or fear and confusion on the victim's part. The administration urges that, in both cases, the attack be reported so that the community can be made aware of any problems. Every attempt is made to do this without violating the victim's privacy. There are several auxiliary services in the area which are available to both the victim and the attacker: Monsour Counseling Center, Baxter Medical Center, House of Ruth Hotline — (714) 988-5559, and Project Sister Hotline — (714) 626-HELP.

Rape is a reality that cannot be ignored. It happens to members of all age groups. The victims are primarily women, though, there have been cases of male victims. Geographically, rape can occur anywhere. College campuses are areas where attacks frequently take place. Pitzer College is no exception. •

Soviet Dissident Stirs McAllister

by Karmit Zysman

Leonid Feldman, a former Soviet dissident, spoke at the McAllister Religious Center on December 2, 1983 about life in the Soviet Union, the Soviet attitude towards religion and the trials of being a Jew in an atheistic state.

Feldman began by stressing that general information about the Soviet Union is almost unknown to Americans. Feldman said that when he came to the United States, he discovered that most Americans know four facts about the Soviet state: that Russians like vodka, play ice hockey and chess well, and that it is cold in Russia. In this introduction, Feldman emphasized that there are 121 republics or states and 122 official ethnic groups or nationalities that exist in the Soviet Union. He also explained that there is no country called Russia, but rather there is a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

At this point, Feldman described the situation of one of these national groups: the Jews. He explained that the Jewish "nationality" is the only ethnic group in the Soviet Union without its own republic. He pointed out that the major difference between Jews in the United States and those that live in the Soviet Union is that in the U.S. an American Jew considers himself of American nationality and of Jewish faith; however, in the USSR, a Soviet Jew does not consider himself of Soviet nationality, he is of Jewish faith and nationality.

Another issue addressed by Feldman was the slow, psychological destruction aimed against Soviet Jews. He remembered the lack of pride and the self-hatred he felt whenever he had to acknowledge being Jewish.

Feldman recounted an unpleasant task he went through each year in school. "The teacher said, 'Okay, welcome to school,' and then you were supposed to stand up and say your last name and your nationality." Feldman described the humiliation he felt standing up and saying "Feldman - Jew."

Feldman also elaborated on the Soviet attitude towards religion by citing a press conference held for Yuri Gagarin, the first man sent to space, in 1961. At this press conference, when asked if he had seen God, Gagarin replied that he had not seen God and that God did not exist. Since this press conference, claims Feldman, any Soviet citizen who openly admits that he believes in God is automatically arrested and sent to a mental institution for being "mentally sick and socially dangerous."

Feldman, while discussing the Soviet mentality, described a certain paradox foreign to Americans. How could so many people be happy without basic food items, where blue jeans cost \$350, or where possession of a book can cost you ten years in prison? In order for Soviets to be content when there is so much reason for discontentment, Feldman feels there must be some goal for the people and country. This goal, according to Feldman, is religion and this is the paradox. "The Soviet Union is the most religious society in the world," Feldman asserted. "There is a religion and a God and his name is Lenin." Beginning at the age of three, Feldman told the audience, every child is taught a particular song. The song's lyrics go - "Lenin was, Lenin is, Lenin will be. Lenin is in you. Lenin is in me. Lenin is all over."

Feldman ended his presentation with a statement praising the



Leonid Feldman speaks on the trials of Soviet Jewry. photo by Wes Tanimura

United States and claiming how it hurts him when he hears people criticizing Reagan, the government, and the country. He described a typical morning in any school, university, or factory. Every day, the Soviet people hear "political information" broadcasts describing the progress in each of the Eastern Bloc countries as opposed to the murder, rape, and strikes in the Western world. He then recited what every Soviet citizen is pro-

grammed to say each morning: "Glory to the Communist Party of the USSR. Lenin was, Lenin is, Lenin will be. We live in the best society in the world. Death to American imperialism!"

Leonid Feldman left the Soviet Union in 1976 and has lived in this country for three years. He is currently a student at the University of Judaism in Los Angeles and heads the Russian Department at the Jewish Federation Council of Greater Los Angeles. •

Analysis of the War Powers Act

by John D. McVay

Lebanon and Grenada—suddenly these two names have taken on a life of their own. They have become the testing ground of a little known bit of legislation called the War Powers Act. The War Powers Act has become the center of attention as Congress tries once again to use yet another of the legislative vetoes that were an outgrowth of the Nixon years. Yet, for all of the references to the War Powers Act by media and politician alike, no one is really talking about **what** it says, and why it has any significance.

As has been alluded to, the War Powers Act originally was developed as a way to prevent US troops from becoming involved in a situation where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated (as stated within the Act); the goal being that Congress, not the President, would be able to retain its constitutional power of declaring war. The important phrase here is "imminent involvement in hostilities," for, as has been seen most clearly in Lebanon, the President as well as the majority of Congress did not consider the War Powers Act until American casualties were suffered. A short time

later, while Congress was enforcing the War Powers Act (by compromising with the President and allowing the Marines to stay in Lebanon another 18 months), the fact that Lebanon had been considered a hostile environment long before the enactment of the War Powers Act went totally unnoticed. According to Congress, Lebanon was quite safe for American troops until the end of August, when things started to get somewhat out of hand.

In the case of Lebanon, according to Congressional interpretation, until the time of the outbreak of hostilities, the President was merely acting within his right as Commander in Chief. Once the area was decided to be imminently hostile by Congress, the requirements of the War Powers Act came into play. While it should be stressed that the President didn't necessarily follow these steps (Reagan's interpretation is that the War Powers Act is unconstitutional, given the recent Supreme Court decision striking down the legislative veto), this is what he was supposed to have done: submit within 48 hours of the introduction of troops into a hostile, or potentially hostile,

location a report to the Speaker of the House and the president pro tempore of the Senate outlining the circumstances necessitating the introduction of armed forces, the constitutional and legislative authority for doing so, and an estimate of the scope and duration of the hostilities or involvement. After this is done, the Congress has the power to limit activities to not more than 60 days, unless it grants specific authorization for a longer period; at the end of the specific period, Congress can either order the removal of troops, declare war, or further extend the period of time for military involvement. This exemplifies the major problem of the War Powers Act, and the reason for Reagan's opposition to it, it removes, upon enactment, the power to direct US troops from the President and places it in the hands of Congress.

While the situation in Lebanon shows how the War Powers Act can give Congress a bit more say into the activities and directions of the military, Grenada introduces a far more difficult issue.

In a display of US military might, the tiny island of Grenada was invaded by orders

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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE: A STUDENT'S PERSPECTIVE

by John Douglass

Most of you will break some traffic or drug laws because you don't believe you are going to get caught. But how would you feel about breaking other laws, such as property laws, where the chance of arrest is almost certain? You would be afraid, and that is exactly what I felt a few weekends ago when I was struggling with a very difficult decision: whether or not to participate in the El Segundo civil disobedience on Monday October 24th.

The El Segundo CD was an action against several corporations' involvement in the production of Euromissiles. Many peace groups participated, such as Alliance for Survival, the Unitarians, and the Catholic Worker. Six different corporations were focused on, among which were Hughes, Lockheed, and Northrop. The actions ranged from blockades, passing out pamphlets, and prayer vigils, to a peace encampment in McDonnell Douglas' parking lot. About 120 people participated in the demonstration.

I believe in demonstrating against nuclear weapons. My convictions are very anti-war and anti-nuclear weapons. I believe that non-violence will

provide more just and humane possibilities to resolve conflict or change injustices. This action was the perfect opportunity to put my money where my mouth is, as it were. So two weeks before the action, I decided to go. But on the weekend before the demonstration I had a terrible conflict inside of me. The only thing I could think about was what it would be like to be in jail. I became afraid. My fears overwhelmed my convictions. I didn't want to be arrested.

It is ingrained in us to revere the law, particularly property laws. I'm not saying that property laws are bad, but I was startled at the amount of anxiety and inhibition that was building inside of me. It certainly was a testimony to how thoroughly socialized I had been.

The consequences of my actions were what worried me most. I didn't like the idea of having a record. Wouldn't future job opportunities be jeopardized? What if I got hurt in jail? The L.A. County jail is not the safest place. What if some brute beat me up, or worse raped me? It is no wonder that my convictions seemed so irrelevant in light of the possible reality of the consequences. On Saturday night I decided not to go. I felt temporary relief, but as the weekend wore on I felt more uptight and irritable. I was getting upset about compromising my principles. I also felt I was abandoning Joel Hutchenson, a friend, who had also decided to participate. I think we were both looking forward to each other's support in this.

I was miserable Sunday night. I had a long discussion with my mother and girlfriend, and concluded that some type of action was required to get over my depression. Just committing myself again made me feel better.

I went to the CD and was arrested for blocking the Hughes Corporation's driveway. The media was there and loved it. I was arrested and spent 60 hours in the L.A. County jail. Jail was a waiting game. This does not exclude the fact that jail can be dangerous. I was certainly nervous. But if you mind your own business and stay with a group, your chances of being harmed are greatly reduced. I didn't get beaten or raped. Job opportunities may still be jeopardized, but I can only live for today and what I believe in. My fear about breaking the law for a just cause is mostly gone. The most important lesson that I learned was that no matter what you believe in, get involved. That doesn't mean going out and getting arrested. It means being involved in and supporting local or national groups. All too often, Americans enclose themselves in a shell, isolated from contemporary issues. They let politicians make all the decisions, and they feel

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TRIATHLON: TEST OF STRENGTH

by Mark Massengill

The triathlon. To endurance athletes, the word rings of finality. The ultimate game. The sport has rapidly become the most fascinating, prestigious, and grueling endurance event ever created to test man's will and drive to persevere. The original and most common form of the triathlon consists of swimming, biking and running. The events are run in immediate succession and the time of the individual athlete is based on how long it takes to complete all three of the events.

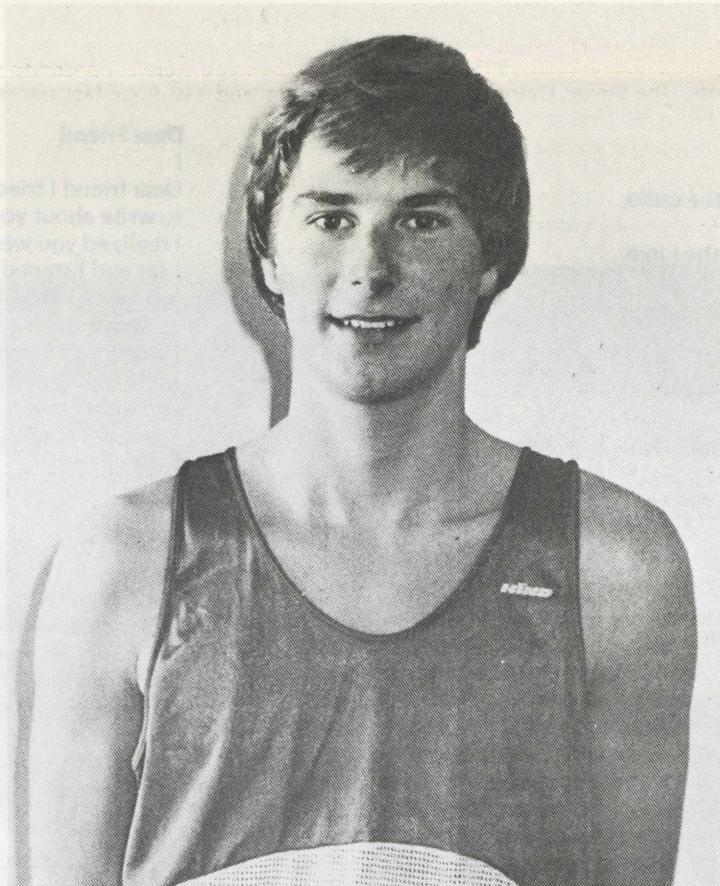
The triathlon was born only five years ago in Hawaii. Not surprisingly, it is said to be the result of a barroom wager between twelve enterprising young gentlemen. These endurance pioneers first completed a 2.4 mile swim through the challenging Pacific seas, continued onto the shores of Oahu for 112 miles of bicycling and mercifully concluded the event with a full 26.2 mile marathon run. The triathlon had arrived and in its wake came a multitude of followers yearning to prove themselves as the fittest of the fit.

Today, triathlons as well as triathletes are appearing in astounding numbers. In 1983 alone, well over 1,000 triathlons will be held. Over 200,000 competitors will challenge themselves to complete various forms of the triathlon. Triathlons are not only varied in distance and order of events, but the endurance sports themselves are undergoing

experimentation. The emergence of multi-sport endurance events include such unlikely combinations as running, swimming, paddle boarding, surf skiing and biking. That is one event, believe it or not. And it is in California. That you can believe.

Also, along with the popularity that triathlons have achieved came prize money. In September of this year, the Nice (France) World Triathlon Championships were held. 206 men and 15 women arrived to compete for \$75,000 in prize money. This figure, of course, is not typical, but it does illustrate the attention and recognition that triathlons are now receiving. Individual athletes and teams as well as triathlons are regarded as investments and advertising tools by several large businesses throughout America. These corporations realize the tremendous appeal that triathlons hold for the new generation of fitness conscious Americans.

With professional sponsorship came the rise of the professional triathlete. Athletes who typically spend 6 1/2 to 8 1/2 hours a day preparing for the ultimate test of endurance. Putting in perhaps 60-70 miles of running per week, 30,000 yards of swimming and 400 miles of biking. Add to that daily calisthenics, stretching and work with free weights and you begin to get an idea of what life is for a professional triathlete. There is also the not-so-small matter of food. These



Mark Massengill, sophomore at Pitzer, has participated in numerous triathlons including the "Mainland Triathlon" in Santa Barbara. This consisted of a 1 1/4 mile swim and a 56 mile bike ride followed by a 13.1 mile run — sweat!

Photo by Wes Tanimura

athletes typically burn up 5,500 to 6,000 calories per day. This means meals that last, perhaps as long as 1 1/2 hours. Obviously, such training does have its payoffs.

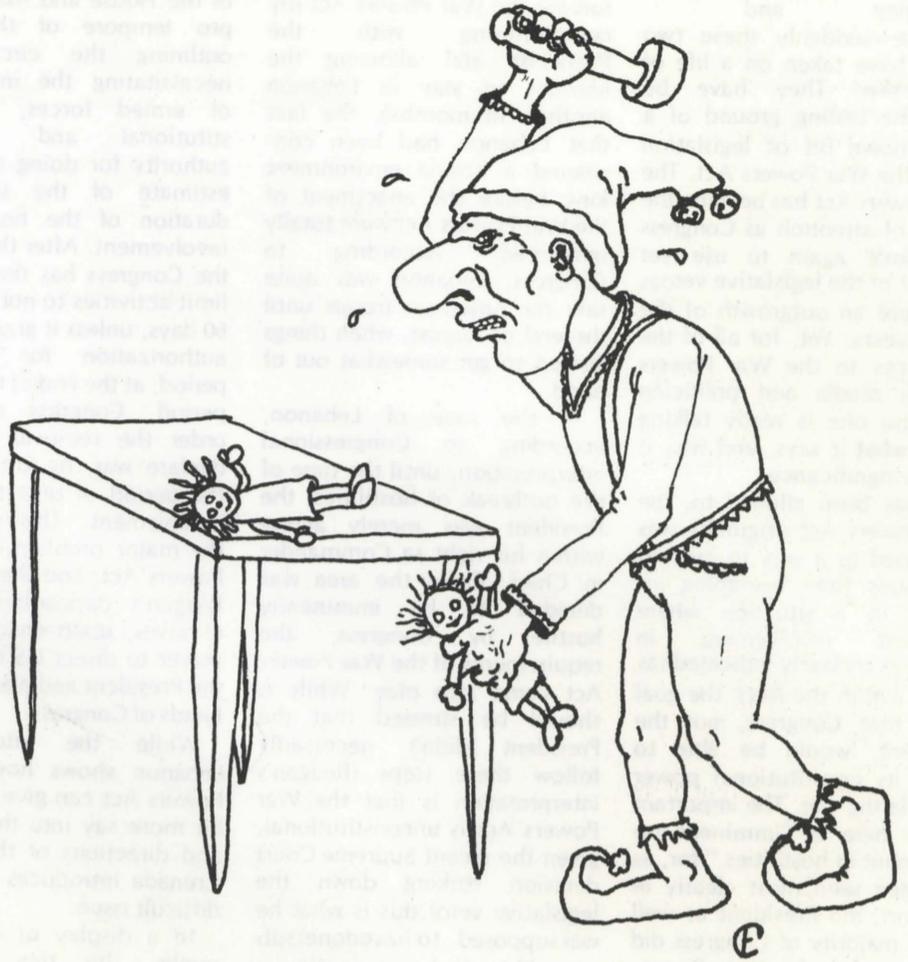
Nevertheless, the triathlon has grown into a very serious sport of some very serious athletes. It has also gained the seal of approval (at least for the time being) from the general

public and business people of America. Perhaps such rapid acceptance of the triathlon reflects not only a common concern for the overall health of the public, but also the realization of a dream. A dream where what was once thought to be impossible becomes reality through long hours of hard work, undeniable will power and the ability to persevere. ♦

Today I discovered My hands

Today I discovered my hands.
 I have always been one who builds with her mind.
 My mouth has been my weapon
 And my primary tool.
 I came from a childhood which discarded hands as punishers
 As soon as tongues became more lethal.
 Rushing through adolescence,
 I learned rapidly not to trust
 The fumbling awkwardness of fingers.
 "Don't pick that up," they'd say,
 "You'll only break it."
 So I looked, I considered, and I soon forgot
 That I extended beyond my elbows.
 But today I discovered my hands.
 They are remarkably unscathed, actually.
 Not scarred like my elbows, knees, and head.
 The middle fingers bend curiously
 And there's a large freckle
 Splashed between two knuckles.
 These hands are pale and soft and they are strong.
 I really don't remember their being here before.
 It was you who introduced us,
 My hands and me.
 And they showed me things
 They had been keeping patiently for me.
 They led me to the soft, fine hair
 At the base of your head,
 Taught me the smooth, cool firmness
 Of your shoulders.
 They showed me a second way of seeing
 Every moment of your face—
 Through newly-born fingertips.
 Today I discovered that I have hands
 And I think we will get along very well.

Nicola Pitchford



by Chip Edwards

Morning Hideaway

I
 Benny Goodman's on the radio,
 you're on my mind.
 The sandpipers dance the Lindy.
 It is morning.
 I sat down to rest in this dune
 last evening.
 There was just me,
 my portable radio, and you
 on my mind.
 A clamdigger dredges for clams
 nearby, his dog plays
 with crabs,
 harmless intruders
 to my seclusion. -
 II
 I could see you standing
 against the wind, straining,
 your wrap billowing
 last evening.
 Your voice a whisper,
 waning,
 tracing the surf.
 You were laughing,
 or maybe you were crying.
 III
 Now it is mid-morning.
 Coconut breaking time,
 orchid picking time,
 path winding time,
 love making time.
 But you aren't here,
 and I walk alone.
 I count the shades
 of color
 in the ocean.

Sebastian Matthews

Dear Friend

I
 Dear friend I tried
 to write about you and it didn't work.
 I realized you were dead or had gone insane.
 I sat and listened to someone
 too much like you
 scream anarchy and then talk about some rock n' roll band.
 I won't name them.
 I told him that John Lennon's dead
 and didn't mean that.
 I thought about John Lennon being dead,
 took vitamin C,
 knew it wouldn't work.
 II
 Lately I think of you and feel like a telephone
 I once saw thrown out a second stroy window.
 He'd been trying to call an ambulance, the police.
 The overdose took him anyway
 and his heart stopped.
 And even though someone hit him and it started again
 and stopped again and started again
 no one bothered to drag back in the telephone
 which just stayed there, dangling.

Arieh Sherman

Conversation

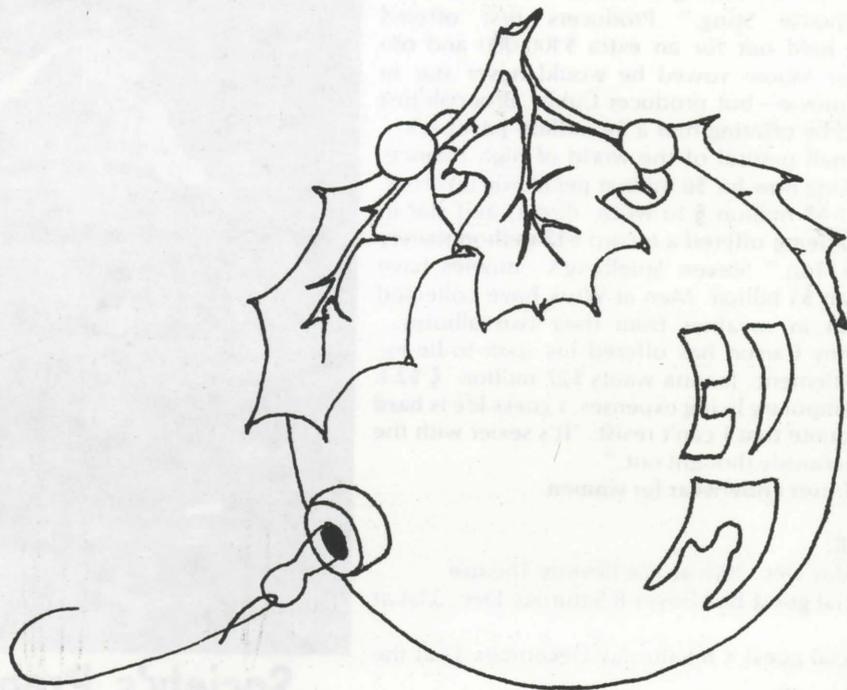
The truth is
 I want to get better
 I said.
 So do I,
 he said.
 I was standing,
 my head ached.
 He, leaning on a cane,
 sat heavily.
 But we were talking
 about poetry.

Arieh Sherman

Like Chimes

I shiver like chimes in the wind,
 I look in the mirror and shiver
 from the trunk
 like a stubborn Douglas Fir
 in the wind. Real wind.
 The kind that snatches roofs,
 hustles away babies,
 drives me across an open dune
 by an ocean.
 My clumsy hands grab for holds,
 for crabgrass, rotten plank
 for meaning.
 Bleeding, they fail me, again,
 and I watch myself slip
 into the sea.
 They'll find me washed up—
 my fluids, my soul
 sucked out by squid.
 A skeleton to be picked up
 and placed
 on a mantle—
 with other shells—
 to be chipped and thrown away.
 With paperclips bent,
 love-notes crumpled,
 with cigarette ashes.
 The ashtray will take my place
 on the mantle,
 a shell,
 waiting to gather remains.
 I stand there in front of the
 mirror,
 a self assurance empty as death,
 and shiver.
 The neighbors cannot hear me
 shiver
 like they can chimes,
 when they stay up late
 pretending they are dead
 in sleep.
 They cannot hear me not
 know myself,
 shiver,
 like chimes.
 But still
 I do.
 With paperclips bent,

Sebastian Matthews



©

by Chip Edwards



The mirthful Other Side staff... ready for yet another semester of consistent and regular community service.

photo by Will McWhinney

DIRT

by Chandre

Sly Stallone has asked former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to portray himself in the upcoming "Rocky IV" movie—and Kissinger is seriously considering the offer... Dear Farrah Fawcett will be paid \$350,000 for portraying a hooker on the CBS-TV movie "The Whorehouse Sting." Producers first offered \$250,000, but Farrah held out for an extra \$100,000 and obviously got it... Roger Moore vowed he would never star in another James Bond movie—but producer Cubby Broccoli just changed Roger's mind by offering him a \$4 million paycheck... Let us now take a small perusal of the world of high finance: Dustin Hoffman is asking now for \$6 million per movie up-front. Sly Stallone collected \$7 million to write, direct, and star in Rocky III—he is also being offered a record \$12 million merely to star in "Over the Top." Steven Spielberg's movies have grossed him more than \$1 billion. Men at Work have collected more than \$8 million in royalties from their two albums... Divorce Action: Johnny Carson has offered his soon-to-be-ex-wife a \$17 million settlement. Joanna wants \$27 million & \$2.6 million per year for temporary living expenses. I guess life is hard in the fast lane... A quote that I can't resist: "It's sexier with the fly. These things are seriously thought out."
- Calvin Klein on his boxer underwear for women...

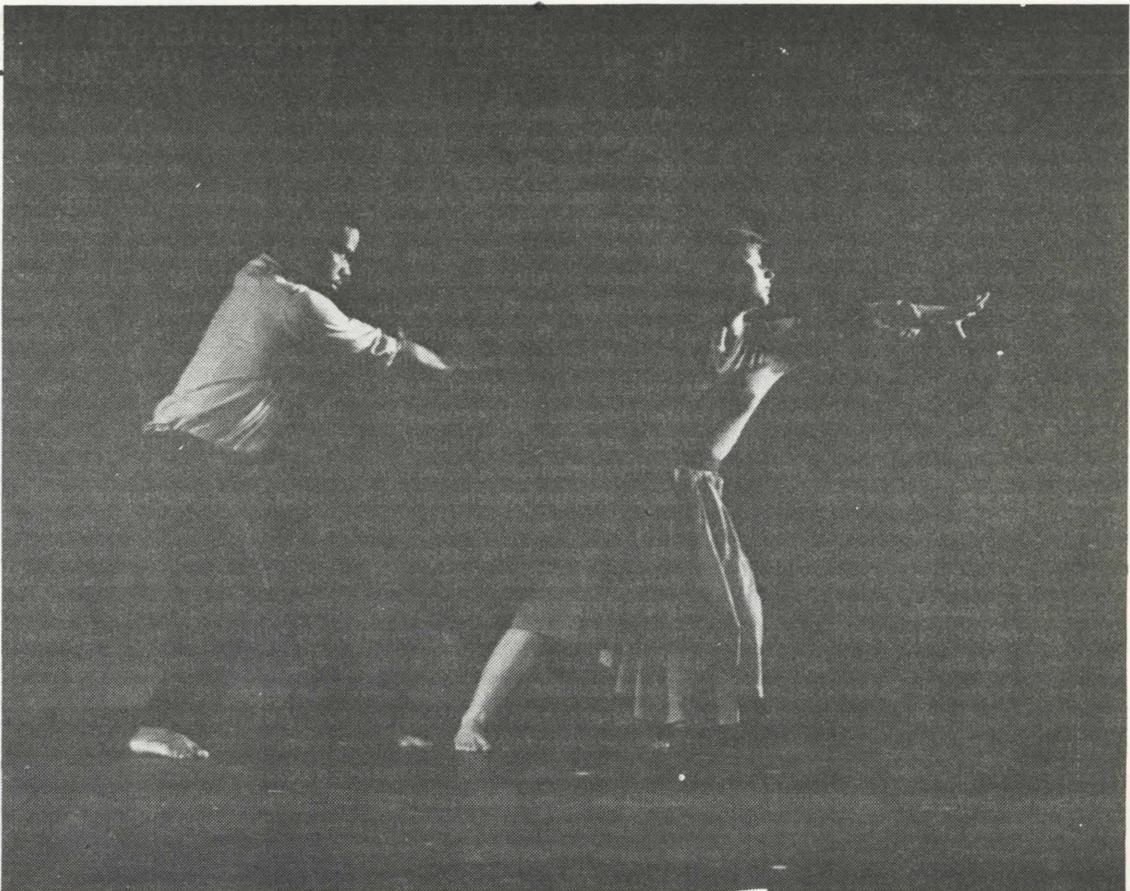
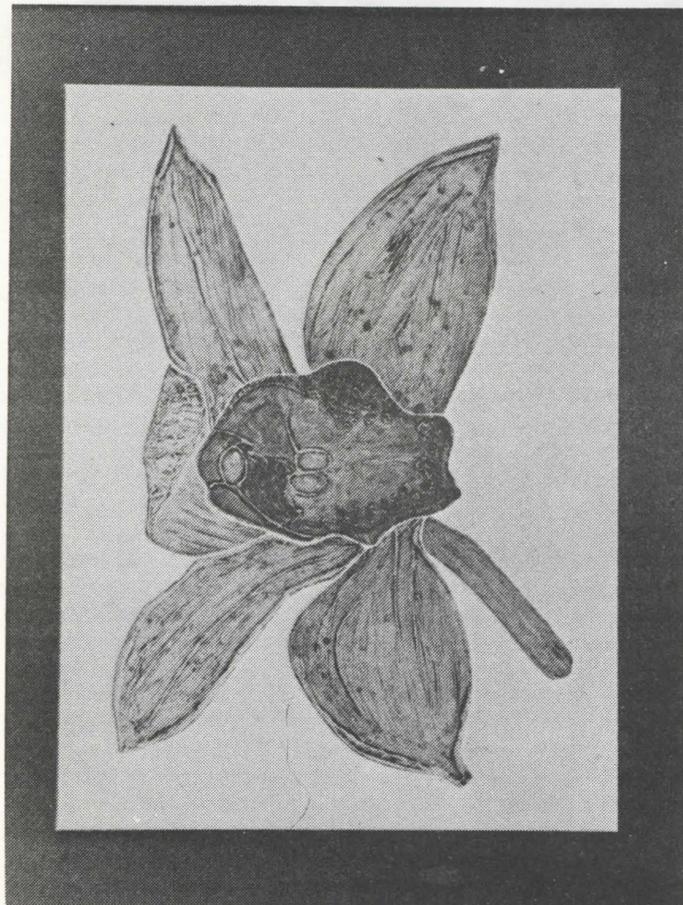
CONCERT CALENDAR:

Herbie Hancock 8 Friday Dec. 30th at The Beverly Theatre
The Tubes and special guest Bus Boyes 8 Saturday Dec. 31st at the Palace
The Motels with special guest X 8 Saturday December 31 at the Long Beach Arena
Kenny Rogers & The Oak Ridge Boys - Wednesday Jan. 11 at the Long Beach Convention & Entertainment Center
Genesis 8 Jan 12th & 13th at The Forum
Heart — Jan. 27th & 28th at The Universal Amphitheatre

COMING SOON: Frank Sinatra will be coming soon to both L.A. and San Diego... Springsteen and Bob Dylan are coming up in L.A. only... Yes (What did I tell you?) will be in L.A. probably at the Forum in February... and we know that Duran Duran will be here soon but both the date and the place are being "monkey'd around."

ROYAL DIRT SCOOP:

FOR SALE: Tony town house on Paris' tree chic Place de l'Avenue Foch. 4 floors: 11 rooms plus servants' quarters. Large d/r suitable for state dinners. Private garden. High wall for added security. Good neighbors, incl. Mrs. Arthur Rubinstein and lawyer-author Samuel Pizar. Price \$2 million. Or best offer. Contact Prince Rainer of Monaco.
...The End.



Society's Problem Choreographed

by Marka Carson & Elisabeth Grassl

The Scripps Dance Department's latest performance "Scripps Dancers/Corporeal Theater" included two pieces choreographed and performed by Pitzer student Demetrius Brooks. He was the only student choreographer for this concert.

One of the two pieces which he contributed to this fall's concert is called "445 Magnolia Lane", choreographed and first performed in early 1983. It deals with the issue of wife abuse and seeks to convey the battering cycle; the woman (Wendy Bowman), though abused, is not able to leave the security of the relationship. The man knows this and maintains his position of dominance throughout the piece, standing threateningly in the background as the woman

dances. Demetrius... "Many people think of dance as having to be pretty. I knew that this was not going to be pretty dance—it is not a pretty subject." In accordance with this the movements are tense, often distorted and full of desparation. He used elements of post-modern dance to convey this message to the audience.

Working on this piece caused many problems for the two dancers. In order to realistically represent a sense of aggression and violence they had to treat each other roughly and play roles completely different from their personalities. "At times it was scary to work on it. I felt that Wendy realized it too", Demetrius said. He also found it interesting how some people understood his piece. Some even wanted to look at it as a

racial conflict which was not at all part of Demetrius' intent.

"445 Magnolia Lane" will be presented for adjudication at the American College Dance Festival Association southwestern regional in Arizona in early December. Concerning his plans for the future, Demetrius would like to choreograph a less intense, more optimistic piece for a group of dancers.

In spring 1983 he became involved with the Scripps Dance Program, and began to develop and gain direction in his choreography. He said, "Dance is hard work; I always have further to go. I don't want to dance as a profession, but I plan to always dance as an extra activity." What he does want to do is work with young people, dealing with their problems as a counselor.

Grove House Glass Sale

On December 9 at 3:00 p.m., the Grove House's front porch will be illuminated by a sparkling array of hand-blown glass. Pitzer's glass-shop will be putting on a Christmas sale for the community of the Claremont Colleges. The sale will be taking place in concurrence with the Grove House's yearly Tree-Decorating Party. A variety of objects will be offered for sale, ranging from utilitarian vessels to Christmas ornaments and sculptural pieces.

The sale is an annual fundraiser for the glass program at Pitzer. Proceeds of the student-coordinated event will go towards supplying the glassworks studio with materials, tools, and equipment. Rhys Williams, Visiting Assistant Professor of Art at Pitzer, views the sale as a means of making the communities of the five colleges more aware of

the glassblowing facility and the courses offered.

Professor Williams has been teaching glassblowing at Pitzer since the mid-seventies. He "team-taught" the class in 1976 with David Furman, who had been teaching the class since its inception in 1975. David Furman, Assistant Professor of Art and Acting Head of the Art Department at Pitzer, is, in fact, responsible for the existence of the glass-shop. He set forth a proposal in 1973, which, in two years' time, became a working reality. Funding for the project was provided by a \$12,000 grant from the John S. Swift Co. Inc. Charitable Trust. With the help of students, Furman built the facility and designed a glass program which has endured for almost a decade.

Student and faculty interest in the program is still high, as is shown by the amount of

MASKS, AN EXPRESSION OF SELF
Holly Jacobs

Imagine yourself faced (no punn intended) with a project due in a week's time that is meant to get you in touch with yourself in an "unknown, unexperienced way." No, this is not a psychology class! However, we forgot one major element: you are confined to the many fascets of a common lump of clay and the basic idea of making a mask. Sound exciting? For Dave Ferman's studio ceramics class it was!

This assignment proved to be one of the most difficult for the class, because they were aware that their pieces were to be examined on a deeper, more psychological level than touched upon in previous assignments. It was interesting how some pieces completely mirrored the maker in either animal form or an erotica mysticism. Farrell Timlake's

The Platform

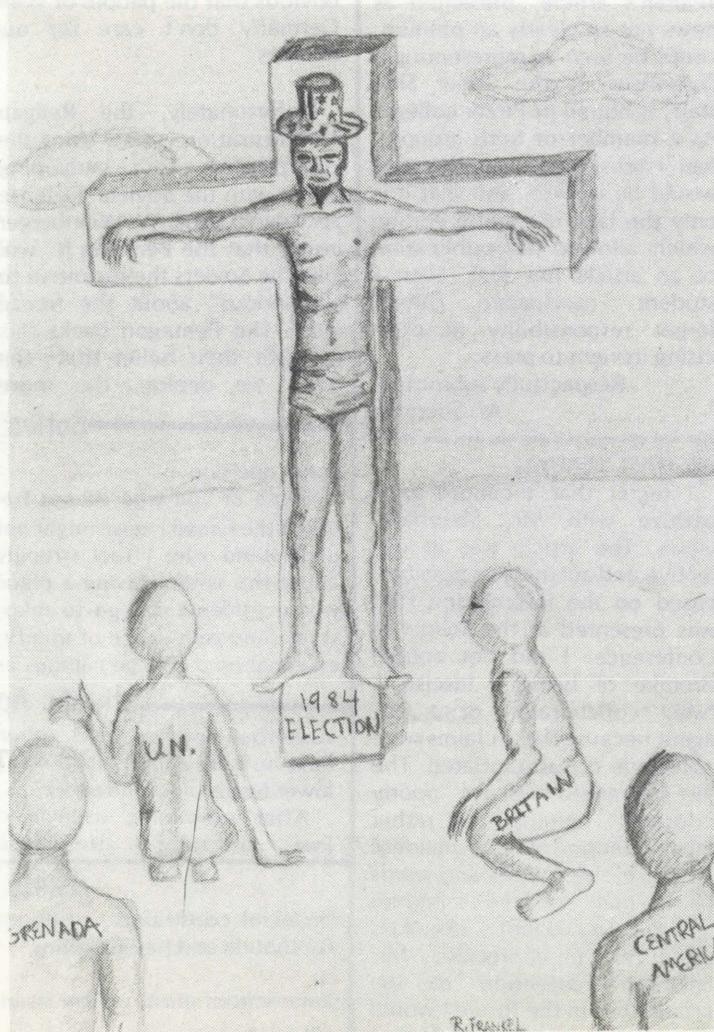
Woah America!

by Ari Sherman

For several weeks running, it seems that one major event after another and their presentation by the various forms of media, have dominated the general public's perception of the world. To a large extent these events center around the conflict that has loomed over us since WWII, between the east and the west; the dirty commies versus the money-grabber imperialist capatalists. In this same context much gloom has descended following ABC's recent airing of "The Day After". This gloom frightens and challenges us all. But it is not the only force currently active in the American mentality. There are others, which because of their relationship to it, should be considered by us all.

I am not surprised that fear has been the typical reaction to "The Day After". I believe that this is healthy...to a point. What I dislike is the despair I sense accompanying it; the awesome echo of "What can we do?" If we're going to leave it at that we might as well give it all up now.

Start with the downing of the KAL airliner by the Soviet Union. To the U.S.S.R.'s awkward and embarrassed handling of this terrible error we responded with inflammatory intolerance. Then we lost through every fault of our own, an unforgivably high amount of marines to one attack in Beirut. Add feelings of fragility, vulnerability, and even seige



mentality, to hostility and intolerance. A wonderful brew—hence the Grenada invasion. All the above and self-righteousness to boot. At this point anything could happen. Insanity.

And it is insanity we must fear. Woah, America, please stop. Think. Look around you. Breathe deeply. The world is

nothing but sick of hearing about your fear. Transcend it. Stop speaking of despair and take action.

Sharpen your eyes, don't look through the jaded view-finders of sensation oriented mass media monsters. "See better," Kent said to King Lear; let's take his advice where Lear failed to. Our tragic hero could easily be

the whole world.

Someone's playing pinball. Your own eyes are the ball. They're being bounced off bumpers into traps: KAL, Beirut, Granada, Nicaragua...a dozen etceteras. The machine rings madly, registers your fear, and tallys up points for paranoid warmongers, the power hungry, and a very healthy arms industry. (To say nothing of the Nielson ratings).

Where to begin? Where not? Begin in Beirut, where like every other force in Lebanon, your 'peacekeepers' have become streetfighters. There is no peace to keep. The conflict lies not there but in the superpower's capitals. What there is are 6,000 nervous Soviet military attaches just over the hill.

Or Honduras-Nicaragua-El Salvador. Please...are we still the naive fools of the world, seeing a threat to our lives behind every bush, anywhere but in the pentagon, instead of seeing how our idiocy ignores the threat we pose to almost everyone else in the world? We risk our friends while making enemies out of innocents.

Even the Israeli labour party, the Social-Democrats of West Germany, and good old Maggie Thatcher can see it. Back up, pull out, mellow out, smoke a cigarette, stop screwing the world. Next November put your hands up, and over Ronnie Raygun's mouth. Then smile, try to overcome any crippling fear you may feel, and sit down and talk it over-with your mouths and not missile placements—with the rest of the world. All of it. And maybe there'll never be a 'day after'.

Athletic Apathy

by Bruce Locke

Are Pitzer students apathetic towards Sagehen athletics? One might at first answer yes; and then ask whether the question is referring to participation or spectating. The more one thinks about it, the more one realizes that the question of apathy with respect to Sagehen sports is not so easily answered with a quick definite yes or no.

Consider that there are at least 19 sport activities (sanctioned, club and intramural) which approximately 700 Pitzer students have to choose from. Also consider that a vast majority of students either participate in one of these sports activities, has a roommate that does, or lives near an athlete.

Using apathy to explain the low attendance at Pomona/Pitzer sporting events is not easy to justify, at least with regards to Pitzer students. It is here that most opinions differ. As Pitzer rugby player Robert Hayes remarked, "Considering the size of Pitzer, the high proportion of athletes, and the academic rigors, it's understandable that spectator attendance is somewhat low." Agreeing with Hayes, Mark Foreman (a member of the P-P football team) said, "If one takes into account the time for academics as well as the time spent on one's own sport, there will be little left for spectating." There are those students that believe it is difficult to both participate and spectate; and if a choice were to be made, it is far better that Pitzer be made up of doers rather than watchers.

Other Pitzer students agree with Hayes and Foreman, but maintain that there is a definite element of apathy that is responsible for much of the low attendance at sporting events. Commenting in respect to this, freshman Jennifer Bale said, "If you've ever been to some of our sporting events and there are only a few people watching, you can't help but feel that there is some element of apathy in the air". As a member of our tennis team I agree with all the points brought to my attention. I also can't help but feel that there is some apathy when Pomona/Pitzer plays a tennis match against Notre Dame and nine people turn out to watch the Sagehens take on the fighting Irish.

One might also wonder about those "interested" in sports, but not participating or spectating. Keep in mind we are a Division III team that has to advance one of its teams almost to a national championship to gain the attention that any sports team of a major Division I "glamour" university might command. Also, other than the three traditional sports (football,

The Human Gamble

by Chandre Kipps
Opinions Editor

On December 3rd, the United States will begin deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. Before one can understand the significance of this act, I should probably attempt to describe what the Pershing II and cruise missiles are.

The Pershing II is an intermediate range ballistic missile and is planned for deployment in West Germany. Its sophisticated guidance system, which photographs the target and makes course adjustments as the missile approaches, will give it greater accuracy than any other missile in the world. It will be capable of hitting within 120 feet of its target after traveling 1,100 miles at 6,000 miles per hour. The Pershing II will carry a single Hiroshima size bomb.

Cruise missiles are small and pilotless, which can carry either nuclear or conventional warheads. They can be hidden easily and can fly below radar when approaching their target. In flight, the missile elec-

tronically compares the terrain over which it is flying to a contour map stored in its computer. It can independently correct and change its course. The cruise has a range of about 1,500 miles and can strike within 100-300 feet.

Both the cruise and Pershing II missile each, respectively, have a feature that is even more horrific than their destructive capabilities. The Pershing II can reach Russia from Germany in five minutes and the cruise can fly under radar. Perhaps this does not seem so very crucial until you understand that the Soviet Union has threatened to adopt a "launch-on-warning" system.

The "launch-on-warning" system is simple and to the point. **If Soviet radar picks up what seems to be an incoming attack, they will immediately launch a retaliatory nuclear strike—even if it is just a false alarm.** The short flight time of the Pershing II and the evasive ability of the cruise missile simply does not allow enough time to tell whether the attack is real.

Are the benefits worth the

risk? Does Washington have the right to gamble with the lives of the American citizens (and probably the whole world). One might ask just what the benefits are. Obviously our government feels that there is some justification for spending 2.5 million per Pershing II. The original political justification involved the addition of an intermediate class of nuclear weapons to make credible the U.S. nuclear guarantee to Europe. A new justification has also come into the picture. Richard Wagner, Assistant to Secretary Weinberger, explained last year: "The 572 number (of missiles) is a combination of a political accommodation with our allies as to what would be acceptable to their people, as well as a desire to stand short by a discernible margin of a number which the Soviets feel could directly threaten their strategic forces."

The validity of Wagner's statement about appeasing the European people and their demands for nuclear weaponry has been shattered. As shown by the 1 million who showed up to protest on International Disarmament Day and the escalating conflicts within the

continued on page 8

Coffee, Tea and Controversy

by Angie Drennen

I was shocked and hurt when I found out about the changes in Grove House Policy. When I came to Pitzer, the first thing that attracted me to the school was the informal and warm atmosphere. It was at the Grove House that I experienced confirmation of this unique quality. I have now been informed that at the Managers' Meeting several changes in Grove House procedures were instituted without consultation of the Grove House Committee or students at large.

This change involves basically two major things: 1) As of Saturday, December 3, weekend food-serving hours will be from 12:00 noon until 4:00 P.M. only. There will be no self-serve coffee before or after these hours. 2) As of Monday, December 5, there will be no self-serve coffee after 9:00 P.M.

These changes were initiated as a result of "significant financial losses." I resent the fact that they did not give the friends of the Grove House a chance to right the wrong. We are all adults and we should all be given the opportunity to assist in such a

continued on page 8

continued on page 8

Letters to the Editor

Opinions continued

To the Editors of The Other Side.

"Conference discusses Solidarity", Michael Teahan's article on the recent Pitzer-sponsored event, deteriorated from a straight news article to a poorly informed opinion in its concluding paragraph. Considering the equally inaccurate and subjective "The Struggling PLO" article which bordered it I am surprised that the entire front page was not labeled as 'Opinions'. And we all thought that Eric Kyner's favorite word was objectivity. Adam Bromke, who Teahan touts as having "as a Pole, displayed the emotional conviction to freedom that could not be moderated by academic tolerance", has a pretty funny idea of freedom. His attack on Andrew Arato's fine paper was crude, reliant on crass name callign ("You don't deserve to call yourself a professor"), and contained no criticism of a constructive nature. Teahan tells us that Arato's paper was aimed around "being critical of Solidarity's methods" when it was, in fact, a praising analysis of the philosophy of one of Solidarity's leaders as a new approach to democracy, a "plurality of democracies." Arato's approach was leftist, humanist, and innovative. He understood Bromke's attack on him as the expression of a right-winger incapable of tolerating anything

associated with the left. Whether this idea was accurate was impossible to verify; Bromke underlined his rude attack by storming out in the middle of the conference. In Arato's response he called Bromke a "particular type of Polish Nationalist". It was a euphemistic description. What it meant was that Bromke is basically a fascist, a good old Polish nationalist whose writings have favorably quoted the leader of the nationalist underground notorious for betraying Jews and Communists to its supposed enemy, Nazi Germany. It was clear that Bromke's approach to Solidarity was nothing more than, like that of some plotting CIA operative, an expression of a hope to wrest Poland away from the Soviet bloc. Arato's approach was of an infinitely greater value, viewing Solidarity as a potential embodiment of a new political system, a new approach to democracy, of equal value to both Eastern and Western governments whose current systems are plagued by shortcomings which threaten the whole world.

Pitzer's conference on solidarity drew surprisingly high level interest and was presented by some brilliant minds. Our response to it should tax itself to attempt to meet the involved sophistication and intricacies,

even intrigues, which characterized the conference. Teahan's article, presented as news but so clearly an opinion, could be seen as representing a consensus of the Other Side staff, if not all of Pitzer college. As a member of both groups I feel I must point out that this would be unwise, and that it is only the lack of careful editing which allowed the publication of an article like that. Even a student newspaper cannot forget responsibility in exercising its right to press.

Respectfully submitted,
Ari Sherman

MICHAEL TEAHAN

I regret that I cannot sympathize with Mr. Sherman's views. The article was as objective and accurate as possible, based on the information that was presented at the Solidarity Conference. I did not accuse Bromke of being a fascist, a NAZI collaborator, or a CIA agent because these claims were not made or substantiated. The last paragraph was not "poorly informed" opinion, but rather interpretation of the incident based on the actions and words of the men involved. I had no reason to doubt Bromke's sincerity. I appreciate Mr. Sherman's attention to the article, but in the future I would like the courtesy of being quoted correctly.

Michael Teahan

Student Questions Drug Policy

Dear Editor:

I would like to bring to your attention what I feel is an inconsistency in Pitzer's drug policy. The policy written in the student handbook and what is actually practiced in both the present and past differ greatly. Although this is a touchy issue

which no one seems to want to confront openly, I feel it needs immediate clarification.

The Administration has been calling in students based on rumors reported by other students. This practice gives the Administration a biased view of students as viewed by other

members of the student body. In addition, the students who are confronted with this type of situation gain a very negative view of the Administration. This creates an unhealthy environment for us to live, work, and learn.

—A Concerned Student

Tenure continued

public affairs. After the evaluation has been performed the FEC decides upon a recommendation by vote and submits this recommendation to the President. On the basis of this recommendation and his own judgement, the President submits his own recommendation to the Board of Trustees, who have always had final authority in tenure policy issues. In the past, 11 recommendations submitted by the President to the Board have been approved. This apparent association between the President and the Board on such matters serves the political function of keeping

disagreement within the Pitzer Community and administration and reduces the potential for disagreement between the Board of Trustees and the Pitzer Community as a whole.

However, although the organizational structure exists, there is no precedent for granting tenure-track appointments to presently employed faculty members. In the past, new tenure-track appointments required Board approval also; such decisions, however, involved prospective candidates that were, for the most part, unknown to them. Now the FEC must make such decisions for faculty members

with whom they have been associated for three years. Hence, the outcome of these decisions will necessarily be affected by personal relations involving both students and faculty. This potential is not new however, as evidenced by the controversy surrounding the lack of contract renewal of Fred Meyers several years ago.

More importantly perhaps, is the question of whether Pitzer will begin to issue new tenure-

track appointments. This remains to be seen as the first three-year contracts are due for renewal in 1984.

War Powers continued

of Commander in Chief Reagan. Within three days, the entire island was under the direction of the US military. The speed with which the invasion was launched sent everyone trying to figure out the reasons for and the legality of the invasion. Two congressmen called for the impeachment of Reagan for violating the War Powers Act; only to find out later no such violation had occurred. While the War Powers Act was

designed to put restrictions on the President to prevent the use of armed forces in hostile situations, it also provided an outlet for just such an invasion. It is specifically stated that the

President can exercise his powers as Commander in Chief of the armed forces in hostilities whenever there is a declaration of war, statutory authorization, or a national emergency. Thus, Reagan's argument that his

presidential duty of protecting American citizens was justification for not notifying Congress before the invasion, was valid. In fact, Congress, in acknowledging this, did the only thing it could, declaring he had 60 days to withdraw American troops. However, Reagan once again proved that

his powers as Commander in Chief are beyond the ability of Congress to slow him down.

Human Gamble continued

past 2 months, it appears pretty obvious that the people of West Germany don't care for our missiles.

Unfortunately, the Reagan Administration is now using the Euromissiles for bargaining power with the Soviets. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger insists that the Pershing II "will give the Soviets the incentive to get serious" about the freeze talks. The Pentagon backs this up with their belief that "the more we deploy, the more

incentive the Russians will have to dismantle their SS-20's." Let's slow this down and get this straight: The idea (I think) is to build up so that we can then reduce. What a way to freeze the arms race.

What if the government's plan does not work? What if the Soviets do implement their "launch-on-warning" system? What if we lose the gamble? Luckily for Reagan, if the bombs do drop, there won't be many of us around to remind him of his folly.

Coffee continued

grave decision.

Those of you who do not frequent the Grove House might not understand why I feel strongly about this issue. Having a place where students can go to relax, study, and gain peace of mind is essential on a college campus as

small as Pitzer. Even though I know that I will not be here next semester, it would be a comforting thought to know that the

friends that I have left will still enjoy that which I found so unique to my experience here.●

Athletic Apathy continued

basketball and baseball), others have usually experienced much lower levels of attendance.

After examining aspects of low spectator attendance,

possible explanations other than apathy are offered by Pitzer students. I wonder where our Pomona counterparts are and what are their reasons?

Santa continued

financial constraints. —Sabrina Patenaude and Kevin Collins

Some school spirit. —Don Swan

A llama in every pot and a large room with two pool tables and lots of video games. —Grant Kingsbury

More fruit trees. —Marian McNamnee

A dictator—someone who tells us what to do and when to do it. —Paul Hoffman

A gymnasium. —Becky Frankel

Some mature, fine women and gentlemen. —Stan Watson

Guaranteed survival. —Yvonne Norte

Meant to be, are becoming, have become. Transition buzzing within an incubative being. A synapse of proud, individual reputations. —Karen Jovin

A good reputation. —Glenn Kimm

A machine that would remove smog from the area. —Walt Morris

uh... I don't know. —Steven Wheeler

Glass continued

students who continue to register for the course. One faculty member will also be registering to take the beginning level class. This interest has provided impetus for such activities as the sale.

The glass sale promises to be a colorful event, heightened by the seasonal festivities that will

be taking place. The college community will have an opportunity to purchase gifts, ornaments and personal necessities at affordable prices. It will also be supporting one of the most unique and "avant garde" programs that the Claremont Colleges, as a unique group of institutions, has to offer.

Masks continued

piece, for example, developed into an elongated version of himself with the same nose and eyes.

Other pieces seemed to reveal creative anger or have an evil touch such as Doug Dogleish's plaster cast of an evil self-devil,

and Carol Donohugh's haunting snake temptress, Medusa. Many pieces dealt with an abstraction of self, like the jail mask with the falling lips, and the wrapped baby faces. Overall, the show was fantastic. Opening night was November 13, 1983 and the show ran through the 25th.

Disobedience continued

powerless to do anything about changing the decisions they don't like.

But people can and do make a difference. I don't believe my action in itself will bring about an end to the arms race. I know it is but a part of the whole movement that includes freeze initiatives in Congress, rallies

that motivate people, and education by scientists and doctors from groups such as the Physicians for Social Responsibility. We cannot afford to be afraid to act. We must care and participate in making the world safer and more just for the future generations of America.●