

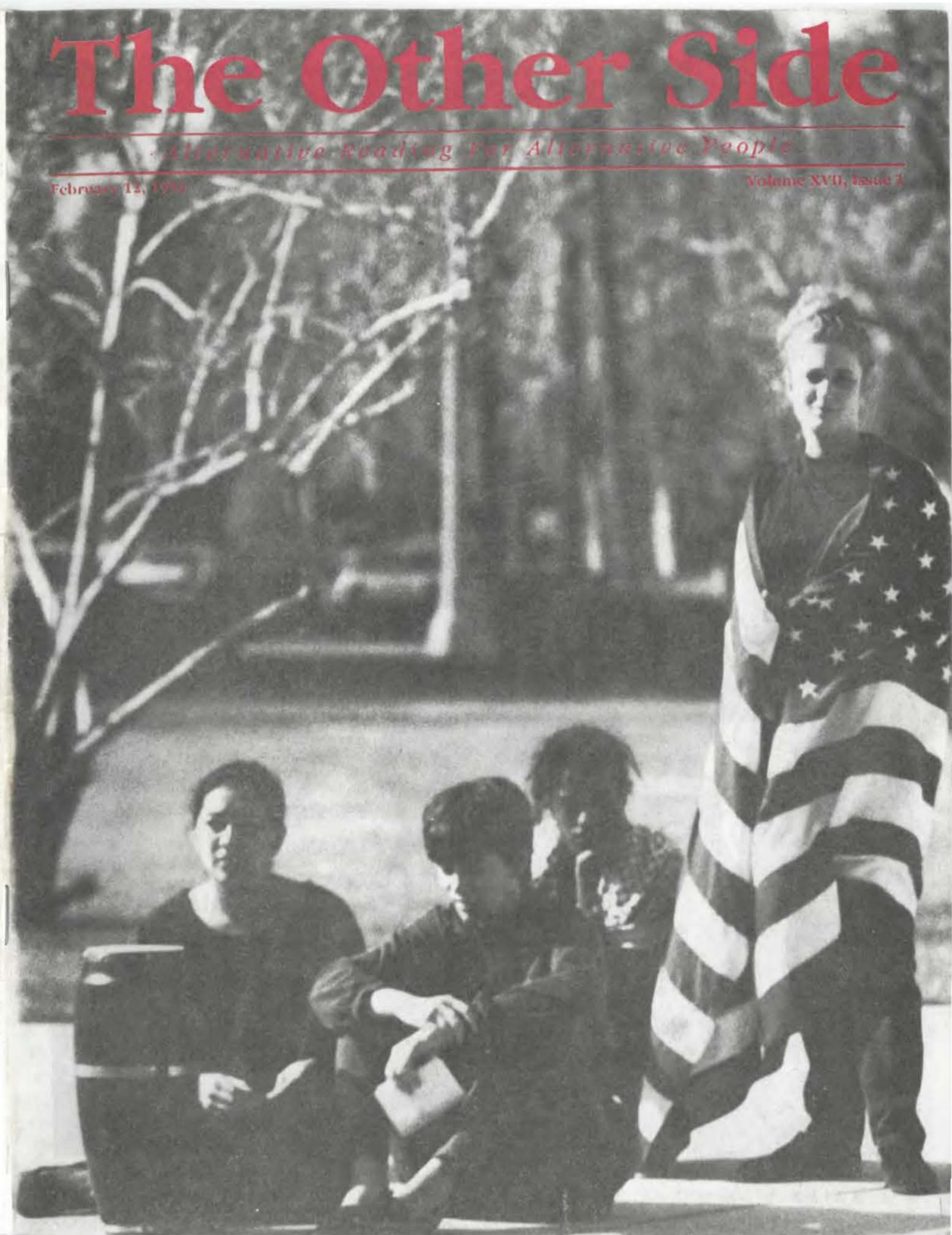
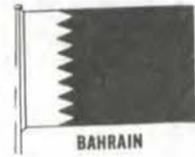
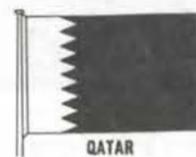
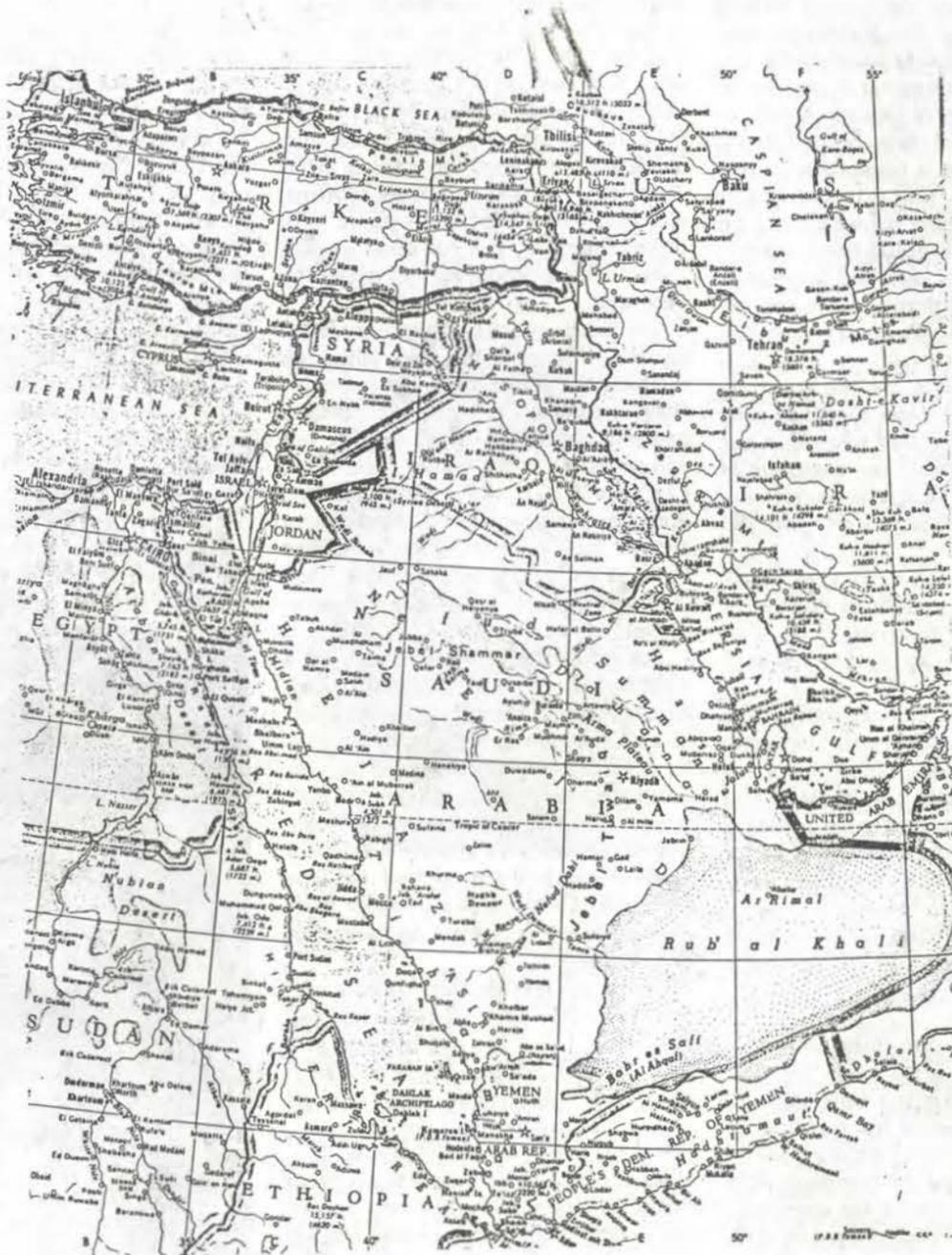
GET TO KNOW THE PLACE

The Other Side

Alternative Reading for Alternative People

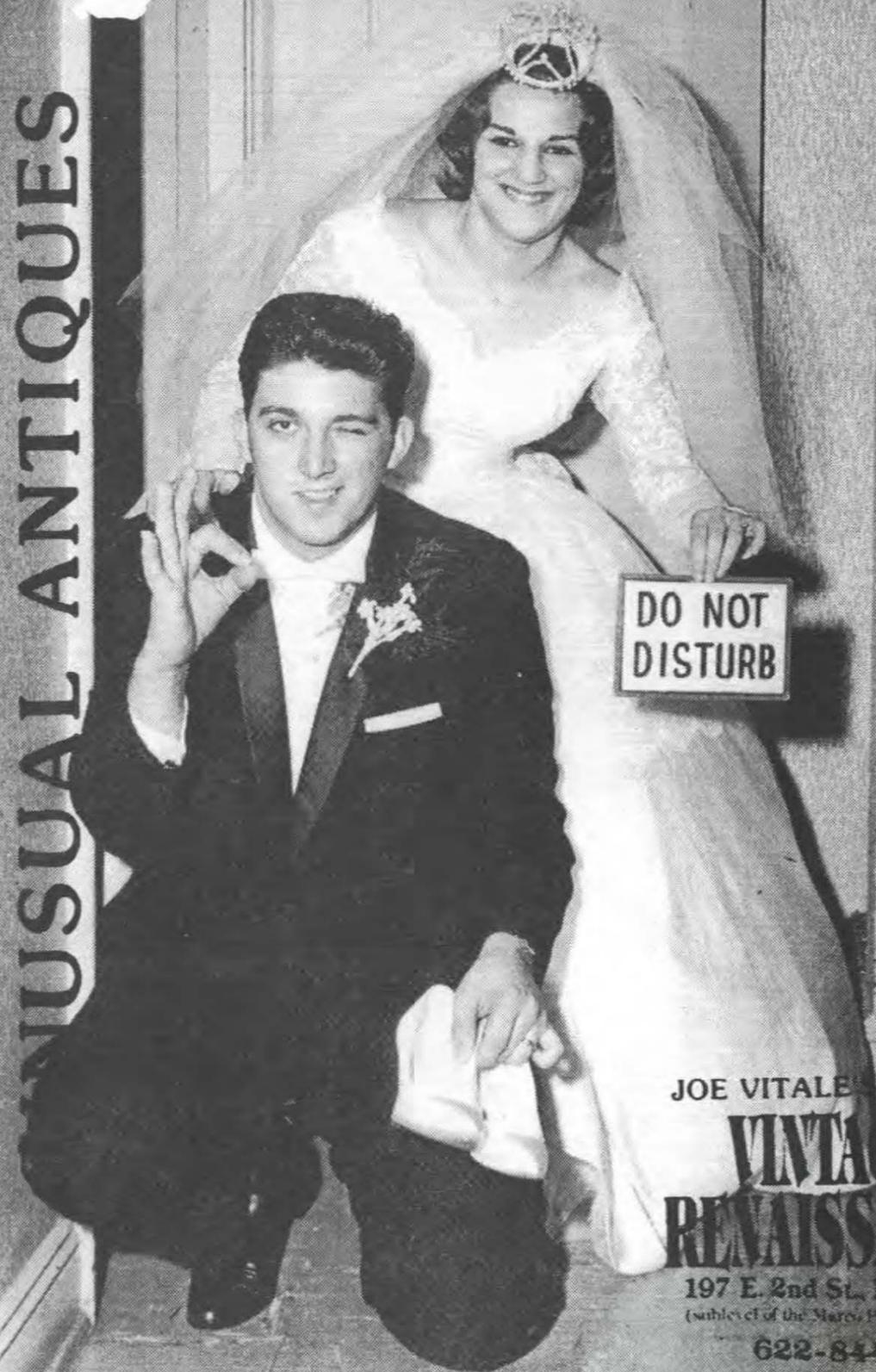
February 12, 1991

Volume XVII, Issue 1



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The Other Side

FEBRUARY 12, 1991

VOLUME XVII, ISSUE 1

A Publication by the Students of Pitzer College

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Cover photo by
Pauline Yao

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THE OTHER SIDE, please recycle

1990's: A Politically Depressing Decade

As I continually analyze and discuss the current Gulf war, I find myself looking into the future, contemplating what issues will occupy the 1990's. I have become disillusioned. The euphoria surrounding the breakup of a Soviet controlled Eastern Europe and the subsequent notion that "peace" was on the way, has been replaced by a vicious war in the Middle East and the possible breakup of the Soviet Union. In a recent "World Report" appearing in the *Los Angeles Times*, political reporters Robin Wright and Doyle McManus were pessimistic of a peaceful era on the horizon.

They spoke of a new economic cold war in which it would be a multi-polar confrontation between the United States, a German led European Community, and Japan - the Big Three Power. It is hard not to agree with this notion of a new cold war. The decline of the United States economy will allow the Japanese and Germans to make new economic strides in the international community. The recent tensions and eventual breakup of the Uruguay Round of GATT talks in Brussels make this point only more persuasive. Simply put, the GATT talks broke down because the United States and the European Community were thinking too nationalistically, neither willing to compromise nor cooperate. The increase in "Japan-bashing" sentiments voiced in America will add to this new cold war.

The war in the Gulf exemplifies the United States' military agenda for the 1990's. A 'win' will not bring peace to the Middle East. If Bush thinks his "New World Order" - whatever it may be - is an attempt to bring immediate peace to the region, he has another thing coming. When this conflict ends, numerous issues will be exacerbated because of the war. The Palestinians will suffer the most. Politically and financially, the Palestinians are being punished for their pro-Iraqi stance. Saddam Hussein is using them. The Israeli's will be in no mood to negotiate with the pro-Iraqi PLO, thus keeping the conservative "no talks" Shamir in power. The violent Intifada will continue. Until Shamir is out of office, the Intifada ends, and the realization that the Palestinian issue is a Middle East problem, not solely an Israeli one, there will be no Palestinian homeland. In addition, the moderate Arab states will have trouble maintaining their leaderships. Perhaps most troubling is the notion that another Hussein could easily surface in the future - maybe our new "friend," Assad of Syria.

As for the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, one can only hope there will be no bloody civil wars. Instead, one must continue to hope that peaceful transitions can remain at the forefront. While, the recent Soviet crackdowns diminish the possibilities, there still is a chance. The eventual breakup of the Soviet Union and select Eastern European countries seems imminent. Lithuania's overwhelming vote endorsing independence and Yugoslavia's regions threatening succession illustrate this realization of a future geographical restructuring. As for Gorbachev's future, it is anyone's guess.

The 1990's will bring an economic cold war in the West, continued violence and instability in the Middle East, a dismembered Soviet Union, extreme hardships in Eastern Europe, and continued imperialist activities in the Third World. It will be a politically depressing decade.

As he has graduated, J. Patrick Henry is not here. I am. I am now editor. I make the Rules... NOT! However, we do have a few changes that are worth mentioning.

First, *The Other Side* would like to welcome Professor Jackie Levering Sullivan as faculty editor of our publication. Her continued dedication to this publication as well as her knowledge in the area of writing will be immeasurable assets.

In addition, our magazine has undergone some structural changes. Our editorial section, previously entitled "My Turn," will now be called "The Flexible Voice." We hope this "flexibility" will encourage both students and faculty to submit editorial pieces focusing on an issue of their choice.

In closing, we have dedicated the majority of the text within this issue to the war in the Persian Gulf. Regardless of the range of views published herein, *The Other Side* staff would like to acknowledge our support of the Allied Troops.

David Glickman

The Other Side

Alternative Reading for Alternative People

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THE END OF AN ERA

President Ellsworth Announces Plans To Leave Pitzer

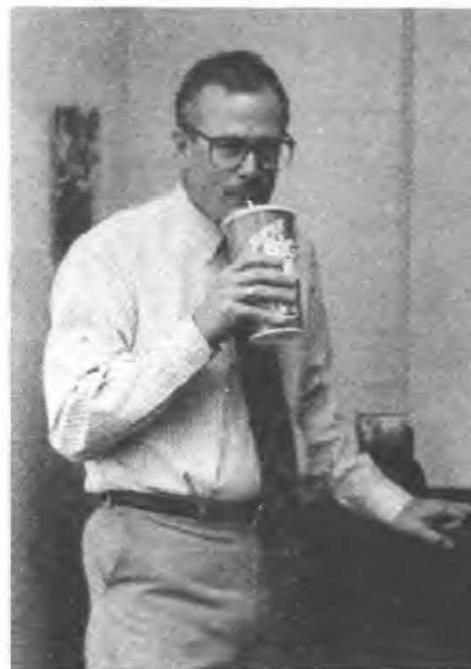


Photo by John Kim

Early last December, President Frank Ellsworth surprised College Trustees and College Council Members alike by announcing his decision to "step down" from his position as President of Pitzer at the end of the 1990-91 academic year. Ellsworth explained his decision citing a belief that a change was necessary for some time, and a strong administration is in place ensuring a smooth transition. His departure from the position after twelve years marks an end to a chapter in Pitzer's history, in which President Ellsworth played an instrumental role in transforming the college.

Many factors have allowed Ellsworth to make his decision. "For one," he points out, "the average tenure of most college presidents is only five years." This points to his apparent belief that a change has been necessary for some time.

Another important factor in his decision is the current strength and stability of the other administration positions. Ellsworth was "delighted that the Dean of Faculty, Al Bloom, has just renewed his tenure for a term through the academic year 1993-94. Mr. Bloom has also received a promotion in title to that of "Executive Vice-President, Dean of Faculty." The promotion and tenure places Bloom in a position of seniority in administration rules and procedures, which will provide the new President a good basis to build his position.

Ellsworth also feels that the administration as a whole is strong enough to sustain a change in the College Presidency. Ellsworth believes "Vicke Selk [Board of Trustees Secretary], Paul Ranslow [Vice-President, Dean of Admissions] and many others constitute a very effective administration." He adds that these people are a form of "built in continuity that will ensure a smooth transition."

A Presidential Search Committee has been established to perform a six month long process to choose Ellsworth's replacement. The committee is chaired by trustee John N. Tierney, Esq. The rest of the committee is made up of four other trustees (at least one of whom must be a Pitzer Alum), three faculty elected positions and one student.

Ellsworth has chosen to take the position of President of the Independent Colleges of Southern California (ICSC) beginning June 1, 1991. He states, "This gives me the opportunity to rebuild that organization with a new set of challenges and a very different agenda. I might also say that the demands on my work schedule will be reduced which brings with it the opportunity of more time for myself." As President, Ellsworth is so busy travelling across the nation to fulfill his duties that he is in his office less than 50% of the time.

The length of time Ellsworth has spent in this position indicates both a tight bond between Pitzer and Ellsworth, and a long list of accomplishments that have affected the college significantly. Some of President Ellsworth's most notable accomplishments include: the reconstruction of the Board of Trustees; the stabilization and increase of the college fund balances; an increase in the freshman applicant pool; the shaping of the academic programs; the enhancement of capital resources; and above all, defining the special contributions that the college could make to American higher education.

One Senior commented on Ellsworth's departure: "I'm really sorry to see him go, not just because of all the good things he has done for Pitzer institutionally, but also because he's such a great guy. I am glad he's leaving with us [class of '91] though."

**BY
KEN
WEISBART**



Photo by Pauline Yao

?? YURT ??

"I'LL BET IN MONGOLIA THEY DON'T PUT CEMENT IN THEIR YURTS."

A "yurt", according to the Random House Dictionary, copyright 1980, is "a circular, portable dwelling used by nomads of Mongolia." And we have one in the academic quad of Pitzer College in Claremont, California.

After the initial excitement of having an actual YURT (it deserves to be capitalized) in my proverbial backyard wore off, I began to remember that I wasn't a nomad, and I didn't think that I was in Mongolia (although sometimes I wonder...). So why, then, was the YURT there? A gift from the class of 1990, someone told me. Gosh, they must have been an interesting group, I thought; either that or they wanted to play a cruel joke on those of us still here.

Running back to my room to recheck the definition of a YURT someone told me that the old living room carpet from Holden was going to be the new carpet in the YURT. Oh no. Not only a YURT, but a YURT from Hell with orange and green carpet. (Hey, maybe they'll hang a mirror ball from the ceiling and install a black light.) This made me sprint even faster for my dictionary. I grabbed it, looked up YURT, and the word "portable" leaped out. Didn't I see them pouring cement into the base of the YURT? Cement. Portable. Isn't this a contradiction of terms? I heard it was to make the YURT earthquake proof. That's a sellout right there. I'll bet in Mongolia they don't put cement in their YURTS. I'll bet they don't even have earthquakes in Mongolia. Oh no. Not only a YURT from Hell with orange and green carpet, but a PSEUDO-YURT from Hell with orange and green carpet.

Maybe I was judging the YURT unfairly. I went to examine it again. Nice textured canvas. It was the best quality of tan canvas that could be found, I was sure of it. I couldn't think of anything else

BY JULIET HENDERSON

to comment on. I think I'll just have to wait until the carpet is installed.

Was I the only one who felt this way? Walking back from class I fell into step with a fellow student. Casually I commented on the YURT and asked the person's opinion on it. "It looks like a giant mashed pencil," was the response. I sensed negativity. The next person I asked simply said, "It's ugly." Straight and to the point. The next five people I asked all gave the same response. A trend was starting to form. Someone suggested that it could be burned. It was pointed out that the YURT wouldn't burn, but melt, adding more circumference to the ever growing hole in the ozone layer and contradicting this year's motto: Pitzer: C.A.R.E.S.

What to do? What to do? The other day I was giving a tour to a prospective student. I lead her past the YURT hoping she wouldn't notice it. No such luck. "What's that?" she asked. I tried to sound like the proud Pitzer student I was instructed to be. "It's a YURT," I said, trying to sound as if I had been around them since early childhood. "Oh," was the response I got. I knew she wanted to be tactful because she hadn't received her acceptance letter yet.

Other prospective students aren't so bashful about expressing their opinions. "It's an eyesore," stated one transfer student. I wanted to agree. Actually I wanted to hug him for not caring about being culturally aware. Not to say that I have anything against Mongolia or the nomads that live there; but tell me, do the nomads of Mongolia really use their portable dwellings as outdoor classrooms?

So now we have a YURT. I guess I'll just have to live with it.

"IT LOOKS LIKE A GIANT MASHED PENCIL."

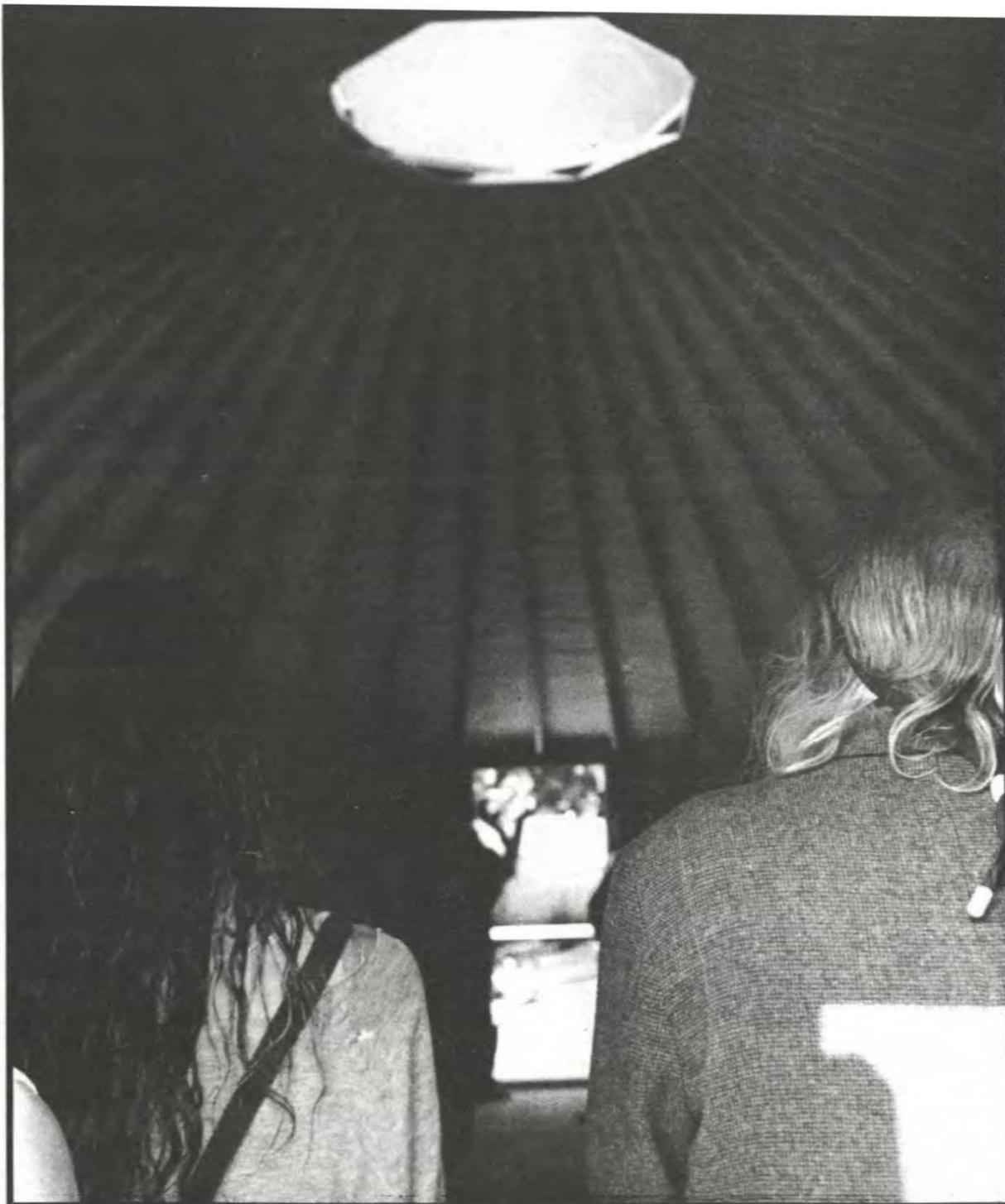


Photo by Pauline Yao

TOP TEN THINGS TO DO WITH THE YURT:

- ① MAKE WHOOPIE IN IT.
- ② PAY HARVEY MUDD TO "RELOCATE" IT.
- ③ INVERT IT AND MAKE IT A POOL.
- ④ FILL IT WITH SAWDUST, BUY HAMSTERS AND CALL IT THE WORLD'S LARGEST HABITRAIL.
- ⑤ PAD THE WALLS & FLOORS & CALL IT A MOONWALK FOR KOHOUTEK.
- ⑥ GIVE IT TO CMC - THEY NEED A BIGGER GYM.
- ⑦ GIVE IT TO FRANK AS A FAREWELL PRESENT.
- ⑧ NEW FRESHMAN DORM.
- ⑨ IGNORE IT AND HOPE IT WILL GO AWAY.
- ⑩ USE IT FOR "AN OUTDOOR ENVIRONMENT CONDUCIVE TO STUDY."

SPORTS SHORTS

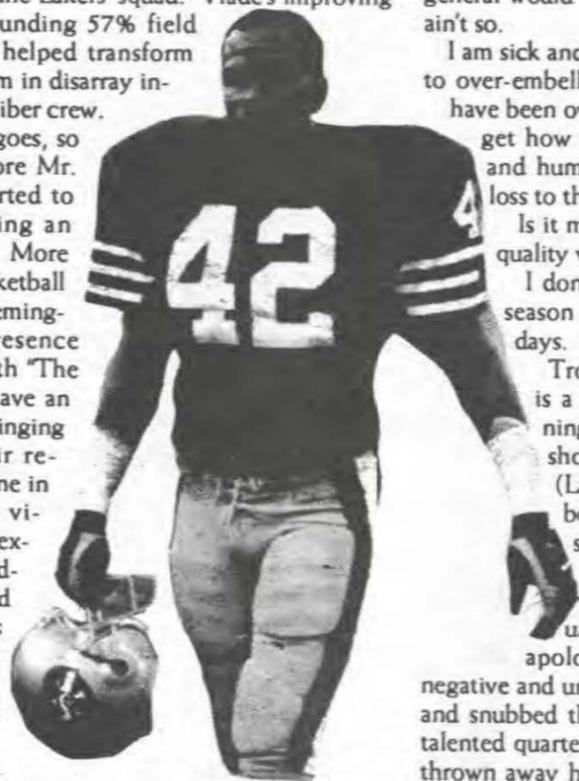
BY DAVID STOLBER

The Lakers, who earlier in the season looked weak and confused, now have fire in their eyes. The days of fast-breaks and razzle-dazzle have been replaced by hard-nosed defense and a highly underrated half court game. Vlade Divac, the Yugoslavian import, could be the key to the Lakers' success. He is no Kareem, but he is the lone seven-footer on the Lakers' squad. Vlade's improving defense and his astounding 57% field goal percentage has helped transform the Lakers from a team in disarray into a championship caliber crew.

As "Larry Legend" goes, so do the Celtics. Before Mr. Bird's aging back started to act up, he was having an MVP type of season. More than Larry's pure basketball talent, the Celtics seemingly miss his court presence most. Bird, along with "The Magic Man" in LA, have an uncanny knack for bringing out the best in their respective teams. No one in the NBA has better vision, intelligence or experience on the hardwood than Bird and Magic, which makes their attendance that much more imperative to their teams come game time.

Lets talk job security. Instead of giving O.J. Anderson, the Superbowl MVP, a car or a raise, the Giants rewarded their superstar by leaving him unprotected. Anderson was placed on the Giants plan B roster, which means he can negotiate freely with other NFL teams. This is the third straight year that Anderson has been left unprotected. That's gratitude for you. I guess if Anderson did not win the MVP he would have been kicked out of football or something.

The San Francisco 49ers are the most dangerous team in football. I hesitate slightly when I say this because the winds of change are blowing in Frisco. The Niner dynasty could be broken up as a result of the ever popular plan B rule and injuries. The Niners may lose Ronnie Lott, still the hardest hitter in the league, and Roger Craig, perhaps the most productive running-back over the last five years as a result of the plan B rule. The Niners are also trying to play down the injury of Mr. Montana's injury, suffered in the NFC Championship game. The cold fact is that Montana was violently blind-sided by the Giant's Leonard Marshall. Unfortunately, at thirty-four, Montana's healing power may not be as acute as it once was as a result of the



years of pummeling his battered body has already taken. Steve Young, Montana's patient backup, is a competent quarterback who is anxious to show the Niners and the rest of the world what they have been missing, but he is no Joe Montana. The 49ers just would not be the same without a healthy Montana. Come to think of it, football in general would not be the same. Say it ain't so Joe, say in ain't so.

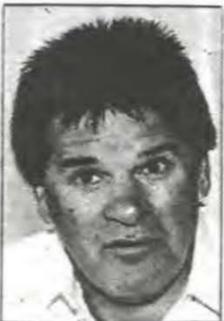
I am sick and tired of all these Raider fans, who continue to over-embellish the Raider's season. The Raiders may have been overachievers this year, but one must not forget how the men in black completely embarrassed and humiliated themselves and their fans in their loss to the Bills in the AFC Championship game.

Is it me, or was Budbowl 3 boring and a waste of quality viewing time.

I don't know about you, but now that Football season is over, my life will be worthless on Sundays.

Troubled USC quarterback Todd Marinovich is a perfect example of an athlete who is running away from his problems. Marinovich has shown a complete lack of respect of his coach (Larry Smith) and his school. Marinovich has been seen arguing with coach Smith on the sidelines during games, has failed to register for spring classes, and to top it all off, he was arrested for cocaine possession on January 20th. Instead of showing humility and apologizing to his coach and his team for his negative and unmanageable attitude, he has turned around and snubbed the people that made him one of the most talented quarterbacks in college football and has basically thrown away his precious education by entering the NFL draft early. If Marinovich cannot take the pressure of college, what makes him think he can tackle the tension-filled and complex world of the NFL?

If you don't know who Harold Miner is, your college basketball knowledge is not complete. I was privileged to observe Mr. Miner up close when he attended Inglewood High School. He lit up the Beverly Hills High School scoreboard by exploding for 50 points two years ago. He now resides at USC where he has constantly displayed Jordanesque qualities. Miner is ungodly quick and his unlimited range on his jump shot, along with his uncanny ability to bury a jumper in the most awkward of positions, makes him one of the most dangerous and exciting players in the college game. By the way, he also mysteriously sticks out his tongue when he takes flight for a drive to the basket. Do you think Mr. Jordan hears footsteps? Maybe not yet, but in five years, who knows?



See SPORTS SHORTS, page 10

by
John Stewart
and
Andrew Starbin

Send In The Clowns

The Folly of J.V. Men's Basketball

Who let the Claremont High Clowns into Rains Center, suited up in the uniforms of the Pomona-Pitzer Sagehens? After a college career spanning a year and a half, we decided to get off of our asses and attend some college sporting events. Holy-Boring! Our first "thrill" came upon discovering that we were the only fans whose attendance was not mandatory (as is the case with parents, the varsity team when the J.V.'s are playing, and all five of our cheerleading/yell-leading squad). Maybe we are being too cruel. There were probably six or seven younger fans in the "crowd," including two infants. We must say, though, that quiet and empty is probably the perfect setting to watch a Pomona-Pitzer home game. Being two students previously unaware of our college sports teams, it would only have taken some inspired play from our very own Claremont Clowns to arouse our interest in the four games that we have attended.

Our first game pitted the Clowns against mighty Redlands. The J.V men lost by 15. That in itself would be an entire season's worth of embarrassment for most sports writers, but we are not your average Other Side sports reporters. The next battle set the Hens against the Stags of CMS. Upon entering the facility on the McKenna campus, we discovered statistics pages, a band, and fans (whose very presence made us aware of our location; that is, we were not in Rains, Home of the Claremont High Clowns). The J.V men, in a heated battle of mistakes, outlasted the baby Stags and eventually blew them out by approximately 16 points. Then the Varsity teams came out to standing ovations and a flurry of insults by the McKenna fans, ranging from "hey ugly" to "Pomona-your mama." Do we approve of this kind of fan behavior? Who cares. At least it was a spirited student body. Anyway, you can be sure that such chants will never resonate in the empty space of Rains center. This brings us to our final outing (as of the date this article was being

written), matching the J.V. team against Whittier. It was a classic "come-from-behind-to-lose" affair. The Hens, down 40 to 21 early in the second half, began a spirited comeback that culminated with only an eight point defeat. The game was far closer than any of the four or five Sagehen fans could ever have expected at the onset.

So these are the events that transpired before our eyes. Are we encouraging, nay, imploring more Pitzer and Pomona fans to come down to Rains and show some support? Yes, provided that the coaches of the men's teams a) adhere to some of our helpful suggestions and, b) teach these simple rules in place of whatever the hell they have been drilling the players on for the last six weeks.

1. After you have faked the defender out of position, take the open shot rather than throw the ball away. Wild passes and horrendous turnovers are very, very unhelpful.

2. Play Defense. This will lower the opponent's point total.

3. When rebounding: jump.

4. Within two feet of the basket, shots should be automatic. Layup drills may be in order, before moving on to the more difficult five footers.

5. One word: Free-throws!

6. If the other team gets a lead, timeouts are permitted. Coaches can then implement changes in strategy that make winning a possibility.

By following such fundamentals, the Claremont Clowns may be transformed into mighty Sagehens. And to be honest, the two of us wish them all of the best. We do not expect a national ranking, or for that matter a winning record. But there has to be some better reason to come to a game besides commenting on how much the J.V. coach resembles Suns forward Kurt Rambis.

MUSIC

Roger McGuinn

BACK FROM RIO

REVIEW

Roger McGuinn is making an officially sanctioned comeback in the world of Rock 'n' Roll. That means that the Byrds were the subject of a 4-CD retrospective and were inducted into the Hall of Fame. What a great band they were, and McGuinn gave that band their signature sound, the 12-string electric guitar. His new album, the first to bear his name in ten years or so, is called "Back From Rio." Every review I've read has been quite positive, and that must mean that everyone's pulling for McGuinn to succeed, because it's not a great album. I wish I could use some of my trademark superlatives, but it's not possible. This is a mediocre record.

BY BILL FOREMAN

The good news is that McGuinn is using the 12-string again. His guitar playing is excellent throughout the album. The sound is reminiscent of the Byrds, down to the presence of David Crosby and Chris Hillman. Unfortunately, the tunes aren't that great, though a couple are good. McGuinn is a great musician with an individual sound, but though he's written some great tunes he's far from being a consistently great songwriter. Most of these tunes feel labored, though they are generally played with vigor. The production isn't great, either. At best, it is a bit lackluster (which is a major disappointment, considering how McGuinn's guitar used to sparkle on those old Byrds records), and at worst it is pure hackwork. Shucks.

Let us continue the serpentine path of this review, so reminiscent of a snake winding its way through a jungle. Here are the good ones. The first tune, "Someone To Love," sounds like a Byrds reject. But that doesn't make it worthless. It's got a nice, jangly 12-string in the classic Byrds mold, but the lyrics are really shaky. Dig this: "Crossing that bridge can take a little courage. The hardest part is knowing what love is." That's definitely lacking in the effortless poetic metaphor that characterized the Byrds masterpiece, "Eight Miles High", or the complex metrical constructions that enlivened "So You Want To Be A Rock 'n' Roll Star" to such great effect. "You Bowed Down," written by Elvis Costello (who is a consistently great songwriter) has better lyrics, though for Costello, they are decidedly second-rate. A very good melody and great chords, but it's obvious that Elvis didn't see fit to save this for his next album. At

least I hope he's not that desperate. "King of The Hill" is a collaboration with Tom Petty, who owes more to McGuinn than Frank Pentangeli owed his bookie (before his tragic suicide erased all debts, of course). This is the closest thing on the album to a great tune. But I swear, on the souls of my grandchildren, they shouldn't go down to the F# minor in the bridge! It sounds forced. It would be better to go straight to the A major, at least on the second time through the progression! This aside, I'm afraid that, judging from the rest of the album, the reason this tune is so good is the presence of Petty, who is having a major renaissance in his own career. "Without Your Love" is a pretty tune with sweet harmonies (by Crosby and Hillman) and a great melody. The words aren't poetry, but at least they aren't painful to listen to. The last tune, "If We Never Meet Again" (by Jules Shear) has a great guitar part for the 12-string (as usual—McGuinn's guitar can't be faulted), but the bridge is invaded by a most unwelcome cheese guitar. If you don't know what a cheese guitar is, listen to Nelson. I hate cheese guitar. It should be avoided whenever possible, and in this respect it bears a great resemblance to our dining hall.

Now, to the bad stuff. "Car Phone" has a Byrds-esque guitar lick and it indulges in some studio gimmickry, but it's a bad tune. Dig this chorus: "Talking, talking, talking, talking, talking on the car phone." Very shaky. And beware studio tricks. Ninety-five of the time they're used to cover up for mediocre tunage. "The Trees Are All Gone" has cheese guitar on it. See above. The words have the proper political sentiment, but it pales in comparison

SPORTS SHORTS

from page 8

Pete Rose, maybe the greatest pure hitter to step on the diamond, has gotten a bad rap. Rose has been jailed, debased and discredited and it was well deserved. But now I believe it is finally time to close the book on the truly sad Pete Rose saga. Leave him alone. Pete Rose is a sure Hall-of-Famer and was one of the most electrifying baseball



to a true environmentalist masterpiece like the Garden of Souls' epic, "Mother Earth is Crying." "Your Love is a Goldmine" sounds good to begin with, and has a good bridge, but the verses are terrible. It's got a nice, flowing feel (hey, is that called legato?) and then the verse is all choppy (I think that's called staccato). It doesn't form an interesting contrast; it just sounds wrong, like forced significance.

"Back From Rio"...I can't go on. You understand. However, I noticed that at some point in every song (I think in every song, most at least) a little chirpingbird pecks its head through the speakers. I could turn the reference into an insult, but I won't bother. Also, is all human endeavor futile in the face of death? I'll answer that pressing question in the next issue, but until then, try and find me some good records, as I really don't like giving negative reviews.

personalities of all time. The recent decision by the Hall of Fame's Board of Directors to bar those on baseball's ineligible list, which Mr. Rose now resides on, from even appearing on the Hall of Fame ballot is a damn shame. The Board should at least allow Rose to be on the ballot, and if he is not voted in, then fine. Whatever Rose did outside of baseball is irrelevant. The Board has truly robbed baseball of one of its greatest heroes. In this case, people should forget about Rose's off-the-field problems and remember the remarkable things he did for baseball.

SPECIAL EDITION

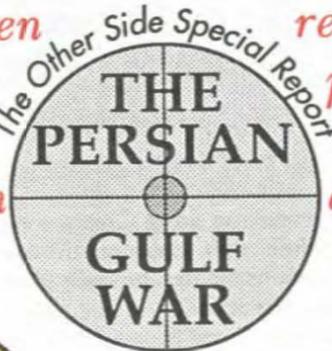
THE COMMUNITY SPEAKS OUT

WAR

FEATURES • ANALYSES • EDITORIALS

The Other Side understands the Persian Gulf War. It is the importance of discourse during the present situation, whether it be written or verbal. With this is mind we present our special report on

the Persian Gulf War. It is our intent that the following pages stand as a forum representing the many important ideas and issues which encompass such a pressing situation.





EXTERNAL STUDIES

Terrorism Threats Keep Students Home

by Tim Ahearn

You would have to be some sort of recluse if you did not know that there was a War going for the last few weeks. The conflict may seem far away through the filtered eyes of the media, yet its effects are being felt in our community. The specter of terrorism looms throughout the world and students are worried about traveling and studying abroad.

I spoke with Tom Manley, Director of External Studies, to ask what Pitzer was doing about this problem. He told me that Pitzer understood the problems at hand and was trying to be accommodating to the needs and concerns of the students.

Six Pitzer students did not go abroad this semester for this reason and other reasons. One Pitzer student even came home early from Israel last semester. The 6 students constitute about 10 percent of those who were supposed to go abroad this semester. The other Claremont Colleges had even fewer students who stayed home.

Last November the external studies office saw that the condition of Middle Eastern affairs was not promising. Although there was no official advisory from the government at that time, they decided that they should take some preventive action. They allowed the students to review their plans for the semester and help them change their plans or even defer for a semester.

The school policy is not to tell students that they cannot go on a semester abroad unless the country being visited is a part of the war. Places like Israel were out after the Iraqi SCUDS started to fly.

Cass Fisher, a Senior at Pitzer, was to be in Israel last semester studying at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He arrived in Israel in late July, before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. He stayed 5 weeks there, and contacted with his parents and Pitzer before making his decision to come home. "I have never regretted it," Cass said when referring to his tough decision, "I have felt comfortable

about it from the beginning." Cass plans to return there someday, hopefully soon, to complete what he started.

Jeff Cook, a Junior at Pitzer, was supposed to go to Athens, Greece with the School of International Training. He had planned to study many aspects of ancient and Modern Greek culture. He began to have reservations beginning around the 5th of January. He called students in the program from other schools around the country. Many of them were having the same sort of reservations as well. Soon after that he decided that he would stay at Pitzer for this semester.

"Going over there would have been a real pain in the ass," Jeff said. "All the precautions and constantly looking over your shoulder and worrying if some terrorist is after you. There would have been so many extra precautions that it would not have been that enjoyable."

"I feel very good about my choice," Jeff said, "it was something that I had to

The school policy is not to tell students that they cannot go on a semester abroad unless the country being visited is a part of the war.

do." Jeff wants to go to Greece someday, hopefully next semester, although Jeff confided to me that he really needed a break from school.

Jeff has also heard by word of mouth that the program has been cancelled for the semester.

Kristin Miscall, a Junior at Scripps, also decided not to go abroad this semester. Kristin was supposed to go on the Nepal program which is offered at Pitzer. She said that the Nepal program demanded people to become immersed in the Nepalese culture. She would have had to forget the outside world and its troubles for the trip to be a

great success for her. How could she really do this when she was constantly worried about the War and her country?

Kristin was concerned about terrorism as well. Scripps sent her a list of steps to be taken by Americans abroad in order to prevent a terrorist attack. This meant staying away from American Hotels and American hangouts and the like. She, like Jeff, had the same concern about having to constantly look over your shoulder. Kristin also did not want to be a target for something that she did not believe in.

Parents were also a concern. At one point during her semester she was to have been 7 weeks without communication with her parents which would have caused a great deal of anxiety for her parents. She hopes to go next semester and feels totally comfortable with her decision.

Taylor Gilbert, a Junior at Pitzer, also decided to come back to Pitzer instead of going abroad. Taylor was to study this semester at Warwick University in England. He spent only 9 days there when he decided to come back on the 9th of January. It had become clear to him that war was inevitable. Taylor, a member of the Ventura Peace Movement wanted to be "as active and vocal as possible" with his feelings about the war. It seemed pretty ridiculous to Taylor to speak out against his country in a foreign land.

Instead of studying history this semester in England, Taylor has been placing effort in counseling for Conscientious Objectors. He said that there was some disappointment in his decision, yet he felt that he was of no use in England. He saw that it was "imperative" that he come back to campus.

Despite international tensions, there does not seem to be any lack of interest for semesters abroad next year. People are still enthusiastic about the chance to study in a foreign country. Students will have to wait and see what happens in the next few months before they finalize their plans abroad.

ROUGH DRAFT

FAKE CONSCRIPTION NOTICES RAISE TENSIONS

Draft Induction Notice		Selective Service System
Selective Service # 69-1899441-5	Last Action Date 10-10-90	Name and Current Address ██████████ PITZER COLLEGE BOX CLAREMONT, CA 91711
Phone (714)621-8000		Director's Signature <i>Linda Aypher</i>
Registrant's Signature	SSS form 3A Dec 1990	
Attention Draftee: This document is the official notification of draft reinstatement and shall serve as a summons of induction. You have ten (10) days from date below to report to your local recruiting office. Failure to do so will result in criminal prosecution. If you qualify for draft ineligibility take all required forms to local recruiting office.		
OMB-2458-225		You have ten (10) days from date below: Month Day Year 12- 15 -90
Do not write in this space		

Some jokes are funnier than others. But when Rich Zwielasowicz, Zander Sprague, Jim Donovan, and David Newton received bogus draft notices during exam week last semester, no one was very amused.

The prank, instigated by Matt Schneider and Whit Preston, was intended to raise the people's consciousness over the issue of the American presence in Saudi Arabia. The fake draft notices were meant to be more concrete and shocking than efforts such as Pitzer's Teach-In.

Towards that end, Matt and Whit had some success. "I was totally scared," said Rich, "I mean, the notice looked totally real. I showed it to a lot of people, and they all believed it. I thought it was a mistake, like maybe they [the Army] thought I was in the Reserves."

Asked if he was angry about being targeted, Rich replied, "I heard later that they'd sent it to me because they heard I was apathetic, and I told them, 'fuck off.' I mean, what do they know about my views? I guess they wanted to stir things up. I was really mad, but they apologized the next night. I'm not bummed any more. It's funny because now we're actually at war and the possibility that I might really be drafted increases every day."

Zander Sprague found a draft notice in his mailbox the same day as his suitemate, Rich. By that time, they had found out that the notices were fake. He was upset enough, however, to go to Jack Ling.

"I told Jack that although I was aware that the notices was fake, I felt that some sort of action ought to be taken against the perpetrators. I think it was a very misguided prank—definitely not funny."

In response to the incident, Jack Ling invited all those involved to participate in a discussion. Matt and Whit apologized to the victims the night after the notices had been received. "They tried to explain that they were trying to get people to think about the draft," said Zander, "They said they targeted people on the extreme right or left. I'd like to know how they decided who was who."

Zander believes that although the possibility of a draft is more imminent now than it was six months ago, people do not need to become "hysterical." "There's no official talk of draft. All the hysteria is on college campuses where people have nothing better to do. I'm not worried about the immediate future."

Clearly, receiving a bogus draft notice inspired Zander to do some thinking, but he isn't pulling out the love beads.

When interviewed, Matt and Whit were quick to point out that their intention was not derisive. "We wanted to make people

BY KATIE MARBLE

think," said Matt. "People wouldn't have swallowed this if they felt they could trust the government and the media. Did they really think they'd get called up without hearing about a draft first?"

"In December, when we sent out the cards," added Whit, "there was no draft—there wasn't even a war yet."

Matt explained further, "What we did was subversive—it was outside of the law, and by that I don't mean just the legal system, I mean the laws of common sense. We wanted to shock people—to show them that they could be threatened by the draft, even here at the colleges. It's not a question of legality, but of being violated. Rather than analyzing the violation, people blame the source."

Matt and Whit emphasized that they feel that anger at them is misdirected. The U.S.'s involvement was their intended target, not individuals. Thus far, they have been directed to write letters of apology and to perform an unspecified number of community service hours. This, however, may not be enough to appease all the joke's victims.

According to Whit, "Zander was really angry, even though he knew that his card was fake by the time he got it. He is threatening us with legal action."

Matt added, "I had a conversation with him right before break. He said that he has nothing against us, but that he thinks we should be punished. He kept contradicting himself."

In addition, Matt pointed out, "As far as I'm concerned, this is trivial compared to the fact that there's a war going on. Even if Whit and I are sent to prison, that won't change the fact that people may get drafted. Personal malice between us and the people we sent cards to has been exaggerated. It's not between us and Rich, Zander, David, or Jim. It's between all of us and the government."

Malice, if indeed there was any, was directed towards people feeling too comfortable. "Student deferment doesn't exist anymore," said Whit, "We are all vulnerable."

"As a U.S. citizen, I didn't want to be in this war. However, now we are committed. That is the violation," added Matt.

On this point, it would seem that the U.S. presence in the Gulf is a catch-22. Without even a superficial belief in the cause(s) for which the media tells us we are fighting, many people who do not support the war. And being willing to fight for it seems out of the question.

On the other hand, we seem to have gone too far to pull out. The prank's victims, clearly, have a right to be upset. Unfortunately, Matt and Whit seem to have stirred up more anger towards themselves than they have towards the United States' involvement in the Gulf.

Created By David Glickman

Interviewing MACHIAVELLI

The following text is an interview – obviously fictitious – in which The Other Side Editor, David Glickman, asked Niccolo Machiavelli, a political philosopher, questions pertaining to the current crisis. His answers are direct quotes from The Prince and The Discourses, works which he wrote in the early 16th century and are uncannily applicable to today's world. In addition, if further explanation is needed to correlate Machiavelli's answer to the question posed, comments will be added, marked in italics. In reading Machiavelli's answers, substitute "President Bush" or "Saddam Hussein" for "prince", wherever appropriate. Page numbers are listed after each reply for reference.

THE OTHER SIDE: Let's begin our discussion with the fundamental question circulating among intellectuals today. Niccolo, do you think that President Bush should have given sanctions more time to take effect?

NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI: ...one ought never to allow a disorder to take place in order to avoid war, for war is not thereby avoided, but only deferred to your disadvantage. (14)

In this response, one could speculate that Machiavelli would have considered sanctions a "disorder" as they were an attempt to avoid war. Thus, he is justifying Bush's action to engage in war. In fact, Machiavelli might have suggested United States military intervention immediately following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

TOS: In essence, you are agreeing with President Bush's strategy which deployed massive United States forces into Saudi Arabia, portrayed Saddam Hussein as a new "Hitler" who must be stopped, and emphasized the need to protect our "vital"

national interests in the region?

NM: It was never deemed wise to risk one's whole fortune without employing at the same time one's whole force, and which may be done in different ways. (178)

In other words, when President Bush made the decision to go to war, he was doing so with the "whole" support of his "forces." By "forces," one could stretch the definition to not only include the military personnel, but the American public as well. This would explain Bush's tactics in rallying the country against Saddam Hussein, emphasizing our country's need for oil, and using Congress' late vote of approval for war as the "different ways" for justifying this war.

TOS: President Bush has been commended for his handling of foreign policy in the past. In this war, he has especially been praised for his ability to form an "allied" force, which includes former enemies such as Syria. Why did Bush include Syria in the "coalition," even though the country was considered an enemy and a supporter of terrorism?

"For the great majority of mankind are satisfied with appearances, as though they were realities, and are often even more influenced by the things that seem than by those that are."

- Niccolo Machiavelli

NM: Princes, and especially new ones, have found more faith and more usefulness in those men, whom at the beginning of their power they regarded with suspicion, than in those they at first confided in. (79)

The obvious reason for Syria's participation in the coalition was Bush's need to create a force which included Arab countries that opposed Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. However, Machiavelli's answer illustrates an important notion which Bush has followed throughout this crisis. He has "brushed over" past differences the United States has had with certain allied forces in order to establish the most powerful coalition possible. Ironically, this war could have been against Syria or Iran, two countries which we now praise for their assistance (i.e. Syria's participation in the allied forces and Iran's, thus far, committal to neutrality).

TOS: Speaking of foreign policy decisions on the part of national leaders, how would you explain Jordan's President Hussein's recent decision to side with the Arab world – or in essence, Iraq – instead of remaining neutral?

NM: A prince is further esteemed when he is a true friend or a true enemy, when, that is, he declares himself without reserve in favour of some one or against another. This policy is always more useful than remaining neutral. (83)

TOS: Comparing President Bush's handling of the current crisis with President Carter's policy in relation to the Iranian hostage crisis, many might sarcastically conclude that Carter was too honest and lacked authority in expressing his outrage over the situation. On the other hand, George Bush has purposefully portrayed his image as a "tough guy." What are your thoughts in contemplating these contrasting approaches to crisis situations?

NM: A man who wishes to make a profession of goodness in everything must necessarily come to grief among so many who are not good. Therefore it is necessary for a prince, who wishes to maintain himself, to learn how not to be good, and to use this knowledge and not use it, according to the necessity of the case. (56)

TOS: In this war thus far, President Bush has publicly called for days of prayer, asked clergypersons to attend the White House, and stated that god is with the allied forces. In addition, Saddam Hussein has called this war a "holy war," telling his Arab followers to fight against the "imperialist" West. He

has also proclaimed that god is on his side. How do you explain this religious paradox?

NM: ...whoever reads Roman history attentively will see in how great a degree religion served in the command of the armies, in uniting the people and keeping them well conducted, and in covering the wicked with shame. (147)

It is therefore the duty of princes and heads of republics to uphold the foundations of the religion of their countries, for then it is easy to keep their people religious, and consequently well conducted and united. And therefore everything that tends to favor religion (even though it were believed to be false) should be received and availed to strengthen it; and this should be done the more, the wiser the rulers are, and the better they understand the natural course of things. (150)

Bush and Hussein have utilized religious themes to rally their people, conveying a unique message to their respective citizens.

TOS: Aside from religion, how has Bush "sold" this war to the Americans, as well as international community?

NM: Not being always able to follow others exactly, nor attain to the excellence of those he imitates, a prudent man should always follow in the path trodden by great men and imitate those who are most excellent, so that if he does not attain to their greatness, at any rate he will get some tinge of it. (19-20)

If one listens closely to George Bush's speeches, press conferences, and the State of the Union, it becomes apparent that the President frequently quotes "great" American leaders who have stood for "freedom" and the "American way."

TOS: Some might argue that these religious decrees, as well as government-fed propaganda, and a sensationalized media have corrupted the public's view of the war. How do you see this phenomenon?

NM: For the great majority of mankind are satisfied with appearances, as though they were realities, and are often even more influenced by the things that seem than by those that are. (182)

Chris Davis put it best, "It is frightening how applicable this stuff is."

TOS: Let's turn to Saddam Hussein for a moment. How has he successfully held his position of power, developed his military machine at a cost of hundreds of thousands

"...whoever reads Roman history attentively will see in how great a degree religion served in the command of the armies, in uniting the people and keeping them well conducted, and in covering the wicked with shame."

- Niccolo Machiavelli

See Machiavelli, page 17

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO WIN THE WAR?



KIM NIENOW, SENIOR

"In a way we're losing no matter what we do. But, I don't know, to win the war, I think...that would mean to get Saddam out of control or whatever. And I don't know if we can actually win the war in the sense that we come out victorious with no losses, because we've already lost. One human life is a loss beyond what I think is worth getting in the war for."



ADENA COHEN, SENIOR

"No matter what the outcome of this war is there is no winner because the media or the governments are going to tell our countries that we've all won. So in the end, you're going to believe the propaganda."



TOM SHIPLEY, SENIOR

"It means another generation gets to spend the rest of their lives living in the shadow of a mess, left by their predecessors."

QUESTION PERSON



DAVID KERLEY, NEW RESOURCES

"To win the war is to thoroughly destroy Saddam Hussein's capabilities to force any aggression on anyone else, to eliminate his power base as the fourth largest military in the world and to defiantly bring about more tension to that region and the things that are going on in that region. But first I think his military capabilities have to be destroyed or made impotent and that would be winning the war."



Laura Nilsen, SOPHOMORE

"Personally, I don't believe in the war, but at the same time I think you should be behind the troops.... I think after they deal with the whole Kuwait thing, they're going to have to deal with the Israel-Palestine problem, because I think that's a big part of it, and I know President Bush doesn't want to involve that, but it's really important and obviously Saddam Hussein tryinh to draw the whole thing in."



GREG SULLIVAN, SOPHOMORE

"First, I think it will mean a lot of deaths, and second, I think it will mean that the Middle East will be thrown into even more unrest and instability than it is now, because Saddam's power will be lost and that will throw off the balance of power in the Middle East."



DORIAN STONE, FRESHMAN

"For us to win the war, Saddam Hussein has to be taken down from power and as much as I don't want it to happen, probably some international troops are going to have to stay there to enforce the Iraq-Iran balance that was there before, so that neither side gets too powerful, and to protect Israel from any kind of disturbances."



CYNTHIA SHEA, SOPHOMORE

"Re-election for George Bush."

Photos
 by Pauline Yao

ARE THE OIL COMPANIES VICTIMS?



by
 Jenny
 Spitz

National polls taken on the American public's reaction to the Gulf War have all had the same results: regardless of whether or not they support the war, the majority of Americans link the Persian Gulf War, in one way or another, to oil.

Oil companies in the United States are almost as unpopular as Saddam Hussein. Consumers bemoan the high prices they pay at the gas pump and activists chant the slogan "no blood for oil!"

However, the companies themselves feel that too much blame is being heaped upon them by inaccurate reports in the media. Larry Shushan, an executive with Chevron Oil, claims that profits are actually down at his and other companies since the start of the war, saying that, "while the raw numbers sound good, it's actually only a 15% return rate to the shareholders, which is average." While Shushan admitted that Chevron did make a substantial profit in the third quarter which was in the period of August through October 1990, he pointed out that the fourth quarter earnings were much lower, down by as

much as \$100 million. When asked why fourth quarter profits were still higher than profits the same quarter of the the previous year, Shushan stated that the 1989 fourth quarter profits were the lowest they had been in ten years and that it wasn't a fair comparison.

Shushan went on to say that oil companies could not be blamed for the rise in gasoline prices, stating, "the price of oil is set on a world market which we don't affect."

Shushan further stated that American oil companies had nothing to gain from the Gulf war because no American oil company has actual holdings in Kuwait, and that Texaco was the only company with an oil well in the Middle East, located in Saudi Arabia.

Shushan concluded the interview with a rebuttal to anti-war activists' claims that the United States involvement in the war was solely oil-based with the comment, "seems like ridiculous speculation to me," as a further reiteration of his company's view that the oil companies have played no part in the Gulf conflict.

Pitzer environmental studies profes-

individual" who has formed Iraq into the Arab military power in the Middle East, how does one explain his ability to remain in power through an eight year war which killed hundreds of thousands of his own people, the emission chemical warfare on the Kurds, and the current Gulf war?

MACHIAVELLI from page 15

of Iraqi lives, and confronted the "imperialist" West (in the eyes of his citizens)?

NM: ...we must assume, as a general rule, that it never or rarely happens that a republic or monarchy is well constituted, or its old institutions entirely reformed, unless it is done by only one individual, it is even necessary that he whose mind has conceived such a constitution should be alone in carrying it into effect. (138)

TOS: If Saddam Hussein is the "one

son, Carl H. Hertel, has a different opinion, saying that the oil companies probably have contact with the White House on "a daily basis." He further stated that while he didn't think that there was anything as outrageous as an international oil "conspiracy" behind the war, there definitely is big interest on the American oil companies part on how the conflict ends.

When told Shushan's comments on the lack of American oil company presence in the Middle East, Hertel said, "We have laws against monopolies in this country," and went on to explain that while American oil companies do not actually own Kuwaiti oil wells, they definitely do have ties with the families that do own the wells and that American companies do in effect, "already run them."

Hertel finished with the point that President George Bush is, in fact, a former oil man, and that if one takes the view that oil drilling is a form of mutilation upon the earth, "It takes a certain sort of person to be in the oil business and George Bush is that sort of person."

borders into many Arab nations in the region. For instance, President Hussein of Jordan recently sided with Iraq in the war, stating the war is "against all Arabs and all Muslims and not against Iraq alone." It is Saddam Hussein's ability to rally the Arab world around his cause that has worried the allied forces. Perhaps the most tragic example of Saddam's use of the Arab world is his exploitation of the Palestinians. Using the Palestinian-Israeli conflict to attempt to create a "linkage" will, in the end, prolong the Palestinian plight for a homeland.

TOS: It is commonly known that the United States backed Iraq in the Iran-Iraq war. In essence, the United States considered Iraq a "friend" in the region. The United States Ambassador to Iraq, April Glaspie, held an infamous meeting with President Hussein which See Machiavelli, page 31

Gorilla



A
Means
Of
Helping
Pitzer
Cope

Theater

by Jennifer Hoffman

Perhaps you were among the crowd in McConnell during lunch the day the dark vigil marched in. They were carrying body-bags and various other symbols depicting our involvement in the Gulf. They spoke of AIDS, of education and of family. Their purpose wasn't to encourage an anti-war protest, but rather to educate and inform our collegiate community.

The purpose of the group called "Gorilla Theater" is to help end the mass confusion associated with a war thousands of miles away. "The campus is dead," explains Pitzer member Cathy Feingold, "it seemed so weird coming back here after winter break, registering for classes and stuff, as if nothing else in the world was going on. It seemed wrong."

People don't see the connections to the bigger picture and that is what "Gorilla Theater" wants to unveil. All issues are related. It is in all the confusion and ambiguity that they have a tendency to get lost. Once these connections become clearer, the war itself takes a more personal aspect. People can really begin to see that just because they don't have any direct connections overseas, they are just as affected.

Hopefully by enlightening people with education, "G.T." will be an alternative to war and to the numb-

ing effect that tends to take over in war times. The goal of "Gorilla Theater" whose name was chosen not only to encourage contemplation but for its shock value as well, is to promote education and get people thinking. "It's easy to stay in the Claremont world and forget that there is a war going on outside," Feingold said. "Students put more thought behind which 5-College party to go to rather than their role in the Middle-East war."

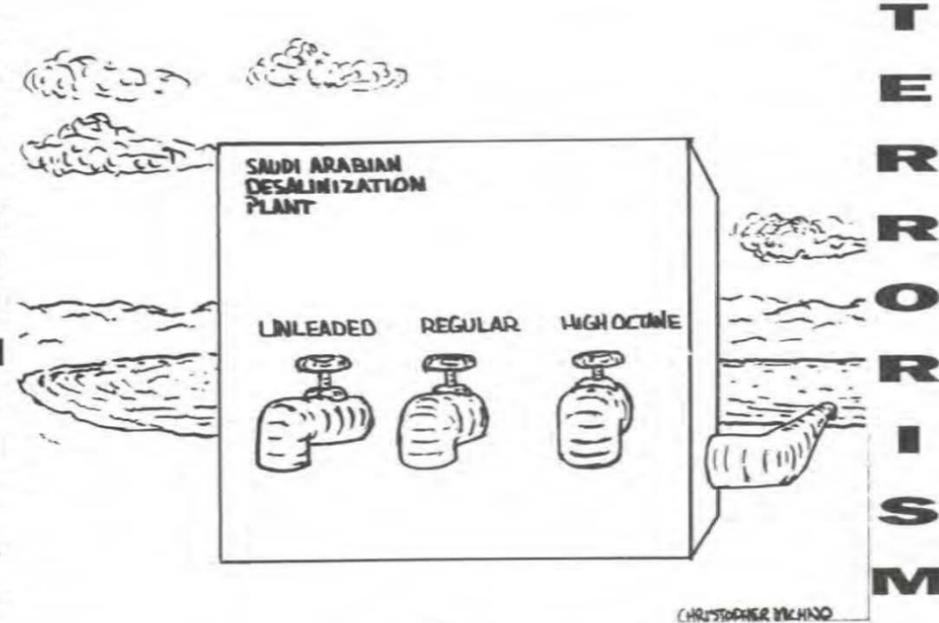
Feingold sees few professors reacting to the war. She feels that the war should be somehow integrated or at the least regularly discussed in the classroom. This serves many purposes: to educate those who might be confused and to allow a place for students to ask questions that they might find perplexing.

February 21st will be a day of action throughout the country. Thousands of students nationwide will focus on war on campus and how their school is affected. It is meant to be a peaceful day with a notion to educate. Everyone, regardless of stance, is encouraged to participate.

"Gorilla Theater" meets every Monday night in Appleby at Claremont McKenna. They welcome people to come and help spread knowledge throughout the colleges.

"Hopefully by enlightening people with education, it will in the long run be an alternative to war."

ENVIRONMENTAL



CHRISTOPHER YUKINO

WRITTEN BY SARA SHEPPERD



RESEARCH BY KRISTIN KASPER

There are two sides to every story, news or otherwise. Currently one of the biggest stories in International news is the oil spill in the Persian Gulf, and, as with all politically controversial issues, there is much speculation as to how this event occurred.

As *Time Magazine* reported, the allied forces claimed that the spills, three of them to date, were deliberate acts of military offense by Iraq, "believed to have opened the spigots of Kuwait's main supertanker-loading pier...16 km offshore from the country's major petroleum refinery." Iraq, however, denies these allegations as they claim that these spills occurred as a result of attacks by Allied Bombers. In either case, the immediate result was between approximately 380-440 million gallons of oil, the largest spill in history. The long-term outcome is the same: devastating damage to the environment of the Persian Gulf.

The foremost concern of experts is the direct effect the oil spills will have on the water itself. Countless marine lives as well as various species of birds have died as a result of swallowing contaminated water. Not only does the water contain a poisonous quality, but in some areas it is almost as thick as mud, causing the animals to choke and drown.

In addition to the marine life, contagion affects the fish and seafood as a human resource. It is estimated that more than half of all seafood caught in the Gulf is unfit to eat, therefore the livelihood of fisherman has been devastated.

Perhaps the primary concern with the tainted water is a diminished drinking water supply for troops, as well as civilians. The oil destroyed many of the desalination plants that provide 60% of Saudi Arabia's drinking water.

The oil spill is not the only ecological disruption in the Middle East. Prior to the spill, during the week of January 27th, several Kuwaiti oil wells and storage tanks were set on fire. Saudi and U.S. officials believe that this attack was also carried out by Iraq. By doing so, Iraq would produce a thick smoke screen that would not only cause respiration problems

for Allied troops but which would serve to block the view of military satellites as well.

In addition to the already bombed fields, it is suspected that Iraq has mined all of Kuwait's 360 oil wells. Simply put—should Saddam give the go-ahead, the smoke produced by all explosions could eventually cover an area said to be the size of the United States. According to scientific sources, the smoke effect could last for months, not only afflicting general respiration but causing severe crop damage as well.

The major oil fires have caused slightly elevated levels of carbon dioxide along the northern Saudi Coast. In addition, slight traces of black rain were reportedly sighted throughout northern Saudi Arabia as well as in southwestern Iran.

There are no real positive aspects of this environmental crisis, but a possible silver lining in this deep, dark cloud of smoke and crude might be found in the alliance of European, Middle Eastern and Western countries contributing to the clean-up.

Norwegian and Danish environmental experts have flown to the Gulf to propose efficient solutions for clean-up, although to date these ideas have not been fully reported. Saudi Arabia declared the spill a national environmental emergency and marshaled an international effort to disallow damage to coastal industrial facilities.

Such environmental experts as the U.S.Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Coalition have joined forces in the Gulf to direct control and clean-up.

The fires and oil spills thus far may only preface the environmental hazards yet to come from the war in the Gulf. The only consolation may be the proof of power in numbers as far as the international concern toward ecological awareness.

Even stronger than the awareness might perhaps be the execution of ideas and solutions: for once not a matter of "All Talk-No Action."



For those interested in further information or becoming draft counselors please contact Taylor Gilbert, Pitzer College, J210, x6959

Capitol Hill's worst case scenario stares

What was once proposed as a "two week surgical air strike" has entered its fifth week of extensive air combat. Recent predictions suggest that a formal ground assault will not commence until the last week of February. Plans have changed.

A good percentage of the soldiers already in the Gulf are well into their seventh month of active duty in a extreme climate that is not only physically taxing but also mentally exacting as well. Some military experts insist that as time wears on those soldiers will need to be rotated with fresh Reservists still in the States. As our reservist pool is depleted the need arises for well trained civilians to take their place. However hypothetical this sounds, as the war progresses the "possibility" of a draft develops into a "likelihood" and then reality. The War in the Gulf is by no means comparable to Vietnam and neither is our current draft policy. Unlike the draft during the Vietnam Era there are no student deferments. The process by which one receives the status of Conscientious Objector has become increas-

them in the face - the possibility of a

ingly stringent. For those college males not wanting to enlist it is time to start thinking about your options and educating yourself as to what options still exist.

HOW WOULD A DRAFT COME ABOUT?

At a date they deem appropriate, Congress will propose a resolution to reinstate the draft. A simple majority (an approval rate of 51%) is all that is necessary to instruct the Selective Service Board to begin the lottery process. The Selective Service Board has only 14 days from the time Congress has approved the resolution to begin the draft process. More than likely they will be prepared to begin the lottery quickly, not to mention encouraged to do so by an administration eager to harness public dissen-

sion. Random Sequence Numbers will be assigned to prioritize the birthdates of those males being drafted. Young men turning 20 in the current calendar year will be called first. The following day after the

protracted war, tired soldiers low in

first pool has been established, mailgrams will be sent to those registrants assigned low draft numbers. Draftees have 10 days from the day the mailgram is sent to either report for active military duty or file for deferments and exemptions.

The entire process from the time Congress acts until the first group of men begins physical examinations and then basic training takes at the most 24 days and at the least 13.

morale, and the prospect of having to

WHAT DEFERMENTS STILL EXIST?

Exemptions range from being somewhat vague (e.g. medical & hardship) to the very specific, even discriminatory (e.g. homosexuality, minister or ministerial student [only student deferment] conscientious objector and surviving son status - if your mother, father, brother, or sister has been killed as a result of military service you qualify for the latter). There are various other less widely used deferments and exemptions.

Out of every five people drafted only one person actually serves an active combatant position. On average two and a half of those five people fail the physical examination while the others receive deferments or qualify for exemptions.

reinstate the draft.

WHAT ARE THE RULES REGARDING CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR STATUS?

In all actuality there are no formal regulations regarding qualifications for CO status. There is a 2 year obligation of civil service which must be completed at home if not finished in wartime duty. Your status as a CO is wholly dependent upon your sincerity.

Everyone seeking a deferment must be interviewed by the draft board. However, the interview process is brief (20 minutes) and there is little patience for middle-of-the-road individuals who have not prepared a good case. At the time of your interview you can have up to 3 witnesses and 1 legal or draft counsel.

The best way to increase your odds of receiving CO status is to begin constructing a case early. Most importantly know your beliefs: Are you opposed to war in any form? Is your concern based on religious, moral, or ethical beliefs? Are you SINCERE?

Constructing a CO file to support your answers to these questions is essential. In this file have a detailed written explanation as to why you became a conscientious objector, note books, movies, teachers or other things which influenced your decision, describe ways in which you have tried to help others, changes in your lifestyle which have occurred as a result of your decision and finally list what ways you have worked for peace. Also include letters of support from your parents, im-

It is important then to be educated as to your

portant religious figures in your life and even contemporaries who don't agree with your position but acknowledge your sincerity. Other factors like religious affiliation, membership in peace organizations, and activism in protests with photographs are also helpful.

During your interview Draft Board members are not allowed to ask you hypothetical questions (i.e. What would you do if there was a Hitler-like figure involved? or What if your home or city were bombed?). A rejection in either written or verbal form cannot be standard. Compare with friends who may have also been turned down under the same blanket response. If there is a trend evident you have a basis for appeal in a judicial setting.

The most important elements in your case are PREPAREDNESS and SINCERITY.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF ENLISTMENT?

Presently the benefits one receives by enlisting are extensive. If the present system were to remain during a draft era, for

options and prepared with the materials you

those healthy people with no moral objection to serving a combatant position, enlistment is certainly a more prosperous option. Like Conscientious Objection, enlistment is a critical process, not everyone who applies will be accepted.

Ever since the Nixon administration created a completely volunteer army, military officials have prided themselves on the quality of American soldiers. Although during a draft era enlistment would remain an option, it is important that those people pursuing such an option understand it as a commitment to employment.

Probably the most alluring benefit to enlistment personnel is the money. For those who choose to pursue a college career after their term of duty is completed, the army will provide as much as \$25,200 in scholarship money. If you are already enrolled in or have graduated from college with the burden of Federally Insured Student Loans the government will pay off up to \$55,000 over a three year period. Depending upon the job you have enlisted for upon the completion of your specified training you can receive up to \$8000 in bonuses not to mention accelerated promotions if you have college credit. As for the intangible benefits leadership skills, maturity, ability to work as a team and an elevated level of responsibility are only a few.

need in order to secure the position you're most

WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES FOR "DRAFT DODGING"?

On paper the punishments for draft offenses are severe, ranging from 0-5 years in jail and \$0-\$250,000 in fines. However, once the bureaucratic system of a draft is set in motion, the actual number of people serving jail terms should be minimal. During the Vietnam Era there were 209,517 men formally accused of draft offenses approximately 360,000 more were investigated but never formally charged. The system quickly became overloaded, so few cases were actually ever tried and even fewer convicted. Out of those 209,517 accused only 25,000 were indicted and only 8,750 were actually convicted.

comfortable serving.

Fewer than 4,000 served time in jail.

Although the present situation is far different than Vietnam, one would assume given the present level of public dissen- sion that a similar overload might occur.

WHAT ABOUT WOMEN AND THE DRAFT?

In 1980 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld a draft law that did not include women; however, the court did not say that Congress must exclude women from the draft. For this reason it is advisable to those women who would seek the deferments listed above to also know their conscience and keep a CO file.

Whether your decision is to take advantage of benefits which accompany enlistment, to file for a deferment or exemp- tion or to "dodge the draft," it is important that you are informed of your options. The process of reinstating the draft is a quick one. In most cases by the time you receive your draft notice you will have only 8 days in which to report for active military duty or file for deferments or exemptions.

It is entirely feasible that this administration will do everything in its power to avoid resorting to a draft during this war. However, every male citizen between the ages of 18 to 26 remains draftable in the event of another military conflict.

CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE ... EAST

Although the war may seem far away and uncomprehensible for most, there are some students for whom it's very close to home.

BY KRISTIN KASPER

Students arrived back on campus with the War in the Gulf still very fresh in their minds. While at home, many spent those first days engrossed in CNN's intense coverage. But within a few days classes began, students returned to campus and tried a new semester. Although many would no longer be able to constantly tune into CNN, the War was not off their minds.

During the first week of class many professors began class by discussing the war. The students were either vocal or silent, but there was no doubt that their emotions were stirred. However, there was rarely enough time for students to vent these growing feelings.

Other reactions to the War are showing up outside the classroom. Dr. Brady, Baxter Medical Center physician, reports that he has been treating numerous students for vomiting, insomnia, and stress.

Although the war – the "first war" for many – may seem far away and uncomprehensible for most, there are some students for whom it's very close to home. They have family and friends living in the Gulf region.

Josh Roenberg, a Pomona junior, has three first cousins who are currently serving in the Israeli army, and a grandmother living in the Old City of Jerusalem. Josh has committed himself to volunteer in the Israeli army if the opportunity arises.

Grace Gilbert, a Pitzer senior, has several friends, family and adopted family in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and the northern parts of Israel. A member of her adopted family is a second lieutenant in the Israeli army.

Carlos Munoz, a Pitzer senior as well, has lived in Abu Dhabi, the capital of The United Arab Emirates, Southeast of Kuwait, for eleven years. His mother and father remain in the captial city.

Josh's story is perhaps the most unusual. Almost five years ago he made a commitment to himself and "his homeland." Eventually Israel will become his homeland when Josh will inherit his grandmother's apartment. Josh's commitment to Israel reached a new level when the tensions in the Gulf increased last fall.

Although Josh "unequivocally stands behind" the United States led initiative, he is "not really willing to lay down his life at this point." However, he vowed, "I will fight, it's just under a different pretext. I would fight for Israel and not America." Josh has been hoping the crisis would not escalate to a point at which Israeli national security would be directly threatened, resulting in a need for volunteer soldiers.

Josh further explained his commitment to Israel, "I would

never commit myself to a person, or anything like that, but I deem this an ideal, and the only ideal that I would actually feel willing to die for, if it ever came to that." Josh sees a real problem with his readiness to fight for Israel. He has had no formal training and doesn't know enough Hebrew to communicate well. "I know I wouldn't be the only one in that position, and I was just figuring there would be an English battalion or if worse came to worse, they need somebody to peel potatoes, well, I'd peel the best goddamn potatoes you've ever seen!"

"I think I'm actually really going to have to judge the question of need, and whether they need me immediately, whether they can hold off, whether they need me at all, whether they want me, that kind of thing," he further explained. Josh is not in a position to make a rash decision, as he felt he might have been earlier in the war. "I will really weigh it out, but when push comes to shove, I'm sure I would still go, if need be...I would never be able to live with myself if I didn't go."

Grace has spent a lot of time in Israel with her family and friends. She has lived there for three years, two of them on a Kibbutz with her family. She has been back to visit for three summers and winters. The time she's experienced there has allowed her to understand the events of the war within their contexts. Bombings and terrorist attacks are all "par for the course," explains Grace.

Having lived in Israel and experienced past military threats, Grace explains, "it's not that bad, it's hard to say how could it not be that bad, but you get used to it. I've been walking in the streets, and all of a sudden, woosh. It's the worst because you hear this, whistle noise and you know what it is... and you have to run and hide. So, when you're living in those conditions all the time, it almost seems normal."

Watching the CNN reports have made Grace feel helpless. "I mean I can go out and protest or whatever, but there's nothing I can do to help my friends or family there." At the same time, Grace says it doesn't bother her too much to watch the Israeli people putting on their gas masks, especially after talking to her family. She described what has become for them a good humored daily event. "They are sitting there with their gas masks on and they say it's almost funny. They go into the bomb shelter and... they're looking at each other and they start laughing, because your brother looks so stupid in a gas mask and you can't talk and it just gets to be this big joke, that

See CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE, p. 37

FORUM ON THE WAR

Students gather to discuss implications of the Gulf War



Photo by Pauline Yao

BY TOM MILLS

As the U.S.-led coalition of armed forces continued to pummel Iraq and Kuwait with an unrelenting bombing attack on Friday, Pitzer College students gathered together in Avery Auditorium to discuss their feelings about the war. The forum was an open discussion sponsored by the Student Senate which featured a panel of students consisting of Seth Leibsohn, Tunde Whitten, Alexander Sprague, Cathy Feingold, Chris Smith, Taylor Gilbert, Waleed Al-Saif (a Kuwaiti) and Maria McDowell with Paul Ranslow as moderator.

The discussion opened with Chris Smith who spoke on the disproportionate number of minorities in the military. Smith, who has conducted an opinions survey amongst minority high school students in Los Angeles said that most students think that the U.S. "will kick butt and go home." He added that such a pro-war opinion changes once they realize that minorities make up thirty-six percent of the military. "Thirty-six percent is close to fifty percent of our community," stated Smith.

Smith went on to state that minorities were specifically targeted by the military, and that "the only remedy to the problem will be equal opportunity."

Speaking from the Kuwaiti perspective, Waleed Al-Saif, said he hasn't heard from his family since Aug. 2. Justifying his cause, Al-Saif said, "I find it extremely difficult to believe that an Arab country, Iraq, invades another Arab country, Kuwait, to free another country, Palestine, all for the sake of Arab unity." Al-Saif later displayed documents proving his country's right to exist.

Al-Saif, stated that economic sanctions would not be effective against Iraq as it is an agricultural society, Iraq has its own oil, and Iran and Jordan have been smuggling goods into Iraq. The West would only starve the civilians. "For these reasons, we do not think economic sanctions should continue," said Al-Saif.

Lucian Marquis quoted former Secretary of Defense,

Robert McNamara by saying, "Rather one year of sanctions than one month of war."

Seth Leibsohn offered an Israeli perspective by stating that "the moral responsibility (for the war) will be on our heads..." but a lack of action will be worse. "Israel gives to the U.S. what it gets from the U.S.," said Leibsohn, citing free use of the Haifa base as well as a major U.S. arms depot in the Israeli desert.

Panelist, Alexander Sprague said, "I think the 'peaceful' demonstrations are hypocritical," explaining that he believes Americans should not protest a country that gives them the right to speak. The statement was contested by Suzanna Friedman who said she resented the implication that if one is against the war then one is unpatriotic.

Demands were brought by Cathy Feingold from the Coalition for Peace and Justice at Home and Abroad denouncing U.S. action in the Gulf and calling for a cease-fire. Feingold went on to announce a national student strike to be held on February 21, 1991.

Panelist, Tunde Whitten, having just returned from Washington, D.C. spoke on the role of the press.

"I feel the press, while they are being censored, share some of the responsibility of giving a license to the President and a small group to make such decisions," said Whitten. He later said that the press had an "affinity" with the President, and they didn't question Congress' lack of action.

"My opinion hasn't changed since we went in, but what has changed is that I don't know what to do," stated Maria McDowell, representing the college student's role.

The forum ended with Taylor Gilbert speaking about the draft. "It is easier to get out of the draft (deferments, exemptions)...than to avoid registration," said Gilbert.

Emphasizing the air of uncertainty, Lucian Marquis said, "The oil slick is a metaphor for the war: it's spreading, we don't know where it is going, it will sink to the ground and it will come up again."



By

GEORGE BUSH'S WAR

Werner

IN THE GULF

Warmbrunn

Future historians will recognize that George Bush is personally responsible for the war in the Gulf. Saddam Hussein provided the provocation by annexing Kuwait but it was George Bush who chose war as the preferred response. Saddam Hussein's power could have been restrained through patient peaceful measures (such as sincere diplomacy and an enduring embargo on military imports), but George Bush sent 400,000 men and women into the desert as speedily as he could in order to be in a position to make war. George Bush, not Saddam Hussein, gave the order to attack on January 16.

The President's bellicose reactions and language since early August are the more surprising because the United States bears such a heavy share of responsibility in the first place for Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. We encouraged that invasion in late July when we gave a green light to Saddam Hussein to settle his differences with Kuwait in his own way.

George Bush cannot escape his responsibility for starting the war by pointing to UN Security Council or Congressional resolutions. These resolutions, extracted by heavy arm twisting, bribery, and as yet unspecified policy commitments for the future, did not mandate war. They only gave grudging permission to George Bush to go to war, if he so chose. The majority of the members of the UN Security Council would have preferred more peaceful means of dealing with the Gulf Crisis. Similarly, a deeply divided Congress in mid-January only gave the President permission, not a mandate to take the nation to war. Moreover, the Congress would have opposed war if there had been a secret vote or if more legislators had had the political courage to vote their conscience.

In my view, future historians will conclude that George Bush made the decision to go to war in early August, not in late October or subsequently. The decision was taken in secrecy within five or six days, a

period far too short to consider the long-range consequences of such a large military operation. It was taken after consultations with Margaret Thatcher and five or six political appointees in the National Security establishment, without consultation of career officials in the State Department specializing in Middle East. It was a policy of making non-negotiable demands in language designed to make it virtually impossible for the Iraqi dictator to withdraw. It was a policy that almost inevitably would lead to war. It was a policy designed by six men in six days.

Why this assertion that George Bush acted in such a way as to make war likely or inevitable? Here is the evidence:

1. The demand for "unconditional withdrawal" which translates into unconditional surrender by an Arab nation to the hated Western superpower and its allies. The supplemental formula "no rewards for aggression" and "no linkage" were designed to forestall successful diplomatic negotiations. Diplomacy means give-and-take. George Bush did not want diplomacy, but war or unconditional surrender.

2. The President's personalization of the conflict, calling the previous month's ally "another Adolf Hitler," repeating endlessly the term "naked aggression", his ceaselessly rubbing Saddam Hussein's nose in the dirt just to make sure that the Iraqi dictator would not compromise or give in, all these Presidential actions were inconsistent with a genuine desire for a peaceful solution.

3. The introduction of the first 200,000 U.S. troops into Saudi Arabia. That many troops were not needed for defense. A symbolic line of defense on the model of Berlin would have been sufficient. Instead, the hundreds of thousands of troops in Arabia almost certainly were intended, since August, as the spearhead of an offensive force intended to attack Iraq.

4. The continuing U.S. sabotage of diplomatic efforts of third parties and the total absence of an Ameri-

can diplomatic effort, except for the Geneva theatre ("communicate, not negotiate") staged (successfully) to secure the approval of Congress.

These actions, taken together, confirm the view that, since August, George Bush has done everything in his power to make a peaceful solution, short of unconditional surrender, impossible. It is of course - just barely - conceivable that the President's actions were meant to bring Saddam Hussein around by insults and threats, but we find it almost unbelievable that George Bush was so badly advised that he thought he could force Saddam Hussein into compliance by rubbing his nose in the dirt month after month. Instead it appears that George Bush's deep inner psychological compulsions, his 1930's mental inheritance and his military mind set, his commitment to maintain a continuous flow of cheap oil and other economic and political factors induced him to steer the nation toward war and the destruction of Saddam Hussein's regime rather than toward a peaceful solution. Otherwise the administration would not have considered an overnight Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait "a nightmare scenario."

There remains in the mind of this writer the shadow of a doubt whether George Bush deliberately set out in August to lead the country to war or whether he "merely" engaged, for cognitive and subconscious psychological reasons, in policies which were bound to lead to war. I would like to give the President the benefit of my doubt, but it becomes difficult to take the more benign view when the February 1st issue of The Los Angeles Times shows a picture of the President praying for peace as part of an article reporting that he refuses to consider a cease-fire. In view of these contradictions, it is more logical to conclude that the President planned for war since August while for public consumption professing a desire for peace. We believe this without giving too much credence to Saudi opinions conveyed in that

Professor

Of

History

same February 1 issue of The Times, "that the Americans [in July] had encouraged Iraq to invade Kuwait in order to be called into the Gulf and to establish a permanent military presence there."

Future historians will credit George Bush with unprecedented skill in developing an Orwellian rhetoric which shaped the terms of the debate and prevented a compromise peaceful solution. The slogan "no rewards for aggression" was a code word designed to render third-party negotiations fruitless because we were unwilling to offer a *quid pro quo*. The term "unconditional" was designed to make it impossible for an Arab dictator to bow to the West without losing his honor, his office and his life. The phrase "military option," fraudulently presented as an attempt to preserve peace, was a code term designed to cover military preparations for a January war. It was clear from the beginning that the presence of nearly half a million men in the desert without a rotation policy made it mandatory to go to war in early 1991. The code phrase "Liberation of Kuwait" was intended to obscure the start of the U.S. attack on Iraq. In truth, Kuwait City will be largely destroyed in the course of military operations. Shades of Vietnam again, a city to be destroyed in order to be liberat-

ed. This Orwellian manipulation of language, continued in war briefings in the Gulf and in Washington, in essence is every bit as malicious and misleading as the deceptions practiced by the U.S. government in the Vietnam war.

Future historians will also credit George Bush with unprecedented skill in manipulating the U.N. Security Council and the U.S. Congress into acquiescence and support of the U.S. war against Iraq. He induced U.S. client states such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, the United Kingdom and even France to send contingents to assist the Americans with their war in the desert. The urgings of the only remaining superpower has indeed proven effective. It is to be feared that this success will reinforce the "Arrogance of Power" of the U.S. National Security establishment and that it will truly make America the policeperson of the world once again.

In conclusion, those of us who want peace should advocate an early end to the war and the start of discussions, at all levels of society and government, plans for a peaceful Middle East built on social justice, a Middle East in which Moslems, Christians and Jews can live together in harmony. Such a plan would involve economic development, more equal distribution of the good

things of life within each country, and the establishment of democratic governments in the region. Such plans would have to deal with the political and social structures of the Middle Eastern states and they would have to promise opportunities for a decent life to Palestinians and other Arabs as well as security to the Israelis. They would have to go far beyond George Bush's narrowminded concept of a "New Order" based on American military power, to include concepts of social justice.

Only if a profound political, social and economic reconstruction and development of the Middle East come about as a result of this war, will the present killing and destruction be given a constructive meaning in history. Only if such a development will come about will history find some degree of justification for the war George Bush initiated on January 16, 1991.*

*Readers are referred to a superb article "Is This Any Way to Wage Peace?" in the Los Angeles Times of January 31 by Harvard Professors John E. Mack and Jeffrey Rubin which presents many of the same arguments as this piece. Copies of the Mack-Rubin article may be secured from the author (Scott 217).

TAKING STEPS TOWARD A PEACEFUL SOLUTION

Now that George Bush has his war, aided in his efforts by his worthy counterpart Saddam Hussein, what can peace-minded Americans do in the face of the U.S. government propaganda machine, collaborating media, and the predictable American reaction of rallying to the flag in the spirit of "my country-right or wrong?" Here are a few suggestions:

1. To remind policy makers in Washington continuously through phone calls, letters, and through dignified demonstrations that this country remain deeply divided and uneasy about this war despite current Public Opinion polls. We need to remind the President and his aides that we care for U.S. troops in the Gulf and of our hopes that they will return alive and in good health, and that we consider this war immoral, unnecessary and unjust, and that we therefore urge an early end to the war.
2. Commend the administration for its effort (as claimed) to minimize Arab civilian casualties and urge it to continue these policies until the end of the war.
3. To urge the media to gather information and pictures with regard to American and Iraqi casualties. The careful news management designed to support administration war policy, has kept from us so far from receiving information on the suffering of Americans and Iraqis caused by the war. The American people must be confronted with the concrete results of the policies of their leaders. As of this writing (1/26/91) the mass bombing of Iraq during the past ten days must have produced thousands of Iraqi casualties, but both U.S. and Iraqi authorities, each for their own reasons, are withholding the true picture of suffering and death from us.

- Werner Warmbrunn



THE NEW WORLD ORDER Linkage &

"Does the 'New World Order' entail the destruction of diplomatic means and the assertion of militaristic action to impose global consensus?"

THE U.S. led coalition has begun operations against "military targets" in Iraq with thousands of sorties a day. The military operations are legitimized by U.N. resolutions, and global support. President Bush has taken the lead in pledging to liberate Kuwait from its aggressive neighbor, and to continue his quest for a "New World Order". Does the "New World Order" entail the destruction of diplomatic means and the assertion of militaristic action to impose global consensus? Diplomatic channels have been severed between the U.S. and Iraq since September when the issue of "linkage" was brought to the bargaining table. As the U.N. deadline of January 15 drew closer, peace initiatives from dozens of countries around the world were tabled. However, "Linkage" could not be discussed, and the ego's of President Bush and Saddam Hussein were too inflexible to defuse the ensuing crisis.

BY BRIAN STURDIVANT

I am not addressing the Neo-Imperial issue of access to oil, or questioning the use of military force to squelch regional threats (however, these are both critical issues). I am addressing the need to realize that following the conclusion of this war, U.S. troops are going to remain committed in the region, and the issue of "linkage" will inevitably be raised again. The critical difference in addressing the issue of "linkage" following the war, is that the United States will become a direct variable, entrenched in the issue itself.

Many will claim along with our President and State Department that "linking" the invasion of Kuwait with the Palestinian question would legitimize, or even reward Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. Therefore, the United States must flex its military muscle to defend the Emir and his Monarchy, as well as Saudi Arabia. Another critical aspect is the need to maintain a balance of power in the region. Had the U.S. conceded to the "Linkage" proposal, Saddam Hussein

could have become the dominant leader of the Arab world. The fact that Syrian President Assad and Egyptian President Mubarak have both joined the U.S. led coalition, symbolizes the severity of the risk that Hussein poses to the region's balance of power.

The initial "Desert Shield" operation may have been necessary to keep Hussein in check; however, the closing of diplomatic initiatives, due to the fears of "linkage" left the United States and its coalition partners with no alternative but military action. Therefore, "Desert Shield" turned into "Desert Storm." The break down of diplomatic efforts has led the United States into a position that will do nothing to increase its influence, or long term interests in the region.

Recently, the United States has embarked on a number of military actions. Operation "Just Cause" in Panama, was a relatively quick operation; however, U.S. forces are still required to prop up the democratic government we helped to establish. With thousands of U.S.

forces still committed in Panama, the U.S. has now committed hundreds of thousands of troops to the Persian Gulf. The deployment of these forces to defend Saudi Arabia in "Desert Shield" may not have been avoidable. The mobilization of these forces in operation "Desert Storm" may have the effect of decreasing the military potential of Iraq in the future, and may be effective in removing Saddam Hussein from power, but at what cost to the United States? Following the military confrontation, the U.S. may well be faced with the same issues of regional unrest and instability that President Bush refused to address. However, the United States is now entrenched in the turmoil, and cannot benefit from a removed, or impartial position. The issue of "linkage" will undoubtedly come to the surface again, following the deaths of American service men and women.

The inflexibility of President Bush and Saddam Hussein has led to a military confrontation that has drawn in

Please see LINKAGE, page 28

FIGHTING ONE, IGNORING THE OTHER

WAR

BY PIETER JUDSON
PROFESSOR OF HISTORY



&

My emotional response to this war: For nine years now I have fought in an ongoing war, a war that has claimed the lives of both civilians and soldiers. The casualties are heavy. Imagine witnessing the death of your College advisor, a man of only 46 years. Imagine four of your friends from your running team dying. One week you are competing with them, the next week they are dead. Many of them barely made it to the age of 30. Some of them did not even see 21. Imagine waking up every day of your life on a battlefield, in a trench, and routinely facing the question, is it going to be my turn today? My war has made combatants of my friends and me. Each of us half expects to be the next casualty. We fight this war using whatever tactical strategies and "high-tech" weapons we can get. This global war is called AIDS, and as far as I am concerned, it is World War III.

Most people do not know much about my war because of a press that has spent more time minimizing its impact and more effort marginalizing its victims, than truthfully reporting its devastation. The press is certainly guilty of betraying the soldiers in my war. Not is the U.S. winning my war. In fact, measured in terms of casualties, the U.S. is most certainly losing this war. My war is now the second highest cause of death among all young men in the United States. Yet, to put it cold-bloodedly, my government is not committed to winning this war, it's barely committed to fighting it.

So I feel both anger and cynicism about the other war my government is waging, the one my government is more willing to fund. Perhaps it is easier for me, as an outsider, used to fighting my own war and relying more on my communities for wartime support than on my government, to see beyond the diverting rhetoric engaged in by press and government these days. I can't be convinced by the notion of a moral consensus behind the so-called "Gulf-War," because I, like many other Americans, am considered to exist outside of that particular consensus.

What I think about the so-called "Gulf-War":

My government won't necessarily win that war either. After all, could we call it a victory if the former government of Kuwait were restored at the cost of any lives? My government is winning one contest, however, and that is the battle over discourse—over how most Americans conceive of the war and how they talk about it. A large majority of Americans, however unenthusiastically, agrees that present U.S. government policy is the only possible option which we can pursue. Why? The very language and reasoning used to discuss this war don't allow for a consideration of all the possible options at our disposal for dealing with international crises. Some examples of this linguistic terrorism follow:

1. "This war is not about oil, it is about saving the 'democracy' that was Kuwait." While many Americans may not actually believe this statement, it is a convenient argument to slip into because it portrays the purpose of the war as a moral one rather than a political one. Political goals must be debated; they change as circumstances change. They imply disunity among conflicting interest groups. Moral goals in America culture, however, may not serve as objects of ongoing discussion, re-evaluation or dissent. Yet where is the moral authority of a country which ignores AIDS? And how widely has our government, suddenly so solicitous of human rights victims in Iraq, raised the human rights abuses of our allies?

2. "Sanctions don't work." How do we know? Sanctions never work immediately, and of course they can be partially circumvented. Yet they might bring devastating effects in the long run. The U.S. government has seemed intent all along on achieving immediate gratification. If sanctions don't work, then why haven't we gone to war over South Africa, or for that matter, China? Is the re-establishment of Kuwait's government that much more crucial to us in the global order of things? I answer "yes" only if we admit that maintaining our supply of oil, a political and not a moral concern, is what motivates the war.

3. "Our use of high-tech precision bombing means that we can actually engage in warfare without killing substantial numbers of civilians." Military briefings show video screens with game-like grids and arrows, but we rarely see dead bodies. When we do see pictures of destruction in Iraq we are reminded, quite properly, that the film has passed Iraqi censors. This allows people to deny the most important reality about the war, which is that people, civilians, and children, are certainly suffering and dying.

4. When American men and women are killed they are not dignified with the tragic recognition which should accompany their memory. They are fleetingly referred to as the "KIA's." Television crews mercilessly invade the privacy of KIA and POW families back home to fuel our indignation against the "enemy," but we rarely see or hear about corpses, the true reality of war.

5. It is a measure of how little people understand what war actually involves than CNN (civilian) interviewees this weekend enthusiastically referred to the war as "kicking butt." Have these people seen Tel Aviv recently? Or Baghdad? Whose butts

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LINKAGE

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dozens of nations from around the world. The coalition forces include ex-colonial powers of that region. Their presence will undoubtedly raise the memories of mandates and decolonization.

The complexity of the Middle Eastern conflicts stem from the decolonization period; in fact the basis of Iraq's claims to Kuwait were seen as early as 1961 when British troops first repelled an Iraqi attack. The issues involved in the "linkage" question will re-introduce

many historical debates. The Israeli State has suffered from the aggression of Saddam Hussein since the war has started, making the "linkage" question even more difficult to surface. Palestinian nationalism has suffered from the recent actions of the PLO, and Arafat. However, regional stability will never be reached as long as the question of a national homeland for the Palestinians is not addressed, as well as Kurdish rights.

Following the conclusion of this war, U.S. troops will remain in the region, and the coalition will undoubtedly sever. The United States will find it increasingly difficult to pursue its interests in the region as long as its forces are still present. This leaves the United States cornered. The largest setback to Ameri-

can foreign policy objectives may be the success of operation "Desert Storm". The only potential for stability in the region is "linkage". Middle East stability is important for global interests, regional security, and U.S. interests. I hope that the use of military force in President Bush's "New World Order" will be replaced by the realization that stability will only be found through diplomatic action not through the imposed demands of the United States and other Western Powers. The diplomatic progress will not be quick, but expediting it may shorten the period U.S. troops are required to remain in the region, thus allowing diplomatic initiatives the appropriate climate in which to be addressed.

lot more. The discussion we need is informed discussion, discussion based on knowledge of our own histories and on the histories and social conditions of the peoples of the Middle East; discussion that doesn't simplify complex issues, and which doesn't marginalize or dehumanize peoples; discussion which recognizes that to go to war implies an acceptance that its political purpose is some how worth the violent deaths of many

young men and women. In short, America needs the kind of debate and dissent which college communities should be uniquely positioned to sponsor, both inside of and outside of the classroom. We should not assume that this difficult moral issue was somehow solved for us on January 15, 1991, and we should not assume that our voices cannot be heard.

A.I.D.S.

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are being kicked?

In fact, a majority of Americans right now believes that the press does not support the war effort strongly enough, and that the minimal press reports of dissent or the probing questions offered at military briefings (over issues like casualties of so called "friendly fire," another linguistic monstrosity), is somehow unfair, demoralizing to the troops, or helping Iraq. To those people I would like to say, if you think that democracy implies only part-time participation, or that our government represents somehow equally the interests of all the people it governs, or that there is nothing to be gained by continuing to raise disturbing questions, then you would probably feel more at home in some repressive dictatorship yourself. Americans don't really like the discomfort and ambivalence built into their system. Most Americans prefer to imagine that the government reflects some kind of moral consensus of views among equals; they like a problem easily solved, ambiguities smoothed over, critical voices (who might be speaking the truth) marginalized or denied.

We don't need less discussion of either AIDS or the other war, we need a

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THE RIGHT SIDE

Burning Bars and Shooting Stars

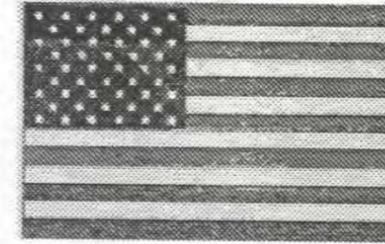
As of this writing, twelve U.S. Marines have been killed in the line of duty in the Persian Gulf. As a tribute to them, an anonymous person or group of persons employed clandestine tactics (read: Klan tactics) to set an American flag, flying from Mead Dorm, ablaze. The flag, which was flying in honor of the Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf, the very people the current anti-war activists claim to support, was destroyed in the immediate wake of the deaths of those brave soldiers from Camp Pendleton. Those Californians gave their lives and a group of anonymous students have taken away their monument.

In fighting the Iraqi armed forces, these soldiers may not have been fighting for democracy, but they were fighting on the behalf of a democracy—a vibrant democracy, situated against a tyrant. They were fighting a tyrannous aggressor who, unstoppable could and would overrun much of the Middle East. A tyrant who would hang a British journalist, an aggressor who would gas 5,000 of his own people in a single day, and a dictator who would kill any dissenting Baathist party member can not be ignored by a witnessing police force when he would invade another nation, while simultaneously attempting to import nuclear detonators. These soldiers were those police.

Certainly, Kuwait was/is not a freedom loving democracy to the extent that the United States is. However, there are degrees of freedom and in the Middle East those degrees, if they are to expand, must be encouraged, supported and defended. Kuwait was a nation closer to the fundamental understandings of equality and freedom than many of its surrounding nations and for that reason, if possibilities for expanding democracy mean anything, it is worth defending not only in re-

sponse to a hostile takeover but as a response to prevent further takeovers. While the sanctity of certain of the nations we are defending may not be examples of freedom and equality, we must remember the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said, "Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right and part with him when he is wrong." These simple words describe the nature to which a thriving democracy should help those nations which show possibilities for more democracy.

We know from the writings of



"To those who would burn someone else's American flag in a time of war, we ask of them forbearance."



Thomas Paine that "tyranny, like hell, is not easily overcome." This lesson was forgotten in 1939 when isolationists cried out against dying for Danzig. Nobody died for Danzig, and as a result millions died for France and England. The Armed Forces are fighting not only for Kuwait but also for the safety of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Israel and other nations vulnerable to Iraqi terror. In Book 2 of the *Nicomachean Ethics*, Aristotle wrote, "...it is harder to fight against pleasure than against anger..." The product of the pleasure of doing nothing during times of crises, resultant from the refusal to act upon the crisis will, ultimately, prove to be of greater anger to civility. This was the lesson of Danzig and the lesson of Munich.

In defending the Middle East from the throes of exported terrorism, the United States is asserting its police powers against a criminal and obtaining search and seizure authority from the appropriate court, i.e. the United Nations, to arrest the criminal activity. This is the same kind of power Abraham Lincoln understood when he spoke of bearing responsibilities for others by fighting the armies of the slave owners and in doing so "...ensuring freedom to the free-honorable alike in what we give, and what we preserve. We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best, hope of earth."

To those who would burn someone else's American flag in a time of war, we ask of them forbearance. To those twelve soldiers who recently fell in battle and to all the soldiers who have fallen in the attempt to preserve what, for the Middle East, may be called the best hope of earth or the prevention of further terror, we should proudly say *Semper Fi*.

a column by Seth Leibsohn

TAKING SIDES

Manipulation and Coercion: Following Old World Liberals into the New World Order

PRESENTING A NEW COLUMN BY CHRIS DAVIS

A large part of American tradition involves our self-proclaimed role as explorers and conquerors. The rugged individualism implicit in the notion of expanding beyond the frontier, be it the West or outer space, has been America's greatest distinguishing accomplishment, establishing for ourselves a unique mythos which has permeated our culture through literature, art, and political thought.

Thomas Jefferson was one of the earliest thinkers to recognize that the fulfillment of this cultural, social, and political "Manifest Destiny" involved hypocrisy and paradox. Writing on the issue of slavery, he wrestled with the idea that the fulfillment of our "God given moral obligation" to expand not only as a country, but as a new nation born of an ethnically varied but racially heterogeneous ancestry, meant the subjugation or eradication of other races. By acknowledging the problematic issue of slavery and expanding his cultural critique to include the persecution of Native Americans, Ralph Waldo Emerson also addressed the contradictory nature of the new American system, heralded as the best Man could produce. Thus, the work of these two great writers lay bear the hypocritical underside of the new American tradition of liberty and liberalism.

Their doubts can be reduced to one question: Does the pursuit of liberalism—and the proliferation of governmental systems claiming it as their foundation—legitimate the expansion of our American system; a system historically dominated by white, upper class, male, protestants, and blind to its tendency to limit the liberty and economic opportunity of distinct classes and races as well as women? The fact that both Jefferson and Emerson are seen by history as significant

to the founding of American thought, both political and literary, suggests each would answer yes.

Now we are asked to make a similar decision. The moral issue of Emerson's time was slavery. He faced the contradiction between America's imminent rise to a world power based on the superior quality of its liberal, humanitarian, ideology, and the consequences of such expansion on its human victims. Today we must again take a stance attempting to reconcile opposing positions: Do we support the latest American obligation to oversee the conception of the "new world order" or do we demand attention be directed to those destined to be its casualties?

Unlike Emerson's time, we are sadly in need of eloquent and articulate individuals, capable of lucidly cutting to the real issues. But if Daniel Webster were alive today to address our condition as he was in the time of Emerson, even he might experience the frustration faced by the American population attempting to understand our actions and their rational. Rather than clarify our goals, official language has only obfuscated the true purpose and intent of our action in the region. People's reaction to questions on the war reflect this phenomena. When simply asked to define victory, to paraphrase the conditions under which Americans will know our goal has been accomplished, the majority of Pitzer students asked simply said they no longer knew. [See "Question Man"]

Bush has altered the government's official position and adjusted American policy objectives so frequently that those still interested in establishing an opinion for themselves are obstructed from doing so by the inconsistency of governmental language. In fact, the ambiguity characteristic of the ad-

ministration's statements since August is responsible for eliminating from debate the moral contradictions of our actions, their long term implications, and perhaps the methods by which our interests might be pursued peacefully. That these issues (pertinent to the reality of war from which we have so effectively been sheltered) seem unfamiliar topics is testimony to the success of the administration's campaign to portray our options as limited to either support or opposition to the policy. As a result of Bush's reduction of the scope of debate, one is encouraged to form quite narrow conclusions: In supporting the war effort, one opposes tyranny and asserts a belief in democracy and human rights; in opposing, one is immediately labeled an isolationist, naive to the failures of the appeasement tactics of World War II.

But within these narrow parameters, there is no room for those whose objections stem from the belief that we should expect more from our leaders than to be manipulated and coerced to follow them blindly. As a reaction to the overwrought and problematic use of the "Munich" as a symbolic precedent, there are those who cite other historical lessons as rational for opposing the war. Native Americans in the nineteenth century, Asian-Americans during World War II, African-Americans in the sixties—all were mistakenly represented as threats to the perpetuation of the American way of life and a peaceful future. Furthermore, misguided ideological manipulation attempted to represent these marginalized people as a

"threat" to the nation's "law and order".

No Mr. Bush, all that are not with you are not against you. But your campaign to move the country quickly to war, facilitated by the use of deadlines, pressured diplomacy, and political bargaining (note the negligible U.S. response to Gorbachev, the Baltic problem, and China's dissident trials, all to ensure minimal resistance to American military policy) reeks of expediency.

Thus, objecting to the war involves rejecting the manipulative, reductive nature of the Bush administration's language, as much as it involves an objection to the use of America's self-declared task as serving as vanguard to the "new world order" as a rational for victimizing the Iraqi people and sacrificing American lives.

Like Jefferson before him, Emerson recognized the hypocrisy inherent in the new American system. He acknowledged that the fulfillment of America's inevitable obligation to expand entailed the systematic suppression of distinct classes and races (Native Americans, Blacks, and sometimes women), thus exposing the gulf between the theory serving as the foundation of American government, and its reality in practice. As we again sit on the threshold of a new era, will we acknowledge the hypocrisy inherent in supporting American expansion and imperialism in the name of some obscurely defined "new world order"?

MACHIAVELLI from page 17

proved this past friendship, as well as the United States' apparent commitment to stay out of Iraq's disputes with Kuwait. She stated in mid-1990, as I quote, "We [the United States] have no opinion on the Arab-Arab conflicts, like your border disagreement with Kuwait." With this statement in mind, how do you explain the United States reversal of policy and decision to engage in offensive military combat? In addition, how about the United Nations resolutions which addressed this issue?

NM: ...no well-ordered republic should ever cancel the crimes of its citizens by their merits; but having established rewards for good actions and penalties for evil ones, and having rewarded a citizen for good conduct who afterwards commits a wrong, he should be chastised for that without regard to his previous merit. (181)

In today's international community — as the United States influenced United Nations

THE OTHER SIDE POLL

DO YOU HAVE IMMEDIATE FAMILY IN THE GULF (I.E. MOTHERS, FATHERS, SISTERS, BROTHERS, AUNTS, UNCLAS OR 1ST COUSINS)?

YES	NO
10%	90%

ARE YOU PRO WAR, AGAINST IT, OR DON'T KNOW?

Those With Family in Gulf

PRO	ANTI	DON'T KNOW
51%	30%	30%

Those Without

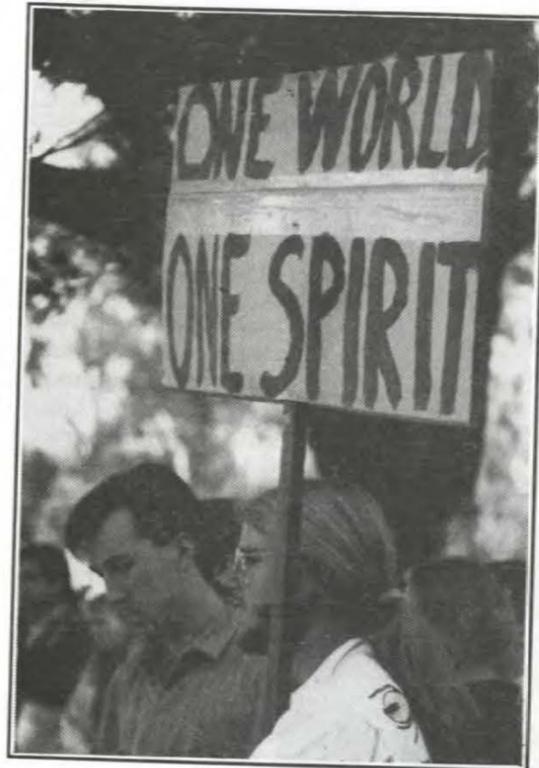
PRO	ANTI	DON'T KNOW
49%	34%	17%

Survey conducted on all Claremont College Campuses over two day period. Total polled: 454

as the international monitor— one could substitute "citizens" for "nations." In this case, this response validates the United States and United Nations actions, for both would be following Machiavelli's advice in punishing Iraq for its wrong doing, regardless of past actions. Obviously, most would not characterize Iraq's involvement in the Iran-Iraq war as a "good" action. However, in this context, Iraq was considered good in comparison to Iran. While this passage from Machiavelli might be stretching one's imagination, it illustrates an important point.

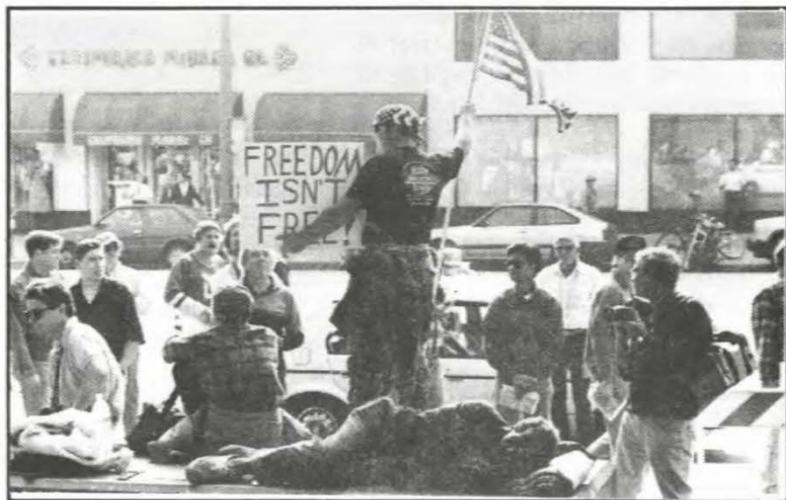
In essence, as Machiavelli states in the above passage, President Bush is not basing his current decisions on past relationships with the Iraqi regime. If he had — and it was made public — horrendous hypocrisies would surface in regard to United States policy in the region.

[Editors Note: The original concept of a "mock" interview with Niccolo Machiavelli was published in Business Horizons, May-June 1990. The text used for this interview was published by Random House,



Photographs taken on January 25th and 26th in Claremont and Los Angeles

Photographed and Composed by Pauline Yao and John Kim



I M A G E S

When I first saw the request from *The Other Side* for essays on the Persian Gulf situation, I felt I would write a short piece and set out some thoughts on the war and on US behavior in the "new world order." As I began the process of organizing my thoughts, however, I found myself mostly confused and somewhat disoriented.

O F T H E W A R

I could not seem to get a fix on my perspective, and I was very grateful that no one asked me if I were for or against the war. I knew I would not be able to give a straight forward answer, and I also knew that endless discussions of the issues had not really helped me to develop a focus on this crisis.

Yet I felt a need to continue to sort things out and realized that I was constantly focusing on a set of images about the conflict and finding parallels to those images in other things in life. Hence, this short essay represents an attempt to identify some images—recurring and new—and to see what sense I can make of them. For my experience of this conflict so far is one of images, some of which seem to form a theme and some which seem to fit a different story.

BY
**JOHN D.
SULLIVAN**
PROFESSOR OF
POLITICAL
STUDIES



My first image, shared with millions, is the "video game" dimension of this war. Videos of "smart" bombs and missiles hitting targets, other smart bombs following those smart bombs into partially destroyed buildings. There is an eerie aspect to all of this, however. The videos are of rather poor quality and it is often not clear exactly what one is seeing nor what kinds of destruction have resulted. I expect the future will bring great technological changes here and that video equipment will be designed that will allow us to experience the destruction of war more fully by broadcasting after the bomb has detonated.

A second image is of U.S. troops being interviewed in the desert. Each young person says some brave thing about success on the battlefield and also says hello to the folks back home. Behind him or her stretches what appears to be an endless and ill-defined expanse. Some video reports show the troops in an eerie light, as if they were in a "moonscape," adding an image of unreality to my experience.

A third image is of military officers briefing reporters. Each is dressed in starched fatigues, is articulate, precise—both in answering questions and in not answering questions—and each brings us up to date on what happened in the previous eight or so hours of the war. This image is significant, as it indicates that there is virtually no time lag in this war. We seem to get reports from the field as they happen. The magic of television, satellites, etc. brings war images to us almost as they are happening. In all of this, we learn a great deal about sorties flown, bombs and missiles directed to targets but the result for me is another kind of eeriness: I have no sense of, or feeling for, the impact of all of this destructive effort. What is happening on the ground? Are people dying? How many? Are people attempting to leave Iraq? Are people adjusting to the thousands of sorties in some perverse way (as people seem capable of

doing in times of extreme adversity)? The only answers I perceive are the crisp assurances of the briefing officers that all is on schedule but these assurances do not help in dealing with these questions.

I long for an image of events on the ground in Iraq, but there are none.

Then another image confronts me both on the TV screen and in newsprint: Saddam Hussein, calm, seemingly serene (certainly described as such by the few Westerners who see him in person), even smiling some of the time. The image jars me because I would expect panic, desperation, a sense of frenzy to prevail. How do I get the two images to mesh?

At about the end of the second day of the war, a new image of myself as "tube addict" emerges. I sit in front of the TV during the early evening and "click" from broadcast to broadcast in an effort to get the latest news. But there is nothing really new and the interviews with people who have loved ones in the Gulf become too painful. I begin to feel numb and to seek diversions.

But the launching of SCUD missiles sends another image crashing towards me. How could Hussein do this? I thought that the launch sites were all destroyed! Suddenly a very disturbing thought hits me with this image: perhaps these "sortie counts" are like the "body counts" of the Vietnam war—essentially meaningless. I long for an image of events on the ground in Iraq, but there are none.

I begin to experience more confusion about the war and also tend to withdraw somewhat from reading, discussing, or thinking about this conflict. I cannot imagine where it will all lead but I have a distinct feeling that the United States is headed for a ground war in the desert, and that we are not ready for the consequences.

Late last week the ground war seemed to begin. Iraqi forces attack a Saudi town and the generals and the pundits pump more images my way. The generals are convinced that this is an act of a desperate man, and that it signals early success for the coalition. Some pundits argue that Hussein is not interested in military victory but in political successes and that every day the war goes on is a political success for him, and that every military encounter—no matter the outcome—is a political plus.

Still other pundits get very shrill about any U.S. involvement in a ground war, they feel that we have no business in a ground war anyway and that our ground forces should hang back and let the airplanes do the job. With time, Hussein will, in one way or another, capitulate in the face of continued aerial attacks.

While I find myself confused by these conflicting images, another image distracts. I think of air sorties as dropping bombs and firing missiles. But I soon learn from the military briefers that the correct terminology is "ordnance." What we are doing in this air war is utilizing "ordnance." I also learn that we do not move troops and tanks. Rather,

S

uddenly a very disturbing thought hits me with this image; perhaps these "sortie counts" are like the "body counts" of the Vietnam War—essentially meaningless.

we move "assets," deploy "assets," utilize "assets." I find the language intriguing and distancing. Somehow it is easier to hear that we are deploying "assets" as opposed to deploying 18 to 25 year-old troops. Perhaps I will feel less pain as the generals begin to "expend" some of those "assets" than I would if the generals spoke of them as young Americans far from home.

The second week of the war brings more of the same; I find I am distancing myself even more. But then on Friday a new tragedy strikes, an airplane crash at LAX. Suddenly it is back to the tube, back to anchor people who know little of what is happening but who continue to provide "news coverage" for three hours. And again I am addicted; I flip

from channel to channel in a desperate effort to find out what "really" happened. At one point, I get to experience another wonder of our high tech age: an eyewitness to the crash calls one of the TV stations shortly after the crash from his car phone. No lapses or distortions of memory here. He is able to share his experiences and feelings with the anchor people immediately.

This image leads to a very disturbing thought: will we be exposed in this war to the sight of a TV reporter interviewing a wounded soldier shortly after the event on the battlefield? Will the reporter ask the trooper what he or she thinks of the war now? Surely such an interview will not happen. But then I see a TV reporter interview a victim of

seems too grand, too broad-stroked to fit this conflict. Granted Hussein is a threat, a menace but to whom? I feel a need to ask why we are in the forefront of battle. Why not a coalition of Kuwaitis, Saudis, Syrians, Egyptians, Turks, Israelis (yes, Israelis as they are as equally threatened by Iraq as anybody else) with the U.S. in a supporting role? With U.S. troops far from the center of battle? The President would have it otherwise, I learn, as we have a moral obligation to fight this war in the name of the "new world order." Forgive the sarcasm, but this seems an awfully disorderly way to establish a "new world order." And what is the core of this "new world order"? I have no clear sense of any "order" developing at present. The one thing I do perceive is that the cold war seems over.

I read a recent *Washington Post Weekly* and yet another image emerges, one that is frightening and foreboding. This image comes from a political cartoon which depicts Uncle Sam and a friend at the edge of the cartoon. They look towards the center of the cartoon where a spider's web has been spun. At the core of the web is the spider, Saddam Hussein. But the web itself is most telling: it is made of the phrase "Middle East." And Uncle Sam's friend is say-

ing, "It's the web you've got to watch out for....the spiders, they come and go." And I realize one thing: Americans like defined resolutions to conflicts; they like winners and losers. But Middle Eastern politics—at least for the foreseeable future—are not likely to be so neatly packaged. Nor, I begin to realize, will the politics of other regions of the world. Eastern Europe, especially Yugoslavia, begins to look equally "cobwebby," to coin a phrase. And Russia, how long will it hold together, and what dangers lie ahead for the world there?

In all of this I realize that I do have one or two very clear images, that are disturbing but understandable. The coalition will be successful in its efforts to oust Iraq from Kuwait and the pro-

cess will shift from a military focus to a political focus. I also think it safe to say that the role of the United Nations in world affairs is being transformed. What the U.N. role will be in the future is not easy to see but it is clear that nations will increasingly attempt to impel the U.N. on a more activist and interventionist role in the future.

The inclusion of a strong moral "plank" in U.S. foreign policy will, I believe, be short-lived. It is convenient for President Bush to make this plea in this particular instance because the moral argument allows the American public to focus its support on the use of American troops. The President has not made similar claims on other current international events (students in China and Soviet behavior towards Lithuania, to name two) because those situations do not lend themselves as neatly to a simple moral principle as does the Gulf crisis. No, I think that U.S. foreign policy will continue to consist in large part of various forms of "horse trading" with little explicit focus on moral principles.

But I end with a very dim image: the future of U.S. involvement in the Middle East. That we are there for the long run—both militarily and politically—I have little doubt. But of our role in that region, I am uncertain. If Hussein stays in power, I expect that we might have to maintain a very large military presence in the desert for a long time to come. If Hussein is somehow removed from power, the U.S. may end up playing some sort of "political broker" role—a broker role in determining future political arrangements within Iraq or a broker role in overseeing a re-drawing of boundaries as Iraq's neighbors seek to satisfy their territorial and security ambitions. In all of this, I also expect that the U.S. is in a long-term no-win situation because we will be involving ourselves intimately in a region with a long history of difficult relations with the west and among the nations of the region. And in this, one thing is clear—the comment of the cartoon character to Uncle Sam: "It's the web you've got to watch out for....the spiders, they come and go."

...Americans like defined resolutions to conflicts; they like winners and losers

But I end with a very dim image: the future of U.S. involvement in the Middle East. That we are there for the long run — both militarily and politically — I have little doubt.

the LAX crash in her hospital bed less than two hours after the event. Is it possible that a relative, watching the evening news, might actually see a loved one killed on the battlefield only minutes before because a TV reporter was on the job after "late breaking" news? I suddenly realize that this immediacy is too much for me. I need this kind of information, not in a continuous stream, but in "chunks." I need time to think about what meanings I will attach to all of these events.

During the second week of the war, I begin to perceive other images dimly emerging around me. President Bush seems to be getting his rhetorical theme honed. This is a "just" war, a war against aggression, a war fought in the name of the "new world order." But this

CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE from page 22

relieves tension."

Asked if she would rather be in Israel or here at school, Grace explained, "It would be more scary if I was there... but if there was a full scale war and Israelis were fighting, then I might really feel like I wanted to be there, because I would want to know what's happening immediately everyday and what's happening with my family."

Carlos's experience with the war began earlier than most and was more intense. On August second, as Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, Carlos was in his home in Abu Dhabi, with his mother. His father was away on business. "My father called in the morning and told us the war had started and basically gave me a list of things I had to do as quickly as possible: withdraw money from the banks, pack up our entire

house and just get prepared."

"It scared me," remembers Carlos, "to see everyone panicking and it frustrated me that everyone lost faith so quickly. Basically, you're living on the edge, it's really kind of sad, because everyone had gotten so used to that area being safe.... And now it's gone back to the way we were there in the beginning, living from day to day, not planning on staying very long and not [buying] anything or keep[ing] it there. We are just going to wait and see what happens. It's a much different situation now than it was before."

Carlos remembers a point when he didn't think he and his mother were going to be able to fly out of Abu Dhabi. "I had a feeling like, oh shit, now what, I'm going to be stuck here, I'm going to be fucked. The only thing I was really worried about at the time was going to war."

War did come and once again Carlos was on the phone with his father. This time Carlos was in L.A. and called his father at home. Since the news in Abu

Dhabi was censored twenty four hours a day, Carlos contacted his father. "I called him up and just said, 'Dad listen, I just heard that the war started and the Americans started flying planes into Iraq' and I held up the phone so he could listen to the news on the radio."

"If anything new happens in the news that I think they should know in the middle of the night, which is during the day for us — that's when most of the war occurs — I call them up and say here's what's going on, you guys might want to do something... in case something develops, they'll know."

Regardless of the situation at the end of the semester, Carlos plans to return to Abu Dhabi.

These college students may be far from their real homes but their thoughts are not. Like many other students they find "some point during the day to turn on the radio and to watch television news," as Grace does. And like Josh, they've "got a yellow ribbon tied."

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by Jenny Spitz

THE FLEXIBLE VOICE

Boys At Their Worst

When I was looking at colleges, the level of sexism present was a major factor. I grew up in a town near a Marine base where from the age of twelve on, I was constantly harassed by whistles and cat calls, followed, and even assaulted in the street a few times by soldiers on leave. High school was also a cesspool of sexism. Females were referred to as "babes," in other words, harmless, childish, and defenseless objects.

Pitzer seemed extremely liberated. Several men here refer to themselves as feminists, we have male Women's studies majors, and women express themselves freely in classes.

During my freshman year, I encountered sexism in small doses, but it was such a dramatic difference from what I had encountered in my hometown that I chose to think of it in a positive manner, because it occurred in such comparatively inferior degrees.

Last semester something happened that changed everything. I am writing this article in hope that people, both male and female, will read it, think about it, and maybe realize that Pitzer still has a long way to go.

This year had been quite different from my freshman year. I had been the butt of a lot of sick jokes, led mainly by one person who transferred here this year. The jokes led to sexual harassment, including sexual overtures made to me on a daily basis. I tried explaining to the person that I wanted to be left alone, but he only ignored me. I have to admit that I really didn't take it that seriously, after all, it was only one person, right?

Soon almost every male student on my hall started copying his example. Every night there was a crowd of guys around my door crooning obnoxious comments. I began locking my door after me every time I entered my room, spending absolutely no time in my hall, and avoided eating with men from my hall at meals. I thought it was a case of a bunch of silly, immature boys competing with each other to prove their

machismo, copying the silliest and most immature boy of all, the one who started this all in the first place.

On the first Saturday of finals week, I was having a great day. My parents, who I am very close to, had visited, my toughest finals were out of the way, and I had had a long conversation with my best friend from home who I was anticipating seeing. I was also relieved that in a few days I would be free from all the harassment going on.



One of the men of my hall had come in to talk to me. This was someone who I had considered a friend from last year, but I really hadn't had much contact with this year. We had a long talk about art. I recommended some artists I thought he'd like, and I offered to lend him a book I have by Georgia O'Keefe. After he left, I thought of another book I thought he would like and went to his room to give it to him. He wasn't there, and his roommate said to leave it on his desk. I looked down, and there was a piece of paper on it. It was a drawing of the male population of my hall, each identified by name, holding a giant, obviously phallic snake at groin level, chasing a girl in a mini-skirt, cut-off tank top, and heels. The name on the girl was mine.

I really can't put into words just how I felt. I only knew that in some way, I had been violated by a sick and degrading picture. I started shaking and called for my "friend" who had drawn it to come into the room. I asked him what the hell the picture meant, and he replied that it was just a joke, a caricature of what was going on in the hall. I argued with him, and eventually, he apologized and agreed to take my name off the picture. That was that.

That is certainly not enough. That little drawing transformed me from a human being into a one-dimensional sexual object. I mean, am I supposed to think that it's a compliment that some guys on my hall would like to pork me? The scene expressed was a predecessor to a rape, a gang bang with a foreign object. Excuse me for not being thrilled that I've been noticed.

The picture had been drawn for distribution. So, in other words: every man on my hall would have had a picture of me about to be raped by him. This is terrifying.

Every woman who reads this article will know what I'm talking about. There isn't a woman alive who hasn't been the victim of sexual harassment. But it's the men I'm worried about, because they won't stop until they understand what it's like to be violated. The only thing I can think of is this: imagine a picture of a group of women standing around a nude man and pointing at his penis and laughing. Now, if you are male, imagine yourself as the male victim and the women of your hall as the aggressors.

Even if the men on my hall realize the full weight of what they've done, it still won't change my feeling that I am a victim. Despite the fact that the picture was meant as a joke, it wasn't funny. I can never think of any of these people as my friends again.

Pitzer needs to acknowledge the sexist incidents that have been occurring on campus and deal with them. In the meantime, every woman at Pitzer remains a potential victim.



by Sara Shepperd

THE FLEXIBLE VOICE

V.D. is Contagious:

The social disease that's safe to catch

I really hate this holiday. No—I mean it—I really don't like it at all. First of all, it's stupid. St. Valentine was somehow miraculously transformed into a like Cupid-like character flying around handing out boxes of Godiva chocolates and long-stemmed roses. Second of all, the color scheme is nauseating...a real "fashion faux pas." Who in their right mind would combine red with pink? To enter a Hallmark you'd think several hundred flamingos stormed into greeting card stores nationwide and spontaneously vomited strawberry daiquiris and cherry Lifesavers.

This year, forget it. No one is getting a single Valentine from me. Not even the little ones with bad jokes that our mothers made us print our names on in primary school. "Valentine—you're my cup of tea." Puh-leeze. Not this year. No one. Nada.

Of course I say this every year. I walk into Hallmark a couple of days after Christmas and say to myself, "HA! Who are they kidding?" I simply turn my head and walk away.

Then comes the end of January. I've returned all Christmas gifts that were too big or the wrong color or not my style, and the gift certificates and Hanukkah cash are long gone as well. I can afford little more than the \$1.25 for a "just for the hell of it" Shoebox Greeting card. I stop in to browse. Anyway, I don't have a boyfriend. Why should I buy a single thing? Valentine's Day is for lovers...

NOT!

I've discovered one thing in my V-Day analysis: it's no more "for couples" than Christmas is a celebration of Christ's birth. America has managed to transform yet another holiday into a veritable greeting-card company field day. There's something for everyone: your best friend, your mom and dad, your brother and sister and grandparents and aunts and uncles and cousins...the list goes on.

Okay, so I admit I have the tendency to succumb. If it makes me feel good to

make someone else laugh, what's the matter with that? It's simple to be consumed by the funnier cards. The "lighter" side. The "woman to woman" cards that rank on the opposite sex: all single men are complete dorks or total jerks, dating sucks, boyfriends and husbands are lazy, good-for-nothing, beer-guzzling, football-watching morons, etc. Not that I necessarily agree with these sentiments, but you gotta wonder if they're mass-producing and selling the idea, well...

Just kidding, guys. Buying cards for my male friends is fun, too. Although this year the sexual innuendos were difficult to escape. The best ones appear to compliment them on the outside but end up boosting me in the punch line. One I really liked said on the front, "You don't have to send me a box of chocolates or long-stemmed roses," and then on the inside, "You can just bring them over when you come to take me out to dinner." Quite apropos.

The ones for moms talk about what a great kid you are, and the ones for dads always mention something to the effect of a raise in allowance. The brother/sister lines are basically facetious and humorous as well. This is good. I don't need to send my sister a rosy, gold-embossed get-up with acetate covers for God's sake...she'll get insulted and love me for it. These cards I consider fairly normal...however, quite a few left a lot to be desired...

I swear on my life there's also a section, a section, labeled "From The Dog" Ask Jenny, I sent her one last year as a joke: "From our dog to your's on Valentine's Day." And had she been a proud cat or fish or hamster owner, well, they've got one for those people, too. How about, "To my best friend's step-mother on Valentine's Day" and "Valentine's wishes for the best English teacher ever," to name a couple more. You can send "custom designed" cards to your godparents, step-parents, best friend's boyfriend, boyfriend's best friend, your therapist, dentist and accountant.

All of this correlates with the V.D. statistics. In the greater Claremont area I found five Hallmark stores to investigate. (Obviously I didn't find forcing myself to look at cards...)The numbers are in to prove that Valentine's Day is for everyone. Basically funny cards outsell the mushy ones 5-1, and for every card sold for a "lover," there's at least three sold for a "friend."

So don't be embarrassed if you feel the pressure, you're not alone. Plenty of people will purchase the cards and the candy-conversation hearts and red-and-white heart-speckled boxer shorts. You don't need a "significant other" to celebrate, to eat chocolates, drink beer and be merry. But beware of certain new Hallmark sentiments: "To my wrestling coach on Valentine's Day," and "You're our milkman and we love you!"

Happy Hallmark Profit Day. Enjoy the red while you can...on February 15th it all becomes green.

