

TUFTS OBSERVER

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The Observer has been Tufts' publication of record since 1895. Our dedication to in-depth reporting, journalistic innovation and honest dialogue has remained intact for over a century. Today, we offer insightful news analysis, cogent and diverse opinion pieces, creative writing and lively reviews of current arts, entertainment and culture. Through poignant writing and artistic elegance, we aim to entertain, inform and above all challenge the Tufts community to effect positive change.



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Since
1895



Today more than ever, college students are on the prowl for that near-mythic internship opportunity so touted by universities, parents, peers, and employers. For our generation, obtaining an internship has become more than a useful side-trip to the world of the workplace—it now stands, in most minds, as *the* stepping stone that leads straight to careers in every competitive field of employment. In light of the tough economic climate that has more or less defined the past few years, students feel pressure to plump up their resumes with more than good grades and extracurricular involvement, realizing they may not be enough when it comes to the big job hunt. Since most students now complete an internship before graduating, employers have started to view previous workplace experience as a necessity, rather than an advantage. How this cycle will affect the job market and opportunities within it in the long run still remains to be fully understood.

“To be competitive in the job market, you must have some kind of career related experience,” wrote Jean Papalia, Director of Tufts Career Services, in an email. She went on to note that, according to a “Tufts 2010 senior survey, 80 percent of the class of 2010 reported doing at least one internship during college and 52 percent indicated they had done two or more internships.” These stats are up 8 percent and 12 percent, respectively, from a survey given to the graduating class of 2006.

“Especially since jobs and the real world are coming up soon, I feel the pressure to have something more than just grades on a transcript that I can put on my resume,” said Tufts junior Zach Laub,

echoing the trends described by Papalia. But after being “roundly rejected or ignored” by a slew of internship programs this past summer, Laub sought an alternate summer experience by heading to Chile with World Wide Opportunities on Organic Farms (WWOOF). With WWOOF, Laub was connected with an organic family farm outside of Valparaiso, where he worked for most of the day tending goats and doing other odd jobs, and slept at night. For Laub, the greatest realization was that of understanding the toil and resources behind the food taken for granted at the grocery store.

“Though it was an eye-opening opportunity I wouldn’t give up for anything,” Laub said, “I’m definitely going to go through the same internship application process for next summer.”

Laub is not alone among both the rejected and the hopeful here at Tufts and around the country. According to an article published this year in the *New York*

seem a good fit for the candidate, businesses like University of Dreams are there holding the hands of those that pay.

The pressure created when so many qualified students flood the internship arena with applications raises questions about the social implications of the process as it currently stands. A Vault.com survey cited in a *Times* article this year said that “while half of internships nationwide are paid or have at least a small stipend, unpaid internships are concentrated in the most competitive fields, like politics, television, and film.” In such a climate, students can find themselves disadvantaged by their inability to work a whole summer for free. Papalia of Tufts Career Services acknowledged this concern in an email.

“Many students on financial aid, or those who utilize their summers to help defray the costs of college, are not able to participate in meaningful internship experiences because most summer in-

ternships do not offer salaries or stipends,” Papalia wrote. “As a result, many students cannot ‘afford’ to gain first-hand experience in the career field of their choice. This not only limits their appeal as potential employees after graduation,

but also their ability to make informed career decisions.” Many universities, including Tufts, have set up programs to combat this disadvantage. For example, Tufts students that have already secured an internship with a non-profit organization or in the public sector are eligible to receive a grant of \$3,500 through funding

“Employers have started to view previous workplace experience as a necessity, rather than an advantage.”

Times, the fight for the most competitive internships has reached new and feverish heights. While a company like ESPN received 10,000 applications for only 90 paid internship spots this past summer, a media internship at Vogue sold at auction for a whopping \$42,000 at a fundraiser put on by the Robert F. Kennedy Center for Justice and Human Rights. Another recent *Times* article listed a number of companies that have popped up in recent years that promise to help students and parents navigate the hairy world of internships. Customers pay for these companies to aid in all levels of the application process; from resume writing to networking at organizations and companies that



by alumni and AS&E Diversity Funds. But, as is the case at many schools, such grants are few and in high demand; Tufts only offers 35 every year. A *Times* article from 2004 cited a similar situation, noting that the University of Virginia student services center reported receiving 10 times as many applications as the number of stipends available.

Other students get more resourceful in their search to obtain an internship experience while still getting paid. Tufts junior Aaron Ratoff landed a paid internship through the Tisch College of Citizenship and Public Service this past summer. Through the recommendation of his advisor, Professor Kevin Irwin, Ratoff applied to work as an intern on a project with the Somerville Homeless Coalition that Tisch was already slated to fund. He spent his summer putting together a resource guide for the homeless in Somerville and administering a local survey about food security and hunger.

Still others manage to pin down that coveted enigma, the paid internship. Tufts

junior Kristen Davenport worked as an intern this past summer in a toxicology lab for Pfizer, the largest pharmaceutical company in the world.

"It was an amazing experience," Davenport said. "Plus, it paid enough for me to live on for the whole summer." Davenport also credits the internship with providing invaluable insights into what she should be doing in the near future to prepare for jobs after graduation.

"Everybody at Pfizer who has a job that I would like to have has a PhD," she explained. "That wasn't my plan before, but now I have a clearer picture of what it takes to get on the career path I want. I may not work for a drug company, but I know I want to get into research. And now I know what I need to do."

Tufts senior Josh Aschheim's experiences as an unpaid intern gave similarly positive impressions.

"I worked at the New York City Parks Department planning special events one summer, and I really loved it," Aschheim said. "They gave an extreme amount of responsibility and really let me do what I was interested in."

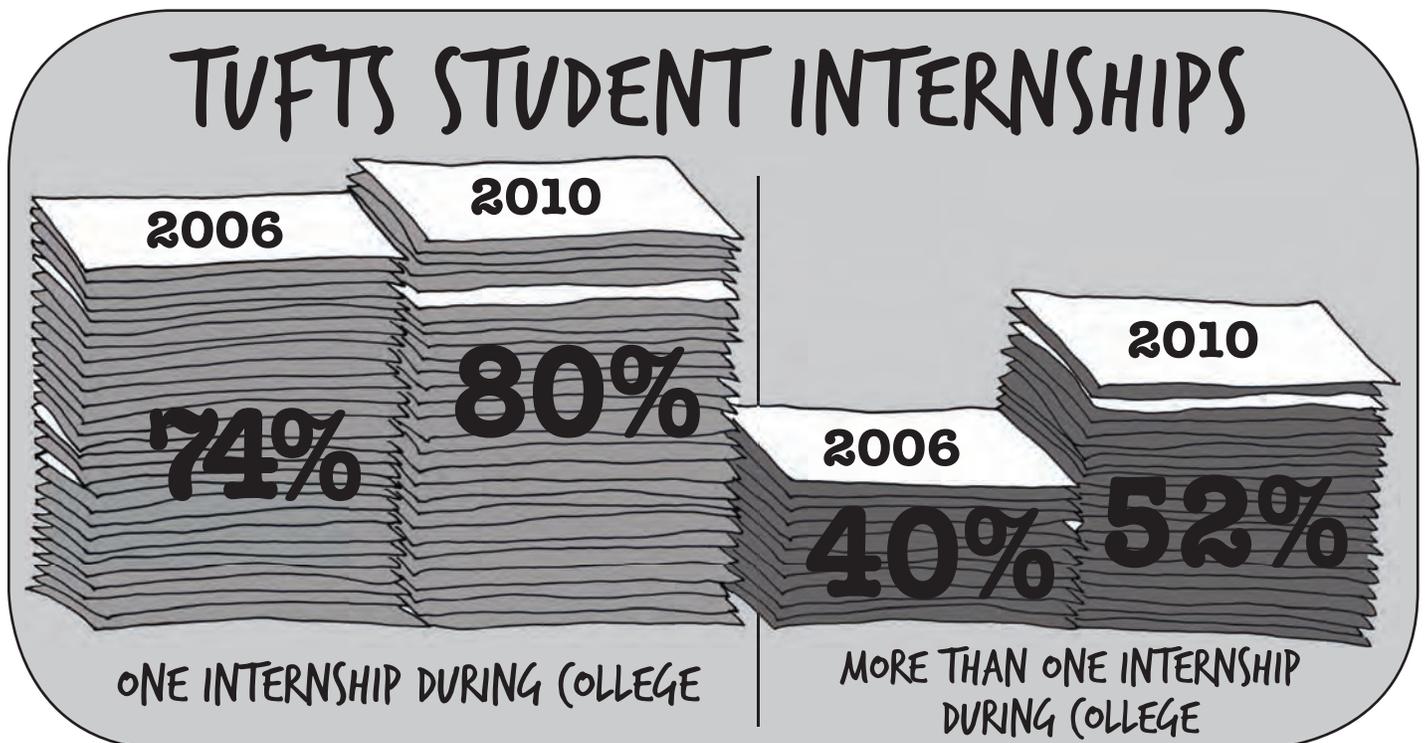
When asked about the unpaid aspect of his internship, he conceded that, "it was a bummer I didn't get paid, but I guess you have to put in your time. The

general workplace experience is really important, though. You learn how to be professional, how to deal with things diplomatically, how to deal with people of different ages."

In his statement, Aschheim echoed the sentiments of the nearly 125 colleges and universities countrywide that have begun to require internships, at least for certain majors. Participating in the well-known co-op program, about 90 percent of undergrads at Northeastern University in Boston take on an internship. But an interview with a representative for Northeastern in the *Times* provided an interesting look into the program.

"We're not into the vocational aspect of this," the representative insisted. Instead, he cites the communication skills, the problem solving skills, and the possibility for students to learn more about themselves and the direction they want to go in their lives as incentives to make internships compulsory.

Still, in an age when even the government is concerned about unpaid interns displacing paid workers or being financially exploited as the Obama administration demonstrated when it cracked down on the legal criteria for internships this year, it's worthwhile to take pause and think about the consequences of the system. ☺





LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

We read with great interest your recent article about the tenure process at Tufts (“The Truth about Tenure,” October 18, 2010) and are delighted to learn that *The Observer* welcomes responses to anything it publishes in the form of a letter to the editor. Please allow us, then, to take this opportunity to correct the record on some important issues that are raised in the article.

The article opens by saying that faculty arriving at Tufts have the “option” to pursue the tenure track. This is incorrect. Some faculty are hired into advertised tenure-track positions, others are hired into non-tenure track positions; no one is at liberty to switch tracks or choose the terms of their employment. The first paragraph implies that “improving the quality of student life in the classroom” is a secondary concern and then characterizes the tenure system as one “designed to keep professors stagnant after a certain point in their career.” In fact, faculty performance in the classroom is a vital consideration in tenure and promotion review and incentives for productivity are in place up until the moment a faculty member retires. Given that productivity does, as the authors note, bring “prestige and greater academic integrity” to the university, our system actively *discourages* stagnation.

The article goes on to oversimplify the tenure review process. The Tenure & Promotion Committee (T & P) is made up of tenured faculty, who are elected by the faculty as a whole. T & P does vote on tenure cases after a lengthy review of the candidate’s teaching, research, and service, with crucial input from a dozen or so carefully screened field experts drawn from around the world. (The authors later state incorrectly that these experts “have worked closely with the candidate;” in fact close collaboration with a candidate is actively discouraged and may automatically *rule out* potential experts.) The T & P vote then goes to members of the senior administration who forward a recommendation for or against tenure to the Board of Trustees, whose members make the final decision. Only the trustees have the right to grant tenure. Teaching is seriously scrutinized at every step up the ladder. No one who is judged an inadequate teacher receives tenure.

Contrary to the article’s claims, the origins of tenure pre-date the McCarthy era of the 1950s, but whatever its historical roots tenure endures at the heart of American academe because it guarantees that college campuses remain places where ideas and opinions may flow freely. This is as important for students (and indeed society at large) as it is for faculty.

On the subject of student evaluations, the article states that departments “disregard almost entirely the handwritten comments on the back of the form.” In fact, department chairs and academic deans who evaluate all faculty members on an annual basis pay close attention to all facets of student evaluations. Written comments are especially valuable to teachers and administrators in pursuit of higher teaching standards, and it is a shame more students don’t take the time to share their personal comments with us.

Sincerely,

Andrew McClellan

Dean of Academic Affairs

School of Arts and Sciences

James Glaser

Dean of Academic Affairs

School of Arts and Sciences

Joanne Berger-Sweeney

Dean

School of Arts and Sciences

Dear Tenure and Promotion Committee,

We very much appreciate your letter and your desire to open up discussion about the tenure process. We hope our article sparked discussion about tenure’s benefits and shortcomings, on what tenure is and how professors gain it. With this in mind, we thank you for pointing out some errors in our writing. We attribute these inaccuracies about how faculty end up on the tenure track, the history of tenure, and the specifics of the tenure process to the complicated nature of the process and the difficulty we encountered in finding comprehensive sources of information regarding tenure.

We disagree, however, with some of the assertions in your letter. You state that we were incorrect in writing that professors seek recommendations from those with whom they have worked closely. While the experts do not necessarily work closely with the candidates, Statement #11 Tenure and Promotion Process supports our claim: “With the help of the Department, the candidate prepares an annotated table of all closely mentored individuals with whom he/she has worked either in one-on-one or small-group settings, e.g., PhD advisees, master’s thesis advisees, senior honors thesis advisees, Summer Scholars, lab and research collaborators, participants in directed performances and creative projects, and so on.”

In terms of student handwritten evaluations, this is a more subjective issue. We fully acknowledge that officially, students’ handwritten professorial evaluations should be regarded in determining the tenureship of a professor. However, in speaking off the record with multiple professors who have gone through the tenure process, we were told that in reality these evaluations are swept under the rug in favor of more quantitative methods of evaluation.

We are glad to hear, however, that student perspective does factor into the tenure process. We are pleased to have started this discussion and to hear that our voice matters more than it originally appeared.

Sincerely,

Molly Rubin and Katherine Sawyer



The Observer 2010 Post-Election Matrix

BY ZACHARY LAUB

Hey, that's a pretty good idea!



Obama flees to India immediately after the **Great Shellacking**—perhaps hoping he can **outsource his own job**.



Congress' Human Resources sends career counselors – and ***grief counselors*** – to the 2,000+ Democratic staffers who will be out of work come January.



Senator Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) is poised to be **re-elected as a write-in candidate** after losing her primary to Tea Partier Joe Miller.

LEFT WING

RIGHT WING



Kanye West, who in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina said, "George Bush doesn't care about black people," apologizes to the former president: **"I was too quick to pull the race card."**

George W. Bush writes in his new memoir, *Decision Points*, that Kanye's comments were **"the lowest moment of my presidency."** Really, Dubya?!



Long time Senator & Rhodes Scholar Russ Feingold (D-WI), loses his re-election bid to an alleged **high school dropout**.



Stewart and Colbert's **Rally to Restore Sanity** restores... uhhh...hipster unity?



The **Lame Duck Congress** won't pursue a repeal of ***Don't Ask Don't Tell*** and other, ehem, priorities they set.



1970s B-list **soft rocker Rep. John Hall** (D-NY), pictured center, **voted out of office**.

What the hell are they talking about?



Generation Apathy

The youth vote in the 2008 presidential election made it a historic one. Voters between the ages of 18 and 25 were more active than any other election in recent history, campaigning, rallying and seriously participating in the national political conversation. With the midterm elections finally over, many are asking: **what happened to that all that young energy?**

2008: Hope and Change



Young, charismatic, revolutionary new leader
Yes We Can!

44% of 18-24 year olds voted in the 2008 election

Election Night: waiting up as polls close, riots in the streets, celebration parties

Election-inspired videos, websites, posters, t-shirts and flags are super trendy. **Voting becomes culture**

Only memory is Bush administration

“[Youths] were emotionally invested,” said Peter Levine, director of the Center for Information and Research on Civic Learning and Engagement at Tufts to *The New York Times*.



[2,500,000 young voters registered]

2010: Tea Parties, Fiscal Conservatism

Crazy, irrelevant, boring politicians and incumbents
Yes We Can...Eventually



9% of 18-29 year olds voted in the 2010 election

Election Night: went to bed early, studied for midterms, watched Glee

Campaign finance reform led outside groups to flood the airwaves with vague political ads, creating **political white noise**

Recent memory of Obama policies focus on the middle aged

“That should have been turned into... a revival of democracy starting with young people. So far, it hasn’t happened.”



[280,000 young voters registered]



The Guster* Dream:

Striking a balance between college life and musical aspirations



Senior Ben Crane fingers his keytar. *Photo courtesy of Ben Anshutz*

BY ELLEN MAYER

Every year, scores of ambitious young musicians got to college with a handful of songs, a MySpace, and a dream. At Tufts, one could refer to this phenomenon as The Guster Dream for, as most tour guides will tell you, the band Guster formed and played its first show on Tufts' campus. More recently, the band Vampire Weekend gained fame after graduating from Columbia University. Strangely, few other colleges can lay claim to such commercially successful bands. This begs the question, what do musicians do at college to forward their musical careers? Why do they even go to college? What are Tufts musicians doing to realize the Guster Dream?

One such musician, freshman Hayes Peebles, was not always sure he wanted to go to college. A native New Yorker, Peebles was already well on his way down the path that the teenage Julian Casablancas trod when he shifted gears and applied to Tufts. He already had a solo EP on iTunes by his senior year and had played numerous venues in downtown Manhattan and Brooklyn. "Here I was in New York City in this small private school," says Peebles. "There was a lot of pressure for me to take the college path."

Peebles, who essentially took a break from playing in his senior year, almost felt that the college process took away some of the pressure of his dreams to be a successful musician. Now that



Knives for Sale knocks the cheap plastic siding off the walls of Hotung with their righteous tunes. *Photo courtesy of Henry Felsman*



Freshman Hays Peebles plans to release an EP sometime next year. *Photo courtesy of Hays Peebles*

he's at college, Peebles feels as though he played it safe and sometimes fears he missed a window. On the other hand, he still appreciates the intellectual benefits of the college experience and acknowledges, "I'm better than I was, and I think I've done myself a favor in terms of letting my music grow." Now that he's settled into college, Hayes is starting fresh, writing new music, revamping old material, and working on an EP to be released in 2011.

If any Tufts musician can show freshmen the ropes of performing on and around campus, it is Ben Crane. Crane began forming bands almost immediately upon matriculation and threw himself into every musical project he could find. Early in his freshman year, Crane responded to a flyer in the Granoff music building looking for a keyboardist, and soon thereafter began playing with Party Hat, which he refers to as an "aggressive alt-rock band."

"That was my first taste of recording and playing shows, that whole romantic thing of what a real rock band should be," he says. Crane also began his solo project, playing and recording "front-porch folk music." He is currently playing with six other Tufts students in a band called The Smoking Jackets. This band is a clear departure from his solo work, with a poppy sound, piano-heavy instrumentation, and a large brass section.



With each of his musical endeavors, Crane has always taken full advantage of performance opportunities on campus, playing shows in Hotung, Brown & Brew, and numerous basements. As the head of the Musicians Collective at Tufts, he organizes an acoustic music showcase and a band showcase, creating other platforms for himself and his peers to perform.

Booking shows off campus, however, is a trickier proposition, requiring recorded demos, and a MySpace or other website to promote them. Self-promotion is something that Crane has wrestled with a fair amount. “I lose sleep thinking about it,” he says. “Everyone can do it for free and there’s a zillion crappy bands with MySpaces out there.” He contends that the success of a band hinges on creative use of the Internet—“Otherwise you’re going to get lost.”

Crane certainly has not gotten lost, landing gigs at Boston venues such as Lizard Lounge, All Asia, and most notably, TT and the Bears Place. Additionally, The Smoking Jackets just came off a summer tour and they will be playing a show upstairs at The Middle East this Thursday, November 18.

For Tufts freshman Dan Joseph and his band Take Care, which released its first album, *Awakenasleep*, in 2009, Internet promotion has been extremely successful. In October, the band released a new three-track demo and immediately began sending it to various music blogs. A few days later, the band noticed a significant increase in hits on their website. As it happens, the first blog they contacted, *indierockcafe.com*, loved their new song, “Halfway House,” and posted it on a list of best new releases alongside new tracks from Sufjan Stevens and Belle and Sebastian. The song got so much positive feedback that the site posted a second cut from the demo as well.

Senior Davis Vigneault also attributes much of his band’s success to their webpage. He started the band Astonishing Tales with his high school friend Henry Bloomfield, who attends Oberlin University. The band recorded and released its first CD, *Astonishing Tales of the Sea*, while still in high school. Now that the two band members attend separate colleges and can’t depend on support at their high school, they have had a tougher time selling the second CD. “Tufts isn’t as tight-knit a community,” says Vigneault. “But I think we’ve compensated for that because we’ve been able to take advantage of the Internet.”

This combination of DIY competence coupled with high quality production permeates Astonishing Tales’ work. For their second album, *Flipped*, the duo took a month to create a studio in Vigneault’s house in Cape Cod to record the tracks themselves. “By that time I had accumulated a full set of recording equipment,” says Vigneault. “We took out all the furniture in the biggest room in the house, put mattresses on the wall and did test after test just to figure out mic placement.”

After recording and editing the album themselves, the band sent *Flipped* to a professional recording studio to be mixed and mastered. The result is a highly polished CD. “It’s not professional,” says Vigneault. “But I think it would be considered semi-pro.”

At the other end of the spectrum, Tufts band Knives for Sale has a very rudimentary MySpace page with a few rough recordings. The band formed in January of 2010 with three members: Tufts seniors Henry Felsman and Noah Schumer, and Gabriel Marr from Berklee College of Music. Guitarist Eli Mackinnon joined the group this August. Instead of sending their EP to various venues around the Boston Area, the group has started an event at The Burren in Davis Square called Tufts

Tuesdays. Since the start of the school year, a Tufts band has played at The Burren every Tuesday, except for October 26, when Passion Pit came to campus. The conceit is that a band should be able to bring in a critical mass of friends over 21. If they attract enough people, the band gets paid for the show. Knives for Sale have already played three shows at Tufts Tuesdays and will soon play a fourth.

Each of these artists considers a continued musical career beyond Tufts. For Peebles, there’s no question he’ll be making music after college. Others, like Felsman of Knives for Sale, are less sure. “I would if I could,” says Felsman. “We’ll see if we get good.”

Joseph certainly thinks Take Care has a future. His brother, Kyle, wants to make music a career “and the rest of us are definitely on board,” says Joseph. “The tentative plan, I guess, is moving to Brooklyn. That’s really what’s in the back of our mind.”

Vigneault is attending Tufts Medical School next year, but is hoping to live with bandmate Bloomfield so they can continue to work on their music. Having worked on TEMS while at Tufts, Vigneault has become interested in emergency medicine but admits, “I’m very much willing to give up that idea so I could land a job that allows me to continue playing.” Like Joseph, Crane is thinking of moving to New York City— “Basically, after Tufts I’ll have a day job and spend every other waking moment playing a lot of music,” he says. Undaunted by the occasionally grim realities of being a musician in the city, Crane believes in the power of positive thinking. “I’m a big purveyor of self-delusion,” he says. “You have to just believe it’s happening for you.”

After all, once upon a time the members of Guster were just three freshmen with a handful of songs and a dream; they didn’t even have a MySpace. ☺



On November 1, the *Tufts Daily* ran an article by columnist Mitchell Geller, entitled “Free Lil Wayne.” In the article, Geller discusses a recent trip to see Guster play a show in Providence, RI. At said show, Geller met lead singer Ryan Miller (LA ’95), who is quoted as saying, “Go *Tufts Daily!* F--- *The Observer!*”

Well, you know what, Ryan Miller? Fuck you. That’s right—we *can* print the word “fuck.” And I am going to use it a lot in the next paragraph.

Fuck you, Guster. Your music fucking sucks. It’s boring and sounds like Nickel Creek and the Barenaked Ladies got food poisoning and took a steaming pile of liquidy shit onto a plastic bongo drum. Try to write songs that don’t just rehash the same pop clichés and mind numbingly simplistic instrumentation. Fuck your one-dimensional vocal arrangements. Fuck the fact that you ruin Spring Fling by subjecting the student body to your musical garbage once every four years. Never come back. May you fade quickly into eternal obscurity. *by Micah Hauser*



Tea Time

with Sexologist



Megan Andelloux

BY ANNA BURGESS



ALYCE CURRIER

Also known as “OhMegan,” Ms. Andelloux is a licensed sexpert who recently brought her lecture on female sexual pleasure to the Tufts campus. Anna Burgess interviewed “OhMegan” last week and wrote this article, documenting their tea time conversation in all its lusty, informative, and downright nasty detail.

It is a chilly Thursday evening, and I am sitting in Danish Pastry House with Megan Andelloux. We are situated at a cozy corner table, surrounded by the smell of baking and the soft chatter of other diners. Between sips of tea, Andelloux shares amusing anecdotes and pieces of wisdom, things she has acquired over the course of her career. It is a fairly typical interview—except for the part about sex with goats.



Why are we sitting in a coffee shop discussing bestiality? Because Andelloux, a 34-year-old Massachusetts native, is a sex educator and licensed sexologist known on various college campuses as “OhMegan.” Talking about sex is not only a big part of her life, it is the basis of her entire career. She runs a sexual resource center in her home of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, in addition to traveling to college and medical school campuses to give sex lectures. This is what has brought her to Tufts University tonight.

Tonight’s lecture, she explains, is focused on female sexual pleasure, with a little bit of male thrown in. Of her numerous lectures, this one is one of her most popular—which isn’t exactly hard to believe. As she explains this lecture’s popularity, I can almost see the faces in the crowd: eager, expectant girls and hopeful boys thanking god that someone has finally thrown them a rope.

Some other favorites include her oral sex and fornication workshops, a workshop on sexual fantasies, and “Get Wet,” which focuses on sexual politics. She’s been invited to Tufts for the second year in a row by Tufts Voices for Change (VOX). Megan is commonly hired to lecture at schools by student groups like VOX; rarely, she says, does a college administration reach out to her. Again, not exactly hard to believe.

This brings us to a very important



aspect of “OhMegan”’s career—the controversy surrounding her field. Ever since childhood, Andelloux has fought against a culture that says talking about sex is taboo, inappropriate, or even downright wrong. Growing up, she says, “[in my house] it was, ‘good girls do not talk about this,’” and her parents refused to discuss sex with

her. As she got older, she discovered that talking about sex didn’t have to involve a cranky, middle-aged gym teacher robotically listing STD facts. It could be fun, and interesting—so interesting to Andelloux that while studying at the University of Rhode Island, she majored in Human Development and Family Studies, with a minor in Human Sexuality.

After college, she worked at Planned Parenthood for nine years, in Connecticut and New Jersey. Here she encountered, to her frustration, more people who stood in the way of her openness. “Planned Parenthood doesn’t talk about certain things,” she tells me. As all I’ve heard about the organization up until this point involves free condoms, I don’t consider myself an expert on the subject. I discover that I am far from one, as Andelloux explains how she was called into her boss’ office multiple times a year every year for discussing things she “wasn’t supposed to.”

Though she left Planned Parenthood several years ago, there are still people who tell her that talking about sex is just not acceptable. “I’ve been called a prostitute, just because I talk about it,” she says frankly. “Even by people in my field, I’ve been told to tone it down.”

But she is defiant to those who try to quiet her, or tell her that wearing flashy makeup and a cute dress when talking about sex is asking for it. “It’s a legitimate field, folks,” is her response to these people. I then discover just how legitimate her field is, as she explains that there is only one board that can certify a sexologist, and that board is very strict.

She tells me about the training she went through in order to get certified, which includes watching hours upon hours of, well, sex. The point of this, Andelloux says, is to see “everything,” and then to process what you’ve seen in order to be prepared for any sexual scenario. Which is how we come to be talking about the goats. “If someone says to me, ‘I like to fuck goats,’ I’m like, ‘ok,’” she says, shrugging. I nod, in awe of how matter-of-factly she deals with this topic.

I have to ask, does *anything* faze her when it comes to sex? Though I half expect a ‘nope’ and another shrug, the answer is yes. “Someone put hand sanitizer in her vagina to prevent pregnancy. [That] fazed

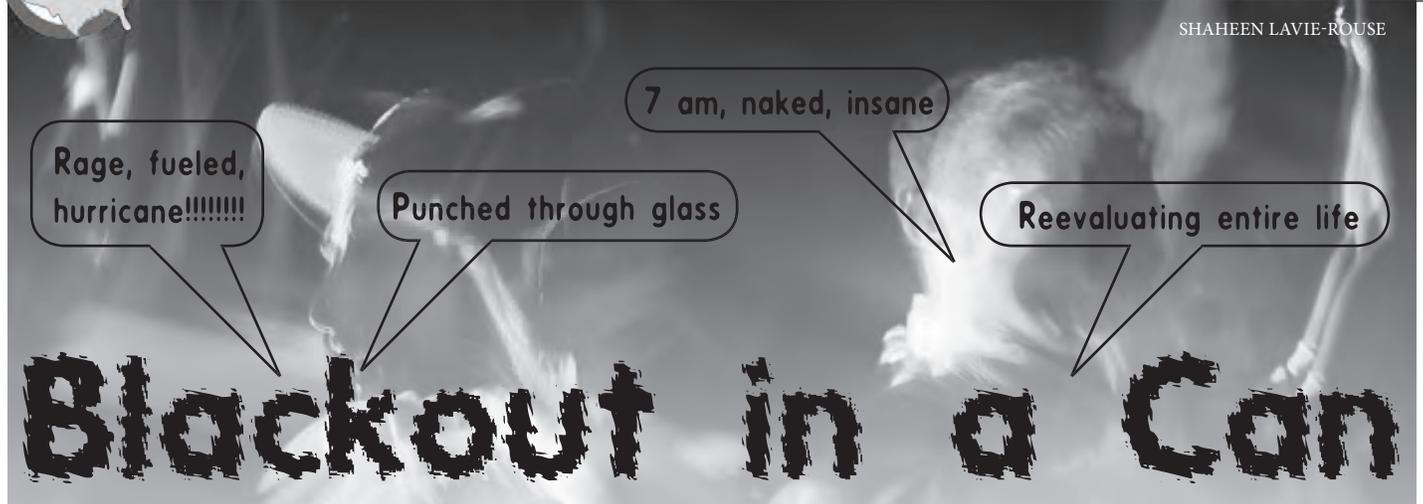


me,” she says. She tells me that of all the things people have said at her lectures, that particular comment sticks out in her mind. Recalling it, she seems genuinely concerned that someone could be so dangerously ignorant. Another sad story she tells is about one school that she’s lectured at multiple times. With each visit, multiple boys have come to her on the verge of tears, terrified that because they’re uncircumcised no one will ever want to be with them.

She has funny stories, too—once she read a question out loud that turned out to be a come-on—and some that seem unbelievable. Apparently, “there’s a pocket in Colorado where a lot of guys can auto-fellate,” though what performing oral sex on oneself has to do with geography, I’ll never know. But despite her many colorful and crazy stories, Andelloux takes what she does very seriously. She has based her career on something about which she feels passionate, and with her lectures she is attempting to reach out to students. “It’s OK to talk about it, that’s my thing,” she tells me. “I know that I push people’s buttons, and I do that for a reason...I challenge the gender roles I was brought up to believe.” With Andelloux, it is a personal triumph that she does what she does, and now she is dedicated to teaching what was never taught to her.

Towards the end of our interview, I ask one question for curiosity’s sake: what’s the best advice she can give about sex in general? “Masturbate,” she says immediately, in her patented frank tone. “It reduces stress, gets rid of headaches, helps cuts heal faster. And it helps you sleep.”

Who can argue with that? ☺



Rage, fueled, hurricane!!!!!!!

Punched through glass

7 am, naked, insane

Reevaluating entire life

Blackout in a Can

BY MOLLY MIRHASHHEM

Whether or not we've tried it, every college student has heard of the phenomenon that is Four Loko. Four Loko is a caffeinated, alcoholic energy drink that comes in flavors ranging from Blue Raspberry to Orange Blend. The drink is sold in a large can and boasts an average alcohol content of 12.5%, but this can vary slightly by state. Lately, there has been much controversy over the drink because the mixture of caffeine and alcohol can be dangerous to its users, allowing them to drink for longer periods of time without getting tired. Yet the crazy stories of the college students who've tried the stuff show no sign of slowing this loko phenomenon down.

In early November, both Northeastern University and Boston College employed campus-wide safety alerts, advising the student body to avoid Four Loko for its huge health risks. In October, Ramapo College of New Jersey banned Four Loko after more than 20 of the students were hospitalized for alcohol poisoning from the drink in a single evening. A similar event took place at Central Washington University, prompting a lot of public attention.

Phusion, the company that manufactures Four Loko, has thus faced very bad press. Concerns have been raised about everything from the general idea of mixing caffeine and alcohol in a single beverage to the way their products are marketed. Speaking about to the drink's appearance, one Tufts student said, "Drinking never looked so middle school."

In response to the concern, Phusion issued a statement to the public in October detailing the company's mission. It argued

that, "Consuming caffeine and alcohol together has been done safely for years." From the statement, it is unclear whether Phusion accepts any blame for recent safety incidents on college campuses or whether they blame the irresponsibility of consumers.

Given the makeup of Four Loko, it is hard to imagine that anyone can truly consume the drink "responsibly." The sweet taste and the high alcohol content in a single can make it difficult to realize the quick effects of the drink. It's also speculated that the mixture of caffeine and alcohol can help convince consumers they are safe to drive.

But despite the worries in the news, Four Loko continues to be a popular drink

among Tufts students and on many other campuses. The drink is practically legendary. Some students seem to be obsessed with the idea of a sweet and cheap way to get drunk, while others have been too afraid to try it. A friend of mine told me, "It's blackout in a can." Evidently, many Tufts students feel the same way. When asked about the first few words that came to mind when thinking of their last Four Loko experience, many students mentioned "blackout" as a key word. Among other common words were "ridiculous," "crazy," and "unpredictable."

According to the students asked, Four Loko's price tag, hovering around \$2.50, seemed to be fueling much of its popularity. Yet among its downfalls were its taste, the hangover, and its possible health implications.

A certain culture has formed around Four Loko. A student from Northeastern University (apparently unaffected by the previously mentioned health advisory) created a site called The Loko List, where individuals can post their anecdotes and experiences with the drink and detail whatever shenanigans ensued. The site bears the headline, "You've found The Loko List, a collection of wild stories which all begin in a 23.5 oz can."

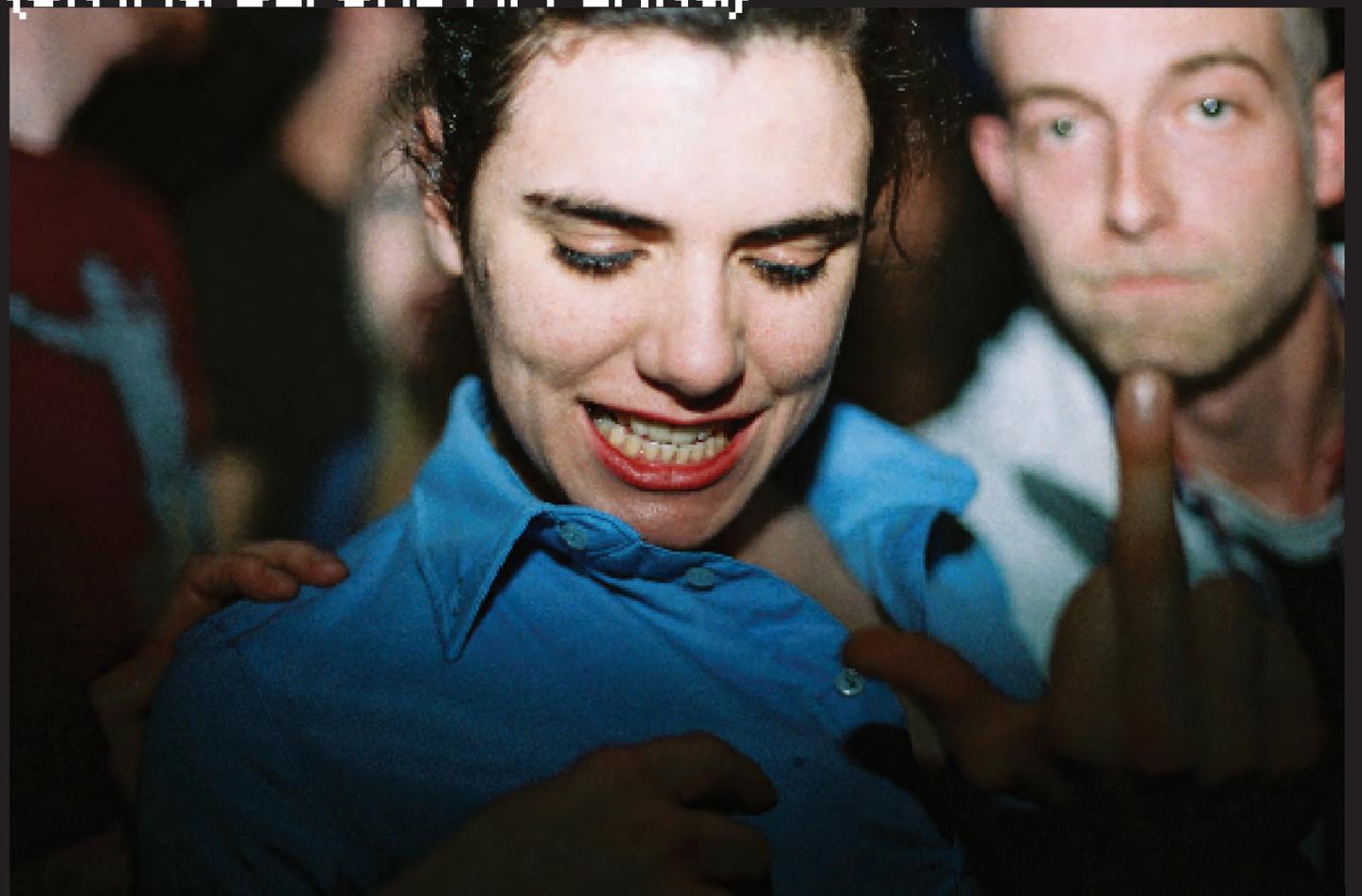
Only time will tell where Four Loko is headed. Its sudden popularity combined with the growing health issues ensure that it will stay in the news for a while. For now, many Tufts students will continue with their crazy nights, enduring the potentially bad tastes and unpleasant mornings for the stories they will tell of their lokofueled nights. ☺

Molly Mirhashem is a freshman who has not yet declared a major.

Amount Per Serving	
Calories	Too many
	Calories from Fat 0
	% Daily Value*
Caffeine	156 mg >100 %
Cups of Coffee	5 cups >100 %
Proof	24 (12% alcohol) >100 %
Flavors	Seven >100 %
Cost	\$2.50 per can >100 %
1 Guaranteed Blackout	
Protein	0g
Vitamin A	0% • Vitamin C 0%
Calcium	2% • Iron 10%
* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2,000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs.	
JOSH ASCHHEIM	



(UNTAG BEFORE APPLYING)







OOPS.

YO, BOSS

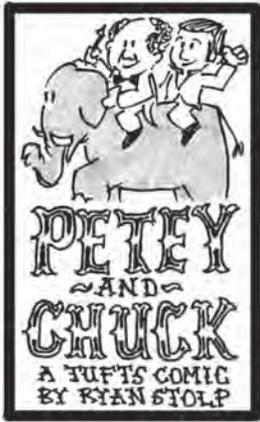
PHOTOS BY SHAHEEN LAVIE-ROUSE





bunchofguys

by alyce and malcolm



"THANKSGIVING #"

Do you ever wonder what the first Thanksgiving was like?



Imagine! The end of the harvest, wild birds chirping,



... a real sense of community, fresh food! where'd it go?



But we haven't lost any of that — hold on...



tweet: @Grandpa88 pass the tofurkey #

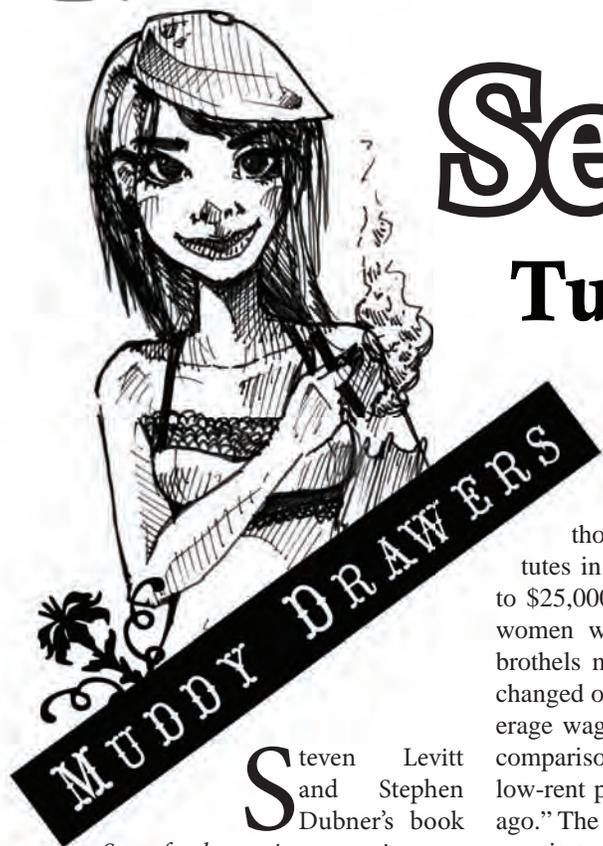




Sexonomics

Tufts students get laid...

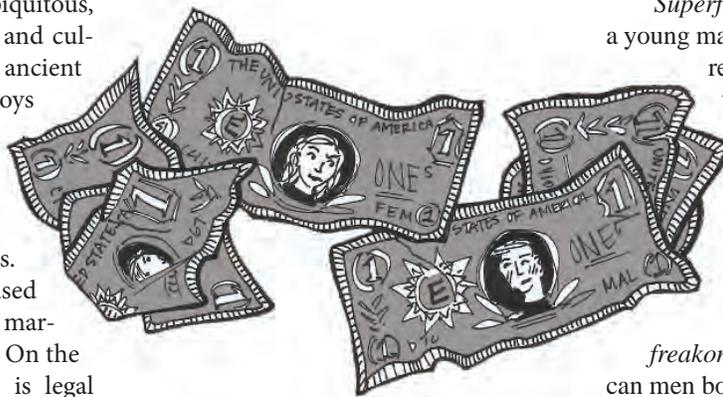
BY SOPHIA BOUDOIR



Steven Levitt and Stephen Dubner's book *Superfreakonomics* examines a social phenomenon with which the typical economist doesn't concern himself: the wages of prostitutes. Prostitution — "the oldest profession on earth" — is historically and culturally ubiquitous, permeating almost every society and culture in one form or another. In ancient Greece, both women and young boys commonly practiced prostitution, and in the Roman Empire, aristocrats regularly bought and sold female and male prostitutes, who were usually foreign slaves. Some Shia Muslim sex workers used *Nikāhal-Mut'ah*, or "temporary marriages," to justify their profession. On the international scene, prostitution is legal in many European and South American countries, including France, Germany, and Brazil, as well as in Australia and Israel. But we don't have to look to other cultures to see the prevalence of prostitution; it was legal and quite widespread across the United States until the prohibition movement of the mid-1910s, and it remains legal in Nevada today.

Superfreakonomics concentrates on the sex trade in the modern United States, more specifically on what the authors dub

the "declining salary of prostitutes." According to the authors, even the lowest-rent prostitutes in the 1910s made what amounts to \$25,000 a year in today's dollars, and women working at the most expensive brothels made over \$430,000. Much has changed over the past century, and the average wage of prostitutes today "pales in comparison to the one enjoyed by even the low-rent prostitutes from a hundred years ago." The book tells the story of a low-rent prostitute today, "LaSheena," who makes about \$350 a week working the streets in Chicago. This, according to the authors, is typical pay for prostitutes in America today.



Why the sharp decrease in salaries of prostitutes? Levitt, a professor of economics at the University of Chicago, attributes this steep decline to a fall in demand. So why has the demand for prostitutes fallen? Are men today less horny than they were a hundred years ago? Probably not. Instead, Levitt attributes this decrease to something else: competition. It is no secret that sexual norms have evolved substantially, especially in the last couple of decades.

The Women's Liberation movement of the 1960s and the proliferation of contraceptive methods during the 1970s (especially the condom and the birth control pill) led to the "sexual revolution" of the United States. The sexual revolution was a period of loosening sexual norms and increasing sexual liberation. What does all of this have to do with prostitutes? When there are less stringent social norms, women are more likely to have sex before marriage. And when more women are having sex before marriage, men are less likely to seek out prostitutes. As Levitt puts it: "Who poses the greatest competition to a prostitute? Simple: any woman who is willing to have sex for free."

Superfreakonomics paints a picture of a young man, just out of college, who isn't ready to get married but is down to have sex. Twenty or thirty years ago, a man in this situation would probably have hit up a whorehouse or solicited a street prostitute. But in today's world, he would probably be just as successful going to a bar. According to *Superfreakonomics*, at least 20% of American men born between 1933 and 1942 lost their virginity to a prostitute. Amongst men born twenty years later, our fathers' generation, however, this number fell to 5%. The numbers, taken with the historical context of the sexual revolution, seem to suggest that premarital sex emerged as a stronger substitute for prostitution. And, as anyone who has suffered through Principles of Economics will recall, if the demand for a service decreases, the wages of those who provide it decreases as well. Consequently, as the demand for *paid* sex



has decreased in recent history, so has the salary of the women who provide sex for money.

However, this doesn't mean that there aren't still well-paid prostitutes today (think Eliot Spitzer's call girls). In fact, according to Sudhir Venkatesh, a professor of sociology at Columbia University, the sector of high-priced prostitutes has actually been booming despite — or perhaps due to — the flailing economy. He reports that, in general, high-end prostitutes see a “pattern of increased activity following an economic downturn, which lasts about six to eight months,” the current recession being no exception. When high-powered men lose income and influence during recessions, and their domestic lives become insufferable, they turn with greater frequency to high-priced call girls for encouragement and comfort.

Regardless of the booming specific call-girl sector, the wages of everyday prostitutes are sharply declining. As previously discussed, this is due to their viable substitutions: “sexually liberated” women who are willing to have sex for free.

I want to extend this logic to a topic more relevant to Tufts students: dating versus hookup culture. Whenever I chat with women in their late twenties, particularly my older female cousins, they always seem surprised at the amount of casual sex that happens on college campuses. These

women were undergraduates less than ten years ago, but even that recently, the phrases “friends with benefits” and “booty call” had not achieved prominence, nor were the concepts they endorse socially accepted. Though my cousins were aware of a good amount of premarital sex in their college years, it was almost always in the context of exclusive, boyfriend-girlfriend relationships (at least among the people they knew). Additionally, my cousins and almost all of their girlfriends were in serious, committed relationships during college, and some of their friends ended up marrying people they met in college. At least at Tufts, guys asked out women on formal dates more frequently than they do today.

Things seem to have changed since then. As sexual mores have continued to evolve and college students become more and more liberal, many more women are willing to have sex outside the context of exclusive relationships. Much of the hookups that happen on our campus are casual, with little emotional attachment and even less commitment. Exclusivity seems too serious, a huge step to take, and passé. College-aged men in particular seem reluctant to enter into committed relationships, opting instead for casual and random hookups.

Could it be that the same loosening of sexual mores that caused prostitutes'

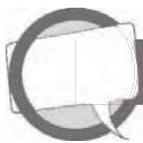
salaries to drop has caused this decrease in serious relationships amongst college students? Are the same women that are viable substitutes for prostitutes also viable substitutes for girlfriends? It makes sense logically; if young men can have sex without the commitment and effort that having a girlfriend demands, then having one becomes less valuable. In my opinion, this is also why guys are less likely to put in the effort to asking and taking girls out on dates, and opt for the sleazy “come over and watch a DVD” route instead.

I'm not an expert, and my observations about relationship prevalence and sexual behavior on college campuses come from personal anecdotes, not the professionally administered surveys that were used to collect data about prostitutes in *Superfreakonomics*. And obviously not all college-aged men behave like this — I know some happy couples and some loving boyfriends. But very few of my friends, guys and girls, are in committed relationships. I don't think it's a stretch to attribute this to the availability of substitutes — girls who are willing to have sex outside of relationships. If college girls suddenly decided to stop hooking up with boys that weren't their boyfriends, would guys stop dragging their feet and start taking us on dates? Would there be more couples on campus? Though I can't be positive, it seems likely. ☺

CATHERINE NAKAJIMA



...while prostitutes get laid off.



Crumbling Pillars

BY JOSH MOLOFSKY

Winston Churchill once said, “The best argument against democracy is a five-minute conversation with the average voter.” It is easy to dismiss Mr. Churchill, and say this quote is nothing more than British aristocratic snobbery. However, it contains a prescient warning. For those who still hold the concept of the *sovereign public* dear, it inspires fear. The Latin roots of democracy, *demos* and *kratos*, mean people and power, respectively. For a democracy to function optimally, the people need to facilitate this power to maximize the democracy’s ability to serve their interests.

It is often said that with great power comes great responsibility. This does not apply only to dictators and monarchs. In the United States we underestimate the power of the vote bestowed on each of us; we have forgotten our responsibility. Though power in the hands of the common person is ideal as a political philosophy, what if the common person is ignorant?

Alexis de Tocqueville traversed this country in 1831 because of a European curiosity about democratic societies. America was the great laboratory for democracy. How do its people behave? What ideas do they hold most dear? His book *Democracy in America* attempts to answer these questions. Tocqueville resolved that the democratic individual in America was too materialist. The democratic movement brought with it the expansion of the free market, which in turn encouraged the profit-maximizing individual. This type of person, Tocqueville claimed, has neither the time nor the energy to participate in important debates. He or she does not strive to answer the greater questions of religion,

government, or justice. Rather he or she accepts what is *facile*, the gross oversimplification of mass ideologies. The cult of the majority holds sway of the mind: if something is generally held to be true, how could it not be? Tocqueville’s observations were apt; his words contain an implicit warning for us today.

Tocqueville foresaw many things, but not the rise of the mass media. What educates the citizen engaging in political discourse? Secondary education, television, radio, and more specifically, our news networks: these must bear this burden. They must, in their interaction with the common person, inform him or her of the significant debates of the day. In fact, news networks purport to fill this niche; they consider themselves the emissaries of truth. Whether they are “fair and balanced” or “the most trusted name in news,” each station claims responsibility for the unbiased presentation of fact.

So where have they gotten us, our schools and our news networks?

- Nearly one in five Americans—18 percent—say President Obama is a Muslim, up from 11 percent in 2009. Obama is a Christian, but the number of people saying Christian when asked his religion has gone down sharply, from 51 percent in 2008 to 34 percent today. And 43 percent say they don’t know what religion the president follows.
- In a nation called the world’s superpower, only 17 percent of young adults in the United States





could find Afghanistan on a map, according to a new worldwide survey released recently?”

- About 11 percent of young citizens of the U.S. couldn't even locate the U.S. on a map. The Pacific Ocean's location was a mystery to 29 percent; Japan, to 58 percent; France, to 65 percent; and the United Kingdom, to 69 percent.
- More young U.S. citizens in the study knew that the island featured in last season's TV show "Survivor" is in the South Pacific than could find Israel.

When in doubt, they say, *follow the money*. Corporatism is the malignancy plaguing our most revered institutions. We praise those who "run things like a business," whether they are running political campaigns or our schools.

While budget concerns cannot be removed from the discussion of education in America, they should not dominate it. The Bush administration approached the topic of education from a capitalist perspective. No Child Left Behind placed a stronger focus on standardized test scores. The program relied on incentive-based payouts — schools that performed well on standardized tests were granted federal funding. This posed a significant problem for lower-income school districts, which were forced to sacrifice any ideas of holistic education in order to get the greatest number of students to a proficient level.

The National Geographic Study, which yielded the results on America's geographic (il)-literacy, tested young adults aged 18-30, the heart of the young American voting population. Our primary and secondary educational institutions are failing us. Our democratic state has neglected its duty to properly teach the young.

The influence of money is even more transparent in television and talk radio. Not only are we bombarded by advertising, the programs themselves are becoming a vehicle of advertising. Unfortunately, many of these programs also function as important tools in our society; they serve to inform the public. At their helm are entertainers disguised as pundits: Glenn Beck, Bill O'Reilly, Sean Hannity, Bill Maher, and show hosts on NPR who ascribe to a liberal agenda. Glenn Beck, for instance, was a former radio DJ. Now he is charged with derailing the current administration and galvanizing the extreme right.

It is perhaps easiest to see the corrupting influence of money in the political realm. Unimaginable sums of money are gathered, and countless hours are spent in the defamation of political opponents. For example, the miscon-

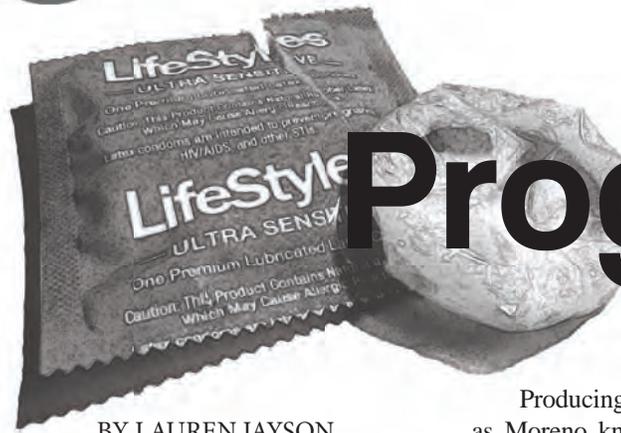
ceptions held about the president are especially troubling. They speak to the culture of misinformation and slander associated with American politics. Moreover, Fox News and MSNBC have been reduced to mere caricatures, the two faces of partisan hack-ery. Rather than present news and commentary as two distinct, exclusive entities, they merge the two. The line between the Fox News Report at Six and the Bill O'Reilly Factor at Eight is becoming increasingly more difficult to define. Additionally, Chris Matthews at MSNBC is equally polarizing. In summation, the issue is this: our news is presented in a way that furthers the political ambitions of the people funding these stations.

The corporate arm behind our news media is both powerful and unseen. Rupert Murdoch's wallet shapes our idea of what is true. And this "truth," a daily message that millions of Americans receive, influences them when they step inside the voting booth. You cannot buy the political convictions of others; legally, it's not permissible to pay for votes. Yet, in a way, we are allowing this to happen. We continue to watch these channels. We have not voted out incumbents who have supported the current campaign finance structure. Donations from large corporate interests are still treated as contributions from private individuals. In the 2010 Supreme Court case *Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission*, the court ruled in favor of corporations' right to endorse political candidates.

Education, money, politics, and television: these are the pillars of American society. Monolithic in their institutionalization, it is hard to combat their influence. The fact is, there are some entities that should *not* be run like a business. Our political campaigns, our news networks, and our schools all have great responsibilities toward a democratic polity. They should be infused with the commitment to progress, not subjected to the calculations of profit. Lost in this struggle is the average voter, misinformed by the most trusted anchors in news and taught only to answer the necessary number of questions on the SAT.

Looking at the results of the midterm elections, it seems my concerns are not unfounded. The Tea Party has gained a voice in our legislature, an extremist threat to a moderate nation. I hope only that the bludgeoning to the mind of the common person, performed by the fists of the corporate media does not become our greatest downfall, but rather an *instigation*, an impetus for the pursuit of truth in the battle for a better democracy. ☪





BY LAUREN JAYSON

South Africa is a country that has been devastated by the spread of HIV. This epidemic, especially rampant in the Black community, only underscores the existing hardship and trauma that Africans have endured in South Africa for many years. Currently, the country is taking a step in the right direction to fight the HIV/AIDS battle due to the most unlikely source: the porn industry.

In the beginning of October, South Africa took a proactive measure in combating the spread of HIV in porn. They created their first pornographic production in which all actors are black, HIV-tested, and condom-adorned.

While Africa does not have a large porn industry, South Africans do (like any society) buy and sell a significant amount of pornographic film. And thus, porn has the power to reach a large population of people in Africa. Tau Moreno, producer of a new porn film building off of this health consciousness, called for people to not only audition for his new all-black, all “safe-sex” porn film but also to get tested to ensure that they did not have any HIV or any other sexually transmitted diseases.

South Africa is suspected of being the nation with the highest number of people infected with HIV/AIDS in the world. Moreno, in an interview with the *Guardian*, came to the conclusion that “if there are gentle, subtle social messages that wearing a condom is acceptable,” then condoms will slowly begin to lose the stigma that they carry. If people begin to see porn stars, who have sex for a living, using condoms and getting tested, then the thought is that the average person, too, will begin to realize the merit inherently found in safe sex.

Porn as Progressivism

Producing pornography with condoms, as Moreno knows, will not force people, nor make people feel obligated, to wear a condom. It will, however, make it more appealing to be responsible and certainly give them a small push toward doing so.

South Africa is not the only country to be seriously health conscious when it comes to HIV/AIDS awareness in the porn



industry. Here in America, the Los Angeles porn industry recently shut down due to one of their actors testing positive for HIV. While the pornography industry has many safety measures and precautions in place to prevent the transmission of STDs on set, sexually transmitted diseases are a widespread and fast-growing problem within porn. In years past, many adult film productions have been stopped and movies have been halted midway through when an actor is tested and found to have acquired HIV. While HIV/AIDS is an obvious public health issue in general, it escalates when

the mere description of a job requires one to participate in the act of its transmission. A porn star, by definition, is more sexually active than the average person and is thus that much more likely to acquire a potentially life-threatening disease such as HIV or AIDS.

This makes the porn industry a topic of much moral and social debate. The state of California’s workplace safety officials have grappled with the issue of safety in an individual’s worksite and have thus considered making it mandatory that pornography film actors/actresses be required to use condoms on film.

While many could argue that it is not the responsibility or role of the pornography industry to educate the citizens of South Africa about safe sex, information about contraception and sexually transmitted diseases is very limited. Thus, the porn industry has made it their mission to use their power to reach millions who are exposed to HIV on a daily basis and lead by example. Mr. Moreno concedes that while it is not, in fact, his job to educate the people of South Africa, there is no reason why he shouldn’t or couldn’t do so. By merely creating a pornographic film, Mr. Moreno has the ability to reach and educate a large portion of the South African population, and thus any message that he puts in his video will, however perceived or taken to heart, reach a strong majority of people.

Thankfully, Mr. Moreno will continue to do everything that is in his power until “the average African-American man understands that wearing a condom during sex can be both good for them and pleasurable.” And in the meantime, he will provide them with pleasure simply from his films until they take his messages to heart and an epidemic of safe sex replaces an epidemic of HIV. ☺

Lauren Jayson is a freshman who has not yet declared a major.



Good Things in Small Packages



To stay updated on food truck locations and menus follow them on Twitter. Momogoose: @momogoose. Clover Food Lab: @cloverfoodlab.

CATHERINE NAKAJIMA

BY KYLE CARNES

A relatively recent culinary trend originating from some of the more progressive cities in the U.S. has been the emergence of food trucks. The evolution ranges from shabby carts with unidentifiable ingredients and options to professionally trained chefs with adventurous culinary fare. Although many of these food trucks have existed in L.A., Seattle, and New York for some time, the Boston area with its numerous universities has finally begun to offer a decent amount of food truck options.

A popular destination among MIT students (and anyone else in “the know”) is the fairly new Momogoose food truck, behind the Kendall/MIT stop on Carleton St. Featuring what they refer to as Asian Fusion with a large Vietnamese influence, Momogoose is cheap (most entrees are around \$5), creative (they have burritos,

rice bowls, and baguette sandwiches), and tasty, which the long lines indicate. I would recommend this truck to anyone going into the Cambridge area looking for some cheap, delicious, and quirky food that’s not your standard slice of pizza. The Kendall/MIT area has other creative food offerings that are worthy of taking advantage of, like the Clover Food Lab, a locally sourced and all vegetarian truck, if you are looking for something more adventurous than the standard Dewick spread.

With locations just outside three T stops (Downtown, Park, and State), my next sampling, Karo’s BBQ, has quite the following. As I was told, there is *always* a line but it is *always* worth it. This cart offers some of the best deals for lunch in the downtown area. The most expensive meal is the “Large Dinner,” \$6.50 for a chicken kabob, salad, and rice pilaf, which is in-

credibly filling. The beauty of Karo’s is that it offers simplistic, but high quality fare. I was shocked to spend around \$5 and walk away full, totally satisfied, and convinced that I would go back. Karo’s stands out among the other offerings of food carts in the downtown area, and I would advise that you search it out next time you are in the city for lunch. Unfortunately, the cart is closed on the weekends, so a semi-hungover trek to Karo’s on a hungry Friday afternoon is in order.

After going in search of noteworthy Boston food carts, I realized that Moe’s is a moderately good option for those late-night Tufts munchies, but lacks the tastier and more creative food cravings that I have after a night of hard “studying.” Therefore, I propose we lobby for some new food carts and give Moe some much needed competition. ☺



Do you want to live off campus?

Yes

No

Content to live with musty carpet and cinder block walls? Good for you! Turn to the next page or decide to live it up a little.

How Not to Fail at Finding Off-Campus Housing

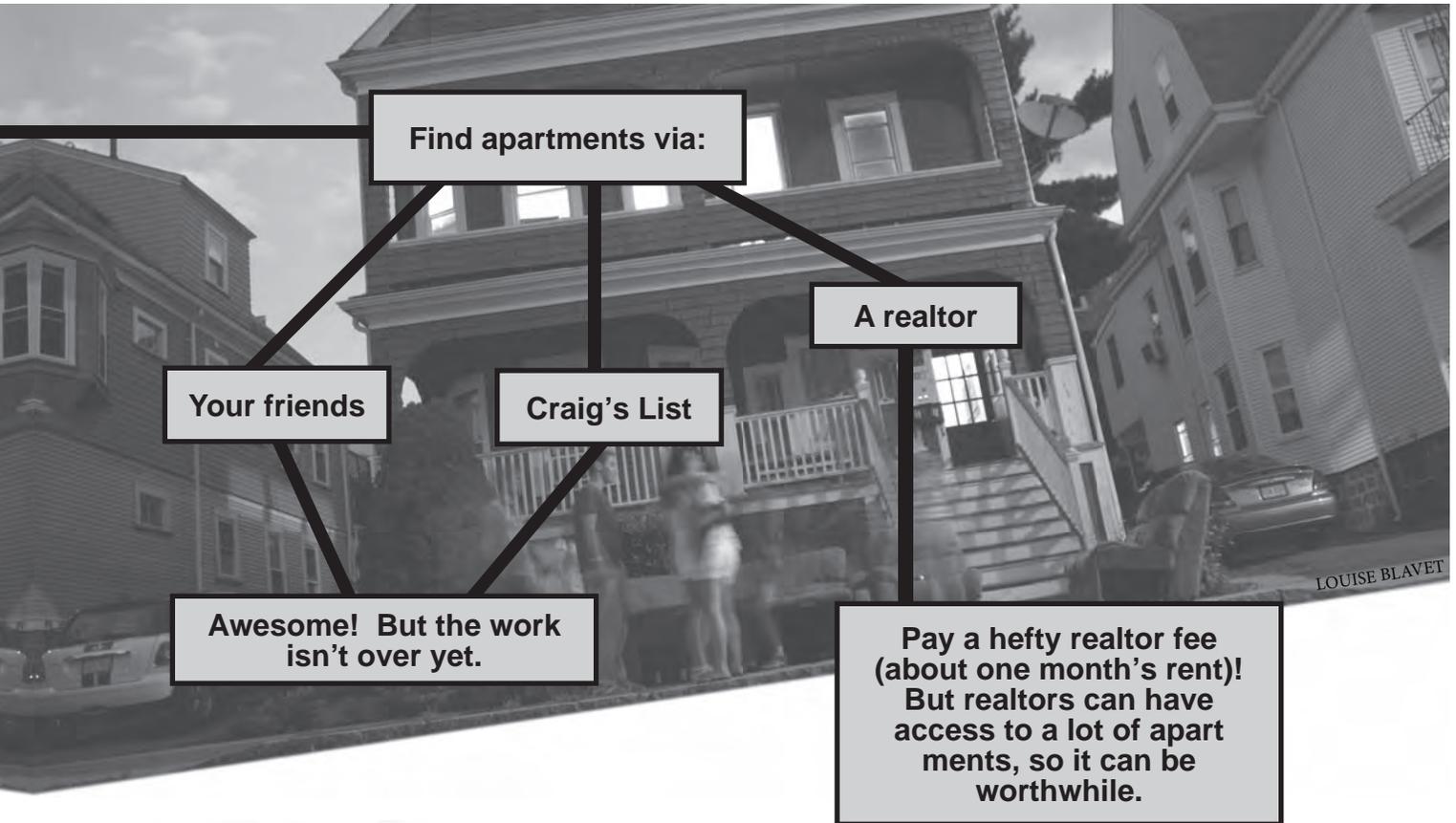
BY KATHRYN ECKERT

GENERAL TIPS

- Get everything verbally promised by the landlord in writing on your lease.
- Talk to the people who live there now, and ask them about how easygoing or hard to deal with the landlord is.
- Take the neighborhood into consideration: College Ave will be louder and more prone to parties, and the farther you get from campus, the more likely you are to live near real families who will resent said partying.
- Buy furniture from the current tenants. They won't want to deal with moving it out, so you can get it on the cheap.
- Get a signed copy of the lease to hold on to for legal reasons.
- Read the entire lease carefully before you sign it.
- 3-bedroom and 5-bedroom apartments are the easiest to find.
- Your initial deposit only takes the apartment off the market. It's not yours until you've paid the first and last months' rent.

NOTE ON SUBLETTERS

- You can't find subletters early enough. The last thing you want is to pay for a room that no one's living in.
- Try to find a subletter for winter break; a lot of juniors and seniors get winter internships in Boston and need somewhere to stay.
- If you wait too long to find a subletter, you may have to haggle for rent--and end up paying the difference yourself.
- Make sure you fill out all the necessary paperwork with your landlord.
- Pick subletters that you trust. You're legally responsible for them.



CHECKLIST

- Does the rental date start in June or September?
- Do you have subletters? Don't forget about summer subletters.
- Are internet or cable included?
- Are there separate utility meters for separate apartments?
- Are there laundry machines on the premises?
- Do you have to put down a security deposit? Is it refundable?
- Can you make any changes to the apartment, like painting or taking down old wallpaper?
- Do you need insurance?
- Can you have pets?
- Does the rent seem reasonable? Hint: \$700 a month for a run-down apartment on Osipee is not reasonable. \$700 a month for a newly re-modeled apartment on Teele is very reasonable.



ARS POETICA IN:

MOLLY RUBIN

1.
Their hands pack and palm a raw until it unseams smooth
one of them thinks I'll make a jar for baby teeth, another wants
a singing kettle, seven cups for wine of windy grapes.

Above their wheels they lean and punch their elbows to their guts,
spin the clay with water. Under their clawing it quivers, faints
into a slick. But they press their hands into its give.

With wet prodding the spheres, like stars, collapse, but thinly twist
To heightily hollows; bowed—swan bowls. The ones who can unfurl the sides
To muscled flank are the ones who watch for what it wants.

2.
Presuppose the universe hangs about you in fine threads
of burnt lace and ever pulse and joint-pull is a breaking through.
Sunset all strung up with the star clots, woods a s-tring

of hard and bird and ancient emerald frailed into grit-green leaf.
Assume we are a woven thing—(some say our shaking mountains
show we are the drapery on some holy knee--) our woolen earth,

the whale tooth moon, this whole screaming spin. But there are wells
where trees once were—a poet can see
small spaces in the stitch, a severance of our endlessness.

3.
we roll now, your hold grips my hips and I know all
gathering things, how the shore collects the tide again and again.
Your slow yawn shows me canyons, wide and stale-stoned, silt of salt and spice

in the cradle. When your words stop I know what silence is above us,
among the nerves of stars. Once you pushed me from you and now I've felt below
the earth, an inhuman bottom—when you've cried I've heard a tendon slowly town

from bone. I've escaped any coiled logic, save my seizing interior,
in each of your small gestures: open worlds, layered sifts of light.
In the brown of your irises I see red and green and leaping.



Hey, you. Write for Poetry & Prose. (It's easy.)

SUBMIT POEMS AND SHORT STORIES TO
MARGARET.BOLAND@TUFTS.EDU AND
NATALIE.SELZER@TUFTS.EDU AND GET
PUBLISHED.

Power Line Project Wins Over Cities and Heads This Way

Molly Rubin

We can see the whole of Fairfield County from our plane, spread like jam or constellation; below us in the creases of this city's hands the houses stand military Moscow. Their veined voltage pumps them full for all that is, begotten of wire, of widening sheen—in downy unison they recite the Nicene Creed. From here we watch them glitter when their lights blink, we like to see that neon patchwork swell. This city's braced with wire, electric energy tea-seeped sky—United Illumination needs more light to glint off the whites of their corneas. President and CEO Frank Poirot removes his glasses: There's nothing but rock beneath these roads. And we're germ-free with our baby-in-a-babybjörn and our frigid fingers. We are citizenship and brotherhood. We're residency and we are sterile nationality; we like our enzymes shipped us in boxes. Our teeth are clean and our spines are straight enough. There's nothing but rock—And we're glad he's our spokesman, our Napoleon, he has ordered the cables into the ground. So we ignore the land in all its rolling glory. Its layered splendor. The men who have construction in their bones carve and carve and earth vomits stone. The trunks of a thousand surgeoned trees will soon point skyward. Safe in our clean machine we sip our bubble water and stretch our legs, we pray for buoyancy in air.



SUZI GROSSMAN



POLICE BLOTTER



A boring, boring halloween with 100% chance of non-rhyming police blotters

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3 - 1:21 AM

The moon shone through the clouds on three hideous trolls and their camp high on Lane Hall. The moonlight played on their faces as they danced around a fire that one of them held in their hands and used to burn magical herbs. Suddenly, the LIGHT!



They turned to stone with the piercing blaze of TUPD's magic light stick! Just as the last troll froze, immobile, he tossed a magic herb grinder off the ledge.

The Police, Knights of the Night, discovered a satchel in a dark corner. Inside he found a glass bong, made by the elves of Rivendell in their high mountain fortress. "Who holds this glass pipe we hath found?" the police asked, their words settling around the stone figures. Silence. The truth lay hidden, buried deep within the hearts of the stone trolls, like mithril in the depths of the mines of Moria. The Dark Knights took the satchel and the dark magic herbs and left the trolls until morning's light.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 7 - 10:15 PM

Once upon a time there was a stinky, stinky odor in South Hall. The villagers living there rang far and wide for someone who could put an end to its pungent tyranny. The valiant TUPD arrived on a shining steed to liberate the villagers. They crept along the hall, bravely facing the odor, and made three firm knocks on the door. *Knock! Knock! Knock!*

Slowly, the door creaked open and the officers were taken aback by the stench. Regaining their senses they spied in the room several villagers who had been using witchcraft herbs and concoctions of the darkest magic. The mystical weed was strewn about the room in little baggies. On a table was a machine that looked like a dragon with a long rubber tail and a glass bulb on the end. In the bulb were ashes from his fire breath.

The villagers had other potions, too. Some were rolled up in old newspapers from the town. They were mysterious and white, from another land.

TUPD put an end to their witchcraft and took their potions and herbs. Everyone in South Village lived happily ever after (except those nasty, nasty witches!).



—illustrated and compiled by Ryan Stolp and Avery Matera



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