The Participant is mailed without charge to friends of Pitzer College in the United States and abroad. The magazine is planned around themes of current and broad interest, and features articles by the Pitzer College faculty, staff, and alumni, with occasional contributions by outside writers.

The magazine also brings to its readers accounts of the faculty's research, writing and other professional involvement in their respective fields.

Contributions to further this area of the College's effort toward visibility and communication are appreciated and may be sent to President's Office, Pitzer College, 1050 No. Mills Ave., Claremont, California 91711.

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Elinor Nathan has been an active member of the Pitzer College Board of Trustees since early 1971. Prior to that time, she held the presidency for two of her eight years on the Beverly Hills Board of Education. Her professional activities include a successful career as a radio and theater actress and teacher. The mother of two daughters, both of whom are teachers, she resides in Beverly Hills with her husband, Frank.

. . . Polly Price Rabinowitz, appointed this fall as Associate Director of Special Programs in the New Resources office, compiled The Rome Program — A Report. Prior to assuming her duties at Pitzer, Polly was Program Coordinator for an educational project at the Metropolitan Cultural Alliance in Boston. She received her A.B. degree cum laude from Smith College and her M.A.T. in Social Studies from the Harvard Graduate School of Education.

. . . Professor Beverle Houston, attends three to four movies a week searching for a good one. "The first time I go to a movie, I go like a citizen — like an ordinary citizen to see whether it makes my heart sing or not. If I'm interested, I may go back as many as three to eight times, depending on how difficult and complicated it is." Co-author of Close-Up: A Critical Perspective on Film, she expects only one film in ten to be worth closer scrutiny. "There's not been much in the last ten years." She and Marsha Kinder, her collaborator of several years, arrange their teaching schedules so that Fridays and summer vacations can be devoted to writing.

. . . Roderick M. Hills, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, recently addressed the third annual National Issues Forum sponsored by Pitzer College. Hills was chairman and chief executive of Republic Corporation of Los Angeles before resigning to accept a position on the President's staff as deputy to chief counsel Philip Buchen. He was appointed to his present position last October. His wife, Carla Anderson Hills, is Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

. . . Peter M. Nardi's article is based on his doctoral dissertation completed a year ago at the University of Pennsylvania. Another portion of his research "Response Sent Bias and Self-Report Questionnaires: The Bogus Pipeline Paradigm", will be presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association meetings in New York in August. He states, "I'm currently collecting articles and information on drug and alcohol use among adolescent offspring of alcoholics for a future study." His particular areas of professional interest are sociology of education, statistics and methodology, and social psychology.
DEMOCRACY AND THE PLANNED ECONOMY

In the past year, deregulation, re-regulation, and regulatory reform have become the slogans of practically everyone. Yet, at the same time, we are plowing inexorably ahead with laws, regulations and rulings that materially increase government regulation of the economy. There is even now an effort in Congress to secure laws providing for an all-encompassing federal, master, long-range economic plan.

There is an apparent contradiction between what we seem to be saying and what seems to be happening. We must ask — do economic planning and democracy go together — are they friends or foes?

But my primary focus is not on regulatory reform — rather it is an effort to take something of a bicentennial view of capitalism and particularly to comment upon how government regulation of capital formation and allocation may be affecting both capitalism and our traditional form of government.

Let me offer my thoughts — as they have been affected by one year in government service — nine months spent in an effort to deal with the problem of government economic planning — and three months spent as part of the problem.

The premises for these remarks are borrowed in part from a recent book by Professor Daniel Bell.

First, we have witnessed a rapidly rising standard of desires since World War II. Today the level of property to which people believe they are entitled to, is higher than it was 25 years ago. We live in bigger — not necessarily better — not necessarily better cars.

For good or for bad, our appetites as a society are increasing faster than our resources. Frankly, we have too often ignored the fact that we are motivated as much by our drive to consume conspicuously as we are by our desire for economic well being and so no given level of economic well being will ever suffice. We have, says Bell, gone through a revolution of rising entitlements.

Second, we have developed a large number of incompatible wants — of diverse values. Once we perceived only single truths; one problem, one answer. Something was either desirable or undesirable — right or wrong.

Social and economic problems are subject to rational solutions in such a framework. But now we recognize relative values, liberty vs. equality, efficiency vs. spontaneity, knowledge vs. happiness.

These are not absolutes. To resolve such problems we must choose between different “rights” not necessarily between right and wrong.

FRIENDS OR FOES?
Put another way, we do not have sufficient resources to meet all the desirable goals that we have set for ourselves.

Third, our grand economic growth has had serious spillover effects. Agricultural gains brought chemical pollution — smog came from cars. These spillover problems are similarly incompatible. No one has a formula to define how many jobs or how much food justifies how much pollution.

Fourth, increasing demand, lagging capacity and the rising cost of resources has brought us something close to permanent inflation, a factor complicating all the others.

Because these factors have grown in relative importance we have as a nation become less willing to allow free competition to make the necessary economic choices. Because of our unwillingness to wait for the verdicts of the market place, we now tend to make more of these decisions in the political arena.

We have changed our approach not because some new ideology has manipulated a political conversion — but rather because of the increasing distrust by the Congress and voters of the free market — people do not believe in our competitive, free enterprise, capitalistic system, because they don’t believe it’s competitive, they do not believe it’s free, and the word “capitalist” sounds like another one of those fellows who won’t tell the truth.

So, we have moved ever closer to ‘state capitalism’, to state directed economics.

Today, where government expenditures are about 40% of our gross national product, the chief political issues, whether we notice them or not, deal with the allocation of capital.

Our banks are the focus of such an issue now. Headlines list ‘problem’ banks, public figures accuse the banks of poor management and government agencies of too lenient regulation.

There is an overtone to Congressional criticism that says the controller of the currency and the Federal Reserve Board should have kept those banks from making such bad loans.

Such pressures can clearly cause a redirection of capital and could, if they persist, drastically curtail capital availability to smaller growth businesses that present greater risks.

When such decision making is subjected more to political processes, and less to market forces, a fundamental change can occur in the nature of our government as various segments of our society organize specially to influence capital allocation.

No longer is it management versus labor. More likely it is the northeast versus the midwest or urban interests versus rural interests. Such combinations coupled with “social litigation” often produce paralysis, sometimes seem to procure social victories, but almost always distort capital allocation.

The unfortunate fact is that we have no reliable mechanism to deal with such controversies, and so democracy in the form we would like it to be, suffers from new forms of organizational pressure.

It is instructive to observe Europe. To look back at their experiments with national planning, Raymond Vernon in his introduction to “Big Business And The State” characterizes these European experiments with state capitalism this way:

In brief there has been a growing tendency to use large national enterprises in an effort to solve specific problems as if they were agencies of the state. And, there has been a related tendency to develop methods of government that have reduced the role of the parliamentary process and elevated the role of specialized groups.

Let me emphasize the point that government economic planning and the pressures of competition exist together in all societies — capitalistic, socialist or communist, and we are talking only about the relative importance of each.

The ultimate question is whether we have evidence that competition is a dying ideal, and whether there is sufficient justification for the growing tendency to use national planning.

Of even greater concern is the fact that wide areas of government economic regulation have been implanted in our society without any particular thought.

Take for example, tax laws which discriminate against equity capital by allowing deductions for interest payments but not for dividends. There have been substantial shifts from equity to debt in corporate capital structures since 1950 arising, in significant part, from this tax preference. Between 1951 and 1975 the ratio of debt to equity for manufacturing corporations has increased from less than 20% to more than 40%. This preference for debt financing
away from equity securities with results that we cannot even accurately describe.

grew up inadvertently.

Preference for debt obviously increases corporate leverage, and builds instability into corporate earnings.

Most important, the absence of dividends makes equity capital investments less attractive.

The point simply is that, without plan or thought, our tax policies have allocated unknown amounts of capital away from equity securities with results that we cannot even accurately describe — but we may suspect that the problems of the late 1960's, the go-go years, and the problems of some failing companies today, can at least partially be traced to this inadvertent policy.

Each time government wittingly or unwittingly affects the allocation of capital or the process of capital formation, the economy is deprived to some degree of the benefits of free competition. It almost necessarily follows that some business enterprise that would otherwise secure capital, or secure it cheaper, is penalized.

Each time we create a disincentive for good management or good ideas, we risk the loss of some real economic growth.

If the sad record of government planning in Europe is not a sufficient warning to those who forge ahead here, surely our efforts to "plan" competition in the airline, railroad, and maritime industry should be enough to dampen the ardor of even the strongest devotee of state capitalism.

Much of our railroad system is either in bankruptcy or teetering on the edge; our maritime industry propped up by subsidies cannot compete with anyone; and many airlines faced with bankruptcy, seek subsidies or other government aid.

The sum of government planning in the airline industry had diverted attention from good management efforts which could call for different routes, different prices and different equipment into a struggle for the attention of government planners.

Who can blame the banks who will not loan to the airlines and investors who will not invest in them for distrusting both the willingness and the capacity of the government to fix fares and award routes at an economically correct and predictable level?

Major airlines now wish to have large subsidies from the government in part because they say that government policies have induced them to do uneconomic things. Who can tell? Who knows what they would have done if their sole concern had been with their need to compete efficiently?

And if such subsidies are granted, who will explain to profitable competitors, who made it on their own, that they must now compete against state capital?

The real tragedy today, in the larger sense, is that management of many of these airlines, who are admittedly flying routes they would rather not fly, resists legislation that would gradually return the industry to a more competitive status. How can they believe that risk capital refers to the risk of government action rather than the risk of inefficient management?

The real losers are the public who will continue to pay as they watch the spectacle of these huge corporations competing vigorously over the quality of their china service and their wine but never over the level of their fares.

38 years of government planning for the airline industry has: "Stifled innovation, protected inefficient practices, created distortion ... and caused a chronic tendency toward excess capacity."

The path of federal interference with market forces is sticky. By guaranteeing the loans of a major airline manufacturer, the federal government financed the manufacture of large planes which cannot be sold or which have been sold to airlines that cannot afford them.

The bankruptcy of a large employer would certainly have significant repercussions — but should the federal government step in to prevent the benefits of competition from going to competitors who compete without federal guarantees?

Time and again in so many industries we see management and labor combine with their Congressional representatives to compete for greater government largesse rather than for a better market position.

There is in short every reason to fear that Raymond Vernon's analysis of government economic planning in Europe holds a lesson for America. When private industry is manipulated by government to solve problems of the state or when private industry pressures the government for capital advantages, the industry tends to be less efficient and the state tends to be less democratic.

What can be done to reestablish faith in the market place, to ward off the eager efforts of special interest groups or of regulators?
The predicate, of course, is the creation of greater confidence in the capacity and the character of our governmental and business institutions. That confidence has taken and is taking a pretty good battering these days but maybe we can begin the process of rehabilitation.

For example, those who dwell on Watergate and complain about the lack of national leaders have missed the fact that this nation survived a major constitutional crisis and this government has managed to guide our distressed economy into a sound recovery far ahead of the other free nations of the world.

If the charge is that this government did nothing, that the economy did it on its own, and strong leaders could do it faster, my point is made.

Confidence in our business community and its capacity to compete fairly has been badly shaken, perhaps destroyed at least temporarily, by recent evidence of corporate bribery. We must as a government and a society condemn bribery anywhere.

If bribery will get a contract for a manager in a foreign country and if he is permitted to try it, who will be convinced that the same company that bribes abroad will compete fairly at home?

Disclosure of bribery alone cannot restore confidence in our institutions. Indeed, disclosures carried to an irrelevant degree would only obscure its true value, but the discipline of disclosure will be a powerful catharsis for much of our present cynicism.

Nor will the election of decent and strong political leaders be sufficient to restore confidence in government. Our laws must be fair.

Faith in the fairness of the tax system and indeed in all of government could be restored by the adoption of Secretary Simon's bold proposal to "Wipe the slate clean of personal tax preferences, special deductions and credits, exclusion from income and the like, imposing instead a single, progressive tax on all individuals."

No temporary disruption in the flow of tax revenues would offset the immense benefit that such a step would have for the self-respect of the nation.

Fair and understandable taxation, full disclosure of corporate activities and a new faith in the free competitive market will not eliminate the need for government economic regulation: nor will it eliminate the special groups and industries that seek to influence such regulations.

At this juncture the need for a rationalization of the regulatory process becomes critical. Regulators must be chosen who appreciate the therapeutic value of competition and who are willing to temper lawyer's logic that relentlessly regulates with economic data that can test the need for regulation.

I have no miracles to suggest but allow me to close by describing an approach we are initiating at the SEC.

We will soon announce a new appointment of a distinguished economist to head our newly formed Office of Economic Research and Policy Planning. Together with our existing staff, he and four highly qualified economists in our New Fellows Program will establish day to day economic analysis in each of our divisions. In the embryonic stages of newly proposed regulation, a careful empirical and theoretical analysis will be made of the purposes of all proposed regulations.

If the regulatory urge survives this obstacle, the regulatory objective will be carefully articulated and an econometric monitoring program will be instituted so that the Commission must decide within six months or a year later whether its purposes have been met. If they have not, there will be a self-destruct mechanism in the regulation.

Also, we began two weeks ago a major overhaul, guided by outside experts, of our entire disclosure program for the purpose of creating a new disclosure policy tailored for today's economic realities and today's investors.

The purpose of all this is simply to seek more data to find out what is happening before we rush in with new laws or regulations.

I am pleased particularly that the instincts of decent and capable government have survived, that our finest people are still attracted to government service and that the spirit of innovation in politics, government and business still has this capacity to provide dynamic leadership.

With the willingness to be bold encouraged by people like yourselves we will continue to be a proud and democratic nation.

Roderick M. Hills
At a time when the women's movement seems to be having a strong positive effect on the society at large, and helping many to escape the old, familiar traps, it is ironic that madwomen continue to haunt the films of the sixties and seventies. In "serious" dramatic movies, most of the women are weak, passive, suffering — pathetic failures, quivering with awareness. Film makers are able to indulge themselves in the media/merchandising preoccupation with female consciousness, while remaining safely in the old tradition.

suggesting that they are more emotionally and sensually alive than men, and therefore lead fuller and more valuable inner lives. But because of those qualities, the women are also more readily victimized by the dehumanization of modern life or bourgeois values. Even the good ones continue the old patterns — the women in the audience are left to continue their identification with victims, their belief that womankind must dance the masochism tango, whether socially orchestrated or created by some inescapable inner rhythm.

Madwomen in the Movies:
Women Under the Influence

Many of the new films about women are simply bad; they go nowhere beyond the models of the forties and fifties. Others are more sensitive, treating the mad or suicidal women with greater sympathy and complexity, often

The best of the recent "enlightened" films is Cassavettes' Woman Under the Influence. Yet even in this extraordinarily revealing and touching work, we see the convergence of a number of assumptions about female nature and madness that characterized the films of the forties and fifties. In order to understand how this combination works to create both the film's sophistication, and its roots in the old patterns, we need to see Woman Under The Influence
The first female creature on earth (according to Cabalistic literature), Lilith embodies demonic sensuality. Unlike Eve, she did not spring from Adam’s rib, but from the earth as he did. Demanding equal rights from her creator, she deserts Adam and establishes herself as Queen of the demons. As spirit without substance, she appears to men as a succubus, enticing them to spill their seed. In her sexual vampirism, her power is closely associated with death. She is the alien and exotic “La Belle Dame Sans Merci,” with many avatars (Delilah, Bathsheba, Circe).

She threatens to lead men into fatal extremes. We find her starring in many Truffaut movies (The Bride Wore Black, 1968; Mississippi Mermaid, 1970; and Such As Gorgeous Kid Like Me, 1973) but she is developed most complexly in Jules and Jim (1961), which emphasizes her creative independence as well as her destructiveness.

The destructive spirit symbolized by Lilith is central to the genre of the horror film. When the madwoman is a killer, her evil nature is clearly associated with her sex. It is either traced to the mother-child relationship (as in The Bad Seed, 1956; Strait Jacket, 1964; and What’s The Matter With Helen, 1971, where the mother is responsible for tainting or destroying her perverted child) or blamed on repressed sexuality (as in Repulsion, 1965; Mademoiselle, 1966; and Images, 1972). In any case, the primary victims of these mad female killers are men.

The most interesting treatment of this prototype is Lilith (1964), where an alluring female inmate in an asylum drives one man to suicide and another to the edge of madness. Her seductive power lies partly in the ability to create a magical world (as in Jules and Jim), but also in a vibrant sexuality. Like the negative anima figure or the muse who inspires the artist, Lilith is the most powerful of women. Yet in a male-dominated world, she is always presented as destructive, especially to men.

The second prototype in this category is Lilith’s weaker sister Eve who, as Adam’s rib, is both wife and daughter; out of stupidity and greed, she brings sin and death to Adam and all their progeny. In Streetcar Named Desire, (1951), Blanche DuBois is trapped in the romantic image of Southern womanhood, which keeps her eternally a child and which celebrates fragility, innocence, and spirituality at the expense of physical passion and animal strength. These are the very qualities that allow the brutishly masculine Stanley not only to survive, but to send Blanche to the asylum.

In David and Lisa (1962,) the boy (who hates his aggressive mother) is strengthened when he gets the opportunity to play Daddy to the passive girl, who is a lot worse off than he. In Tender Is The Night (1962), the parasitic wife drains the energy from her psychiatrist husband, who becomes a father substitute. When Eve is possessed by the Devil, she can become a demon like Lilith. In The Exorcist, Satan uses the ‘weaker vessel’ to do his dirty work — inhabiting the body of an adolescent girl, corrupting the language of her glamorous mother, impersonating the pathetic mother of the priest, and speaking with the voice of Mercedes McCambridge.

The classic film that combines aspects of the Eve prototype is The Through A Glass Darkly offers a trinity of masculine predators – God the Spider, God the Father and God the Husband.

Three Faces of Eve (1957). Traumatized as a child by the “terrible mother” who forces her to kiss the face of her dead grandmother, Eve creates two distinct personas who act out the different sides of her nature: the mousy, helpless Eve White and the seductive Eve Black. The only hope for strength in the personality is to accept the guidance of men, get rid of Eve
Black, and acknowledge the need for a traditional love relationship.

The third group of films that blame the madness on the woman's innate qualities often focus on Sensitive Mary. This prototype may exalt the richness of the feminine nature, but it offers motherhood as the true test of womanhood.

This pattern is most fully explored in *The Pumpkin Eater* (1964), where the mother uses husbands and children to try to escape her feeling of desolation, but she breaks down in the typically female settings of department store and beauty shop. While her third husband becomes a successful screenwriter and moves from one mistress to another, she "sits in a corner and gives birth" compulsively—the only form of creativity she knows. Although these films are sympathetic to the sensitive heroines and their breakdowns, they endorse the conventional role of motherhood by the fact that the women's return is seen as a sign of strength.


In film after film, we see sensitive, exploited female stars who are incapable of loving or gaining satisfaction from their success.

These patterns of the evil, weak, and sensitive madwoman and the unfulfilled star are combined with rare sensitivity and brilliance in Bergman's *Persona* (1967). Feeling that beneath her false mask she is cold, rotten, and bored, the successful actress Elisabeth Vogler retreats into silence in the middle of a performance of *Electra* (the suffering woman who sees all but can do nothing about it.) Withdrawing from her husband, son, and public, she commits herself to a mental hospital. She is attended by Nurse Alma, with whom her personality ultimately merges. In their intense interaction, both women reveal their cruelty, fear, and sensitivity to pain, yet the film does not present an image of female weakness. The women comprise the full range of human response: they are both passive and aggressive, adult and childlike, cold and loving, lucid and irrational, competent professionals and emotional cripples. They both confront the unique female experience of childbirth, which puts the greatest strain on their sanity. However, Bergman approaches this matter with unconventional honesty. Elisabeth's hatred for her child is not condemned, nor is it seen as a grotesque distortion of her "true female nature." Her feelings are inevitable since she decided to have a child, not because she wanted one, but because of the pressure of the stereotype which says that no woman is fully realized until she's a mother. Elisabeth's sin is not a lack of maternal love, but pride. Although Bergman has been attacked by feminist critics for presenting only conventional female archetypes, Elisabeth represents an important line in his canon—an artist who rejects the traditional female role of wife and mother.

HE DROVE HER TO IT

The second major category, madwoman as misogynist's victim, is based on countless archetypes in Western mythology. Some of the most powerful are Cassandra, the prophetess victimized and driven mad by male lust (she is the model for the Piper Laurie figure, whose counsel is unheeded in *The Hustler*, 1961);
the war-like visionary Joan of Arc, who is burned by the men whose authority she rejects along with her female role; and the passionate Medea, who is driven to the mad act of infanticide by her husband.

Gaslight (1944) provides a popular film prototype for this vision. Charles Boyer — husband, murderer, thief, and European smoothie — almost succeeds in pursuing the naïve Ingrid Bergman that she is losing her mind. But, Ingrid is rescued by the kindly Scotland Yard detective who, in his objective, masculine way, restores her sanity. This figure in later films is frequently transformed into husband or psychiatrist. Implicit in the pattern is the assumption that the wife is susceptible to this treatment because she is a woman.

In Diary of a Mad Housewife (1970), an intelligent, sensible young wife, is relentlessly victimized by a whining, bourgeois, social-climbing husband, by two monstrous daughters, and by her selfish, seductive artist lover. She cannot cope with all these clamoring babies. Who could? Through A Glass Darkly (1961) offers a trinity of masculine predators — God the Spider, God the Father, and God the Husband. Karin succumbs to insanity and lures her brother into incest at the height of his own sexual identity crisis. Bergman then reverses this folie deu in Hour of the Wolf (1968) where a strong, sensible woman is pregnant with the mad visions of her artist husband as inevitably as she carries his child; because she loves him, she willingly receives both these “gifts.”

Bresson’s Une Femme Douce (1970) is the most sensitive film in this line. As in Gaslight, an isolated young woman is manipulated into marriage by an older, sinister man. The film presents the tortures of her entrapment through the ironic use of the husband’s point of view: we never see the wife except in the husband’s presence and from his perspective. The camera dwells caressingly on his possessions defining his attitude toward the wife; she is seen through doorways and in corners as he watches her covertly; the camera is frequently static during scenes of action, apparently passive like the husband, but rigidly controlling what we are able to see. The wife finally escapes through suicide. Even then, the husband does not relinquish control; the final image shows him nailing her into a narrow coffin.

In all three categories, the madness is frequently linked to motherhood, the experience which supposedly makes or breaks a woman.

SOCIETY IS TO BLAME

In the third category, the woman is driven to suicide or madness not by the lone misogynist, but by a male-dominated society. The primary question is: in a dehumanized environment, can the woman’s behavior, however erratic, really be defined as crazy? We might argue, along with R.D. Laing, that the mad woman has the potential for breaking out of the patterns forced on her by an insane society, and thus could work as an important force for radical change. But many in this group actually glamorize and perpetuate the conventional role of women as sufferer.

A classical archetype for this vision is Antigone: caught between duty to conflicting masculine social conventions, her nobility of spirit allows no compromise, and she is finally led to her death. Although Antigone retains her lucidity to the end, her mad sister Ophelia, trapped in a corrupt state, breaks down when her father is slain by her lover.

The popular conception of the relationship between institutions and female madness was strongly influenced by the film Snake Pit (1948). Based on an autobiographical novel by Mary Jane Ward, the film’s impact lay in exposing the corruption and horror of insane asylums. However, the treatment of the mad woman is sentimentally conventional; at the root of her psychosis lies her inability to love a man. Husband, father, and doctor are interchangeable and salvation lies in a proper, loving relationship with all three. Although there is one bad doctor who pressures the heroine (she is finally driven to bite his admonishing finger), the ugliest villains are female. One nurse is power-hungry; another is madly in love with the good doctor and becomes insanely jealous of the heroine; and a third, weakened by the pressures of her job, is now an inmate of the asylum.

In Red Desert (1965), the asylum is unnecessary because the whole world can be an insanely dehumanizing trap. Yet the relationship between the neurotic woman
and her social context is developed through a loving exploration of the values, not only of Giuliana’s consciousness, but of the world that threatens her. Although the film assigns to Giuliana many of the symptoms that Chesler describes as conventionally female — depression, anxiety, and suicide attempts — she is presented as more emotionally and sensually aware than the men in her life. As in _Une Femme Douce_, she suffers great pain from the fact that others, having no access to her inner life, respond only in terms of her outward behavior, invalidating what she knows her experience to be. But where Bresson’s film is presented through the husband’s point of view, the visuals of _Red Desert_ express Giuliana’s experience; thus her reality is validated for the audience too, and instead of committing suicide, she tries to adapt. She reaches this point by realizing that “the things that happen to me are my life,” rather than through reliance on a man (which she has learned is impossible).

**WOMAN UNDER THE INFLUENCE**

_Woman Under The Influence_ draws on all three traditional visions of female madness. From one perspective, Mabel is an Eve who is weak, passive, and childlike. Thus it is difficult for her to resist husband, parents, friends — all those who are trying to make her conform to their expectations. Yet her childlike nature has its positive side; she is vital and creative in contrast to the conventional adults who condemn her. Although she is presented as having an artistic temperament, Mabel’s creativity is restricted to the invention of games and she never considers other outlets for her talents. She identifies with her children, who love her and, in the final confrontation, try to defend her against the adult world. But, like their mother, the children are impotent.

_We might argue, along with R. D. Laing, that the mad woman has the potential for breaking out of the patterns forced on her by an insane society, and thus could work as an important force for radical change._

Mabel’s touch of Lilith resides in her repressed sexuality. Restless and lonesome for intimacy, she reaches out to a kind stranger in a bar though she really loves her husband. But his job and male friends keep him occupied and her needs are great. Even with her husband’s friends, she makes innocent mistakes because she doesn’t understand the limits set on physical affection. As a result of Mabel’s nature, her husband suffers: he is cuckolded, he is embarrassed in front of his friends, who think he is married to a crazy; he is nagged by his mother to keep his wife in line for the sake of the children.

At the same time, the film develops another perspective on the situation. Mabel is clearly victimized by the familiar authoritarian male triangle of husband, doctor, and father. Yet they are not melodramatic villains, perverts, or emotional zombies from the _Gaslight_ tradition. The extreme realism of the film shows how a woman can be driven to “madness” under the most benign conditions. On the one hand, this underlines the fact that it is not her fault, yet at the same time it makes her situation more terrifying.

The family doctor is not an impersonal clinician, but a kind, loving friend who has known her for years. Nevertheless, he has her committed. Though concerned for her welfare, her father fails her when she specifically asks for his support. Most interesting and frightening is her complex interaction with her husband, who undoubtedly loves her, but whose understanding and patience are extremely limited. Even worse for Mabel is the double bind he repeatedly creates for her. Sometimes, they are in cahoots, together against the world, and he reinforces her eccentricity. But when she goes “too far,” he gets frightened and becomes the incarnation of conventional authori-
tire social structure, which (in the Laingian sense) establishes the schizophrenogenic family context. Madness grows not out of the weakness of individuals, but out of the psychodynamics of the social group, with its double-bind situations, and its insistence on the need to control the self and others in order to maintain the norms. In this sense, the society creates madness by defining it. Mabel's eccentric behavior is defined as crazy and she is punished accordingly. In contrast, society is willing to tolerate the equally extreme behavior of the husband who bullies her and the doctor who chases her across the room and over the furniture in an attempt to control her.

Woman Under the Influence offers the greatest insight into the fluid definitions of sanity and the ways in which ordinary social interaction can create madness.

Cassavettes' film goes beyond Red Desert in focusing the political issue more clearly on sex. In Antonioni's film, the husband and wife represent an historical clash between two sets of values; following the basic stereotypes, the woman expresses her conservative nesting instinct by clinging to the old ways, while the man boldly explores the new world. In Cassavettes' film, the husband and wife do not stand for contrast-

Pitzer Courses

151. The Making of Monetary and Fiscal Policy. Emphasis on the roles of the Council of Economic Advisors, the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury and the Congress in the formulation of economic policy. The targets of policy and evaluation of policies to attain these targets. Problems of the past and proposals for change. Prerequisite: one year of Principles of Economics or consent of instructor.

External Studies

7. Semester in Nepal. A Semester in Nepal will be offered by Pitzer College in the fall of 1976. This program, open to students of all The Claremont Colleges and to a limited number of students from other colleges, is designed to allow students the unique opportunity to live and do research in a culture very different from their own. During four months students will learn about Nepal by living with Nepalese families, by studying Nepali, by visiting historic sites, by attending classes at Tribhuvan University, by trekking in the Himalayas, and by doing their own research.

108. Images of Women in Film. We will view a number of films, both shorts and features, directed by both men and women, which focus on the lives, personalities, and activities of women. We will explore both the image of woman, and methods of analyzing and evaluating films. Readings will include screenplays, film aesthetics, and feminist writings relevant to interpreting cinema.

The Debate Over Moral Development

For centuries, philosophers and theologians have debated the issues of justice and morality. In *The Republic*, for example, Plato describes a dialogue between Socrates and Glaucon concerning the nature of justice. Glaucon believes that traditional rules of moral conduct are imposed on the individual by social sanctions. Moral rules are not laws of nature or divinely created but conventions supported by social contract.

Clearly, the concept of a social element in an individual's moral behavior is evident in these early philosophical and theological writings. However, the systematic analysis of the social process of acquiring moral attitudes and behaviors is a relatively newer issue. It is with sociologist Emile Durkheim that the questions of justice and morality make the transition from philosophy to the behavioral sciences.

Heavily influenced by Kant's writings on the autonomy of reasoned will, Durkheim lectured on the subject of moral education in the early 1900's at the Sorbonne. Unlike many casuists of his day who perceived morality as residing in an individual's conscience, Durkheim emphasized the social origins of morality.

Defining morality as a "system of rules of action that pre- determine conduct," Durkheim delineated three essential elements: discipline, attachment to a group, and autonomy. In the first case, discipline is society's role: society constrains and coerces with authority, imposing the prohibitions and limiting human behavior.

As for the second element, whenever any individual detaches himself from society, or whenever society fails to regulate behavior and enforce moral rules, the individual is open to self-destruction — suicide, as Durkheim demonstrated in his classic study. This self-centeredness, these egoistical personal acts are not moral, for the object of moral goals is the social collective. Moral behavior is behavior pursuing impersonal ends, that is, the interests of society.

However, no act is moral unless it is linked to the third element, autonomy. Durkheim believes an individual is free (autonomous) when he comes to know and understand why he must conform to society's rules. By understanding that it is natural to be limited by external social forces, the individual comes to accept freely and desire the moral rules.

For Durkheim, then, the task is to educate the young to an understanding of the reasons for the rules they must obey. When the individual is taught to accept freely the discipline and authority of society and to attach himself to the collective, he will act morally and society will remain in equilibrium.

Like Durkheim, Freud also saw society exerting a strong influence on a person's development of a moral character. In *Civilization and Its Discontents*, he characterizes humans as struggling between the demands of instinct and the restrictions of civilization. In this struggle, the human is socialized: his desires for pleasure and aggression are controlled by means of "an agency within him." The civilizing of the individual entails instilling the power of the community through this internal
agency which Freud called "superego" and whose form is "conscience." The superego evolves out of the child's anxiety caused by sexual conflict which leads the child to identify with the parent of the same sex. Thus, he adopts the parent's standards of what society values. These internalized norms of society become the superego — the moral agent maintaining proper conduct and issuing moral imperatives. Tensions that arise between the child's ego and superego are expressed in a sense of guilt.

Some of the major alternatives to the Freudian viewpoint of moral development have been made by cognitive developmentalists. The first major study of moral development was completed by Jean Piaget in 1932. It was his book, *The Moral Judgment of the Child*, that brought the subject of morality and justice from a theoretical plane to an empirical level. Drawing on Durkheim's notion of moral facts as social and dependent on the structure of collective groups, Piaget sought to explain how the human mind comes to respect and obey the system of rules that make up the essence of morality.

Piaget focused on the structure of reasoning underlying moral behavior. He viewed it as a changing cognitive structure, resulting from increased peer group cooperation and decreased adult constraint. The movement is from an external, heteronomous morality (similar to Durkheim's discipline and authority element) to a personal, autonomous morality.

Heteronomous morality is characterized by regard for the rules as sacred and untouchable: changing rules is looked upon as wrong. Then, as the child attains greater intellectual maturity (after about age 8), his morality becomes autonomous. Rules no longer appear sacred and adult-imposed, but are viewed as resulting from mutual consent and cooperation and can be changed by group decision.

Piaget's model has been greatly expanded by Harvard psychologist Lawrence Kohlberg. Kohlberg's work in the area of moral reasoning has been the single most influential collection of studies devoted to this subject. Almost every discussion on moral development in schools is based on Kohlberg's theory.

Kohlberg holds that central to the development of morality is the empathic role-taking process: participation in various social groups stimulates moral development. It is through the everyday course of social experience that transformation of the cognitive structures occurs and moral development progresses through six distinct stages. How a person reasons when confronted with a moral dilemma is a function of age-related changes in cognition. For example, the following situation is presented:

In Europe, a woman was near death from cancer. One drug might save her, a form of radium that a druggist in the same town had recently discovered. The druggist was charging $2000, ten times what the drug cost him to make. The sick woman's husband, Heinz, went to everyone he knew to borrow the money, but he could only get together about half of what it cost. He told the druggist that his wife was dying and asked him to sell it cheaper or let him pay later. But the druggist said, "no." The husband got desperate and broke into the man's store to steal the drug for his wife. Should the husband have done that? Why?

How a person responds to this dilemma is a function of the developmental stage his cognitive structures have attained. Younger individuals tend to respond in terms of physical consequences: rewards and punishments. As a person develops more mature reasoning capabilities, his responses tend to be in terms of maintaining social order. The highest stages of moral reasoning are distinguished by social contract terminology and by a conscience or principled orientation. It's not the specific answer but how the individual reasons that Kohlberg analyzes.

However, the connection between how a person reasons and how he actually behaves has not been sufficiently defined by Kohlberg. Social learning theorists, influenced by the works of B.F. Skinner, are quick to minimize the role of internal structures in the development of moral behavior. Instead, they stress the importance of environmental reinforcers and identification with models.

Social learning theorists analyze the relationships between such factors as nurturance, social power, and vicarious rewards and a model's attractiveness for imitation. Imitation of a model is the central element in the acquisition of morality and in producing lasting changes in moral judgments, according to Stanford psychologist Albert Bandura. With the right combination of a good model and appropriate child-rearing techniques and reinforcers, it is possible for a child to acquire more mature forms of be-
behavior without going through less mature stages.

Similarly, sociologist John Finley Scott argues that socialization — learning norms by means of sanctions — is moral training. When a person conforms to the norms at a spatial and temporal distance from these sanctions, he has internalized morality.

It should be obvious at this point that since the subject of justice and morality has entered the arena of the behavioral scientists, consensus has slowly evaporated while debates have gradually emerged. For every theoretical orientation, there exists a different perspective on how people learn to act and to reason morally.

In recent years, however, a new formulation has evolved that includes both social and psychological dimensions in the analysis of moral development. Developed by Robert Hogan of Johns Hopkins University, this model proposes that moral character can be described and moral behavior can be explained using five social and psychological dimensions: moral knowledge, socialization, empathy, autonomy, and ethical attitudes.

These dimensions are based on five recurring themes in philosophy, psychology, and sociology and together explain a wide range of moral behavior, defining important dimensions of character development. According to Hogan, the dimensions are conceptually independent and seem to describe how people differ in their use of rules.

Hogan's model of moral development is an attempt to deal with weaknesses in the other perspectives described above. Specifically, Hogan's model responds to both theoretical and empirical shortcomings in theories of morality. Unlike many theories which assume progression through preset stages in a stepwise manner and successful mastery of each stage before moving to the next, Hogan's model defines socialization, empathy, and autonomy as occurring at progressively later points in time. When they are reached, qualitative changes in the underlying structure of moral behavior is assumed to result. However, successful transition through the earlier stages is not a prerequisite for attainment of the later ones.

In addition, the model is an attempt at emphasizing the dialectical aspects of moral development. Hogan feels that the theories of Piaget and Freud use a "univariate explanation" to account for a complex, multidimensional process thereby overlooking the interrelated but contradictory aspects of reality.

Methodologically, Hogan's formulation responds to a major weakness of both cognitive developmental and social learning theories: the failure to predict moral conduct and account for individual differences in the rule-learning and moral development process. However, the entire model as a whole had not been used in an analysis of moral behavior until a study was conducted by this author about a year ago.

In order to test it, a questionnaire was developed incorporating scales constructed by Hogan and items measuring involvement in drug and alcohol behavior. For the purposes of this study, drug and alcohol use by college students was defined as deviant: engaging in these behaviors constitutes the breaking of laws set by society. Questionnaires were completed by 320 undergraduates at an Eastern ivy league university.

In general, the results indicated that the five dimensions of Hogan's moral development model are, as predicted, conceptually independent. The two best predictors of drug and alcohol use were the socialization and ethical attitudes dimensions. However, interactions among the dimensions appeared to be additive accounting for about 20 percent of the variance in deviant behavior. Although not an overwhelming testimony to the usefulness of the model, the findings do suggest that further elaboration and refinement of the model would not be a worthless effort.

A certain kind of development, a certain kind of rule-learning, and certain kinds of childhood experiences are implied in various configurations of these dimensions. In the context of the major moral development theories, these dimensions tell us something about an individual's moral character and his use of rules. They offer more specific speculations about the underlying process leading to involvement in deviant behavior.

Something is being offered in Hogan's model beyond descriptions of who conforms or deviates from rules: namely, a conceptualization of how and why people come to know what is right and wrong and to act accordingly. This has been the central problem plaguing behavioral scientists interested in moral development and deviant behavior for some time. Additional research in this area may begin to resolve the issues and debates over moral socialization.
Pitzer Program in Rome —

Pitzer College in Rome, Italy, Fall 1975:

Last fall 11 students from Pitzer and other Claremont Colleges immersed themselves completely in another culture by taking one semester of their college experience in Rome. Working with English-speaking professors at the American University of Rome, students studied the Italian language and literature; the history of Art and Architecture; the City of Rome; and Italy since World War II with special emphasis on contemporary Italian politics and on the Italian film industry. There were many field trips to other Italian cities — Perugia, Naples, Florence — and a week-long stay in Greece.

Students on the Rome program this fall included Juan Aguiar, Alice Clark, Dwight Duncan, Winslow Eliot, Christian Glick, Karen Harmatiuk, Craig Kiest, Jay Landers, Darcey Rosenblatt, Yvonne Sanchez, and Beverly Walters. They were joined in Rome by Italian students Stefano Almagia, Mark Griffis, and Alessandro Serra, who returned to Claremont this spring as resident students.

Over the course of the semester, the External Studies Office files bulged with correspondence and memoranda about the program. What follows is a collage of the Rome semester created from notes from students, photographs, weekly schedule items, and reports from David T. Colin, Director of the program in Rome.

THE BEGINNING, May 6, 1975:

I am most happy to inform you that your application to the Semester in Rome program has been reviewed and approved. This approval is subject to final review and ratification by the External Studies Committee, but I do not envision any problems with your application . . .

THE FIRST MONTH

Thur.9/4 Leave Los Angeles
Fri.9/5 Arrive Paris
Sat.9/6 Depart Paris 18:19
Sun.9/7 Rome 9:50 a.m.
Sun.9/7 Leave Rome 14:15 p.m. arrive Perugia 17:35 Pensione Fernando Leonardi.
Sun.9/7 8:30 p.m. Italian session with Prof Amorini, issuance of text books.
Mon.9/8 Lessons commence at the University for Foreigners in morning and special Pitzer group sessions in the afternoon with Prof. Amorini
Sat.9/20 Leave for Rome, pensione
Mon.9/22 Classes start in Rome at Via della Mercede 21
Sat.9/27 Leave for Brindisi, boat to Patras, bus to Athens
Sun.9/28 Arrive Athens in evening
Mon.9/29 Free day in Athens
Tues.9/30 Visit to Acropolis and classes
Wed.10/1 Morning visit to museum, afternoon free
Thur.10/2 Leave for Classical Tour Delphi and Peloponnese

Mon.10/6 Return to Athens
Tues.10/7 Leave for Rome
Thur.10/9 Classes resume in Rome at International Student Center on regular schedule

LETTER FROM DAVID T. COLIN TO PITZER EXTERNAL STUDIES OFFICE, September 9

Your students arrived in good shape and are now well ensconced in Perugia. We all gathered at Via della Mercede where the students washed up and relaxed a bit. Then Mark Griffis and Alessandro Serra took the group out for a 90 minute walking tour of Rome center while Joan and Lissa prepared a cold cuts snack luncheon.

I went to Perugia with the students on the 2:15 P.M. train. Prof Enzo Amorini met us at the station. Between his car and two cabs we were able to make it to Mrs. Leonardi's Pensione at Via San Giuseppe 16/D. The students seem to be very pleased with the accommodations. All the rooms are comfortable and the food good and abundant. There are four other guests, two from Greece and two from Iran. None speak English, so they conversed with your students in Italian.

Yesterday morning Amorini took us to the Italian University for Foreigners where I enrolled all the students for morning classes. Juan was placed in an intermediate section since he had two semesters of Italian at Claremont. The other ten spent three hours in an elementary Italian class in the morning and then two more hours in the afternoon with
A Report

Amorini. Your students will be getting 4-5 hours of Italian lessons per day for 10 days...plus homework. I am arranging to rent a small bus for Sunday which Amorini will use to take the group on a field trip to Assisi.

LETTER FROM DWIGHT DUNCAN, Fall

The day that our group arrived in Rome, we immediately went to Perugia to try and gain a basic understanding of the Italian language. For this brief time we attended classes at the Università per Stranieri which is recognized as an outstanding language school. It is truly amazing how fast they are able to teach the Italian language.

I still remember that first day when we all were put into a class where suddenly Italian was the only language spoken. In fact the professor knew about as much English as I knew Italian. I soon came to the realization that in order to know and understand the country, the language would have to become very important. That first week was spent flooding our minds with as much of the language as we could handle. I remember lying in bed at night with all these new and different words floating around in my head, wondering if I would ever be able to communicate in this foreign language.

While we were trying to come to grips with the language, we lived at a local pensione. All of the people staying there were students at the University, which gave us ample opportunity to practice what we had learned. Also at the pensione we were introduced to the highly important tradition of The Italian Cuisine. The Senora who owned the pensione also did most of the cooking. I never ate better food than I did in those first two weeks. The quality and quantity of the food was done in the family Italian style. Most Americans who go to Italy never get treated to this unique home tradition.

When we completed our two weeks in Perugia we had gained a very basic understanding of the Italian language. We had laid the framework to continue our general study in Rome. One experience that I will always remember about Perugia is a friendship that I developed with a Turkish student who was also at the University. One of the first days we were there I tried to communicate in any way I could, and to be honest we really didn't get too far. During the next week I would always see Puerdas at meals and around the pensione, but our conversation was limited to very basic and simple questions and answers. However towards the end of the second week I went out with him to one of the local cafes. By this time our grasp of Italian had improved tremendously, and we could actually start to communicate on a very basic level. The fact that two people, who spoke different languages, could use the Italian language as a basis for communication was really quite unique. This will always stand out as being one of the most exciting experiences of my entire time in Italy.

These two weeks were the start of an exciting, stimulating four months, which I regard very precious in my college experiences. In fact, I hope to go back to Italy sometime next year to continue my interest in the culture and the people of this country.
LETTER FROM DAVID T. COLIN, September, 1975:

... Next week, in preparation for the field trip to Greece, we are scheduling double sessions in Hellenistic and Greek Art and History conducted by Ariel and John Herrmann. We will also have a tour of Rome and an orientation seminar on the Italian political scene. The students will have a fairly large block of time to get acquainted with Rome by day and night.

ITEMS FROM D.T. COLIN'S WEEKLY SCHEDULE FOR STUDENTS, Week of September 22, 1975:

... Professor Amorini reports that all of you made great progress in Italian language study during your two week intensive course program in Perugia. Mrs. Leonardi said she will miss you.

... Leone Cattani [seminar speaker] was one of the prominent anti-Fascist leaders during Mussolini's reign. During the post-war period he served as Minister of Public Works ...

LETTER FROM DARCEY ROSENBLATT TO JIM JAMIESON AT Pitzer, October 7, 1975:

Our last day in Greece and we are finally getting a letter off to you! We have been busy to say the least. But we have had a great time.

Shall I start from the beginning? Perugia was fantastic. Aside from being a beautiful place to be living it was really enjoyable to get used to Italy away from a big bustling city. We all learned quite a bit of Italian. Of course we are far from fluent but we can all "get along" without feeling completely helpless. The pension where we lived was wonderful. The whole family made us feel so at home, the food was great, and we made lots of friends. We had to learn how to adjust to less hot water, and different foods but by the time we left we felt so at home; Signora Leonardi was hitting some of us over the heads with tennis shoes!

Everyone has been pretty healthy. We are all feeling quite continental—a bit out of touch with things "California-wise"; not even the international Time or Newsweek can keep us outrageously well informed. We like sampling all the different foods, (and never miss Saga!) except once in a while we dream of a Big Mac with fries, or a pizza from Barros!

Of course we love Rome. So different from Perugia or Athens. History popping out of every alley. We were a bit disappointed to find that everyone near our hotel spoke English! We need practice, but we'll probably get plenty at CIVIS, speaking Italian there.

Our first week we got to know the city and some of the faculty. They are very interesting and classes are proving to be good.

Well, we are now sitting in the National Gardens (myself and Craig and Alice) having been to the Archaeological museum this morning. We had a great lunch of figs, pomegranates, and cheese; we love it. Must close now as we are off to the Byzantine museum. Hope Pitzer is going well. Ciao,

Darcey
(with Craig and Alice)

LETTER FROM DAVID T. COLIN, October 13, 1975:

... Yesterday's happening (Sunday) was a true highlight of the semester in Rome. Alessandro Serra invited all of his classmates to his country home for a cook-out. The setting would do justice to a movie spectacular, said movie producer (Hollywood) Edmund Granger who was also there as a friend of Stefano Almagia's parents. The meal of cornmeal, lamb, sausages and trimmings was served in the wine shed after being prepared over fires in the courtyard by several servants ...

Mr. and Mrs. Serra may organize something similar in honor of President Atwell if the weather is conducive.

Enrico Belinguer, leader of the Communist party meeting with students.
ITEMS FROM D.T. COLIN's WEEKLY SCHEDULE FOR STUDENTS, Week of October 13, 1975:

... Lina Wertmuller (Seminar discussion leader) is the foremost female film director. Her films "Love and Anarchy" and "Mimi" are currently showing in the U.S. We will meet at AUR at 2:30 and walk to the studio where she is editing her latest film ...

... Lucy, an assistant to Lina Wertmuller, will be with us at the Colin Pizza Party, Oct. 12. Pump her about Lina ...

LETTER FROM CHRISTIAN GLICK TO JIM JAMIESON, October 28, 1975:

... Before I get down to business, I would like to tell you how wonderful the Rome program is. The Faculty are all very expert in their fields, and even though I am not taking all classes for credit, I try to make it to all of them because they're so interesting.

LETTER FROM DAVID T. COLIN, October 29, 1975:

... The students reported that the field trip to Pompeii with Dr. Herrmann was a great success ... including the Hotel Europa. They are looking forward to the Florence film The Life and Loves of Scaramouche which is scheduled for showing at the Radio City Music Hall Xmas show ...

... Maria Romana De Gasperi (seminar leader) is the daughter of Alcide De Gasperi, referred to as the George Washington of post-war Italy ...
trip, Nov. 21-22, which some will likely stretch with a trip to Venice.

Karen Harmatiuk's parents are due in Rome Nov. 1st and will join us at our Sunday Pizza Party on the 2nd. Hopefully they will bring the cranberry sauce Joan requested for the Thanksgiving dinner at our apartment. Dwight Duncan's parents are expected in Rome on the 26th and will likely participate in the Thanksgiving festivities . . .

ITEMS FROM D.T. COLIN'S WEEKLY SCHEDULE FOR STUDENTS, Week of Nov. 3, 1975:

Time permitting, we will attempt to visit Enzo Castellari again during the week. The scenes you saw were filmed in Yugoslavia. Some of his other films are I Go, I Kill, I Return: That Dirty Western Story; Go, See, Shoot; Battle of Britain; Cold Eyes of Fear and Mr. Onions.

Liza Minelli shooting will take place in P. Navonna the week of Nov. 3, Piazza Cenci and Roman Forum week of 10th and at the studio on the 19th. We will visit the studio week of 24th.

WEEKLY SCHEDULE, Week of Nov. 24, 1975:

Thanksgiving dinner at the Collins will be cohosted by Steve Previs, the producer in charge of the Liza Minelli production. We have Karen's parents to thank for bringing to Rome the cranberry sauce, pecans and other ingredients traditional to Thanksgiving . . .

MSI [Neo-Fascist] headquarters is at Via Quattro Fontana 22. Both Hon. Giorgio Almirante and Sen. Mario Tedeschi visited the United States recently and were the object of considerable publicity. Hon. Almirante is the leader of the MSI-Destra Nazionale Party: Senator Mario Tedeschi is the director of the magazine "Il Borghese" . . .

LETTER FROM DAVID T. COLIN, November 30, 1975:

The session Friday with Almirante and Tedeschi went extremely well. Lucian Marquis and wife were also present and enjoyed the experience. Almirante and Tedeschi gave the group a fairly detailed run down on the senators and congressmen and White House aide they met with in Washington and what transpired. At the conclusion of the session Tedeschi invited the students to dinner next week . . . he was that pleased with himself and the students' profound interest in the session.

Most of the students are pressing me almost daily about a possible encounter with Enrico Berlinguer. Berlinguer is due back from a week-long trip to Africa either this evening or tomorrow. I will phone him tomorrow and am quite hopeful he will squeeze us in. He knows we have exams the following week.

LETTER FROM DAVID T. COLIN, December 9, 1975:

Since there is currently a great deal of speculation over the very real possibility that the Italian Communist Party may come in ahead of the Christian Democrats in the 1977 elections and together with the Socialists have a clear majority, one of your students asked what program would he (Berlinguer) project if he headed the government after the '77 elections. Berlinguer replied at some length and for the first time, to my knowledge, divulged the essential platform of reforms and concepts he intends to promulgate if he takes over.

The meeting with Berlinguer was very timely. Italian newspapers yesterday carried a report on an article by Peter Lange which appears in the current issue of "Foreign Policy". The article advocates a "realistic" revision of the attitude and actions of the U.S. Government towards the Italian Communist Party.

NOTES FROM FINAL WEEKLY SCHEDULE, Week of December 8, 1975:

ARRIVERDERCI and don't forget to throw a coin in the Trevi Fountain. We count on seeing all of you in Rome during the years to come . . . and bring the children. We'll provide or do the babysitting.

God bless all of you with a safe journey home and a happy future . . .

FROM A LETTER TO JOAN AND DAVID COLIN FROM A STUDENT, January 18, 1976:

Hello, now that the Xmas and New Year's rush is over I am finding a minute to stop and breathe, and take a minute to write you a note.

I am fine. It is nice to be home although I miss Rome terribly and am still going through culture shock. My mind flips into Italy and I expect signs etc. to be in Italian . . . Yet it is nice to be back in the U.S. in ways, but you can be sure I will be back in Rome before too awfully long.

I really had a wonderful time. I can't begin to tell you how I feel I have grown and gained from the experience! Not only did I learn so much about Italy but I really learned about independence and my own interests.

It was a wonderful opportunity full of so much. And for your part in this opportunity I want to thank you. The people and experiences you introduced us to were, as I look back on it, really incredible! And the security of having an extra set of parents in Rome was very nice. I won't really find the words to express how grateful I am . . .

Compiled by Polly Rabinowitz
Wise old Ben Franklin, about whom we are hearing much in this Bicentennial year, wrote that "annual giving is the custom of making a gift to an institution in which one has faith . . . It is a friendly custom, a perennial reunion in spirit, a pooling of hope and material good wishes by those who wish the institution well."

It has been my privilege to serve for four years on the Financial Resources Committee of the Pitzer College Board of Trustees, two of those years as Chairman of the Committee. It has been a deep satisfaction to see our "pool of material good wishes" grow steadily for this excellent College in which a growing number of people have well-deserved "faith."

This year, 1976, will be a singularly important one for Pitzer. We hope to give more recognition to Pitzer's success. In so doing we hope to develop the kind of financial resources and support which will give this College the means for continuing to achieve real distinction.

My fellow trustees and I hope that this year a growing number of parents, alumni, foundations and corporations will join in the great custom of giving. That increasingly broad base of giving and caring is and will be the foundation of our Leadership Campaign, looking toward 1984!

In addition to gifts for current operations, there are many great opportunities for underwriting and fostering particular programs at Pitzer. Such interests enrich the whole Pitzer program. Let me suggest a few:

The Pitzer College glassworks needs "patrons of the arts." We have a splendid facility now, and an outstanding resident artist. But continuing high-quality art glass offerings require money above the regular instructional budget.

Another worthy venture in the arts is Grove magazine, a journal of poetry and translation. This literary effort has had two issues and has already won high praise. It offers beautiful work in a distinctive format, and adds to Pitzer's prestige. It needs outside funding.

A new project currently being considered is that of moving an historic house to the campus as a student center. The house could be moved onto the campus for restoration — as a student activities area which would have a warm, home-like ambience. The Pilgrim Place Foundation of Claremont, now in possession of the Zetterberg House, an old, gracious Claremont home, has offered to donate it to the College. It will have to be moved and restored. This can only be done with funds above and beyond the current budget. If this historical house is to be preserved at Pitzer as a symbol of continuity — and so used and enjoyed — we will need money, artisans, gifts of furniture and time.

Pitzer also proposes to have a distinctive Bicentennial celebration in May. The planned program will include all members of the collegiate community in working and learning together. There will be music, films, plays. This will be a thoughtful look at our society, in the best spirit of Pitzer. Among the invited participants is Arthur Mann, noted American historian from the University of Chicago whose specialty is ethnic factors in our history. Friends of Pitzer College must step forward now to sponsor this program.

Student-faculty research is another vital aspect of Pitzer's aspirations. We have collaborative projects in the sciences and social sciences. There are several projects, particularly in the pre-med area, already underway where a specific contribution would bring the matter under study to fruition. We need funds for enabling students to work as research assistants, to learn by doing and to contribute through work-study to their own education. In pre-medicine and all scientific undergraduate fields, it is essential that students understand the theoretical bases for research and gain practical experience in the operation of analytic instruments. Friends who ask will receive reports of particular projects.

Patrons, sponsors, volunteers — there are good works to be done at Pitzer which will make a significant difference in enriching and enhancing what this College has to offer. There are numerous ways to participate in addition to those I have mentioned. The point is that we are counting on those who care about quality education to make possible our hopes and good wishes for Pitzer.
Professor Cressy

Scholarship funds totaling $82,736 have been received by Pitzer College this year. Los Angeles area foundations which have contributed to the scholarship fund include the John A. McCarthy Foundation, the George Mayr Trust, the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation, the Harry G. Steele Foundation, General Telephone Company of California, and the Mabel Wilson Richards Scholarship Fund.

Frederick Salathé, Jr. trustee of Pitzer College since 1966, died in January, following a brief illness. A benefactor of Pitzer College, he founded the Frederick Salathé Jr. Fund for Music and the Cultural Arts, which made possible musical performances, art exhibitions, and poetry readings on the Pitzer campus. He also funded the Salathé Atrium in McConnell Center.

Ann King Cooper, board member of the Pitzer College Parents Association, is one of five non-attorneys in California chosen to serve as a member of the Disciplinary Board of the State Bar of California. She was appointed by the Board of Governors of the State Bar Association.

Professor Ronald Macaulay has been invited to present a paper at a Conference on the Language of Children in the Scottish Primary School in Hamilton, Scotland, this summer. Another paper, "Social Class and Language in Glasgow" will appear in the journal, Language in Society.

Three new part-time faculty members began teaching at Pitzer College this spring. Professor Myron Orleans, on leave from York College, is teaching courses in sociology. Burce K. Williams is teaching writing courses, and Frances Coles is offering a course in law and society.

"The History of the Incorporation of the City of Claremont", written by Pitzer junior Anne Ellis, has been accepted for publication by the Pomona Valley Historian, journal of the Historical Society of Pomona Valley. The paper was the result of an original research project undertaken in Pitzer History course 199, Seminar in History.

An all-day conference on "Achievement for Women in Careers" was sponsored this winter by the Career Planning Offices of Pitzer, Scripps, and Pomona Colleges through a grant from the Mellon Foundation. The day of workshops, discussion and lecture focused on successful career strategies for women.

Pitzer senior Ellen Alderman has returned to the campus after a year of field work in Mexico and Spain, studying population policies of the two countries. While in Spain, she studied with Salustiano del Campo, one of Spain's leading demographers.

Ted Gachowski is the first graduate of Pitzer's New Resources Program. A department manager for General Electric, Ted entered Pitzer in September, 1974, and took two courses each semester that he was enrolled. He spent the summer, 1975, as a student in Professor Harvey Botwin's London program. He graduated in January with a B.A. in economics.

Total enrollment in the New Resources program has risen to 74 students for spring, 1976.

A four-person Pitzer team is attending a Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education Workshop in Phoenix, Arizona, from April 20-23. Members of the team are Pitzer students: Dena Belzer, Bob Potter; Professor Peter Nardi, and Dean of Students, Diana Malan. The workshop will provide intensive training in what is called the ecosystem
model — a method for assessing or mapping environments and student-environment fit, designing change to improve the fit, mapping the effect of the change, designing further change.

Professor Ann Yates presented a plenary session address on "Women’s Employment and Family Structure and Process" at the 1976 Groves Conference on Marriage and the Family in Kansas City in March. Her collaborator on her forthcoming reader on women and the labor force, Shirley Harkess of the University of Kansas, was co-presenter.

The work of award-winning ceramist Professor David Furman is being shown this month in major exhibitions in New York, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the Long Beach Museum of Art.

Professor Furman is best known for "biographical narrative sculptures" featuring his dog, Molly. He has received a number of awards and honors, including a $5,000 fellowship from the National Endowment of the Arts.

Professor David Cressy's paper on "Describing the Social Order of Elizabethan and Stuart England" appears in the March 1976 issue of Literature and History. His article "Literacy in Seventeenth Century England: More Evidence" has been accepted for publication in the Journal of Inter-disciplinary History. He will also be a commentator at the conference on British Studies at Stanford University in April.

The first annual Claremont Summer Alumni College, to be held July 1-5, will be entitled "Facing an Uncertain Future". Participants will explore the ways that American life (its social structure, cultural forms, scientific problems) may be altered if economic population growth slows significantly in the coming decades. The College is sponsored by Claremont Graduate School, Pitzer College, Claremont Men's College, Harvey Mudd College, and Scripps College.

Two books by Professor Robert Buroker will be published this year by the University of Chicago Press: From Voluntary Association to Welfare State: Social Reform in Illinois, 1890-1920 and The Pittsburgh Survey: Social Research in the Progressive Era.

Pitzer College students Richard M. Shapero and Nancy Bogue were selected to attend the second annual Undergraduate Conference on Education in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 19-21. Sponsored by Harvard University, the conference is designed to enable undergraduates from selected colleges to identify and explore the educational issues of the 1970s. Delegates included 100 students from 43 colleges across the United States.

Professor Jane Arnault, through a grant from Pitzer's Research and Development Committee fund, is extending her research on efficiency and equity considerations in the pricing of water. Her new study is entitled "An Evaluation of the Pricing Policies of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California".

"Our American Freeway of Life", a play written and directed by Pitzer senior Glenda Raikes, tied for first place in the David Library of the American Revolution Contest, sponsored by the
American College Theatre Festival.

Her play was selected from hundreds of original plays produced across the United States which had as a theme the American Revolution or American Freedom. "Freeway" was a satire on the distance we have strayed from the original notions of freedom in America. Other plays written and directed by Ms. Raikes include "Everywoman", and "It's Nobody's Birthday".

Professor Albert Wachtel will participate as a panelist in the James Joyce Symposium at the State University of New York at Buffalo in June.

Professor Fred Lynch's article, "Sociology and Parapsychology" appeared in the December issue of The Journal of Parapsychology. A recent issue of The American Sociologist contains his article, "Is There a Behaviorist Bandwagon?" which will also appear in a compendium of theoretical essays to be published by Goodyear Press this year. Theory and Society will publish his study on "Social Theory and the Progressive Era" in the fall issue.

Julie Gould, Pitzer senior, flew to Guatemala in March as part of an archeological research team conducting experiments on stelae - large stone Mayan monuments. During her one-week stay, she photographed lichen that are eroding the monuments. The project is funded by the National Geographic Magazine.

Professor Susan Seymour's article on "Caste/Class and Child-Rearing in a Changing Indian Town" will appear in the spring issue of American Ethnologist.

Pitzer junior, Ellen Ruben, has been granted the second award from the Katie Lawson Fund for her research on teen-age diabetics. For her study, which deals primarily with problems of teenage diabetics, and their families, she is reviewing literature dealing with patient-family problems; exploring existing community programs on diabetes; and interviewing social workers and others working with adolescent diabetics.

Pitzer Prime Time, a parody of popular television programs, was presented March 21 by the Pitzer Parents Association and featured a number of television celebrity participants. Billed as a "supper club and show", it was the first benefit of its kind to be held by Pitzer College. The proceeds, which totaled $2,200, were deposited in the Pitzer College Scholarship Fund. Joining some faculty, staff, and students in the performance were well-known television personalities such as Will Geer, who portrays the grandfather on "The Waltons"; Art James of the "Marble Machine"; Paul Alter of "The Tattletales"; Earl Hamner, Jr. Creator of "The Waltons; John McGreevey. Emmy-award winning television writer, and popular actor, Andrew Duggan.

A celebration of Claremont history, sponsored by Pitzer College and featuring artifacts and memorabilia from the past, was held in March at the Zetterberg House. The home is of rich historical and architectural significance, and may be moved from historical Claremont onto the Pitzer campus if efforts of students enrolled in the Arts and Crafts Movement in America are successful. If obtained, the home will provide students in the Pitzer community an opportunity to take part in the actual restoration of a fine home from the Arts and Crafts Period, and involve them in the spirit of the Bicentennial.

The second issue of Grove, a magazine of contemporary poetry and translation, was published this winter. Edited by Professors Barry Sanders and Bert Meyers, the issue includes an interview with Federico Garcia Lorca and poetry by former Pitzer president John W. Atherton.

Professor John D. Sullivan co-authored with Professor Merrill Goodall and Tim De Young testimony delivered before the Joint Hearing of the Senate Small Business Committee and the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee at Fresno, California. Topics covered were the "Westlands Water District and a General Comparison of California Water Districts and Irrigation Water Districts, Fresno, California".

The New Jersey Association of Independent Schools in Summit, New Jersey has invited Professor William R. Lowery's participation as a panelist at the May meeting. His topic will be "The Role of the School Counselor in Transition to College."

Professor Rudi Voli has been invited to deliver a paper, "Population Policy and Rural Industrial Development: China's Carrot and Stick Approach to Economic Modernization", at the 30th International Conference of Human Sciences in Asia and North Africa to be held in Mexico City this spring.