

the other side

Vol. IX, Issue 2

Pitzer College

March 1, 1984

Black History Speaker Attacks Portrayal of Blacks

by Eric Kvner

Believing that Television and Films have distorted, demeaned and maligned black culture, media artists Robert Price, charged that they have created "a generation of black people who can't identify themselves in their own mind."

Price, one of the few successful black media writers, spoke on Monday February 27 as part of the month long Black History celebration sponsored by the Office of Black Studies

According to Price, film and television have become two of the most influential institutions in society more so than church, school and sometimes even parents. Price implied that the power of television lies in the presentation of images and the subsequent processing of those images into the viewer's concept of reality.

In emphasizing the influence of television, Price cited studies showing minority children watching an average of six hours of television a day and claimed that all parents have to do to start an argument with their child is refute something said on television.

It is an influence which Price clearly views as damaging for he believes that television and film are sexist, violent and racist.

Price called their treatment of the black family and culture as "slandorous and libelous" and a contributor to the erosion of the black image. He went on to label the struggle to provide an accurate, and meaningful depiction of black culture as "a struggle for the hearts and minds of our people!"

For Price, Hollywood is essentially an euphemism for three hundred individuals, mostly white males, who are the film industry. As a group he feels that they are neither sensitive to the uniqueness of different cultures nor concerned about the accuracy of their portrayal of these cultures.

These and other factors combine to create a barrier so great that Price feels that he has a better chance of "being hit by lightning" than earning a living as a black writer.

Out of the five thousand writers in the Writers Guild only one hundred are black and of those hundred only twenty worked last year.

To Price it is not a question of

talent as he said that there are "thousands of starving black artists out there" and he noted that even writers like James Baldwin have not been able to write for Hollywood. It also is not a question of subject matter as he argues that projects like *Roots* have demonstrated that there is an audience for depictions of human drama regardless of the races involved.

In regard to questions over how Hollywood can be made more concerned about their depiction of cultures, Price noted that despite pleas to the first amendment, the film industry has responded to social, economic and political pressure in the past. He cited the discontinuation of popular gangster films in the thirties and the sexuality codes enforced during the fifties.

Despite the possibility of change through pressure, Price felt that as a black it was more important to first make Television and Hollywood respect his history, his background and his culture enough so that if they were not going to make the effort to portray it accurately, they would not portray it at all.



photo by Wes Tanimura

Writer Robert Price speaks during Black History Celebrations

Kohutex: It's Coming Back To Life

BY JENNIFER TRZYNA

In 1963, Lobous Kohoutek, a Czechoslovakian astronomer, discovered a comet and predicted that it would be visible from earth January 11th or 12th, 1974. Students, faculty, and townspeople gathered on the Pitzer campus and waited for it, but the comet was never seen. Since then, a day has been set aside for a farcical festival of frolic and relaxation in memory of the Kohoutek Comet. Planning for the tenth annual Kohoutek Festival of Intensity has begun full scale. On April 20th a three day celebration will begin in remembrance of the Kohoutek Comet which never came.

The first Kohoutek Festival began with a parade through campus led by the Mystic Knights of the Oingo Boingo (now the well known Oingo Boingo). It continued for two more days with more bands, artists, poetry readings, jugglers, clowns, hot air balloons, a sky diver, and a fireworks display. Circus Vargas set up a Big Top complete with elephants and camel where the Grove House now stands, and the campus was decorated with tie-dye that students had made. "The idea was just to convert the campus into something else," explains Barry Sanders. "To make it seem different, look different, feel different, be different for a weekend."

This year there are hopes of re-creating the spirit of the first Kohoutek. Peber Brown, Melissa Schoen, Doug Welsh, and Tiffany Carroll have become very involved in the planning and hope to make it the best ever. Melissa, a junior, feels that Pitzer is losing its sense of community, and hopes that through Kohoutek planning and involvement this community feeling will be restored.

Among the bands Peber Brown hopes to attract to this year's Festival are Frankie S., Vox Populi, and Casual Girls. Peber, a determined new resources student, is negotiating with a number of other local bands. He also hopes to get either David Lindley, Billy and the Beaters, or Alan Holsworth to play on Saturday April 21st.

Other activities being planned include art showings and sales (including glass and ceramics), food booths, tricycle races, body painting, chess and backgammon tournaments, a poetry tent, live broadcast on KSPC, and Pickle Family Circus, and camel rides.

Anyone who would like to get involved is encouraged to go to the planning meeting on Monday nights at 10:00 in the Grove House. Everyone is welcome and help is greatly needed.

Freshmen Speak Out

by Nira Phongsa

The issue of "unqualified" freshmen has been continuously brought up during the course of the year. Most people who have been reading *The Other Side* are well informed that this year's freshman class had a drop in SAT scores of 50 points, and that one-third of the class is on the brink of being placed on academic probation this semester. We believe it is now time to hear some of the freshmen's points of view on this and how it is affecting them.

Among the freshmen interviewed were Mike McClain, Mandy Ryder, Regan Sarwas, Justin Thomas, and Jenna Reich. While McClain concentrates in the fields of Economics and Biology, Sarwas concentrates in the field of Physics, and Reich concentrates in the field of Human Biology; Ryder and Thomas have not yet decided on their concentrations.

When asked if the criticisms towards this year's freshmen seem justified, Sarwas replied, "I feel that the criticisms are justified. Many of the freshmen are not academic students and most likely will not be. Pitzer offers opportunities to help these potential students and many do develop into good students, which is an invaluable service. Yet it is a shame that the ones that don't make it reflect on Pitzer's record."

Ryder likewise said, "the criti-

cisms do not apply to me individually, but only as a group. However, I do not care to be identified with such a group. In other words, any individual should not be prejudged by the stereotype of the group."

McClain, Thomas, and Reich support Ryder's statement. Reich said, "I think the evidence is clear based on the number of students on probation, but I don't think it is fair to judge a student's academic ability by the SAT scores."

None of the freshmen interviewed take the criticisms personally. As Thomas put it, "I don't think the criticisms affect our academic performance. In fact, some of the freshmen might work harder just to disprove the criticisms."

Asked if Pitzer has met their needs and expectations, there was a mixed response. Sarwas replied that, "Pitzer has more than met my expectations. The friendly, open-minded atmosphere has given me many friends and opportunities." Reich and Ryder agree with Sarwas, but Reich went on to say, "I think that what I am looking for is probably here but not 'abundantly'. I had expected life, achievements, and solidarity, but I feel these qualities have been suppressed by drugs, apathy, and individualism. I'd like us to have an atmosphere of solidarity, in which we all reach out together to achieve a common goal. Unfortunately I do not see that ideology being executed today." Ryder, on the other hand, added, "The College is not as well-rounded as I

hoped it would be. While the behavioral sciences are excellent, the math department suffers somewhat."

While there exists some freshmen who struggle with their academic responsibilities here at Pitzer, there also exist those like Ryder, McClain, and Sarwas who are considering transferring in hope of finding more challenging responsibilities and atmosphere. Ryder said, "I may transfer to University of California at Santa Barbara (UCSB), because it is less expensive; or to Occidental College, because of its good reputation. I hope to find a school where the students are more concerned about the quality of their academic life rather than the quantity of their social life."

Sarwas added, "I am transferring to Claremont McKenna College (CMC) to join the Management/Engineering program which includes three years at CMC and 2 years at Stanford and a degree from each school. My reason for transferring is that this program serves my career needs and it is not possible here at Pitzer."

So it appears that as seemingly endless criticism is heaped upon this year's freshmen class, there are those students who are living proof that the criticisms are unjustifiably applied to the whole class. However, as the interviews with McClain, Ryder, Sarwas, Thomas and Reich, point out, there may be a loss of "qualified" students for reasons that Pitzer must look into.

Friday Films at School of Theology

by Sam Poser

The remainder of the films being shown on Friday evenings at the School of Theology are excellent, and represent many different approaches to movie making.

March 9 REDS (1981). Directed by Warren Beatty. Winner of the best picture Oscar and many other awards, this film tells of the Russian Revolution through the eyes of journalist John Reed. Warren Beatty's and Maureen Stapleton's performances are excellent and give us valuable insights to the state of Russia in 1918. It is a rousing energetic film, and should not be missed.

March 16 WILD STRAWBERRIES. Directed by Ingmar Bergman. One of the best of the early Bergman films. The film tells of the travels of a doctor who realizes the actual affects of his profession when he meets his old patients. Bergman loves using close-ups to show emotion and he does it very effectively in this film. Victor Seastrom stars as the doctor and gives a very powerful performance. In Swedish, with subtitles.

March 23 TREASURE ISLAND (1950) and THE VANISHING PRAIRIE (1954). Both directed by

Walt Disney. TREASURE ISLAND is an adventure classic adapted from the Robert Louis Stevenson novel. It is a very exciting film, with marvelous sets and extremely creative costumes. VANISHING PRAIRIE is a documentary about ecological cycles on the plains, and won an Academy Award in 1954.

March 30 BRINGING UP BABY (1938). Directed by Howard Hawks. A comedy classic starring Cary Grant and Katherine Hepburn as a paleontologist and a loony young woman. Their chem-

istry creates a magical, zany movie. This film is one of my all time favorites and no one should miss it.

April 6 MIDNIGHT COWBOY (1969). Directed by John Schlesinger. It is the first X rated film ever to receive an Academy Award. The film tells of an unsuccessful stud (John Voight) and an ailing conman (Dustin Hoffman). Both performances are extremely strong. The film is riveting and depressing and should not be missed.

April 20 FAILSAFE (1964). Directed by Sidney Lumet. What happens if a computer failure sends a plane to drop an atomic bomb on Moscow? That is the problem presented in this film. Henry Fonda portrays the President who is faced with the final decision. Many discussions will be concerning the necessity of nuclear disarmament after the film is seen. The ending is very startling. In this day and age, this classic should be required viewing.

All performances begin at 7:30.

Letters To The Editor

Dear Editor:

The article by William Hunter III regarding admission policies was disturbing to the admission staff for a number of reasons. The implication of the article seems to be that there is a secrecy surrounding the office procedures. Had William kept his appointment with Jon Parro or talked with any other member of our staff he would have found us quite willing to describe the voting process and other items he has questioned.

The Admission and Financial Aid Committee as a policy deciding body consists of three faculty members and three senior level students as voting members. In addition the Director of Admission votes on issues involving admissions and the Director of Financial Aid votes on issues regarding aid. When the committee acts as a body making admission decisions the other three professional level admission staff members also vote. Thus admission decisions may involve up to ten members of the committee.

The actual process is as follows. A grade average is computed based on solid subjects only and including 9th grade through 11th or the first semester of 12th depending on the time of year the file is completed and whether the student is admissible based on 6 semesters of grades. The GPA is multiplied by 400 and added to the total SAT. The result is called the "performance factor" and may be

any number to a maximum of 3200 (4.0 gpa and 1600 SAT). The performance factor is not an admission conclusion in itself but simply indicates how many members of the committee must vote on that case. A "PF" of 2300 or more requires only one reader, between 2000 and 2299 three readers are required, between 1800 and 1999 five must read the file and at least one faculty and one student member are required. Below 1800 the file automatically comes before the entire committee. Readers review the entire file and would consider any of the following factors which are available: total number of solid classes, classes which relate to the proposed major, honors or AP classes, achievement test scores, high school attended, general appearance and manner in which the application was filled out, the essay (writing mechanics and how the theme or statement is developed) recommendations from counselor, a teacher and a friend, activities and anything else that may be in the file that adds insight. Each reader arrives at an individual conclusion. When the reader sheets are compared agreement indicates a decision while disagreement sends the file to the whole committee.

All colleges have experienced some decline in SAT statistics. Very highly competitive colleges such as Stanford, Harvard, Cal Tech and HMC still are able to find large enough quanti-

ties of high testing students but any "dipping" they do affects all those which are less selective by removing from their prospect pool the most academically desirable students. All colleges, which wish to maintain minority enrollment, must also consider the SAT statistics regarding ethnic and racial groups. While there are exceptional individuals who do well on the SAT, it has long been known that Blacks (nationally) average less on each section than do White students. Likewise Hispanic and Native American students test lower than Anglo Whites. Hawaiian and Asian applicants have a similar pattern but may do well in the mathematics section. It is very important for any college wishing to draw an ethnic and racial mix of students to use the other factors listed above as important parts of the admission decision rather than excessive weighting of the SAT. Pitzer's relatively high minority enrollment is envied by neighboring colleges.

Another important factor affecting all colleges is the demographic situation of the United States. Following the discovery of "the pill" and as social attitudes toward large families have changed there has been a steady decline of college age people in the total population. Some areas of the country have been more severely affected than others but Pitzer draws students from all regions.

There are students who are interested in the study areas offered by Pitzer. There are students who prefer the small school expe-

rience. There are students who recognize the broader opportunities offered by The Claremont Colleges. And, of course, there are students who wish to have control over the planning of their academic programs. Many of those students are quite capable, and are either able to pay the costs or eligible for financial aid. The Office of Admission seeks to find those students, let them know of the opportunities available at Pitzer, process them for admission and convince them Pitzer is a better choice than other colleges.

I hope I've dispelled any suspicion that there is secrecy or conspiracy in our office or the committee. Students or faculty who wish to discuss any aspect of admission should feel free to talk with me, my staff or the committee members.

Martin Tucker

Editor, *Other Side*,

Imagine a fried out little hostile character, about ten months off of multiple chemical habits, ex-high school dropout, sealed police file. GPA so shitty as to be irrelevant. Writes poetry on the other hand. Can make it on his own on the other hand. Screws up totally on the math part but, leaving his street slang home for the day, does quite nicely on the verbal part of the SAT, thank you very much, on the other hand.

A one time teacher of his decides Pitzer, her Alma Mater, is the place for this turkey. For some reason, and only after leaving him on a waiting list for a good spell, Pitzer manages to concur with their alum's opinion.

Now I'm not saying I've been a

John Landgraf, or an Eric Kyner. I've done anything but the four years and off to the executive urban planning stock buying computer programmer's office. Once went on external studies for a semester and took four years to get back. Yells at people now and then, has been said, by a 'normal' Pitzer Co-ed, to look like a rapist, and by a 'normal' Pitzer jock to look like a faggot. Reads poetry to women; a gypsy in Venice periodically reads his palm. The guy just adores words like 'diversity' and 'high risk,' even likes the term 'experimental.'

I ain't interested in defending Martin Tucker. Barely know the guy. My general impression of Pitzer's current student population causes me to constantly confuse the words admissions with emissions. Of a highly polluted nature.

But please, let us not attack 'high risk' and 'diversity.' They are truly wonderful things. Just think of it, they got all of you so much, including me!! And I really am a lot of fun . . .

Ari Sherman
Staff writer and Co-editor of poetry to *The Other Side*.
Student coordinator of the Bert Meyers Poetry room, poetry series, and poetry workshop.
Member in semi-decent standing, Grove House Comm.
Previously founding chairperson of the IDJC.
Veteran of Pitzer's external studies in Haifa, Israel.
Active in various community and political interests.
With a good enough GPA or whatever you call it to go anywhere any of you are going.

Jaffa Continued

Latin America reduces to economics, not ideology.

What happens to Jaffa's moralistic and mighty concern for human rights (look at all the atrocities he parades before our view) when these rights come into conflict with U.S. economic interests? When it comes to horrors committed under the "banner" of capitalism he is peculiarly myopic.

The question to ask Jaffa is, if Hitler had been a right-wing Latin American dictator overthrowing a Marxist regime, would Jaffa have minded his slaughters? This appears not to be the case, for in a sense, it is exactly what has happened.●

Admission Cont.

Martin has done a great deal to benefit this college. Pitzer, unlike Pomona, doesn't have to admit nearly every minority student that comes along. The superior performance of the Hispanic community here is testament to his vision. With lower board scores and GPA's at admission, they are outperforming the Caucasian population. Martin has taken some chances, but they are relatively few in relation to the criticism he has received. By Frank Ellsworth's own admission, the brightest students in his freshman seminar two years ago happened to be two of Martin's 11 or 12 'chances.' If eight percent of a class is high

risk/high success, and half make it, I have to support that kind of risk. If the potential gain is great enough, and if Pitzer is the best place to develop that potential, Pitzer has an obligation to take some risks. Without being overly dramatic, I was one of those risks. Christ, I was thrown out of the University of Oregon for poor academic performance five years ago.●

Homosexuality Continued

interviewed. Three of the men said that they occasionally attend five-college parties but that their real social lives are in Los Angeles.

Does this mean that there are no social activities for gays and lesbians on campus? The Lesbian and Gay Student Union (L.G.S.U.) holds weekly support group meetings and occasionally sponsors other functions, but these get-togethers are not always well attended and don't appeal to all the homosexual students.

It seems fair to conclude that "liberal, groovy" Pitzer College is, not quite the open-minded place some may think or hope it is. At the same time, however, members of the Pitzer community seem tolerant of those whose sexual preferences are different. None of the five students reported

that any overtly hostile behavior had been directed toward them.

Living in a small community like Pitzer makes interaction with, or at least exposure to, homosexual students inevitable. While this interaction may be uncomfortable at times, it has probably helped to lessen negative attitudes. Perhaps the few students at Pitzer who are courageous enough to openly lead lifestyles that they know will be seen as "weird" to many of their peers are doing the community a service. They are contributing to a liberal education by opening minds.●

Physicist On Politics

by Chandre Kipps

Edward Teller, known as the father of the hydrogen bomb, asked the question, "Would it not be better to save lives than to avenge them?" at the 1st of the 1984 Zarem Lecture Series at Harvey Mudd College.

During his speech on Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1984, Teller voiced his foremost concern, "There is no problem as urgent as how to avoid a 3rd World War." Rather than continuing on our present course of mutually assured destruction, Teller believes that the formation of a strong defensive weapons program will postpone the event of a nuclear war but that the ideas, realizations, and freedoms of today's society will not.

He wishes that our defense budget would come to include a ratio that allows 95% for defensive weaponry and 5% for offensive. When this is achieved, Teller thinks that there will not be peace, but that the immediate tension between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. will be broken. At this point he feels that negotiations would be possible and beneficial. He was quick to point out that assured peace is an utopian concept but that the world will be able to eliminate many misunderstandings so as to make peace a practical possibility for our grandchildren.

Teller attributes our present defense policy to Robert McNamara. He sites McNamara as the creative force behind our present policy of mutually assured destruction to form and hold the balance of power. "The power is real," said Teller, "but the balance is not."

Teller criticized the widely used rationalization that even though the Soviet Union has a greater number of nuclear weapons, the United States has larger technological capabilities. He feels that the intangible and immeasurable nature of "higher technology" invalidates that concept as an argument.

The ongoing peace negotiations between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S. are a waste of time in Teller's opinion. "Why should we continue to negotiate when old agreements have not been honored?" he asked. This will accomplish nothing, in his opinion, until after the U.S. has a strong defensive capability.

Teller strongly feels that there is a real threat emanating from the Soviet Union, but that they will not attack unless they are certain they will win - the U.S. must make certain the Soviets never believe they can win a nuclear war. Teller believes we can achieve that goal by spending more funds on defensive weaponry.

Housing Problem Plagues Pitzer Again

by Michael G. Levitt

The problem of satisfactory housing for all Pitzer students has always been a difficult one for the College. This year the mantle of responsibility has fallen on Daria Shockley. As Ms. Shockley sees it, the housing problem this semester was one of overflow. Basically, the number of junior year, external study students, transfers, and second semester freshman that were demanding on-campus housing was greater than the outflow of students, those who had withdrawn or had gone on leaves of absence at the beginning of the semester. The problem was compounded by the fact that much of the inflow of students had consisted of Pitzer women, not men. The end result was a shortage of beds for women on campus.

Ms. Shockley says that as the housing policy stands now, her foremost responsibility in the latest crisis was to house freshmen women. Next, she was concerned that all those living in study rooms would be put in places where they had adequate access to laboratory facilities. All other problems that were not related to the overflow crisis were, generally, given a lower priority. Ms. Shockley feels that this is the source of much of the recent disaffection of her by certain students.

She feels that the housing crisis has been largely resolved. Fortunately, a number of emergency leaves of absence and withdrawals opened up rooms allowing those living in study rooms to get proper housing. To a large extent, it has been luck that has alleviated the problem this time. However,

housing crises like these are bound to continue. According to Ms. Schockley, Pitzer housing policy is such that approximately 580 students must remain on-campus. So long as the Housing Office is obliged to fill that many beds, it will be impossible to plan for the "unexpected" problem of overflow by allowing or forcing more students off campus before the beginning of a semester.

Perhaps, a change in housing policy is in order. If the number of students forced to remain on campus was lowered to 560, this would allow for a cushion in the case of overflow. There is a danger that some students will be forced to live off campus against their wishes, but until such a policy is adopted there will probably be people living in study rooms next semester.

Circle K Strives For \$20,000

by Dee Dee Eastis

The Claremont Colleges Circle K Club, chartered last semester, has grown to a membership of over 85. A five college group, Circle K is a service organization sponsored by Kiwanis. Existing in seven countries and having a total membership of 50,000, Circle K is the largest college service organization in the world.

Last semester the Claremont Colleges Circle K sponsored a successful charter banquet, held two convalescent home visits, and lent assistance to Pilgrim Place and their sponsoring Claremont Kiwanis Club.

This semester, the young club's main project is to raise \$20,000 for Habitat For Humanity. "Habitat" is an organization that builds interest-free housing for those in need. It exists in 10 countries and in 38 American cities. Circle K will hold a Starve-In on March 31st from 10 am to 10 pm at McKenna Auditorium, CMC. Members will be soliciting sponsors from the Claremont Community, Kiwanis and students.

"Habitat is an incredibly worth-

while organization," Circle K president Troy Harris feels. "It's so exciting to see the members of Circle K pull together to help those in need." The group is soliciting support from the Claremont Colleges community for a project which they feel, "involves so much love caring and concern for others."

On the weekend of April 13th, the California-Nevada-Hawaii District Circle K convention will be held in Long Beach. Students from Berkeley, Stanford and other Circle K clubs will join in a celebration of service. At the convention, elections will be held to select new district officers and clubs will compete for such awards as "achievement," "single service," "oratory" and "scrapbook."

This semester the club will sponsor a training conference for Key Clubs, a carwash on Feb. 25th, Special Olympics, the Crippled Children's Auction and the Claremont Community Carnival. "I think Circle K is a tremendous experience," Suzanne Audiss, the club's Vice-President said. This club is going places. We have so much potential, and we're

continually looking for new members who want to serve, make new friends and grow!" If your interested in joining Circle K or in starving for Habitat, call Troy at extension 3761.

The newly-elected Board of Directors are "a super group of people who are caring individuals, and are truly dedicated to helping others," according to Vice-President Paul Nowakowski. The board members are: Dave Tustison, Chairman of the Board, CMC; Jim Lansch, CMC; Paul Harney, CMC; Ed Nauman, CMC; Maria Zate, CMC; Olenka Steciw, POM; Julie Petzall, POM; Heidi Bauer, POM; Laura Mitchell, POM; David Russel, PIT; Germaine Conley, PIT; Helen Bonnell, PIT; Mariana Rivera, PIT; Steve Ling, HMC; Karen Tse, SCR; Cindy Toy, SCR; Angela Hom, SCR, and Maria De La Garza, SCR. The executive officers are: Troy Harris, President, Dee Dee Eastis, Vice-Pres./Secretary, Suzanne Audiss, Vice-Pres., Paul Nowakowski, Vice-Pres. and John Snarr, Vice-Pres./Treasurer.

Path to Escapism

by Tom Levinthal

Spring Fever has hit Pitzer College! Students, desperate to catch a quick tan, are hopelessly avoiding their studies. In light of this "slack off" epidemic, *The Other Side* decided to provide the campus with some good, clean escapism and asked the question "If someone gave you a ticket to anywhere, where would you go and what would you do?" The answers were varied:

PARIS-I would give the ticket to my girlfriend as she really wants to go there.

-Justin Taylor

I'd go to Bolivia and stick my face in a pile of snow like Al Pacino did in Scarface.

-A. Fiend

London-to live forever and ever and visit the graveyards.

-Leanora J. Hudgins

I'd go to Pine Valley and give Tad, Liza, and Dottie a piece of my mind.

-Maria D'Alessandro

New York City and be a tourist.

-R. Brendel

China, and feel tall.

-Shorty

Russia, and feel proud.

-An American

Claremont, and be bored.

-Robert Madero

Beyond the event horizon of a black hole (and drop acid).

-Rainbeau Fire.

To Saturn to visit the Amazons.

-Marka Carson

Go to Michael Jackson's house and play with his pet llama.

-Jane Doe

I would go to Bulla and visit my friend Brooks!-Errol M. Murray

I would go to Bulla and visit my friend Errol and his friend Brooks!

-Serena F. Rathburn

Bulla-Stay with my friend Serena, and her friend Errol and his friend Brooks and Pete!

-Todd Little

Bulla sounds great, to visit my friends: Todd, Errol, Brooks, Serena, and of course the natives.

-Peter Otte

France, and get some leaves for my mother.

-Robyn Stack

I would go to the Rockefeller resort in the Virgin Islands; Dive, get drunk, and go to sleep.

-Albert Anderson

Tibet-to climb Mt. Everest.

-Joan Cantrell

Go to the Great Barrier Reef in Australia, learn to speak every language, become a famous artist, and open my own underwater art gallery. With the money I made from that I'd buy a ticket to see the world, and then, of course, I'd discover the 'UNKNOWN'.

-Kara Zitani

I'd go to a hot tub party, maybe with a pool.

-Kate O'Leary

My house and DRINK.

-A man of the bottle

Go to Club Med or the Virgin Islands, Meet the illustrious James Bond and add to his cache of carnal knowledge.

-Jacquilyn E. Saito

Student Governance Roundup

by Victor Rivera

College Council will be considering a *Committee Restructuring Proposal* that will change the existing structure to one that is more capable of dealing with long-range planning. Those interested in seeing the proposal should contact *John Landgraf...Student Appointments Committee* has met to deliberate over appointments to a few committees, including *Orientation committee* and *Director of Admissions Search Committee...Student elections* to be forthcoming. Among the positions to be open will be spots on the *Judicial Council, Faculty Executive Committee*, and a soon-to-be revamped *Academic Standards Committee*. Keep an eye out for more information

Student Activities Committee, the *Inter-Dorm Council*, and *Community Relations Committee* are all scheduled to sit down with *Dean Holcombe* to talk about the clarification of Pitzer's *alcohol policy*.

Staff Box

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THE OTHER SIDE is a publication of the students 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.

The Platform

Governance

The System Is Flawed

by John Landgraf

The governance system at Pitzer is community oriented and quite egalitarian compared to other college governance systems. However, Pitzer governance has several substantial flaws.

First, there is no structurally guaranteed means by which new students and new faculty are trained in how to be effective participants in Pitzer's community governance system. The system is complex: it often has little relation to the structures of government we are most familiar with. One who is not experienced in the normal organization of a college will certainly have difficulty under-

standing the structure and flow of Pitzer politics. Beyond an understanding of form and structure there are many historical facts (past controversies and individual actions) which one needs to understand to participate successfully in Pitzer governance. Pitzer needs to formalize, at least for students, the means by which those interested may learn about the school's political system.

Second, there is a lack of commitment to the governance system by much of the faculty and student body. Some of this comes from self-chosen apathy, but there are at least two other fac-

tors. First, as stated previously, the quality of governance education is poor; it is difficult to partici-

"The locks and channels of influence in the Pitzer governance system are overly ossified."

pate in a system which one does not fully understand. Second, and more important, many faculty members and students are alienated from the system. They feel, perhaps rightfully, that the system is inefficient and a waste of time. They also feel, perhaps rightfully,

that the system is dominated by the few, therefore unjust. This charge that Pitzer governance is more of an oligarchy than a democracy brings me to my final and most important critique.

The locks and channels of influence in the Pitzer governance system are overly ossified. In a healthy, egalitarian political system power relationships are flexible and constantly shifting. One person or group leads on an issue of concern, then allows others to step into a leadership role. This does not happen readily enough at Pitzer. Those who have influence do not surrender it easily

enough to others. Those who do not have influence are not confident and dedicated enough to pursue leadership roles.

The noble experiment of Pitzer community governance is in reality a process of human actions and choices. If we change the actions and choices we make as Pitzer citizens, we can make the system of governance better. If you are a faculty member or student who wants a larger voice in Pitzer politics find constructive ways to make the power shift. I sincerely hope that those who have influence will listen, will educate, and will share.

Is He Attacking A Man Or An Ideology?

by Jody Borrelli and Chandre Kipps, Opinions Editor

In his editorial, "Marxist-Leninist Committee Criticizes U.S. Imperialism" (*Collage*, Feb. 14, 1984), Professor Harry V. Jaffa uses Pitzer Professor Dan Ward's comments as a platform from which to prescribe the universal panacea of capitalism for the poverty and social injustice of Latin America.

Jaffa claims, "There is indeed social injustice in Latin America, but there is no reason to blame it on the U.S. It is the absence of capitalism rather than its presence, that accounts for poverty in Latin America."

Perhaps Jaffa is right—maybe capitalism is the answer. But fortunately it is not necessary to rely on conjecture, for there are plenty of opportunities for us to examine the record of capitalism in Latin America.

Jaffa endorses the CIA backed status enjoyed by the right-wing coup that overthrew Allende. He goes on to champion Pinochet, Allende's successor, in spite of well-known violations of human rights. When Pinochet took over the government of Chile in 1973, the unemployment rate was under 5%. It is now 30%. Pinochet encouraged a form of capitalism, using the economic policies of Milton Friedman as its framework, which was identical in its emphasis on U.S. investment to the capitalism of Brazil. According to American magazines in the mid-seventies, Pinochet had affected another "economic miracle" like that which had occurred in Brazil. Yet the rioting in the streets, the raiding of supermarkets and the starvation in La Victoria, a working class district in Santiago, belies this "miracle."

But what is this much vaunted capitalist miracle of Brazil's to which the U.S. so proudly points? Roughly 75% of the major industries of Brazil are owned by U.S.

corporations who reap a \$3 profit for every dollar invested. King Cattle Ranch of Texas is an example of U.S. industriousness. There is enough arable land to feed the large population of Brazil if they

"What is good for Americans is not necessarily good for Latin Americans."

confined themselves to the growth of such simple fare as rice and beans. However, to encourage capitalism and American investment, the government ensures that most land is sold to U.S. investors such as King Cattle, who raise beef for American consumption. As anyone who knows about the 'energy pyramid' is aware, the use of grain for meat production is drastically less efficient than its direct consumption by humans. So paradoxically enough, though Capitalist Brazil is a major exporter of beef, it must

import grain and basic staples in order to maintain its people at their current level of nutrition.

In the Northeast of Brazil alone, there are 28 million undernourished people whose annual per capita income is less than \$100. 20 million children died in Latin America in the past decade, and of those that survived, 20% suffer from such severe malnutrition that it has caused permanent brain damage.

Why not drop the pretense of concern about human rights—Jaffa's real priority is best illustrated in his flowery scenario of the guerrillas attacking Texas—it is U.S. self-interest with which he is concerned. And this is the heart of the issue. We live in a world that, as we are all sadly aware, contains evil, and what is good for Americans is not necessarily good for Latin Americans. The real reason Jaffa is agitated about Marxism is

continued on page 8

In Defense Of Admissions

by Michael Teahan

The administrator solely responsible for my admission to Pitzer is leaving. I must say this at the outset so that this opinion can best be understood as it is a great source of bias. Martin Tucker has an ability to see things in people beyond what appears as ink on an application form. I thought I saw in Pitzer what I knew in Martin. Perhaps his fault was that his vision was too optimistic. I pray that mine is not.

I am not convinced that the responsibility for the decline in the board scores of the freshman class lies solely in the hands of the Dean of Admissions, or what some faculty have seen as a lenient admissions policy. Nor do I see a policy that advocates a diversified student body as necessarily detrimental to the college. Quite to the contrary, it is required to validate a liberal education.

I question Martin's culpability and find it very hard to believe that he has as much control over the admissions policy as has been asserted. With Ron Macaulay as his superior, if there was dissatisfaction with the office, the situation need not have progressed to Martin's resignation. The methods by which the problems can be most appropriately addressed are just now being employed. I think the timing of them with the sentiments regarding the admissions office are most untimely.

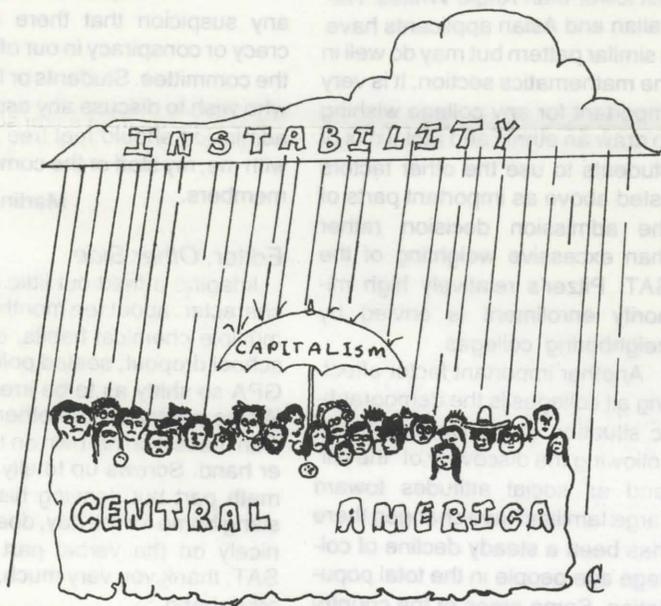
There is no method by which an assessment of the quality of a future class can be made on the basis of the applications received. The class admitted for 1982-83 was one of the strongest, yet it was not significantly different from that of other years. In fact it was our largest class in five years with the second highest admission to applicant ratios in six years.

The responsibility of the Dean of Admissions is to admit the highest quality class possible under the constraints of meeting a Full Time Enrollment figure—currently around 700 students. Unless there is an argument that Martin advocated diversity above ability, that 700 FTE limits control over class quality and restricts the college to taking those that decide to attend. If the sole aim of the college were to raise the 'statistical' quality of the class, Pitzer would have to limit minority admissions—flagrant discrimination on the basis of unfair and statistically insignificant factors. Advocates of this policy have wisely kept quiet but appear to retain their views.

It is particularly annoying that only now, after Martin is gone, has Pitzer begun to do something about admissions quality. The obvious solution to retaining diversity and quality is to increase the size of the applicant pool. Two years ago (if I recall correctly), ten professors were asked to call promising students to talk about their interests and how Pitzer could meet them. I understand that two professors came through. And the faculty wants to accuse the admissions office of poor performance.

A resolution was passed just this year that allowed the college to admit fewer students to raise quality, something Martin was not able to control in his tenure here. Even the student representatives are aggressively tackling the issue. The possibility of enlarging the admissions staff is finally being considered, as is targeting feeder schools for students to contact. Why weren't these methods employed while Martin was here? They are our ideas, inspired by a crisis, requiring a significant group concern that Martin and his office could not count on even last year.

continued on page 8.



Chip Edwards

Homosexuality: Does Pitzer Accept It?

by Stephanie Mandel

Pitzer is sometimes considered a haven for non-conformists—a place where the norms and values held by the majority are brought into question or even disregarded. If this is an accurate description, then one might expect that non-traditional attitudes would create a greater acceptance of minority groups, including homosexuals.

This article is based on interviews with five students: four gay men and one lesbian woman. Their experiences may or may not be representative of all homosexual Pitzer students, but they do provide some insights on how liberal Pitzer really is.

Being a member of any minority group seems to entail being subjected to treatment that is unpleasant, especially in the case of homosexuals. Jokes are one form of harassment. Jokes about gays and lesbians are rampant—probably even more so than those about Poles or Ronald Reagan. Jokes aren't always vicious, of course, but they do magnify the "abnormal" features of the group targeted, and thus perpetuate stereotypes. In other words, they help maintain the false impression that homosexual people are different from heterosexual people. For

this reason jokes can be regarded as a symptom of ignorance about gays and lesbians. Many people have never known anyone who was admittedly homosexual, and seem to have difficulty respecting such individuals.

Looking specifically at Pitzer, what type of atmosphere do homosexual students find themselves facing on campus? "Ambiguous" seems to be a good word for this atmosphere. The students interviewed all agreed that they feel some tension as they move among the student population. One senior stressed that this tension is almost always present when he engages in social interactions. He feels that he cannot relax around most people because he fears that mentioning his homosexuality will drive friends away.

It does seem, however, that the students interviewed were all aware of a need to find some sort of community with which to identify. While the woman interviewed has found a small community that is "out" in Claremont, all four of the men have had to go farther away. Wanting to avoid awkward situations seems to be part of their reason for going elsewhere, but there are other reasons. As one man pointed out, there is a limited se-

lection of potential partners available at Pitzer, and looking for someone to go out with is discouraging. Besides meeting someone to date, the students interviewed said that being around people they can relate common emotions and experiences is important. As one sophomore explained, sexuality is a major part of one's life, and in order to be good friends with someone, it is necessary to feel free to share that aspect of yourself. He also stressed that it is hard to understand oneself without feedback.

Four of the five students spoken to did have friends within the Pitzer community, homo and heterosexual, that they felt they

could be completely open with—who accepted them. It is possible, however, that there are quite a few others who are constrained by social pressures within their cliques and who are repressing feelings that they would like to express. All of the five students interviewed are pretty much "out," and all have been approached by a number of other students who wanted to discuss homosexuality with them.

Others said that they have many friends who are aware of their homosexuality, and that a surprising number are "cool about it." For them, tension does not cloud interaction with good friends; but it still exists with ac-

quaintances and strangers. One senior said that he feels an "aura of hypocrisy" at Pitzer—that, while students may not deride homosexuality per se, many don't like being confronted with it. Another senior expressed similar perceptions, saying that although "to be politically correct is to accept homosexuality," the acceptance is only tentative. He calls this a "pseudo-liberal" attitude.

Naturally, the existence of this attitude can make social interactions uncomfortable for both parties involved. As a result, participation in many Pitzer and five-college social events does not appeal to the students who were in-



Analysis: Changes In Global Politics

The United States and Lebanon

by Ari Sherman

Perhaps it is all just a matter of euphemisms, we use them so often. It may in fact be that we've come to really believe that what they say is what they really mean. It is very difficult to imagine how the American public, or any nation's public, could go about their lives calmly, almost totally ignoring the reality of seeing their armed forces in a state of retreat. But we are not in a state of retreat. The U.S. Marine Corps troops in Lebanon are being redeployed. To use the word "retreat" would involve a warlike situation and refer to combat forces. The Marines in Lebanon, and their Navy reinforcements off the coast, who lost 264 personnel on the ground and caused inestimable damage to the Lebanese population weren't combat forces. They were on the ground in Beirut as part of an international peacekeeping mission.

Do you remember the Massacre in Beirut? If we look at it in a certain way we can find an incident in Lebanon's recent history which, understood properly, can in a certain light function as a summary for the entire scope of U.S. involvement in Lebanon. I turn to the report of the Kahan Commission, the board of inquiry established by the Israeli Government to investigate the events that took place at the Sabra and Chatilla camps.

"It should also be noted that in meetings with U.S. representatives during the critical days, Is-

rael's spokesmen repeatedly requested that the U.S. use its influence to get the Lebanese Army to fulfill the function of maintaining public peace and order in West Beirut, but it does not seem that these requests had any result... One might also make the charges concerning the hasty evacuation of the multi-national force by the countries whose troops were in place after the evacuation of the terrorists."

One may also gain an understanding by looking for a link between a few chronologically ordered events. I return again to the official report of the Kahan Commission:

"23 Aug. Bashir Gemayel elected president."

"21-26 Aug. Arrival of the multinational force and the start of the evacuation of the terrorists from Beirut."

"10-12 Sept. Multinational force leaves Beirut."

"14 Sept. Assassination of Bashir Gemayel."

"15 Sept. Israeli Defense Force enters West Beirut."

"16 Sept. Phalangists enter refugee camps (Sabra and Chatilla, where they carried out a large scale massacre on the civilian populace)."

Theoretically Israel's war in Lebanon should have ended on Aug. 21, the day the multinational forces entered Lebanon. The combat forces of the P.L.O. were the evacuated from Beirut and an international force of peacekeep-

ers, under the leadership of the U.S., was in Beirut. But they left, the newly elected leader of Lebanon was assassinated, his followers perpetuated a massacre on civilians, and Israel, who had jumped into the gap left by the departing U.S.-led forces after Gemayel's assassination, shouldered the bulk of the blame. Then the peacekeepers returned to a temporarily sobered Lebanon. When, once again, the situation became a mess the response of the United States and her allies was to leave once again.

A month ago the scenario was to help achieve a wide-based Lebanese Government, replace the limited international forces with U.N. forces, guarantee Israel's security in Lebanon's south, and Syria's in the east and north, to aid in getting those two nations' forces off of Lebanese soil.

Instead, the government we "peace keepers" supported—and lost hundreds of lives fighting to protect—is tottering, its army gone, its agreements with Israel regarding the withdrawal of that nation's forces discarded. Syrian-backed rebels, Druze and Shia Moslem militias as well as forces of the P.L.O. dominate those parts of the country not yet in either Syrian or Israeli control. Syria seems happy. Israel firmly states that in the current scenario its troops may inhabit Lebanon for several years. With these facts taken into account Lebanon, which has been wartorn for almost a decade will continue to be wartorn.

Changes at Kremlin

by Michael C. Levitt

The U.S.S.R. has a new leader. This means that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), not the Soviet State, has chosen a new chief. The CPSU is organized such that Party members (approximately 6% of the Soviet population) elect delegates to a convention every five years. The convention elects a Central Committee of about 300 members; this committee is the supreme governing body for the Party between conventions. The Central Committee itself elects the Politburo, the policy-making agency for the Party, which has 12 voting members. The person that heads this agency is the person whom we call the leader of the U.S.S.R. His proper title is General Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee. The Politburo can ask the Central Committee to choose the new leader or it can choose the new leader itself and have the Central Committee basically rubber stamp its decision. The latter is a preferable option because it presents to the Party as well as to allies and adversaries abroad a vision of a strong, united, and stable leadership.

Konstantin Chernenko, the new General Secretary of the CPSU, was chosen by the Politburo. However, the decision-making process within this agency has always been a mystery to Western observers. We do know that the Politburo is highly factionalized. Nikolai Tikhonov, an old political ally of Leonid Brezhnev, nominat-

ed Chernenko, the man that Brezhnev himself had groomed to succeed him as General Secretary. However, to be accepted by a majority of the Politburo, Chernenko had to appease those who wanted a continuation of Yuri Andropov's economic and social reforms and those coveting the job of General Secretary for themselves. Chernenko paid heavily. To Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov he was forced to commit himself in his first public speech as General Secretary to an infusion of funds for the Soviet military. In terms of foreign policy, it appears that Andrei Gromyko, the veteran Foreign Minister, has taken an even more commanding role in that area, as Chernenko's greatest compromise came when Mikhail Gorbachev, an Andropov protégé was given the influential position of Supreme Ideologue in the Politburo, considered to be the second most important job in the CPSU. Chernenko at 73 years of age is obviously a transitional figure. By giving Gorbachev, who is 53 years of age, the number two position in the Politburo, the Soviet leaders who want a change from Brezhnev-type policies can wait for the death of Chernenko, virtually insuring that there will be a change towards more dynamic policies in the near future by giving them time to further groom Gorbachev for the job of General Secretary. Thus, in this transitional period one should not expect a great amount of change from the Soviet leadership.

Spirit and Art: Katie Phillips

by Marka Carson and
Elisabeth Grassl

Katie Phillips, one of the hall directors in Mead, can often be found working in her studio in the Holden basement. As an artist she is concerned with the union of craft and spirituality in her work.

Recently she has shown a series of installation pieces entitled "Time Out of Order" in her downtown Los Angeles studio. These wooden sculptures are architecturally based and are decorated with finely detailed drawings. Their effectiveness in creating an evocative mood is due to certain studio lighting.

For her Masters show at Claremont Graduate School last spring she presented "The City of Attention." These smaller pieces done over a two year period, are more personal reflections of her interests.

Katie also does work on commission, which many artists reject on the grounds that it is restrictive to their creativity. For her, it provides an opportunity to put one's own ego aside and focus on other people's needs and interests. She has done portraits and is currently working on a four by six foot painting of a ship for an office. This ship is associated with the client's personal experiences during World War II.

One of her present works, "The Circus," deals with the circus as a metaphor for life. It is a three dimensional piece in the shape of a house with a circus freak painted



Katie Phillips in her Holden studio

photo by Mark Boguski

on each side: the hermaphrodite, the apeman, the man with two heads, and the fat lady all have the same face. This symbolizes the abnormalities and deformities in every one of us.

She also writes about art; several of her reviews and articles have appeared in *Images and Issues*, an art magazine. One issue which she is particularly interested in is the demise of quality which she sees in many art forms today.

Los Angeles is one of the few

places in the world where a hard working artist is able to make a living, she feels. Having an artist community creates support for the individual artists who may otherwise be isolated, because of their often progressive and radical views. Katie feels lucky to be living as an artist here in the Los Angeles area, and working full time. She wants to be able to get by, live simply, support her studio, and make art. Here at Pitzer she enjoys talking with student artists and being part of our community.

Learning from Earth, Sky and Water

by James Arthur

In the heart of the Southwest, a Pitzer External Studies program introduces students to an alternative way of life. When I joined Pitzer Professor Carl Hertel and an assorted group of students for *Earth, Sky and Water: The Santa Fe Project* this past fall I had my opportunity to experience this life style in the magnificent country of New Mexico.

So much appeared to be hidden in the very landscape that surrounded us that I imagined roaming around northern New Mexico for the whole semester, yet many other influences presented themselves as well. The town of Santa Fe as well as the Hispanic barrio near downtown, which we used as our base of operations, provided microcosms to explore. Carl had carefully selected our Southwestern location to emphasize the experiential aspect of an education. Our goal in Santa Fe and the surrounding areas was to do, see, and experience as much as we could; distinctly different activities and cultures of Santa Fe provided the perfect proving ground for our classroom intellect.

The Santa Fe area vibrates with the intensity of conflict and tradition caused by the mixing of the Hispanic, Anglo and American Indian cultures. These days Southwestern art, Pueblo history, and an overtone of Hispanic poverty all seem to be part of the Santa Fe scene. So naturally there were many fascinating people to meet and with whom to talk. Viewpoints were as varied as the landscape, which summarizes one feature I noticed in the southwest: one never knows what to expect.

For this reason the program was truly an experience. It was a challenge to feel and understand the power of the landscape as well as interpret the society in which we existed. Throughout the fall the group took trips to the surrounding Pueblos, rock art sites, and historic canyons. Through our drawing and photography we attempted to capture moments of our impressions, and much of our overall experience was synthesized in the art and environmental projects on which we were working. Such is the way of the experiential, it becomes manifest through subconscious channels.

A typical day on the program is not easily described. Santa Fe bustles with activities, such as art openings, Gary Snyder poetry readings, drama performances and movie previews. For us, it was just short of overwhelming. We were constantly busy trying to experience all of these events. To blend the town's modern vernacular, Carl had acquired a small working gallery in the artsy Canyon Road section of town for all of us to display our creative energies. The Light/Space gallery became a creative center for all sorts of happenings. It was filled with our paintings, drawings, sculpture, photography and occasionally weird semi-satanic tunes accidentally created when we blended some Native Americans and funky Anglos for a musical get-together.

For whatever purpose, however, the gallery was a great asset. It enabled us to more effectively relate to the community and to whom ever else wandered into

our midst. The project's purpose is not easily described and we often left inquisitors bewildered as to our real *raison d'être*. The concrete displays at the Light/Space greatly helped to reveal our conscious and probably unconscious interpretations of the region.

Every day events, however, could be a little weird. For example, one morning in Chaco Canyon the group rose early to practice yoga above the camp site in a small alcove. The natural acoustics greatly enhanced our slow deep chanting such that our heads resonated terrifically from our vibes. We were getting so involved, however, that we didn't realize that most of the other campers down below were getting a little freaked out by our mysterious mantra. But after all, we as students probably felt "responsible" to share our experience with others; right?

Due to its experimental nature the program constantly undergoes change, building on previous experience and being customized for the needs of each new group of students that arrives. The latest twist for 1984 is Carl's plan to run the program this summer jointly with Pitzer Professor of English, Barry Sanders. Hertel and Sanders plan a two course program that will tie wilderness experiences with "visionary literature." In following with the theme of overlays, students will experience a cycle of events that will present them with the mix of heritage in Santa Fe followed by an escape to remote areas where the Indian culture and the powerful landscape can be seen relatively un-

Grove House: Fact or Fiction?

by Andy Frankle

Some of you may have been wondering just what is that strange brown houselike structure that sits so far away on the north end of Pitzer's vast campus. Since so few of us seem to be the explorer types, willing to brave that great trek north, I have been chosen to compile the accounts of those who have been there and to bring to you, the public, the truth about the Grove House.

I have been told that the Grove House is one of the last bastions of the true Pitzer spirit as it was laid down by our founding fathers over seven thousand days ago. Though the house itself has only been here some two thousand days, it was conceived and nurtured from the essence of those original Pitzer ideals. With an emphasis on ethnic and cultural diversity, intellectual stimulation, the occasional dose of caffeine, truth, liberty and justice for all. Most of all, the house was founded with love and warmth which reaches out to embrace the weary traveler as s/he climbs the last few steps toward its great oak entrance.

Once inside the traveler may rest in safety and true comfort unequalled in all the seven C's (colleges). The traveler is at once offered sumptuous sustenance from a diverse selection of international cuisine. For liquid refreshment, the traveler may choose from cappuccino, espresso, various herb concoctions and a healthy selection of fruit potions to revive even the most road weary, for clearly some of us may have to travel from as far south as Sanborn. And travel we do, for, as I am told one is likely to find people from such far off kingdoms as New York, England, Germany,

Switzerland, Israel, The Ivory Coast, Japan, Brazil and Glendora on any given day in the Grove house. Many of them come just to rest from the cold in front of the cozy fireplace, others come on great missions of world peace and some just to seek refuge and a few moments of solitude. There are many who have trekked across the Himalayas and back and have now come to rest at the Grove House. In warm weather one might find them enjoying the vast lawns and gardens available there. In colder weather many enjoy the great selection of materials in the poetry room and the Women's center or even the simple pleasure of playing the piano.

In addition to the great beauty and healing properties of the Grove House, one will find there regularly scheduled activities of the finest quality. Every Thursday night at 8:00 there is music from all over the world performed live in the Grove House livingroom. On a given week, one might find African drummers, Hindustani musicians, a Mozart string quartet or an electronic musician playing music of the future. Every Tuesday night at 7:00 in the poetry room at the Grove House there is a poetry writers workshop led by some of the finest poets in the area. In addition, there are frequent readings by major poets such as Irena Klepfiesz on Friday March 2nd and Dick Barnes on March 28th. The Grove House even holds exhibitions of Art from all walk of life.

So, if A-1, the Green Parrot and the other campus festivities have lost their fizz, or campus life has just gotten old, then don your little hiking bottles and trek on up to Pitzer's own Shangri La. Its worth the trip!!!!

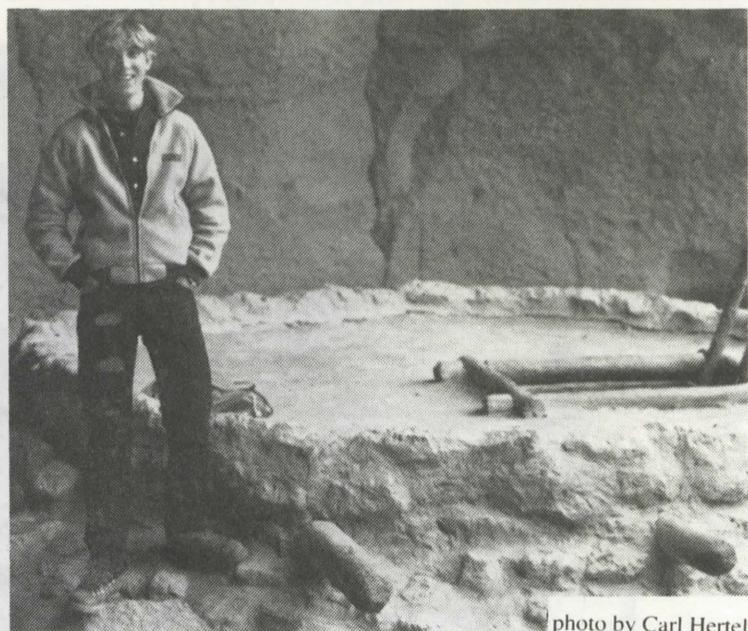


photo by Carl Hertel

scathed. Landscape will be the teacher while the course work will provide the base on which to synthesize student's experiences of past and present.

The summer program will provide students with a chance to see Santa Fe at its prime for the cultural activities of the town should be going full swing. The summer schedule will also provide Carl with the opportunity to take time off in the fall to fund raise for a new learning space.

Just south of Santa Fe lies the small town of Cerrillos where artist Paul Sarkesian owns a twenty acre plot of land and several buildings. This space is the possible future site of the Santa Fe Project.

Carl hopes to establish a buyer for the site who would in turn donate the space to the project for a Sarkesian painting. The finer details of the projects backing are reportedly not finalized, however, other groups outside the college have expressed interest. The most noticeable of these is the Synergy Foundation of Palo Alto, California who runs the Hozho center in Santa Fe. Wherever the associations lie, the possibility of the new permanent learning space in northern New Mexico is exciting for it would provide a way for all those interested in the experiential to fulfill their dreams. ● ●

Pitzer

Interiors



Room and suite photos by Karin Labby

y-320

Computerized Conscience

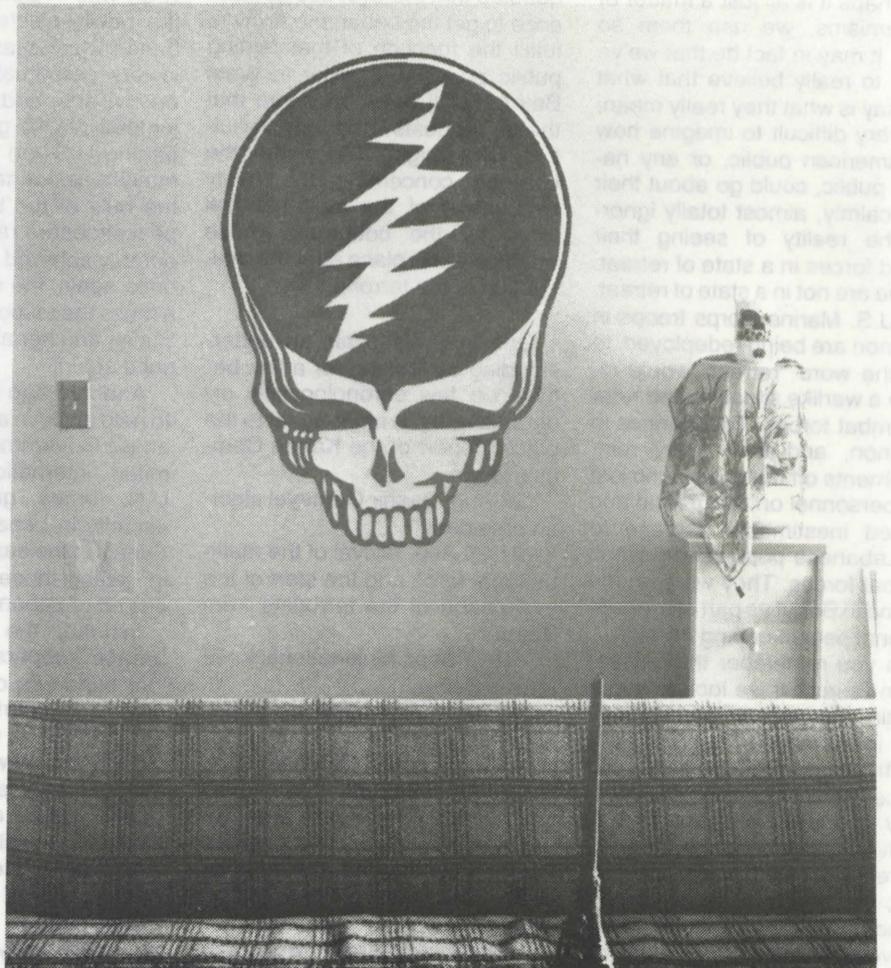
A rubber mind, with plastic fingernails
 Reaches never to receive;
 Satisfaction, climbing a motorized mound
 The mountain of life;
 Emotion, a chemical reaction,
 With a cement weighted heart,
 Immune to growth
 Outside the laboratory of prefabricated love.
 A molded body, another molded body,
 Khaki covered, marching in line,
 Until its wind-up parts
 Fall off;
 There it lies
 In the trash compactor.

Desperation

Windows of fright, shattered glass
 Another crack,
 Bright eyes looking inside.
 Sees—but is nothing, does nothing, becomes nothing.
 Another object, unmoved, sheltered, closed;
 Slivered glass punctures a thick skin unaware,
 Red emotion dribbles a path to my puddle of sheltered fear.

Jenna Reich

Jenna Reich says of herself, "I am not a poet, but I write, I am not an artist, but I sketch." In this way she has been writing for many years, although it is only since coming to Pitzer that she has begun to sketch.



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Serenity In A Cemetery

The rows of white stone are a breathtaking sight
The souls beneath have silenced their screams
I believe I could lie in this stillness all night.

A passing cloud interferes with the moonlight
The air is charged with their unfulfilled dreams
The rows of white stone are a breathtaking sight.

A general in an armchair makes a young man fight
His fate is glamourized in the magazines
I believe I must lie in this stillness all night.

Politics bury the moral wrong and right
The innocent pray for God to intervene
The rows of white stone are a breathtaking sight.

The clock is closing in on midnight
Powered by these military regimes
I believe I must lie in this stillness all night.

A child clings to it's mother in fright
An explosion cancels out it's screams
The rows of white stone are a breathtaking sight.

In a place where violent death is trite
And the ugly side of human nature gleams
The rows of white stone are a breathtaking sight
I believe I could lie in this stillness all night.

Robin Kelson

Robin Kelson is a freshman at Pitzer who comes from Santa Monica. Having written poetry for several years she finds that she best appreciates verse in traditional forms, both in terms of what she writes and what she reads, as this sample of her writing, a villanelle, clearly shows.



y-320



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We apologize for neglecting to give credit to Will McWhinney for his photograph on the poetry page of the last issue of the *Other Side*.