



Students demonstrate their mathematical aptitude by counting to four on their fingers during Pitzer's 20th birthday Parade.

Cease Fire in Lebanon

by James Murrow

The governments of Syria and Lebanon have agreed to a cease-fire to end the month of heavy fighting in Beirut and the surrounding Shouf mountains.

The agreement was reached Sunday night and was announced later by the mediators in the conflict, Prince Bandar bin Sultan and the Syrian Foreign Minister, Abdel Halim Khaddam. Despite the cease-fire, heavy fighting waged late into Sunday night, though diminishing by the morning.

The cease-fire is only the first step in Lebanon toward the more difficult goals of creating a strong central government and the removal of all foreign forces. President Reagan, who over a year ago dispatched 1,600 U.S. Marines to aid in the multi-national peacekeeping force in Lebanon,

is guardedly optimistic about the accord. He has indicated that the U.S. forces would remain indefinitely as a symbolic "presence" alongside the Lebanese Army, to help insure that the cease-fire would be observed.

Reconciliation of the opposing forces in Lebanon will not be easy. Lebanese President Amin Gemayel is calling for an urgent conference to begin dialogue among representatives of the following: The National Salvation Front, the Lebanese Forces as well as members of the former Lebanese Government, and one representative each from Syria and Saudi Arabia. The agenda and site for the conference remain to be decided.

One problem expected in the reorganization of the Lebanese Government is to persuade the

Christian groups such as the Phalangists, to give more rights to the Moslem groups. One American official feels that the Christian leadership recognizes the need for an equitable distribution of power, but that this would evolve eventually rather than happen right away.

President Reagan's main concern at this point in the negotiations is for Lebanon to create a strong central government and to remove all external forces. In addition, the U.S. is committed to insuring that any final settlement

in Lebanon provides appropriate security arrangements along Israel's northern borders. Whether or not these goals are met, or this cease-fire ends as another temporary rest from the Middle-East aggressions, remain to be seen.

The Controversial Drug Bust

by Dylan Lawrence

Late last spring, a Pitzer senior was convicted and punished by the Inter Dorm Judicial Council of selling cocaine. She was three weeks away from graduating when the Dean of Students Office brought charges against her to the Inter Dorm Judicial Council and gave her twenty-four hours to clear her room and move off campus. After an I.D.J.C. hearing, she was expelled, placed in a drug rehabilitation program and denied her diploma until she completes that program.

This incident raised questions in the minds of some Pitzer students with respect to the treatment of this specific case, and too, what the Administration's stance on the drug policy and enforcement of the drug policy is.

The possession, use and/or sale of illicit drugs is a violation of the code of student conduct, the Pitzer drug policy, and California State law. Quoting the Student Handbook, "Each Pitzer community member is individually and personally responsible for compliance with ap-

plicable provisions of the law." Furthermore, "...the college does not condone the use of drugs and may take official disciplinary actions against individuals involved in their use or sale." Such action can lead to "suspension or separation from the school."

When asked about drug policy and her stance on its enforcement, Jane Holcombe, Dean of Students, first cited the drug policy and then said, "...But, just as the law makes distinctions between the seriousness of selling

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Financial Aid: Right or Privilege?

by Lynn Miller

During the Spring session in 1983, Congress passed a law that would cut government financial aid to all young men not registered for the draft. On October 1, the Supreme Court will convene to discuss the constitutionality of this issue. The American Civil Liberties Union is bringing the suit to court, backed by many interested individuals and organizations. One such individual is Lyle Hatridge, Pitzer senior and RA.

Hatridge has defied the law in not signing his "compliance form" or "grey form" stating that he has registered for the draft, for he has not registered. His reasons are many, but it is primarily a matter of his non-violent principles and objection to what inscription implies. However, in regard to the grey form, Lyle feels his required completion violates the Right to Privacy Act. This is the argument the ACLU will bring to the Supreme Court sometime during this session.

Glenn Goodwin, a Pitzer professor and vice-president of a local ACLU chapter, is also concerned with the constitutionality of this issue. To begin with, he feels the law is discriminatory against young men of low income. Women receiving Title 4 federal funds must also sign the form, but they are exempt from draft registration. He argues that it is not logical to link draft to financial aid. "Education is a right," he says, "not a privilege. Financial aid is part of your birthright as an American. For the government to use funds as a form of social control is *despicable*."

Pitzer Facing the Future

by Justin Thomas

A reassessment and revision of Pitzer's governance system appears to be the foremost issue facing Pitzer in its 20th year. Beyond innovative changes in the governance system, there are three other critical issues before the College, including questions concerning curriculum, the search for a new Dean of Faculty, and the commencement of a campaign to increase Pitzer's endowment.

After the accreditation team from the Western Association of Schools and Colleges visited Pitzer in the fall of 1982, it suggested that a substantial change be made in the governance system. In the past, there has been a tendency towards proliferation and expansion of the committee

Abby Parsons, Director of Pitzer's Financial Aid, has been in the difficult position of enforcing the ruling. "It is the law and we must abide by it. I cannot disburse federal funds without the signed form." At the September 20th meeting of the trustees, Ms. Parsons reported a 90% compliance. This is not to say that 10% of Pitzer's financial aid students have not registered for the draft, but that they have not returned the completed form.

As representative of Pitzer, Ms. Parsons must uphold the law; however, opinions closely echo those of Hatridge and Dr. Goodwin. "It is a shame to connect draft with financial aid... It limits access, choice, opportunity; that's not what America is about." Ms. Parsons does see the link, though, financial aid is a privilege granted by the government "and that's where we get into the grey area of the Selective Service."

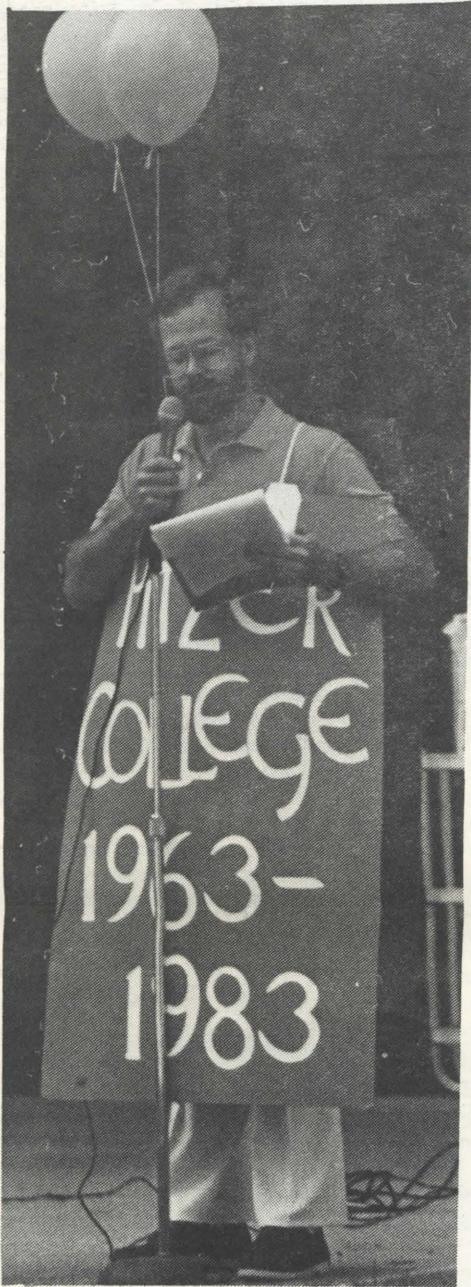
Most people feel optimistic about the Supreme Court's overturning the law. Hatridge feels that an overturn would encourage men not to register. Goodwin would be glad to see this happen. "It would raise the fundamental issue of draft itself. Government officials know the draft is stupid, but it gives them a method of social control." Until the decision is made, though, what are the alternatives?

First, one could lie on the "grey form." Pitzer College is not liable and it is the government's responsibility to verify draft registration. If prosecuted, however, offenders face a fine or imprisonment, or both. Hatridge has not taken this option into serious con-

system rather than towards centralization. At present, the Executive Committee is moving to reconstruct the governance system by making the communication between committees more efficient and by minimizing misunderstandings and conflicting recommendations.

There is a desire to get the administration to take a more active role and to participate in the give and take of governance. The Executive Committee also hopes to make the system more efficient by condensing and combining several of the overlapping committees.

The accreditation team also expressed concern for Pitzer's fulfilling its role as a liberal arts college, due to the absence of gen-



External Studies

by Meredith Anne Heed

"It was scary meeting my family for the first time," says Jennifer Chalmers, an External Studies student who went to Nepal last year. Jennifer was one of many students who took advantage of Pitzer's 1982-1983 External Studies program, a program that sends students to France, Great Britain, Nepal, Rome, Waseda, Santa Fe, and Washington, D.C.

The following is a portrait of some of the experiences that Pitzer students encountered during the last year.

When Jennifer Chalmers arrived at her family's house in Nepal, she was still contemplating thoughts like, "Why am I doing this?" and "Why am I here?" However after Jennifer became used to her new surroundings and felt comfortable with the language, she enjoyed going to the village square and talking with people. "Once in Nepal, there really wasn't a hard transition from Western culture to my surroundings. It was easier to experience everything and actually live there than I had imagined."

Jennifer enjoyed going to the temples and studying the architecture as well. "Seeing old architecture that dated back to the second century was really special, especially now since artifacts are being taken by Americans for museums and such."

Hundreds of miles away, Jim Gottlieb found the hurried life in Waseda, Japan, a bit much but still enjoyed his stay. "Being there was a great experience, but I would not want to stay. It is a great place to play, a great place to go for the weekend."

Surprisingly, Jim found it easy being an American in Japan. "The people in Waseda look up to Americans and because of this, you feel as though you can get

away with anything... they will never take you seriously because you are not Japanese."

Jim experienced getting pushed into commuter trains and found the crowded life a bit claustrophobic. "I wanted to come home to space. There are no front or back yards. I remember one girl said she couldn't wait to get back to the states and do a cartwheel."

"The most exciting thing I did was traveling outside the country. I really liked mainland China and Burma." Jim also traveled to Malaysia, Thailand, and Taiwan.

Karen Hathaway visited Paris and thought it was an "incredible city." "It had such a fast-paced lifestyle and all my favorite things; museums, art exhibits, pastry, cheese, and coffee."

"The French reputation of being cold and snobby is not always true," continues Karen. "I met some wonderful French people. However, there were times I felt a little estranged. I found myself adopting their lifestyle sometimes and walked down the street taking care not to catch anyone's eye or become too open in places like the subway and on buses." Although Karen thought that four months was not long enough, she felt her trip was a good and positive experience.

Living in a Welsh town the size of two city blocks, Marj Paterson experienced something totally different from the fast pace of Paris. "The town, which was mostly made up of the University... consisted of seven hundred people and (it was) surrounded by sheep fields."

"The food was terrible," continues Marj, "but the people did everything they could to help you out. I enjoyed traveling to Scotland, all over England, London, Wales, Sedonia, and Stratford."



Fiesta California: An animate Expression of Culture. This group of Folklorico dancers give a display of their talents to an appreciative dining hall audience as part of a 5-day celebration

Wes Tanimura

Marj felt that it was good to be away and experience new things; this was the general opinion of all the External Studies students interviewed. As Marj said, "It was nice to be far away and yet be okay and able to make friends."

Pitzer At Two Decades

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eral education requirements; "We urge that the College consider ways in which the fulfillment of the breadth and basic skills requirement of the Commission can be verified and that such means of verification be adopted and implemented."

The accreditation team did not suggest instituting general education requirements but rather finding some way of certifying that graduates of Pitzer have had a liberal arts education. According to Ronald Macaulay, Dean of Faculty, "It's impossible not to get a liberal arts education at Pitzer since there are so many courses to choose from." Furthermore, "in principle, general education requirements may seem good, but in practice, they are often ineffective."

Contributing to the ineffectiveness of general education requirements is a decrease in enthusiasm in the professors who teach apathetic students, who unwillingly take required courses.

The remedial courses offered at Pitzer for freshmen who need further work on basic skills have aroused discussion within the

Curriculum Committee and considerable debate within the College Council. The committee and council are addressing the question of whether credit should or should not be given towards a liberal arts degree for basic high school courses such as math or writing. "Remedial courses," claims Dean Macaulay, "should not be given for credit, but support should be given in areas where a student feels he or she is lacking."

Within the next year, Pitzer will witness a changing of the Dean of Faculty. After serving for four years in this capacity, Ronald Macaulay is enthusiastic about returning to the academic world and devoting more time to his own work.

The last issue facing Pitzer in its 20th year is the enlargement of our endowment, currently at \$21 million dollars. This is sharply in contrast to Pomona's endowment fund with assets over \$100 million. President Ellsworth expresses eagerness and excitement in the possibility of increasing Pitzer's endowment in our 20th year.

Financial Aid

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sideration primarily because it would defeat his principled purposes. Some major universities, among them Yale and Stanford, have rejected the law and are loaning students the funds they would normally receive from federal aid. Pitzer cannot afford this support, unless it were reduced to two or three dissenting students.

For now, students like Hatridge must wait until the Supreme Court case is settled. With their federal financial aid cut, they often face the difficult decision between their principles and leaving school.

Dr. Goodwin is actively encouraging students to take their

feelings to College Council. Ultimately, he would like to see Frank Ellsworth represent the student body and faculty in letters to our Congressmen and Senators, stating that "we will abide by the law, but we find it detestable, discriminatory, illegal and certainly immoral." If this step were to carry over to the other colleges, over 7,000 voices would be heard. Only in this way will we have an influence on the outcome of this and future issues.

Dean of Students Takes Leave

Starting October 1, Pitzer's Dean of Students, Jane Holcombe, will begin a one-month's leave of absence to work on her dissertation. Karen Kennedy, the Assistant Dean of Students will assume all of Holcombe's responsibilities and serve as acting Dean of Students. During this time, Jeanette Gillette will take over Kennedy's normal duties as Assistant Dean and Career Counselor.

Having taken over Kennedy's responsibilities last spring when Kennedy went on sabbatical, Ms. Gillette is already very familiar with Pitzer. As Daria Shockley, Director of Housing, noted, the college was very fortunate to be able to get Gillette back. "It means there will be no unfamiliar faces in the (Dean of Students) office."

Shockley went on to say that she had enough confidence in the temporary arrangement to predict that "things will be smooth, if not smoother, than they are now... we'll get the job done."

In addition to taking October off, Holcombe will also be on leave in January. Her dissertation is a study of the use of the computer in education administration.

PEACE CORPS VISITS CLAREMONT COLLEGES

During the first week in October, the Peace Corps associate director for international operations, Lon Randall, will be in Claremont. Mr. Randall, who is normally based in Washington, D.C., will speak at a luncheon to be held on October 6th, from 12:00 until 1:00 p.m., at the Athenaeum located on the Claremont McKenna College campus.

In his current position, Randall serves as the principal advisor to the director of the Peace Corps on matters related to programming and operations in three regional areas, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and Africa. His analysis and evaluations serve as the basis for decisions concerning the Peace Corps' programming and developmental efforts.

College Council Meets

by Konrad Dobott

This year's incoming freshmen have the lowest S.A.T. scores of any class to be admitted to Pitzer College. Some faculty believe that this drop is due to the increased number of minorities that were admitted. Because of these two concerns, the last college council meeting saw the largest student turnout in Pitzer history. Speaking for some 50 students, were Convenor John Landgraf and Associate Professor of Sociology Homer Garcia.

Landgraf stressed the need for Pitzer to keep steadfast in its commitment of encouraging enrollment of minorities and promoting diversity within the student body. He then went on to speak of the anger and grief that many minority students felt at erroneously being singled out as being responsible for the drop in Pitzer's SAT scores. Landgraf further stated that the biased reaction of the Pitzer community to this incident and its readiness to implicate minorities so readily was not consistent with the college's philosophies.

With concern and some anger, Homer Garcia claimed that this incident could be seen as a

"coverup for downright bigotry." He added that "S.A.T.'s don't predict that much for academic achievement," and that class rank and grade point averages are better predictors for academic achievement in Pitzer students.

To test this hypothesis, 25 Hispanic and 25 black students were randomly selected from spring registration roster, the results proved consistent with Garcia's hypothesis and other studies questioning the validity of S.A.T. scores as accurate predictors of academic achievement. Said Garcia, "... alternative predictors ought to be given at least as much if not more weight when minority admissions applications are evaluated."

At the close of the meeting, the controversy over the S.A.T. scores was not resolved, but the minorities were no longer held responsible for the drop in Pitzer's S.A.T. scores. Finally, Martin Tucker, Head of Admissions, expressed his confidence in Pitzer's selection of its students, saying, "Every one of the admittees was read by several people; the admissions staff will defend each one of their admittees."

CALENDAR

ART EXHIBITS

Art Department, Claremont Graduate School

- Sept. 26-Oct. 1: NO U TURN: New Student Show. Reception Sept. 27, 8-10 p.m. CGS Galleries
 Oct. 3-15 SANDRA ROWE: Paintings and Collages. Reception Oct. 4, 8-10 p.m.
 Oct. 3-15: CRAIG STECYK: Art Trash. Reception Oct. 4, 8-10 p.m.

Lang Gallery, Scripps

- Oct. 2-30: HELEN ESCOBEDO: General Interferences, Site-Specific Sculpture; Mexican Folk Art/Folklorico Mexicano. Reception Oct. 2, 2-5 p.m.

Clarke Gallery, Scripps Humanities Building

- Thru Oct. 14: USC AT SCRIPPS: Architectural Site Plans of Scripps
 Sept. 26-Oct. 20: BRAZILIAN WATER COLOURS by Cary Be

Montgomery Gallery, Pomona Campus

- Oct. 2-Oct. 30: SUZANNE LACY: "Performance Documentation"; Paintings by Ted Kerzie
 JUNE WAYNE: "The Dorothy Series". Reception Oct. 2, 2-5 p.m.

MUSIC: Claremont Colleges Scene

—**Grove House**—Thursday night performances, 9-11 p.m. Types of music featured will include: African Drum and Dance, East European Folk, Classical Guitar and Flute (stuff that soothes the soul). Starts the week of Sept. 25.

—**Motley to the View (Scripps)**—Monday night performances, 9-12 p.m., highlighting primarily student talent. Starts the week of Sept. 25. Potential performers contact one of the managers.

Mudd Hole (in the Student Center, HMC)—Will present its first official "Wednesday Nighter" on Oct. 12th at 9:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome to come to this oasis of culture where student "talent" reigns supreme.

—Sept. 30th will be the date of the first "Friday Nooner" at HMC. A picnic lunch in front of the Student Center will feature the tunes of Frankie S.

Pomona

- Oct. 1: "Music and Dance of China". Five instrumentalists and dancers under the direction of Tsun-Yuen Lui. Bridges Hall of Music, 8:15 p.m.
 Oct. 2: Recital, Suzann Bradburry, piano, in Bridges Hall of Music. Music by Janaeck, Schumann, Liszt, and Bartok, 8:15 p.m.
 Oct. 6: Faculty Recital, Michael Mathews, cello, with Rita Borden, piano. Bridges Hall of Music. Music by Cassado, Beethoven, Schubert, and Chopin. 8:15 p.m.
 Oct. 7: Concert. Pomona College Jazz Ensemble; Bobby Bradford, director. Lyman Hall (Thatcher Music Building), 8:15 p.m.
 Oct. 10: Faculty Recital: Jeff von der Schmidt, horn; Jan, Karlin, viola; Margaret Kohn and Albert Dominguez, piano, in Bridges Hall of Music. Featured music: Karl Kohn, William Kraft, Frederick Lesemann, and Anthony Vazzana, 8:15 p.m.

ART LECTURES

- Oct. 4: Helen Escobedo talks about her work. Lang Gallery, Scripps, 12 noon.
 Oct. 11: Suzanne Lacy talks about her work. Montgomery Gallery, Pomona Campus, 12 noon.

THEATER

- Oct. 5-8: "The Water Engine" by David Mamet. Directed by Michael Birtwistle. Avery Auditorium, 8:00 p.m. Tickets: Wed. and Thurs.: students \$1.00, general \$1.50
 Friday and Sat.: students \$1.50, general \$2.50
 Oct. 10-13: Two Student-Directed Plays: "The Collection" by Harold Pinter and "Lights, Camera, Action" by Robert Patric. Theater 13, Holmes Hall, Pomona Campus. 8:00 p.m. Reservations recommended. Please make reservations in person at Holmes Hall. Admission Free.

MOVIES

- School of Theology**—Harvey Mudd Theater, Admission \$1.50, shows at 7:30 p.m.
 Sept. 30: HIGH NOON with Gary Cooper
 THE GUN FIGHTER with Gregory Peck
 OCT. 7: DR. STRANGELOVE by Stanley Kubrik, with Peter Sellers, and George C. Scott
 Oct. 14: TOM JONES by Toney Richardson, with Albert Finney
 Oct. 15: WOMEN IN LOVE by Ken Russell, with Glenda Jackson and Alan Bates

MOVIES CONT.:

CMC Film Series—Friday nites: 7:00, 9:30, 12:00, McKenna Auditorium, CMC. Saturday nites: 7:00, 9:30, Mudd Theater S.T.C. Admission \$1.50
 Sept. 30/Oct. 1: EATING RAOUL
 Oct. 7/Oct. 8: 48 HOURS

Sunday Night Cinema—Pitzer, 7:00, 9:00 p.m., Admission \$1.00

- Oct. 2: SHADOWS OF FORGOTTEN ANCESTORS with Sergei Parajanoy
 Oct. 9: ZARDOZ with Sean Connery

Tuesday Nite Flicks—Pomona, 7:00, 9:30, Admission \$1.50

- Sept. 27: ANNIE HALL, by Uncle Woody, with Diane Keaton
 Oct. 4: DUCK SOUP and BARBERSHOP
 Oct. 11: CAT ON A HOT TIN ROOF

Pomona Literature and Film Series—Thursday Nites, 7:00 p.m., Mason 110, Admission \$3.00

- Oct. 6: DON QUIXOTE DE LA MANCHA (Spanish with English subtitles)
 Oct. 13: DON QUIXOTE (1957) (Russian with English subtitles)

Pomona Miscellaneous

- Sept. 29: Film: OEDIPUS: Admission Free. Lyman Hall (Thatcher Music Building), 7:00 p.m.
 Oct. 1: MUSIC AND DANCE OF CHINA: Admission Free, Little Bridges, 8:15 p.m.

GENERAL LECTURES

Pitzer

- Sept. 28: Manuel Ramirez, III: "Cultural Democracy in Higher Education: Multicultural Leadership for a Diverse Society"—Avery Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
 Oct. 5: Susan Ervin-Tripp: "How Children Ask For Things"—Founders Room, McConnell Center, 7:30 p.m.
 Oct. 11: Lee Swanson: "Social Change in America as Seen Through the Eyes of an Active Participant: 1959-1983"—Atherton Society Dinner. By invitation only. For more information, call the Dean of Faculty, ext. 8217.
 Oct. 12: John Maguire: "Academic Freedom: Dilemmas, Demons, and Dreams"—Avery Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.

Scripps

- Oct. 13: George Plimpton—Author, Balch Auditorium, 11:00 a.m.

Pomona

- Sept. 27: Suzanne Levine (Managing Editor of Ms. magazine): "Language as Politics"—Lyman Hall (Thatcher Music Building), Pomona Campus, 8:00 p.m.
 Sept. 28: Suzanne Levine, Film: "She's a Baby: History of American Women in the Twentieth Century"—Seaver Science Building, 4:00 p.m.
 Oct. 4: Leonard Pronko: "The Theater of the Grand Siecle", France of Louis XIV Lecture Series. Carnegie 107, Pomona Campus, 11:00 a.m.
 Oct. 11: Dr. Roswith B. Grannell, Cal. State University, Long Beach: "Repeated Measurements at the Cerro Prieto Geothermo Field, Baja, California."—Seaver South, 214, Pomona Campus, 11:00 a.m.
 (See other publications for more complete information of lectures around the Claremont Colleges.)

POETRY AND LITERATURE HAPPENINGS

—Student reading of Bert Meyers' poetry to take place within the next two weeks. Interested readers should contact Ari Sherman, ext. 3094.

Calendar compiled by Mark Boguski Box 236 x3078

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THE OTHER SIDE is a publication of Pitzer College. The editors reserve the right to edit all materials submitted to this publication. Inquiries or Letters to the Editor should be sent to Box 730, Pitzer College, Claremont, CA 91711.

Town Meeting continued from pg. 4

dents are accepted into the most highly rated schools, such as Stanford, MIT and Pomona, while colleges such as Pitzer have to wait their turn. In his opinion, the college is fighting a situation it has no control over.

Regardless of what the situation might be for small colleges, Tucker did maintain the need for Pitzer to do all it can to attract the best students possible. Towards that aim, he plans to increase emphasis on recruitment pitches which stress the college's strong points. Also, his own staff problems need to be ironed out, problems which have plagued his office for the past two years.

In order to attract "top quality students," certain incentives must be made. Landgraf argued that financial aid packages need to be put together more quickly. Tucker noted, however, only one of the eighteen applicants offered

Regarding minority recruitment, Tucker said no changes have taken place in Pitzer's policies and none are in the process of being changed. However, as previously has been the case, different standards apply for different sections of the population. "It's a given," said John Landgraf, "the situation of evaluating test scores of minority students has always used a different scale than that of non-minorities." Added Eric Kyner: "Because SAT's are culturally biased... different predictors and different scales need to be used in order to evaluate minority students."

Shirley Chisholm continued from pg. 3

scathing indictment of the deep-rooted racial and sexist prejudices that she faced in her years in Congress and will include 35 incidents in her political career illustrating the trials and tribulations that Mrs. Chisholm had to endure. But for Shirley Chisholm all this is now secondary to the immediate task at hand: to spark interest within the voter and cast the present administration out of office. For, as Chisholm observed, if America in 1984 is faced with the prospect of Reaganomics for four more years, the American people will have no one to blame but themselves.



SHIRLEY CHISHOLM: A WOMAN WHO DARES

by Victor Rivera

Shirley Chisholm, the first black Congresswoman in the history of American politics arrived in Claremont on September 6 to serve as the featured speaker of the Claremont Colleges' Orientation week. Displaying that combination of eloquence and fiery spirit which earned her the label of "maverick" during her 25-year political career, she criticized the apathy of the American voter.

At a press conference, Mrs. Chisholm, recently retired from Congress after representing the people of Brooklyn's Bedford-Stuyvesant and Bushwick areas for 19 years, attacked the policies of the Reagan administration, stating at one point that she would "do whatever I can do to change the occupant of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue."

Taking advantage of her newfound freedom, Mrs. Chisholm now spends much of her time travelling the country in order to "keep in touch" with the people. During her travels Mrs. Chisholm was struck by a feeling of uncertainty and despair about the basic necessities of life: food, clothing and shelter.

This bleak picture of American life leaves Chisholm "frightened by a lot of things on the horizon of this country." But it also commits her to a personal goal of educating an American voting populace that is not politically active.

Voter apathy was the prime target of Mrs. Chisholm's criticism. She stressed the need for a political issue or movement able to mobilize the passive American voter. Though unwilling to commit herself to an outright endorsement of it, Mrs. Chisholm speculated that the nuclear freeze movement could be just the issue to awaken a sleeping populace that does not realize "Rome is burning." Letter writing campaigns would not be enough, Chisholm stated. In a time when the present administration has caused suffering and grief across

the socio-economic spectrum, the need is for a physical and vocal presence in Washington, much like the celebrated civil rights marches in the 1960's. "When you add Reaganomics all together," Chisholm warned, "...many segments of the country are suffering all together."

Characterizing Reagan as an unsympathetic but charismatic figure, Mrs. Chisholm outlined the difficulty that the Democrats would have in trying to unseat him. The present race for the Democratic nomination is a time when the Democrats should be uniting behind a single man, declared Chisholm, and the existing competition only serves to further damage the party's chances. As for her personal choice in the campaign, Mrs. Chisholm spoke most favorably of Senator John Glenn. Calling Senator Glenn "a man to watch," she pointed out that Glenn's exploits as one of NASA's original astronauts would label him as one of the few American heroes in a time when there are "no profiles in courage left any more." This "heroic" feature of Glenn's campaign, Chisholm believes, combined with his increasing proficiency at public speaking, will be needed to counter the charismatic Reagan image.

Turning to the role of minorities in the upcoming election, Chisholm outlined the dilemma currently faced by black political leaders. At a time when recent political successes have buoyed the hopes of minority leaders everywhere, these leaders are now split as to the course of action to take. Many believe that the consequences of losing a battle to gain major platform concessions would diminish the prestige and power minorities are only now beginning to enjoy. Other leaders believe it is time to move precisely because of this new political influence. Eschewing the notion that "change implies sacrifice," Mrs. Chisholm asserted her own belief that black leaders would be a force at the upcoming

Democratic convention. She urged them to proceed without fear of failure because "societal changes always come about by those who dare."

Chisholm also stated her belief that women would play a major role in the upcoming election. Denouncing the Reagan administration's policies, Chisholm proclaimed that in the past 2½ years, blacks and women have seen a steady erosion of the rights they gained in the past 10-15 years. The mobilization of a formidable women's voting bloc could be Reagan's single largest hurdle. Chisholm believes that "if President Reagan is defeated, the women of the United States of America will be the cause of his defeat."

Looking beyond immediate politics to the future of American society in general, Mrs. Chisholm urged a realignment of the educational system to suit the America of tomorrow, the hi-tech society. In an age when technology is invading all aspects of society, it is a symptom of something terribly wrong with the system when 50% of employable minority youth goes unemployed. A reorientation of the goals of the educational system towards preparing the individual for tomorrow's hi-tech society is necessary. Also, the orientation of the present administration towards excessive military spending must be changed. Mrs. Chisholm observed that we live in a nation that projects a one trillion dollar peacetime budget by 1984, while ignoring the suffering of the people. To produce weapons that are obsolete before they are produced, Chisholm warned, is to ignore the suffering of the people.

Because these problems exist within America today, Mrs. Chisholm has taken time out from writing her new book, *Shirley Chisholm: The Illusion of Inclusion*, and from her teaching position at Mt. Holyoke College. Her book promises to be a

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SHIRLEY CHISHOLM: EDUCATING ON EDUCATION

by Kevin Collins

Diversity, tolerance and education were the subjects of Shirley Chisholm's 5-college address. Chisholm, the first black woman elected to the House of Representatives, and the first woman to run for President, visited Claremont as part of a speaking tour that will take her to several colleges.

Chisholm's discussion of diversity centered on its sources, primarily immigration and its importance as a source of national strength. While not elaborating on the relationship between diversity and state, she repeatedly described the racial, cultural, and ideological diversity that exists in the United States.

She emphasized the need to develop a tolerance and acceptance of this diversity. She stated that economic and political uncertainty can incite politically and racially divisive tensions. That combined with her emphasis on tolerance and acceptance conveyed a belief that such tensions are rising.

In one particularly dramatic moment, Chisholm told her audience

to look into their hearts and see if there resides a cold stone of intolerance and to ask themselves where that stone would get them.

Chisholm felt that public schools help develop a sense of tolerance when they bring together young children of different backgrounds. But she added that such institutional commitment cannot be successful without support of individuals involved.

Citizens have responsibilities which cannot be intelligently assumed without an education and she went on to stress that education should consist of academics and the development of human relation skills.

In light of the increasing number of illiterate high school graduates, Chisholm cited the need for a restructuring of education policy and the educational system as a whole. In response to a question regarding the apparent incompatibility of racial integration and the teaching of Spanish in public schools, Chisholm urged compromise noting that upon close examination apparently conflicting goals rarely prove totally exclusive of one another.

The Grove House, More than just a meal

by Jean Gregg

Tucked away on a quiet corner of Pitzer's campus, the Grove House is a remnant of a different era. Built in 1902 in the bungalow style of that period, the house offers both an architectural and historical contrast to Pitzer's modern campus.

In its early years, the house, built by Charles Loop and originally located at 721 Harrison Avenue, was sold to lawyer George Hamilton. During the depression era, it then became the property of the Arvid Zetterberg family. The Zetterbergs eventually sold the house and property to the Pilgrim Place Foundation. Tentative plans for the house's destruction were formulated to prepare the site for construction of a retirement community.

But the house was not meant for such an untimely demise. In the summer of 1975, a Pitzer Ad Hoc Committee on Admissions and Attrition proposed the creation of a Pitzer student center. The following fall semester, students in Professor Barry Sanders' class, "The Arts and Crafts Movement in America" discovered the Zetterberg House. The course looked at American crafts and architecture of the period between 1879 and 1916. Students felt the house would provide an excellent opportunity for hands-on experience, especially in the area of furniture refurbishment of period pieces. Additionally, it would fill the need for a campus center. Although the Pilgrim Place Foundation would sell the house to Pitzer for one dollar, it was estimated that the house would cost \$50,000 to move and renovate.

The Board of Trustees approved the idea with the stipulation that the funds had to be obtained from outside sources.

Finally, after months of planning, it was time to move the Zetterberg House to Pitzer. The move turned into quite an event as students, faculty and people from the community lined the streets to accompany the house on its move. The task began at 11:30 p.m. The house was to be moved in three pieces, which required sawing the structure in half between the living room and dining room, and at the stair landing as well. Half of the house, removed from its foundation and mounted on wheels, proceeded slowly down First Street to Mills Avenue. Electrical wires had to be cut and road blocks at Mills Avenue removed to enable the house to complete its journey. The process was finally accomplished at 4:30 in the morning. The other parts of the house made

the move two weeks later.

So Pitzer had her Grove House, right? Wrong! The house lay disassembled until 1979. The estimated cost to refurbish the structure had continually risen until it totaled more than \$90,000. The Board of Trustees discontinued its support and once again the old Zetterberg House was scheduled for demolition. For a second time, the house was saved by a concerned Pitzer student. Sheila Kemper, a senior majoring in Anthropology, had developed a great deal of interest in the house. Her father, who had an interest in renovation, agreed to make a gift of money to reassemble the house and an additional grant for furniture. The Enid and Crosby Kemper Foundation money totalled approximately \$126,500.

The house, in pieces, had been sitting on a site close to Brant Bell Tower, misplaced twelve feet from its intended location. Upon

reassembly, the house assumed its present site. A drive was begun to collect donations of mission furnishings: solid oak, hand-crafted pieces of the period 1902 to 1916. Professor Sanders personally sought out and bought much of the furnishings. Students donated many hours of time to restoring the pieces.

During the '79-'80 school year, the "Friends of the Grove House" committee was established. This organization intended to get the Claremont community interested in the house and raise funds for further work, landscaping in particular. The house opened for use in January of 1980. The coffee house was in full operation; however, the guest room and gallery were not fully completed. The Women's Center moved into one of the upstairs rooms in the following fall. A year and a half ago, the landscaping was begun. Again, as with every other aspect

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Looking Back continued from page 8

found, was guilty of "disdain" for ignoring Zippori's account. Within a week Zippori resigned from the government in protest over Begin's initial refusal to establish an Independent Commission of Inquiry. A year later the disdainful Yitzhak Shamir stands as heir to Begin's power.

And the number of victims was reported, then reported, higher, again. And then again. And then we were told no true count could ever be made. The self-sufficient Palestinians had in many cases informally buried their own dead.

I heard a leading Rabbi, known for his harsh nationalism, warn that on the approaching Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) God would not forgive the people of Israel if Begin did not convene a commission of inquiry.

A motion of no confidence was made in the Israeli parliament in an attempt to topple the government. When it failed I went out and bought a one way ticket to America. It was that or be inducted a few months later into Sharon's army.

A week passed and Saturday found ten percent of Israel's entire population standing in the square of the kings of Israel in Tel Aviv. 400,000 voices. We demanded an official inquiry, that Sharon resign, that Begin resign, that Rafal Eitan resign, that the entire army be evacuated from all of Lebanon immediately. We demanded of the world that it look and see Israel accuse Israel and demand justice of itself. And we demanded justice of ourselves; we demanded an Israel we could believe in. Not an America of My Lai. Not a Germany that 'didn't know.' Israeli reporters, as ruthless and adept as any Woodward or Bernstein, had dug out all the facts; we demanded the reason. And there, in that crowded square, the stain faded a little, the wound healed slightly, and I dropped my tense shoulders and raised my head for the first time that long week.

What of the paradoxes? That Israel, the nation risen from the ashes of the holocaust had become accessory to the brutal slaughter of civilians is the most obvious. Many Israelis, and other world citizens, still think it impossible to compare anything Israeli to the Nazis. I would never say that the Beirut massacre repeated Hitler's holocaust, but the screams that filled those two nights, that Israeli soldiers would later testify had tortured their ears, surely those screams echoed those of Europe four decades prior, and the blood of Sabra Chatilla was surely as red as that of the Warsaw ghetto, and the hatred and apathy as blatant and fatal as had once been the world's.

The political paradoxes are also intriguing. World opinion, the Tel Aviv rally, and internal pressures from his own cabinet forced Menachem Begin to establish an Independent Judicial Commission of Inquiry. The Commission's report, based on interviews with 49 witnesses and on 17,000 pages of documents, was the most thorough and honest report any nation had ever made on its own war crimes. Its conclusion, in short, was that anyone who knew the phalangist militia as well as the Israeli leaders involved knew them, should have anticipated the strong likelihood that they would commit such a massacre. In addition to this crucial and appalling lack of consideration, the Israeli leaders showed unforgivable apathy once the slaughter had begun. Menachem Begin was found partially responsible by virtue of such apathy alone. It was recommended that Ariel Sharon be removed from his position as Defense Minister, that Chief of Staff Rafal Eitan's soon to expire term of duty not be renewed, and that the field generals and heads of intelligence involved be removed from command. They were.

I'd been some months in America when the commission pub-

lished its report. It was an example of democracy at its unprecedented best, Israel at its best. Yet again the paradox was strong.

Political pressure forced a reluctant Menachem Begin to create the commission, its creation saved his government. The report and its recommendations were as firm as they could have been without driving Israel into a civil war. It left men marked partially guilty of a brutal massacre, but also marked brave heroes unafraid of open self-criticism. Meanwhile, in Lebanon, the militiamen who actually did the killing were never identified or penalized and their party's leader went on to replace his assassinated brother as president.

And into a group of Peace Now demonstrators, undoubtedly the same as those who'd stood with me in Tel Aviv, a hand grenade was thrown, killing an Israeli soldier and wounding ten others. The demonstrators were gathered outside the cabinet meeting, demanding that the cabinet follow the commission's recommendation that Ariel Sharon be removed from his office. The Israeli victim of an Israeli hand grenade died as the cabinet voted to do so.

Part of the reason for this article's length is that many of you, distressed by events such as these, choose to ignore world politics. Others among you are quick to make harsh slanted judgments based on the sketchiest reports. I have lived a year in America since the massacre at Sabra Chatilla, have seen Begin leave office, and America enter a war Israel is trying hard to leave. My awareness of the situation has left me at times confused, despondent, angry, and cynical. At other times it has left me proud, joyous and filled with great optimism about the nature of man. I've seen the Black and the White and the hundred shades of grey in between. And I can say very little at all.

Ari Sherman September 20, 1983

Glassblowing: A Craft Becomes An Art

by Holly Jacobs and Kim Hall

The heat is the first thing that hits you when the furnace door is opened: the white heat of molten glass. One stands with flushed face, neck and arms rotating a five foot length of stainless steel pipe. There is a pause. The pipe twirls into the mouth of the furnace, gathers a gob of glass and spins out, glowing. Sweat flies. The furnace door clangs closed. The music begins.

Glass making has been in existence for thirty-five centuries. The evolution of glassblowing from a primitive craft into a new art form has been a lengthy process, which has been primarily influenced by the Industrial Revolution and the Arts and Crafts Movement of the late 1800's. The art of glassmaking has come a long way. The general American public, however, still tends to think of it as a craft which produces functional and decorative objects rather than as a revolutionary art form.

This attitude has been promoted by the lack of publicity that glasswork and glassblowers have

received and the consequent lack of knowledge that the public has had in regard to the art and the artist. Though there are books, gallery shows, and documentary films displaying the aesthetic qualities of glasswork, the fact still remains that there is a marked difference in the quantity of publicized information on glasswork as an art and the bulk of information that one may find on other art forms. In the Honnold Library of the Claremont Colleges, there are aisles of publications on painting and sculpture, while there are only a couple of isolated sections on glassmaking. The average museum-goer, for instance, visits the Norton Simon Museum of Art to see paintings by Van Gogh and Picasso, bronze-cast sculptures by Rodin—not glass pieces by Tiffany and Galle. It should be noted that the Los Angeles County Museum of Art recently had a glass exhibition which presented an extensive historical perspective of glass pieces. The exhibition was impressive, as it was a means of creating new public awareness and recognition of glass as an

art medium.

At the Claremont Colleges, the lack of public awareness with regard to glasswork still exists. Few people know that there is a glass studio facility at Pitzer College which has been in existence for a little over a decade. Those who do know, have obtained the information by word of mouth or by walking past the studio en route from McConnell Center.

Glassblowing is a course which is offered to all students of the Claremont Colleges. For some, it is a means of discovering a new medium for artistic expression; for others, a way to satisfy the curiosity that has been generated by glass. For all, it is a new learning experience. The glass studio is a unique feature of the Claremont Colleges. It represents the basic aspects of the curriculum, e.g., the arts and sciences, in that the courses offered require the students to manipulate and investigate in a very technical manner a material which, by virtue of its fluidity and optical potential, can be manifested as art.

Editor's Box

Tactical necessity made it impossible for our Editor to compose the traditional "Editor's Box" for our first edition. Instead, during a brief break from layout work, he submitted to a spontaneous interview with a rookie reporter. The results are hereby offered:

- rr:** "So whadda dey call you, chief editor?"
E-I-C: "Editor-in-Chief."
rr: "O.K., right, Editor-in-Chief, O.K. boss."
E-I-C: "And another thing, I hate formal titles."
rr: "So how's it feel being Editor-in-Chief of *The Other Side*?"
E-I-C: "Feels like a lot of work, feels tired, I have a test tomorrow that I'm gonna flunk, and I've been meeting a whole lotta real neat people. How's that?"
rr: "Whadda ya wanna do with this baby?"
E-I-C: "Get it out on time, get it out on a regular basis, and produce something that will make people care, a paper with its own identity that somehow reflects Pitzer's personality?"
Other Side Staffer: "What do you think, Eric, should we print Jane Holcombe on a motorcycle?"

The End

Governance Changes Proposed

by Richard Chute

Proposed changes in Pitzer's governance system will be considered for adoption by the College Council early in October of this year. The revisions under consideration are first being reviewed by the Executive Committee of the College Council prior to their submission to the Council for general community discussion.

President Ellsworth asked professors Sharon Snowiss and Alan Greenberger to examine the current system and to recommend appropriate changes in response to last year's accreditation report. The report criticized Pitzer, stating that the "internal governance and administration is complex and confusing." The intent of the modifications is to create a form of governance which will "...function with more visible structures and clearer, simpler processes."

The reorganization of the governance structures, which will probably take effect in the spring semester, follows six general guidelines outlined by President Ellsworth. The new model of governance will 1) maintain the principle of community governance, 2) involve the wide-ranging and substantive involvement of students, 3) insure that the faculty and students are able to focus on issues of educational policy as well as short- and long-term academic policy, 4) minimize or eliminate the time spent on administrative concerns, 5) provide mechanisms for more continuity on the committees, and 6) provide a strong, visible means of communications between committees to minimize misunderstandings and conflicting recommendations.

Though the Accreditation Visiting Team critiqued Pitzer's governance structures, it also praised the principles which underly the system.

Specifically, the Team stated that "From its inception, Pitzer has been dedicated to strong faculty and student involvement in governance. This participation

has been one of Pitzer's strengths and has given the College a sense of community seldom found in higher education."

This October the Pitzer community will once again have an opportunity to participate in the governance of the College by stating its views on the proposed reorganization. Students interested in expressing opinions on this matter should contact Student Convenor, John Landgraf, or take their views directly to the College Council, when it meets next month to discuss the recommended changes.

Androgeny continued

and reserve "masculine" for males. But what essentially is masculine and feminine? "Masculine" is typically characterized by the word "strong." "Feminine" is associated with "sensitivity." Why are these two words such a taboo to so many people? Some may argue that they are not; but I have seen too many mothers hit their sons for crying and I have known too many girls who sincerely believe that appearing weak to men put them in the catbird seat.

Until people can overcome traditional societal standards, we can never relate to one another with much depth. The men will pretend to be strong when they feel like crying or pouring their hearts out, and the women will pretend to be weak when they actually feel like taking control or leading a conversation. We will all masquerade behind our polished facades because we are really not quite certain if our masks have become permanent fixtures.

A definition that I felt applies to this "new world" of ours reads; "human intelligence is the ability to adapt to one's environment." Our new environment calls for change. Rather than fearing it and relying on obsolete stereotypes of male and female behavior, it might be more intelligent and practical to think of ourselves as a person first, and a man or woman second.

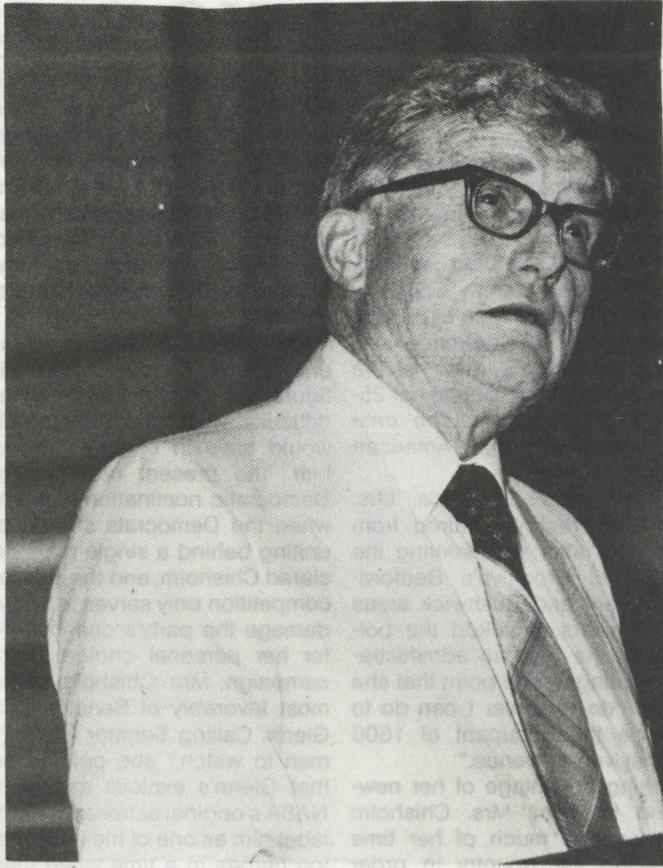
JAMES COX ON HUCKLEBERRY FINN

When first published in 1884, *Huckleberry Finn* was attacked by the critics and banned from the bookshelves on the grounds that it was "more suited for the slaves" than the literate world. As we approach the 100th anniversary of the publishing of the novel, a similar outcry has erupted amongst black interest groups who claim that it reinforces black stereotypes.

On Monday, September 12, James Cox, Professor of English at Dartmouth and the convocation speaker for 1983, attacked the "simplicity" of this interpretation and embarked on a brilliant speech that illuminated not just the novel itself, but a whole trend of American values that are still present today. According to Cox, the humor, wit, social and moral comments raised in the novel are often lost or overlooked by those who see the character in simple "black and white" molds. This "limited" view is where the whole controversy over racism takes root and is what has made *Huckleberry Finn* so hard to take for almost a century.

Cox claims that Twain uses humor and satire to attack all aspects of society. However, "The more seriously we take the racism," he claims, "the less we see the humor." Humor not only spares us the cost of sympathizing with "racial" characters but by taking attitudes to such extremes, Twain comments on the absurdity of such issues as slavery and religious fanaticism. The failure to see the humor of the story insults the brilliance of the work and reduces the humanity of the characters at the same time.

Cox's insight into the relationship between Huck and Jim reveals a complexity that is often overlooked and serves as a moral yardstick to measure other values. Cox went against the typical "black and white" stereotypes to show that Jim is much more than a "dumb nigger" and Huck much more intricate than a "simple moralist." Jim displays cunning and wit through his ability to manipulate Huck. Huck conversely shows that his moral uprightness is not impenetrable; for throughout the ride down the Mis-



issippi he battles with the prospect of turning Jim in. This confusion stems from the widow's supposed support of slavery. Respected in the community for being an outstanding citizen, Huck feels perverse in opposing her ideals. This raises the universal struggle between personal and societal beliefs; one still very much with us today.

Cox elaborates on this point by adding that although the widow had set Jim free from the start, neither Huck or Jim were ever emancipated from the impact of society. George Orwell's 1984, he claims, precisely describes the power of societal influence that runs parallel in *Huckleberry Finn* and is ever more present today through the government, the media, books and school. One cannot escape this influence: not even on a raft down the Mississippi.

Huckleberry Finn indeed proves hard to take; for it is so easy to be blinded by the traditional interpretations and miss not only the genius of the novel, but the human issues raised as well. Cox refers to the

philosophy of Nietzsche to clarify this point. Nietzsche claims that a belief in absolute good and evil is unrealistic; a "greyness" is all that is real. Thus, to see Twain's characters in realistic terms, one cannot categorize them into black and white molds. They must have hue and depth—a "greyness." This quality serves as a looking glass into other pertinent issues.

As a book, *Huckleberry Finn* is a 19th century classic. As a social commentary, it provides an insightful view into issues pertinent both now and then. Why then is there a movement to ban it? Perhaps the inability to see beyond the "black and white" stereotypes is the cause of all the controversy. At any rate, Cox assures us that even if banned from the public libraries, *Huckleberry Finn* will live forever in "enlightened schools who will keep the book on the shelves, 'out of the darkness.'" *Huckleberry Finn* is a hard book to take; but it would be a tragedy for thousands of young men and women if it becomes a hard book to find.

Grove House *continued*

of the house, personal touches were added. Some students transplanted plants from their own homes to help complete the project.

The entire house was student operated until last year when Cynthia Smith, the only non-student employee, assumed the position of full-time coffee house operator. The coffee house is run on a non-profit basis. All the food is prepared by students, some using family recipes, and is made with as many natural ingredients as possible. The idea is to serve food that is not available at the dining hall. However, since fire laws prevent actual cooking on the premises, the food is cooked in the "Pit" kitchen in the basement of McConnell Center which formerly was used as a pizza shop. The food is then warmed in the Grove House kitchen.

Staffing the house is a group of people who share an appreciation and admiration for it. They would like to see everyone give the Grove House the respect it deserves. Many furnishings and fixtures have been abused without people realizing the extent of the damage caused by their actions. Everyone agrees, though, with Caretaker Bill Matthews that it is "...the quality of the individuals who congregate here..." and the "...casualness generated by the house..." that make the Grove House what it is. Says Cynthia Smith, "Come to the Grove House. Once you come, you'll always come back."

The house has a variety of features. It consists of twelve rooms including a Women's Center, art gallery, poetry room and guest room. The guest room, which can be rented for a very modest price, is a good place for visiting friends and relatives to stay. For reservations and information contact the caretaker, Bill Matthews at x3655 or leave a message at the coffee house counter (x3654). Furthermore, there are receptions and weekly entertainment to be found. Music Night, tentatively scheduled for Thursdays, is a popular Grove House activity that brings in local talent. Additionally, in the past the house has sponsored such events as a "Folk Music Festival" and "Open Talent Night" where anyone could get up and perform.

People connected with the Grove House would like to see more student involvement. Students are invited to attend the Grove House committee meetings which are held at the house every Thursday at noon. Anyone, Pitzer student or not, can become a member by attending three meetings. The committee sets policy for the house and coordinates the activities. Says committee member Richard Chute, "People should attend Grove House meetings! Input and willing helpers are needed to make a good program." Bill Matthews adds, "Basically the Grove House is here for the students. The house has great potential in becoming the best place to go for relaxing and/or studying - if it isn't already!"

TEST SCORES SPAWN TOWN MEETING

by Mark Boguski

In an effort to clarify questions over last year's admission situation, Pitzer Convenor John Landgraf called the first town meeting of the academic year. Landgraf started the meeting by answering two prevalent rumors that have been circulating around the community.

Landgraf's first point concerned minority Scholastic Aptitude Test scores. It had been rumored, according to Landgraf, that minority students as a group were being admitted to the school with scores lower than those of the "average student" entering Pitzer. He stated that this was obviously not the

case; indeed, minority students scores were equal to, if not better than, non-minority students' test scores.

Student quality was the second issue Landgraf addressed. He noted the widely-held belief among faculty members (and students alike) that the school "needs to bring in people with higher averages." In an effort to come to some agreement on this issue, Landgraf said the faculty had met that very afternoon.

Briefly discussing what went on in the faculty meeting, Assistant Convenor Eric Kyner pointed out that nothing significant had occurred.

A question was raised concerning how applicants were reviewed and what would be done when the numbers of accepted and entering applicants did not meet the administration's set goal of a certain amount of students. Whereas only one staff member is needed to review the top students' files, three staff members are needed for the second highest group of applicants and a committee of five, which includes students and faculty, evaluate the least qualified applicants. If the minimum number of students accepted was not met, Landgraf said, a faculty vote on salary cuts could be taken, or do other measures to compensate for the drop in tuition revenue.

Too few students and too many colleges were the reasons sighted for the shift in numbers of quality students. Tucker explained how the highest level stu-

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Drug Controversy: *continued from page one*

those mistakes, but not have these consequences follow them should be allowed to make mistakes, feel the consequences of for the rest of their lives."

Jane then struck a balance between the welfare of the individual and the welfare of the community by saying "If an individual's influence is detrimental to the community, actions must be taken to preserve the welfare of the community."

According to friends of the student involved, the "Administration," in the process of building their case, solicited and tried to coerce statements against her. "They called people in and tried to coerce them. I know, because I was one," said Keith Merryman, one of the friends. Another claim

is that the Administration must have 3 sources come forward

voluntarily to issue statements before action can be taken, and that, in this case, there were not.

In response to these allegations, Jane stated, "We had enough reports to bring charges forth; the only reason we called people in was for confirmation of these reports." As regards the need for 3 unsolicited reports (which in fact is not a policy), Jane said, "Three sources has been my own personal 'rule of thumb' to avoid acting on hearsay or rumor." Another serious allegation, was that the Administration had known about her dealing for some time, and that they waited until three weeks before she was to graduate to press charges because they

wanted to make a poignant example of her.

"Asked as to whether or not the Administration had know for a long time about this student's activities, Jane responded by saying, "I personally had no previous knowledge. Whether any members of the staff or faculty did, I don't know. If they did, they didn't bring it to my attention." Finally, with respect to whether the student was used as an example, "No. We never tried to make and example out of her and we certainly did not set out to do so. But, in a case like this, the student becomes the example. That's unavoidable."

Other questions, centered on the Administration, are of a secret contract, which dealers can sign, promising not to sell drugs; and

did this student have the chance to sign it? Also, did they have the right to remove the student from campus housing before her hearing?

As to the former, Jane's response was, "There is no such contract." As far as removing the student prior to the hearing, such practice is called "Interim Suspension" and can be invoked when there is perceived a threat to the community. It is important to understand that the I.D.J.C., not Jane Holcombe, convicted and punished this student. Their findings and actions were a statement of their expectations towards Pitzer students' behavior regarding drugs. Without a doubt, the dealing of cocaine is illegal. If a person chooses to deal, they must be willing to take the consequences.

The Platform

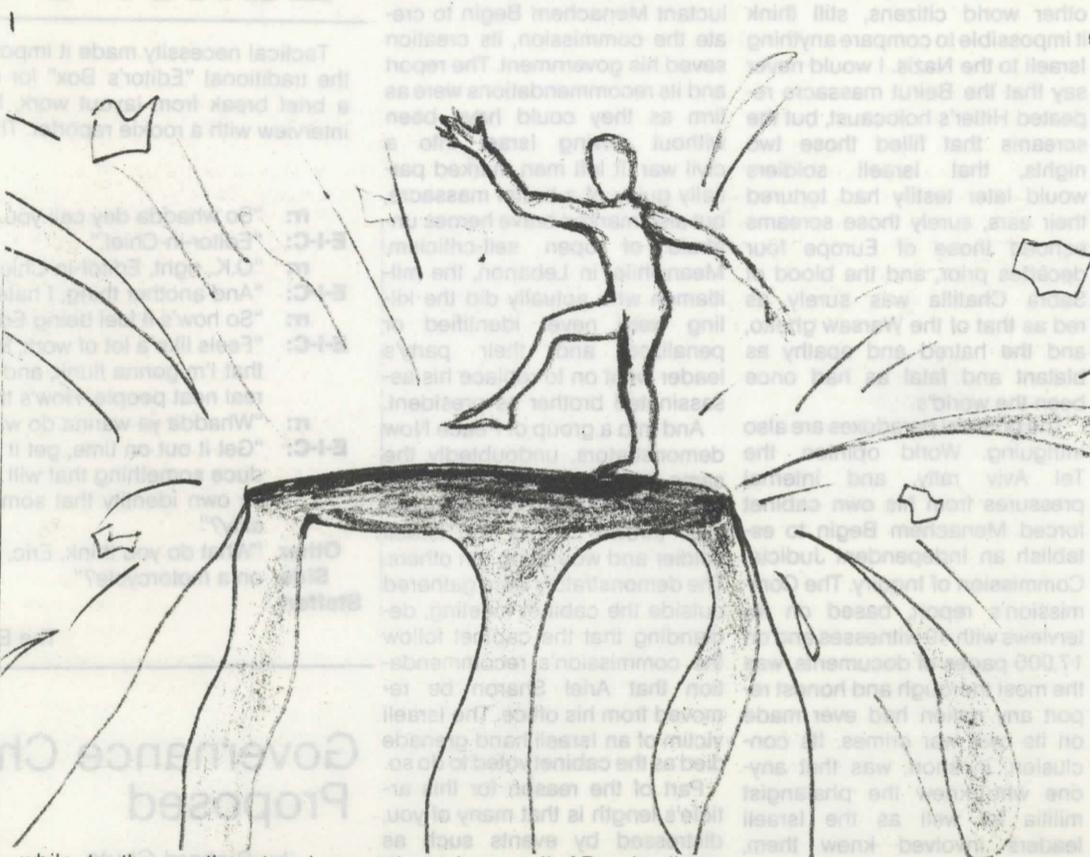
On The Volcano's Edge

Lucian C. Maguire

Near Possuoli, on the outskirts of Naples, there is a place called Solfatara. On a clear day the "extinct" volcano of Mount Vesuvius is visible across the bay. But at Solfatara, connected by underground funnels to Vesuvius, the volcanic forces manifest themselves daily in earth tremblers. Sulphurous smoke issues from the thin crust of the earth and one's steps sound hollow as one literally walks on the edge of an old volcanic crater. We are all walking on the edge of the volcano and the metaphor will have to serve to alert us to a world afire beneath our feet.

Some of these sulphurous fissures are local in character. Others have the potential of bursting out in dangerous explosions. A circumnavigation of the globe will show us these "Solfataras" sending their warning signals: in Chile where the oppressive regime of Auguste Pinochet is under siege; in Argentina deeply divided by the disappearance and murder of more than ten thousand people; in Brazil where rioting over unemployment and the high cost of living has led to violent encounters in the streets of Sao Paulo; and in Central America where internal wars supported by outsiders (primarily the U.S. and Cuba) have destroyed tens of thousands of lives and have torn the social fabric asunder.

Across the South Atlantic Ocean Moroccans are fighting the Polisario seeking to establish a Saharan Arab Republic,



while to the southeast a long-ranging civil war divides Chad with Libyan forces fighting on one side, while troops from France and Zaire support the other. In South Africa a rising urban guerilla movement reflects the bitter frustration of a 68% Black population being dominated by an 18% White population.

In the Middle East Lebanon has been on fire since 1975 and U.S. East, Iran and Iraq have been mired for the last three years in a bloody war of position (reminiscent of the trench warfare of World War I) in which hundreds of thousands of lives have been lost. In Afghanistan, Soviet troops have occupied a large part of the country using chemical warfare to subdue a resistance which has

taken a heavy toll of Russian lives. Across the Indian Ocean, a bloody uprising in Sri Lanka against the Tamil minority (20%) by the Sinhalese majority (70%) revives memories of sectarian warfare on the Indian subcontinent. In Indochina, Vietnamese troops continue to occupy Cambodia; in the Philippines there are subterranean stirrings of rebellion and revolution.

Nor is Europe without its "Solfataras." Basques and Corsicans, Armenians and Albanians, assert some forms of national independence often by acts of terrorism. In Poland resentment against an authoritarian regime and against Russian dominance brew just below the surface.

The international political world cannot be described and

explained only in terms of a "cold war," of a confrontation between the two super-powers, but rather must be understood in terms of the may "Solfataras" that are endemic to particular countries.

President Reagan has pursued a policy which he enunciated in one of his campaign speeches when he said: "Let us not delude ourselves. The Soviet Union underlies all the unrest that is going on. If they weren't engaged in this game of dominoes, there wouldn't be any hot spots in the world." But in fact some of the "Solfataras" of this world were in existence long before there was a Soviet-U.S. confrontation. And thus we should always remember that we are walking on the edge of the volcano.

History of A Murder

by Dan Ward

Like the rest of us, Central Americans must live with their history, and in Central America, history is a lousy roommate. El Salvador's living history begins in 1882 when the Grandfathers of the present ruling class became impatient with the traditional forms of land tenure. Under the guise of progressive modernization, the Grandfathers confiscated communal lands to make way for coffee plantations. The peasants on the communal lands were either evicted or pressed into service on the new coffee "fincas" by agricultural judges appointed to control the newly dispossessed. This stolen land is the partimony which sustains the present ruling elite in El Salvador.

The Grandfathers were able to consolidate their dowry only with the help of the army they created. The army, along with the land, was passed down to the Fathers of the present elite. The Fathers soon found that the army was as necessary for them as it had been for the previous generation. When the patient peasants finally revolted in 1932, the Fathers roused the barracks and in the space of two weeks some 30,000 peasants were slaughtered. Thus, the present revolution in El Salvador was born.

The Matanza, The Killing, is a vibrant, motivating memory in the minds of today's El Salvadoreans. The Matanza plays as prominent a role in El Salvador's political culture as the twenty-million people lost to World War II play in the Soviet political culture. But there is a difference. In El Salvador, The Matanza does not unite, as the twenty million casualties unite, Soviet citizens; The Matanza divides. For the present elite, The Matanza symbolizes the resolute action of their Fathers, the action which secured the Sons' places in society. For the peasants, The Matanza stands for that moment which must never be repeated. Thus, both sides act accordingly and have since before there was a Castro and before the Kremlin knew the difference between El and San Salvador.

This is not hyperbole. The lineages can be traced and the references to The Matanza on both sides are abundant. The land must be restored to its rightful heirs and the Sons, who are at this moment authoring The Slow Matanza in which another 30,000 have already perished in the last two years, must be brought to justice. This is the political reality which must be resolved before peace comes to El Salvador.

What purpose could further American aid serve in the face of such reality? One of the saddest ironies is that an administration whose international touchstone is the lesson of appeasement should choose to make its bed with those who literally lull themselves to sleep with MEIN KAMPF in their hands.

Androgyny: A New Order

by Keith Merryman

Women too are often bound and confused by traditional stereotypes. Many times I have seen female friends change in their behavior when placed in a social setting with men. Often they downplay their intelligence and consciously allow the man to take total control of the situation. One close friend of mine claimed that "appearing weak or of mediocre intelligence makes me more attractive to men." I could not decide what made me sadder. The fact that she did this, or the fact that she felt that she had to?

The first work-related sex-role divisions appeared in the hunting and gathering society of homo erectus (15-300,000 B.C.). Long childhood dependencies made it necessary for women to stay in camp and rear children, while the physically stronger men hunted for game.

Throughout history, this division of labor has perpetuated as women in almost every sedentary society have been passive. By the 19th century, these sex roles had become so highly structured and

complex that it was not clear whether they were defined by society or whether society was defined by them.

However, the industrial revolution opened a host of new work opportunities in Europe and America; and that, combined with a stronger women's movement provided women with an open, if not equal path into the "male" working world.

Today women have virtually the same opportunities as men to educate themselves, obtain work and become independent. Conflicts, however, arise because a new social order has not yet evolved to meet these changes. The new work-related divisions call for new sex role divisions. This is where the first social definitions take root; and in order for our society to grow and survive, "a new scheme of order" is needed.

Today's society calls for androgyny. Although most cower when this word is said, it simply means having both masculine and feminine traits. The mistake

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are off again in exhilarating pursuit.

In addition to the personal gains involved in an inquiring mode of thought, research always has the possibility of the advancement of knowledge. Even though each research enterprise comprises but a small gain, each answer can be integrated into a larger body of knowledge and the cumulative effort is significant.

These laudatory remarks concerning the glories of research are not meant to lure you into "our" ranks, but are intended to help you consider the benefits involved in acquiring the knowledge to which you will be exposed during your college years. Life is richer and full of more possibilities with each new bit of information. When answers lead to questions, you know you are hooked.

There is an old Hungarian saying, "Before you have a chance to look around, the picnic is over." We hope that before your Pitzer picnic is over, you will feel a sense of belonging to the world of disciplined questioning and inquiry.

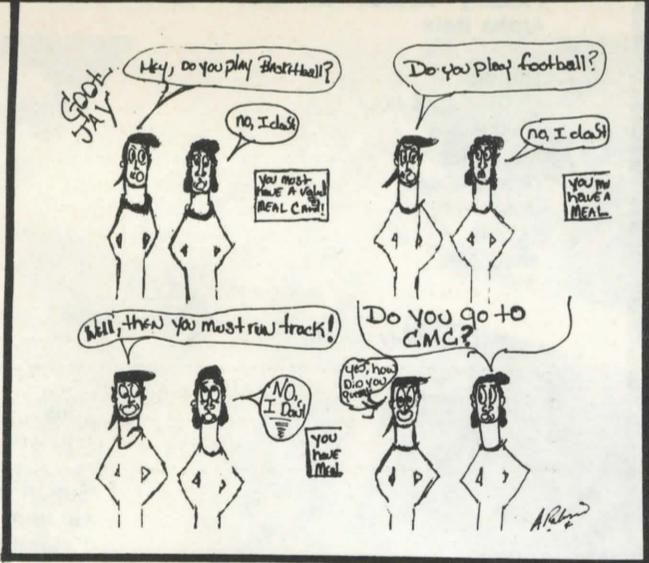
Ruth Monroe

"The dog did not have rabies." With these words, I abruptly ended my talk to you on the first night of your orientation to Pitzer College. Now I would like to present some concluding remarks.

I had told you, just before the story, that my husband and I have been privileged to conduct research in several different cultures and that research is a gripping enterprise. Research also becomes habitual as a way of thought. The Dogshead story is an example of just that gripping way of thought. Once rabies had entered the realm of possibility, I could not let the question go.

In conducting research, you become hooked on a question and find yourself irresistibly drawn to seek a solution. In real life, someone else's past research efforts sometimes can provide the answers (as happened with the rabies). In original research, the process begins with an unanswered, yet answerable, question and ends with a solution that, as often as not, leads to yet another question. And you

THE PERILS OF 'PITZINE' By: Keith Mennyman



DIRT

by Chandre

Springsteen is presently recording, record will be out the first of the year along with tour... Paul Simon married Carrie Fisher... The Clash fired lead guitarist/singer Mick Jones, who will replace?... The new live album by the Doors is being released on October 10 and a video for "Love Me Two Times" will be seen on MTV... The English Beat is never more. The blond guitarist/vocalist Dave Wakeling and Ranking Roger will soon become "General Public" with the possibility that the old band (The Beat) will serve as back up... After an eight month postponement, The Motels new album will finally be released on October 10... The ex-super group Yes has reformed with three of the original Yes members: John Anderson, Alan White, Trevor Rabin, and Chris Squire. Their new album will be released in November with U.S. tour in March.

Concert Calendar

- Stevie Nicks:**
Oct. 2 at the Forum
- Men at Work:**
Sept. 27, 28, 29 at the Greek Theater
Oct. 1 at the Pacific Amphitheater
- Diana Ross**
Oct. 1 at the San Diego Sports Arena
- The Motels:**
Oct. 6 at the Fox Theater in San Diego
Oct. 11, 12, 13 at the Universal Amphitheater
Oct. 15 at Irvine Meadows
- The Bus Boys**
Sept. 30 at the Pomona Valley Auditorium
- The Beach Boys**
Sept. 26, 27 at the L.A. County Fair
- Michael McDonald:**
Oct. 21 at Irvine Meadows
Oct. 26 at the Universal Amphitheater
- AC-DC:**
Oct. 17, 18 at the Forum

For any of you more interested in the cultural aspects of life and who would like information on the Los Angeles Philharmonic concert schedule and the 50% student discount that we as starving students are entitled to, please contact me at ext. 3756.

Watch For:

Stray Cats will be performing in San Diego sometime in November and also at the Forum in L.A. ... Robert Plant is returning this winter to the same locations he was at this summer, supposedly from overwhelming demand... Coming soon: The Moody Blues, The Pretenders, The Cars, and Phil Collins. (As soon as they release dates for the above concerts, you will be the first to know!)

X.X.: (External Excursions)

For those bored with the hopping Clareville night scene, this section will try to highlight a couple of fun, tested by me, interesting things to do in the L.A. area... Go at your own risk.

1. Club Lingerie

6407 Sunset Boulevard (near Wilcox), Hollywood. Phone: 466-8557. Hours: Monday thru Saturday, 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Age Limit: 21 and over. Admission varies from \$5 to \$10 depending on the band, etc... Wednesday night is Rockabilly, Friday is canned (D.J.) and Saturday is Canned + Band. This is a large two story club with a roomy downstairs and a cozy upstairs. Large dance floor for those who care. The bar charges too much for drinks so drink while you drive... interesting waitresses who often join L.A. bands (Tex from Tex and the Horseheads and Doris from Boris & Dolores), upon entry you will be carded by a woman (Yes, it is a woman) who thinks she is Elvis.

2. Funny you should ask:

364 N. La Cienega Boulevard (one block north of Beverly Blvd.) Hollywood. Admission is \$5 with College I.D. Call for reservations at (213) 659-7828. Perhaps I am easily amused, but if you want to laugh, giggle and groan for 2 hours, this is the place to go. The show is only on Saturday nights at 9:00 p.m. As of October 1, this very talented improvisational comedy group will be located at the Studio 3 Theater at the above address. (Previously they were at a dance studio!) Do not expect the Ritz and you can dress as you please. Warning: Go early (say 20 minutes); they are popular and reservations are a must!

Gallery Happenings: CGS, Montgomery, Lang

The Art Department of the Claremont Graduate School will feature the work of new students during the week of September 26. Entitled *No U Turn* this show will cover a wide spectrum of interests including mixed media painting, sculpture, and installation pieces.

From October 3 through 15 two artists' works will be exhibited. Sandra Rowe will present her latest paintings and collages while Craig Stecyk will show what he calls Art Trash, "a collection of artists' trash with documentation of the locations and conditions involved."

As usual with the Graduate School Art Department, recep-

tions for the featured artist(s) will be held every Tuesday night from 8-10p.m. (with two artists showing at the same time, the first Tuesday of their two week stay will be the reception night). Everyone is encouraged to attend these events.

The Claremont Graduate School Art Department, with East and West Galleries, is located at the corner of Tenth Street and Columbia, next to Garrison Theater.

At the Lang Gallery, Scripps College's new Artist-in-Residence, Helen Escabibo, is featured with an exhibit of her sculpture, entitled 'Gentle Interferences.' Ms. Escabibo is head of the Museum of Modern Art in Mexico City, and is well-known

for her environmental sculpture involving Mexican-Folk motifs. The sculptures which she is now creating around the Scripps campus will also be displayed at this exhibit. Craft work created for the Mexican 'Days of the Dead,' reflecting their curious, often humorous approach toward death us also currently on display.

In the Montgomery Gallery, performance artist Suzanne Lacey will present a multi-media event on the condition of women in the world today in addition to an ongoing exhibit. Also in Montgomery will be the large canvases of C.G.S. graduate Ted Kerzi.

Both shows will be open October 2nd through the 30th.

The Platform

Sabra Chatilla: Looking back on a Massacre

As the first anniversary of the massacre at Sabra and Chatilla refugee camps passes I find I've been preoccupied with trying to come to terms with the many paradoxes that arose from that event. I was living in Haifa, Israel's northern city, when the massacre occurred, saw the first media reports on Israeli television while the killing was still underway, and knew several Israeli soldiers stationed in the area. Therefore I consider myself a relatively close witness to what was one of the ugliest human atrocities committed in my lifetime. Yet little more than a week afterward I participated in what I consider a unique example of humanity at its best, the Tel Aviv rally held to demand that then Prime Minister Menachem Begin establish an Independent Judicial Commission of Inquiry.

Now, a year later, there is new fighting in Beirut involving new armies; there have even been new massacres. Israel is no longer a conquering force but a reluctant occupier who recently began to reduce the area it occupied. Menachem Begin, who then firmly ignored demands that he resign, has, a year later, resigned because of failing health and indications that he's lost faith in his own continued worth as a leader. And I, after three and a half years considering Israel to be my permanent home have left there, with a one-way ticket and an inability to tell friends who'd gathered to say goodbye whether or not I'd ever return.

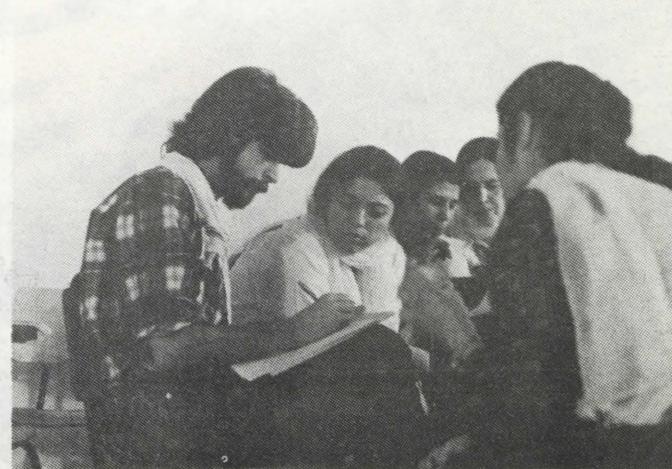
I can't find words to describe the feeling I want to convey about the night we learned of the massacre. What comes to mind is rape, not only of the camps, upon which rape was only one of many atrocities committed, but of myself, and this is a troubling image. It suggests that

I was a victim when in reality I was a voiceless bystander, and that I was innocent when my very voicelessness marked me as partially guilty.

But when I stood for over an hour in the shower after hearing the first reports, and seeing the horrifyingly graphic photographs which accompanied them, I was a rape victim. My sensibilities had been violated, my self-image as a human being shattered. Long after I'd used up all the hot water and an entire bar of soap I stood under the water trying to clean an invisible stain, soothe a mental and spiritual wound, and most of all to alleviate the shock that had gripped my body and soul enough to go to sleep. I never did sleep that night.

It was the holiday of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year. Israel, as best it could in wartime, was celebrating a holiday typified by feelings of renewal and self-examination. But events throughout the Middle East were typified by anything but an attitude of self-examination, and the only renewal that occurred was of the fighting which had plagued Lebanon for years. Unfortunately for an Israel praying, individually and as a whole, for God to grant a 'good seal,' the government's leaders were behaving, as a commission they themselves established would state some five months later, in a manner characterized by negligence of tragic proportions.

The facts must be represented in order to carry on any kind of fresh discussion. Two days preceding the massacre an incredibly massive explosion flattened a four-story building in Beirut where Bashir Gemayel, the newly elected President of Lebanon, was meeting with leaders of his party, the Phalangists. Fearing severe outbreaks of fighting as a result of Gemayel's assassination then Israeli De-



fense Minister Ariel Sharon and Chief of Staff Rafal Eitann decided to send the Israeli army into West Beirut with the avowed aim of maintaining order.

The move, a blatant violation of the agreement by which the P.L.O. had been induced to evacuate Beirut, evoked angry protests throughout Israel, the Middle East, and the world community. But Sharon, heedless of those protests, went one step further by ordering Phalangist militiamen into the Sabra Chatilla refugee camps (which, though called camps, are in fact basically just Beirut neighborhoods) to mop up what Israel claimed were some 2,000 P.L.O. fighters who had remained in the camps after the P.L.O. evacuated Beirut. The Phalangists, having assembled at the Beirut International Airport, were passed through Israeli lines north to the southwest corner of Sabra Chatilla. There they established a command post located across the street in one direction from a post of the impotent Lebanese army. At about 5:00 p.m. 600 of these militiamen, passing through a standing line of Israeli tanks, entered the camps. Aided by the light of flares fired by the Israelis from 81-mm mortars the Christians spent the next 40 hours killing as many of the area's Palestinian civilians as they could. When an Israeli platoon finally evicted them on Satur-

day morning, the Israelis at times had to open fire on their blood crazed phalangist allies in order to end the two day nightmare of Sabra Chatilla. Somewhere between 700 and 1,000 Palestinians had been killed, no attempt was ever made to count the wounded. It seems unlikely that any of the 2,000 Palestinian guerillas the Phalangists had been sent to find were among the dead; it is unlikely they were ever there at all. No one familiar with the various factions fighting in Lebanon would ever believe 600 phalangists could be a match for 2,000 P.L.O. fighters.

I remember little of the next few days. The small group of photographs first brought to Israeli television snowballed into a mass of media horror. A search for bodies and possible survivors began. Arguments erupted around the country as to how much Israel might have been responsible. Accusations poured in from around the world and Begin responded with his oft quoted "Goys kill Goys and they come to hang the Jews."

Mordechai Zippori, the Minister of Communications, let it be known that he had informed foreign minister Yitzhak Shamir that a "slaughter" was occurring only a few hours after it began. Shamir, the commission of inquiry later

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What is the essence of Pitzer?

by Eric K. Ditwiler

Are not we all oranges on a tree which branches out not only through space but knowledge as well? One can see Pitzer as providing our academic, moral and social sustenance much as an orange tree would nurture its fruit.

True, the analogy does break down here: oranges are homogeneous while Pitzer students, quite fortunately, are not. Yet, I can still imagine the branches as the social fabric which binds together our diverse community. This close-knit, eclectic society has given rise to a feeling of cooperative-individualism. I feel that this is the essence of our college; this is what makes us unique.

The more I think of it, the more I like the idea. I look out into the world and see the spectre of collectivism haunting Europe, and, in this country, freedom seems threatened by the burgeoning power of a few giant corporations.

What, then, is the proper course? The world needs a new social paradigm. The future of our species depends on our ability to redefine morality. I think that the Pitzer Ethic could work for the whole world and in thinking this, I find myself under moral obligation to attempt to instill it wheresoever I tread.

The very diversity which allowed this ideal to develop and flourish at Pitzer can allow it to spread; we come from all corners of the Earth and, as such, have access to the entire planet.

So now I look back to find what I left out. I really did not define what I called the Pitzer Ethic other than to refer to it as "cooperative-individualism." It is such an abstract idea that I really can't describe it further. It is just the feeling I get from being here awhile. My friends say that they feel it too, so it must exist. I guess defining it is an individual endeavor while implementing it must be a cooperative one.

Who knows, if all goes well, we can discuss our successes at the centennial party in 2063.

I could find at a German university. In Munich University, about 80,000 students are usually enrolled. Many of them complain of the anonymity at college and the arrogance of the professors. So I appreciate the good student-teacher relationship very much and enjoy my classes a lot, even though they keep me terribly busy.

Overall, I have the impression that it is a well-balanced mixture of things that I like and others that I don't. I am sure that, as my stay continues, some of the things I have said will change and other things I haven't thought of yet will come to be of importance. And I am sure it will be one of the most memorable years of my life.

From Munich to Claremont

by Elisabeth Grassl

So what impressions does a foreign student receive of your college? I have been here now for three weeks and it is quite a challenge to write what I think of Pitzer after such a short time and in a foreign language. Don't expect an objective and complete report; it will become rather subjective and personal.

First, I come from Munich, Germany (if you are interested: West Germany) and I have studied English and Latin at Munich University for three years. A scholarship and exchange program affiliated with the Federation of German-American Clubs and of course Pitzer College rendered it possible for me to study at an American university. I appreciate

it and I am going to enjoy it, too.

Some days before the dormitories opened I attended an orientation for foreign students held by IIA, the International Inter-cultural Association. I had a great time with students from all over the world and got very well prepared for "culture shock." It hasn't occurred yet, fortunately. The Federal Republic of Germany is not so profoundly different from the U.S. In fact, with all its advantages and disadvantages, we are very much Americanized.

Anyway, Pitzer is a good place to avoid "culture shock." The campus is so nice and small that it is easy to feel at home. I am especially fond of all the various kinds of plants and the orange and palm trees that grow here. If you want to see something like this in Germany you better visit

a botanical garden. The Pitzer rabbits which come out around the Grove House at night are also a very nice part of the campus. This relatively old building (for a European) adds a special personality to the college. Having a cup of coffee there or reading upstairs in Bert Meyers' room is something to which I have gladly become accustomed.

I live quite close to the Grove House in Mead. The way the rooms are arranged in suites is very convenient for me. I don't like the "hotel" atmosphere so much which exists in Holden and Sanborn. My suite mates and I get along well and my room mate has even become a good friend of mine. The other guys in Mead are o.k. They hardly ever get tired of loud music and parties. I am only not so enthusiastic about it

when they don't feel like sleeping at all when 4 a.m. comes around. The next day I am more beat than they. But this is included in the experience of living in a dorm.

There is something else which I have noticed about people around here. Many of them have the ability to switch on and off their smile just as they please. So if you run into a guy or a girl from one of your classes, his or her face is right off lit up by a cordial smile, but you have not yet passed and the smile is gone so completely that you wonder if it was ever there. Maybe everything is a bit more superficial here than in Europe.

What I really like in Pitzer is the relationship between professors and students. In general, there is much more friendship involved but also more mutual respect than

Embalmed In Love

If I could only be with you
penetrate those beautiful lips—so blue
touch your cold, pale body tonight
brush bugs away—it'll be alright

If only they did not find me
I can't see why anyone would mind me
never really disturbed things

Put the sod exactly in its place
even left those diamond rings (useless to them now)
and one black rose

I saw her a night so we
could be alone, out of sight
and the maggots would be sleeping

The sensation I got, inside the box
listening to the pine boards creaking
At that special time I would think she's alive
but then I knew by the reeking

That soon my love, my pretty dear
The time will come which I must fear
When I won't be able to embrace you,
Your flesh too weak & thin
But I will always yearn for
The feeling that's within.

Uncle



White Magnolia



Salmon Beach Sandwich

Christine's hair

Picking Apples in the Produce Department at Alpha Beta

The fruit-
fly's hour
is little
more than a
brown gnaw
from flesh to
core to
seed.

Holly Jacobs

Lost

Love it, Lose it
and wonder.

Surrender,
Go under,
Hear- thunder,
Raging in your heart.

Feel it, Steel it,
and hurt.

First,
Bursting
from inside-
Don't hide!
Know what you are.

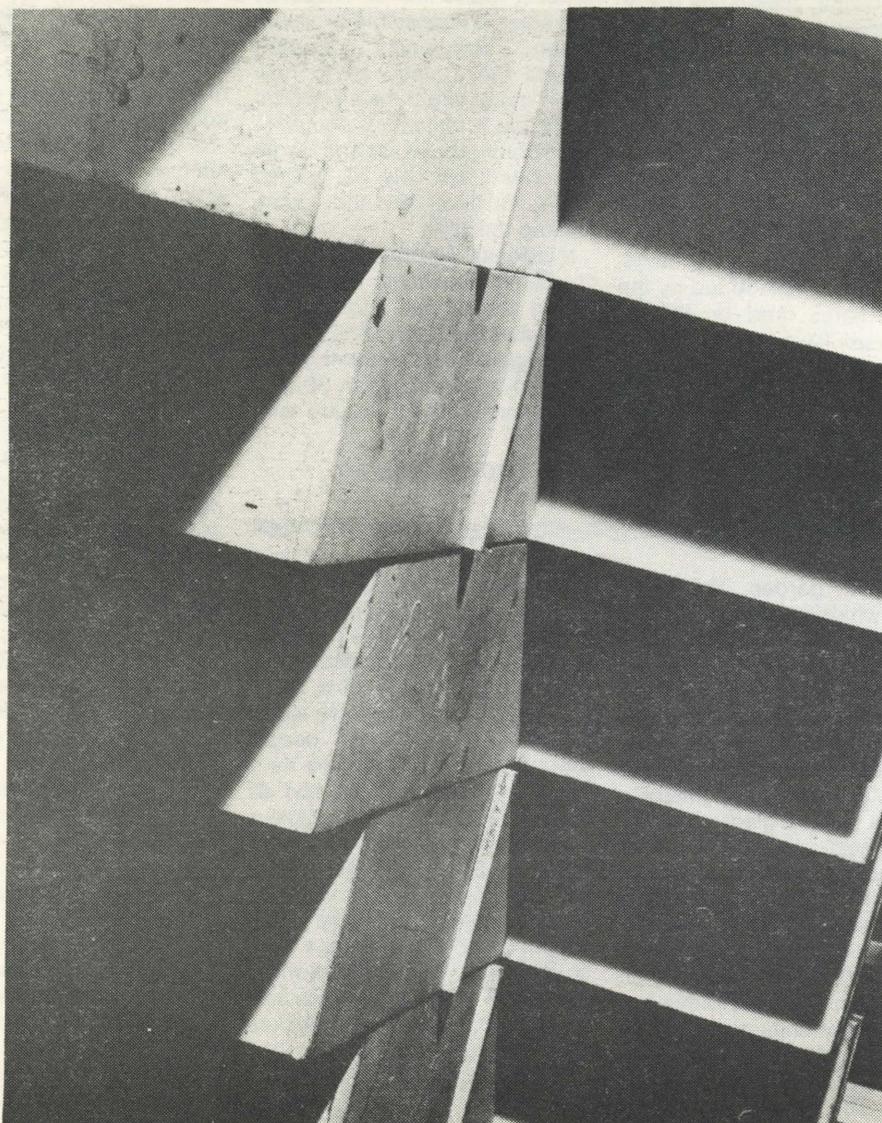
Be it, See it,
and care.

Torn and shard
But pieces left out,
got lost,
alone-
now blown,
to places unknown.

Greta Ruiz



Will McWinney



Kevin Hill

Chava

When I want to taste your teeth
 and don't, can't,
 I taste my own. My tongue,
 feeling the rounds and edges, feels like my barefeet
 over the stones of a small beach I know well.

So much in our hands
 that we're frightened of them.
 They meet often and are more honest
 than the rest of us.

First I found your eyes,
 special flint shards I took from the desert
 and kept awhile.

There's a reason I don't talk of the strength
 in your fingers and thighs, our sweat
 and small full breaths.
 It doesn't make me too sad
 or angry.

In your mouth the teeth are standing
 bright and impatient like a line of schoolchildren
 waiting.

Ari Sherman

poets, artists, + photographers
 submit your work to:
 Mark box 236 art + photo
 Leigh box 500 poetry