Reagan's Cuts Threaten Conn Students

By Carly Rand

The passage of the omnibus Budget Reconciliation Bill by the House and the Senate will cut Federal expenditures by more than $15 billion, between October 1, 1981 and September 3, 1982. President Reagan signed the bill into law this fify. Its effect on various colleges and individual students on financial aid is still ambiguous and somewhat frightening. To understand the change, the present programs must be understood.

There are five Federal Financial Aid programs in which Connecticut College participates. Two of these are The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant which ranges from $200 to $1,750 and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants which range from $200 to $1,400 and is supplemented with some other form of aid. Two other programs are loans. The National Direct Student Loan is offered to students enrolled at least half time and have financial need. It ranges from a total of $3,000 for students in their first two years of undergraduate study, to $6,000 for students having completed the two years toward a Bachelor's degree or up to $12,000 for graduate study. The interest in repayment is 4% until October 1, 1981 when it becomes 5%. The second loan is the Guaranteed Federally Insured Student Loans. Students under this loan may borrow up to $2,500 for undergraduate study or $5,000 a year for graduate study. The interest in repayment is 7% (9% for new borrowers) but because the loan does not have to be repaid until after graduation, the government pays the interest until the repayment period. The fifth program is the Work-Study Program to ensure students with the greatest need priority for employment. The government supplies 80% of the money for this program, while the employer supplies the remaining 20%.

Although most changes aren't dearly defined yet, the individual Grants have already been cut $80, and may be cut more. Higher Education groups are urging the appropriation of the full $2.65 billion into the Pell Grants. The Federal aid for the neediest students in the omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. This would enable the Grant to include a maximum of $1,800 and maintain the average of $950. Along with the diminishing amounts for Grants, the eligibility for receiving a loan has adopted a policy in which students with a family income over $30,000 must prove the financial need. They must take a test to determine if they are eligible.

This new regulation on loans is probably the most significant change in the financial aid programs. Apparently, many students, whether they need it or not, have not been participating in the GSL. Consequently, because of such a cut, the government has spent over $10 billion on this program. It has been estimated that without the necessary cuts, the fiscal 1982 deficit will increase up to $80 billion.

Because the government hasn't yet revealed how flexible the test for eligibility will be, it is difficult to predict the effect. One student with a GSL claimed that without the loan her family would have to go to college without any Christmas vacation and put the money into the students' accounts. Another student with a grant (the SEOG), a loan and a College Work-Study Program claimed that not being eligible would mean she would move from Connecticut College to a state college. It is possible that this may be the case for many students. An estimate made from the applicants of the 1981 class indicated that 30% of those on financial aid had families with incomes over $30,000. Although the 50% is a rough estimate and established from applicants, not students, it is very large. Presently about 35% of this school has some form of financial aid. The cutbacks in Federal and state aid to students may cause colleges and universities to try to compensate for the reductions of government aid. It would be a help if Connecticut College could increase its financial aid: however, chances or aids are slim. Macalester's President, John B. Davis, Jr. noted that other universities and colleges probably would not have the money to make up for the Federal aid loss, forcing some students to choose between continuing college education or dropping out.

The Perils of Peer

By Robin Lynn Waxenberg

"Energy, stamina, curiosity, intellectual honesty." These are the most important qualities for a journalist to have, according to Newsweek senior writer Elizabeth Peer. "You have to be willing to be resourceful, to be a gypsy..." If you like independence, if you're a self-starter, if you like going off on your own projects and not being too closely supervised, journalism can be tremendously interesting and very satisfying.

Ms. Peer is certainly a woman of such independent means. She was the first woman foreign correspondent and foreign bureau chief for Newsweek. A 1957 Conn College graduate, Ms. Peer recalls her graduation as a time when "middle class women were not meant to have careers," but due to illness, could not attend the ceremony. Thus, in 1958, she "shuffled, stumbled and backed" her way into a role as a copy girl at an employment agency which suggested she apply for a job as a copy girl at Newsweek. By doing non-political editors. These functions are combined in journalism school. But behind these experiences as a forerunner in the world of professional female journalists journalism was opening all these doors to her. She found very interesting. "You have the humor which makes her a writer's partner," Ms. Peer was to receive the college can bestow on an alumna by paying public tribute to an individual of distinguished achievement... Ms. Peer is one of America's most accomplished, experienced journalists today. She has covered a range of human experiences, and has the energy, insight and sense of humor which makes her a writer's partner. Ms. Peer was to receive the award at Commencement last spring, but due to illness, could not attend the ceremony.

Ms. Peer has also been the recipient of the 1978 Overseas Press Club Award for Ogaden War Reporting, a 1973 Page One Award for feature writing, a 1973 Lincoln University Award for political reporting and a 1972 Penney-Missouri Award from the University of Missouri Journalism School. But behind these awards lies Ms. Peer's interesting history of experiences as a forerunner in the world of professional female journalists at Newsweek.

While she found her own social world in the late 1950's quite restrictive, "journalism was opening all these doors. I was talking to the kinds of people I could never meet in my appropriate social life." In 1962, Ms. Peer was given her first writing tryout doing "back of the book work—neither politics nor foreign affairs." At Newsweek, field correspondents file reports which are rewritten as stories by New York editors. These functions are combined in a newspaper... By doing non-political articles for Newsweek, Ms. Peer could both write and report her own stories, as she still does today.

Continued on Page 4
Campus Forum: The Electric Government

By Ken Gottlieb

Enthusiasm and devotion seem to be the key words of this year's SGA. This council tactfully executes authority and responsibility under the guidance of the smartly tailored and influential Paige Cottingham. Proudly commending the group's recent accomplishments, SGA President Paige Cottingham affirmed, "We've formed committees to work on two academic issues, a committee for an energy conservation program, the student phonebook is underway, and the student government positions have been filled so that they can become active and productive."

Realizing the association's imperfections, Paige cited out that "The students can and should do a lot more ... We all need to open our eyes and ears and take a good look at what's happening around us ... This responsibility is shared by all of us, but if we fail to seize this now it will be too late later."

The SGA has the power to undo anything it has done. Currently, members are investigating the "A"/pass/fail rule. The committee cites three problems with the system: the grade cut-off point is not specific; the filing period ends too early; and the professor is informed that the student is taking the course on a pass/fail basis. It was finally voted that the committee had proposed to rectify the inconsistencies be brought up at the next meeting.

"KaKash Cafe publishes a great deal, and when it comes to food, stand back! The hookah lounge, the termination of Wednesday tea and cookies, and within a few minutes came up with a solution to the problem. Apparently, the abolishment was due to the supposed waste of tea. Consequently, the SGA will suggest the use of tea bags, so that tea waste will be an impossibility. Somehow however, that did not satisfy the SGA's hunger for an A/pass/not pass option which, in the present pass/not pass system, Paige and other varieties of food on the textbook, the limitation in cost of each professor's request for books, and most importantly, the elimination of the drawn-out delays in the student acquisition of textbooks.

The SGA's electricity seemed to illuminate the entire building as yet another student's annoyance was brought up—the seemingly unceasing beeping buzzer that awakens students at 2:00 a.m., driving them out into the streets with fear of cremation. Fire drills are crucial, but the assembly felt that drills should not be permitted between eight and ten p.m., and also during final exam week.

The SGA appointed one individual to talk to Campus Security to determine whether early morning fire drills are required by law. As soon as this information is received, appropriate steps for further action will be taken.

"We're not going to sit back and find a time to hold elections for the campus newspaper and the parking appeals committee, and they also approved the 1981-82 club and special event budget."

How does the SGA handle such a wide variety of issues in one meeting? With a good deal of cunning, that's how. A dynamic zeal waits behind the members, who tolerate the formation and the planning of the annual three faculty members to investigate the possible areas of improvement in the course offered at the Women's Center, and provide a 24-hour hotline. A primary counselor talks with the victims themselves, and a backup counselor aids the primary counselor by talking to the family and friends of the victims. The Women's Center can be obtained by working with the counselors at the Women's Center. Due to the need for more training counselors, one year contracts are put on the hotline have been extended. The program uses community, and provides a six-week program. Course credit can be obtained at Conn College through an independent study program. Upon completing the six-week program, the student can present the Women's Center's certificate to the counseling office. The Women's Center's certificate is a step toward the future.

The speakers stressed the need to wipe out misconceptions about rape which affect our attitudes. Through various surveys it has been found that attitudes of rape-behaving, "okay, time for frustration" are remarkably prevalent among teenagers. Many people believe that rapists act out of sexual frustration since reasons which motivate someone to commit rape are psychological rather than biological.

The initial motivations may fall under three basic categories: 1. the need for sex, 2. the need to express anger, resulting in mood and control over someone; 2. the need to rape, stressing that rape is a crime, and not a sex act. In 87% of the cases both the victim and the assailant are of the same socio-economic circumstance. Rape is a crime of convenience and it is most often that a rapist will choose a victim in the same area. Women can be sexual assailants themselves or can be used as confidants to aid men in getting victims. There is also the falacy that some women want to be raped. Dressing for attractive may give someone the right to commit a devastating and violent crime.

The speakers stressed the need to stay alert and be aware that rape can happen to anyone; it is important to be aware that in the past, rapes have occurred on the college campus and in the immediate area, and according to the speakers, that it is a Conn College policy not to publicize such happenings. Students should take advantage of the escort service provided by Campus Security. If you or someone you know has been victimized, the first thing you do is get to a safe place, then call the police and get to a hospital for a medical examination. It is familiar with the legal aspectal and external injuries, and for evidence if you want to press charges. The hospital will give you a rape kit which, however, a victim has up to a year to press charges. Evidence from the medical examination is sealed in a kit and sent to an office in Hartford, Connecticut, where it is kept confidential.

The speakers also discussed the post-rape trauma for a victim, a condition referred to as Rape Trauma Syndrome. The Red Cross has developed a program to fill the emotional needs of rape victims during the Rape Trauma Syndrome. Rape crisis counselors provide services from 1:00 A.M. to 3:00 A.M., weekly, and are at the Women's Center, and provide a 24-hour hotline. A primary counselor talks with the victims themselves, and a backup counselor aids the primary counselor by talking to the family and friends of the victims. The Women's Center will begin a Wednesday night hotline from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. beginning October 21st and running through December 2nd. The program uses community, hospital, and provides a six-week program. Course credit can be obtained at Conn College through an independent study program. Upon completing the six-week program, the student can present the Women's Center's certificate to the counseling office. The Women's Center's certificate is a step toward the future.

The speakers from the Women's Center provided information which was interesting as well as eye-opening. If informational meetings are provided by the Women's Center in the future, it would be in the students' best interest to attend.

CAMPUSNEWS

CAMPUS FORUM: Reality of Sexual Assault

By L. A. Christiano

On September 30th at 8:00 p.m., an informational meeting entitled "The Reality of Sexual Assault" was held at Unity House. The meeting was sponsored by Unity, the Office of Volunteers for Community Service, and the Women's Center of Southeastern Connecticut.

The meeting was hosted by Ms. Grisel Hodge, Administrative Assistant of Unity and Office of Volunteers, and temporary Acting Director of Unity. The meeting was open to all interested members of the College community and has a turnout of 15 people, almost all of whom were females. There were two women speakers, both volunteers at the Women's Center of Southeastern Connecticut, whose names will not be released to protect the confidentiality of the Women's Center.

Their talk consisted of two parts—the first part involved the facts and myths about rape itself; the second part dealt with the aftermath and what the Women's Center is all about. The speakers discussed the various degrees of sexual assault, all of which involve force or the threat of force. It is estimated that only one out of every ten sexual assaults are reported. According to the Connecticut law, one rape committed every six minutes.

The speakers made the distinction between submission and resistance and argument to rape, stressing that a woman may have to submit to her assailant in order to save her life. Previously under Connecticut law, husbands could not be charged in raping their wives, but this law has been changed. Connecticut is now one out of the five states which have made this change.

The speakers stressed the need to wipe out misconceptions about rape which affect our attitudes. Through various surveys it has been found that attitudes of rape-behaving, "okay, time for frustration" are remarkably prevalent among teenagers. Many people believe that rapists act out of sexual frustration since reasons which motivate someone to commit rape are psychological rather than biological.

The initial motivations may fall under three basic categories: 1. the need for sex, 2. the need to express anger, resulting in mood and control of the victim; 2. the need to rape, stressing that rape is a crime, and not a sex act. In 87% of the cases both the victim and the assailant are of the same socio-economic circumstance. Rape is a crime of convenience and it is most often that a rapist will choose a victim in the same area. Women can be sexual assailants themselves or can be used as confidants to aid men in getting victims. There is also the falacy that some women want to be raped. Dressing for attractive may give someone the right to commit a devastating and violent crime.

The speakers stressed the need to stay alert and be aware that rape can happen to anyone; it is important to be aware that in the past, rapes have occurred on the college campus and in the immediate area, and according to the speakers, that it is a Conn College policy not to publicize such happenings. Students should take advantage of the escort service provided by Campus Security. If you or someone you know has been victimized, the first thing you do is get to a safe place, then call the police and get to a hospital for a medical examination. It is familiar with the legal aspectal and external injuries, and for evidence if you want to press charges. The hospital will give you a rape kit which, however, a victim has up to a year to press charges. Evidence from the medical examination is sealed in a kit and sent to an office in Hartford, Connecticut, where it is kept confidential.

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"Did you hear about the assassination?"
"Who?"
"Sadat. President Sadat was just shot."
"Is he dead?"
"I don't know. No one knows. Some reporters say he is, some say he isn't."
"Wow. I thought you were going to say Reagan was hit again."
"No."
"When was Reagan shot anyway?"
"About six months ago."
"It seems longer. At least they didn't try to kill him again."
"Who shot Sadat? Why?"
"A group of Egyptian soldiers. They were on parade. They turned around and started firing at him."
"Why?"

"I don't know. I guess they were dissatisfied."
"I guess ... So now we just wait and find out if he's dead or not. It will probably be on T.V. soon."
"I feel sorry for Dan Rather. Everyone gets shot, he has to sit at the anchorman's booth for ten hours. He was there when Reagan was shot and the Pope and John Lennon."
"No. Lennon was shot at night, remember?"
"Yeah. During Monday Night Football. That was a while ago too."
"Yeah ... Well, want to go eat lunch?"
"I guess. Maybe someone in Harris knows if he's dead or not."

"Maybe."

I saw Marg Watson, Dean of Student Affairs, at the P.O. Box on the second day of school last month. I asked her if it wasn't fun to have everyone back on campus.

"There's fun," she said, "and then there's housing," and hurried off toward Fanning, wearing one of those I'm going to die today looks. Ten days later I went to listen at a "Housing Information Meeting." There was the besieged Dean Watson, searching a group of bitter and desperate Freshmen women. They were speaking horrors about the cramped quarters of their triples (formerly doubles), obviously having saved up their frustration for someone they were assured would help them. Dean Watson replied with equal frustration that nothing could be done, that it was "all a question of numbers." One of the girls suggested a law suit. But when the dean went pale, she doubled back quickly and laughed it down.

Of course there were other unpleasant scenes preceding this one. Like when Dean Watson was first shown the number of residential students arriving in August (1,495), versus the number of suitable beds (1,450), including basements. Or how about when Sue and Mary and Paula spent their first night of college in a double room, one of them on a mattress half slid under another's bed frame. Then there's Margaret, who has a nice single room — on an all-male floor. It's all just a question of numbers. Of course it depends on what numbers you're looking at, and from what side of the housing situation.

If you're a Freshman woman, for example, the numbers look like this: there are 40 triples (5 having been solved so far), 10 girls living in singles on men's halls, and positively no chance for a change this semester, and probably this year.

If you're a male, you may be delighted by the one girl on your hall, unless she has already brains you with a shampoo bottle when you stumbled hung-over into the hall, unless she has already brains you with a shampoo bottle when you stumbled hung-over into the hall, unless she has already brains you with a shampoo bottle when you stumbled hung-over into the hall.

If you're on the College Admissions staff: you're ecstatic over the number of qualified applicants who chose Connecticut College this year, more than ever. In fact, considering you accepted about 40% more than could possibly live here, you played the numbers game almost perfectly. It, so still, seems a bit unpleasant to you to have 130 or so girls in unhappy living situations.

If you're the College Treasurer, you're just barely skimming, your way up the Black ink cliff this year, keeping along on an amazing leap of faith on the 1.369 paying students-budget paradise. You've heard some stories about overcrowding of freshmen, which is a shame, because the College certainly can't afford any new housing. Why don't more of the kids live off-campus this year?

If you're living off-campus this year, the numbers look pretty horrible. Cat food is up to $1.25 a gallon, but so what, you can't eat it; there are no six-packs left in the icebox after your on-campus friends came down the other night, got hammered and bitched incessantly about the housing problem. You're counting tins of cat food versus number of nights of scoping before you can find a partner with a nice warm single in Harkness, and a meal ticket. You're the besieged Dean Watson, the numbers are appalling. Your double-digit popularity quotient is diving, there are only 85 lunatics with enough money to live off-campus, compared with the normal 150, and they're finding warm, meal-ticket holding friends at an alarming rate. You can see an average of a half-dozen distraught young women every day, who bag the numbers game, and tell you very sincerely that they didn't think it was going to be like this, and Dean and so and so said they'd fix it up, which you can't do. You understand that first semester Freshman year is when privacy and space are about the most precious commodities; and you've heard the parents' argument that Connecticut is a bastion of arts philanthropy, so what, you can't eat it; there are no six-packs left in the icebox after your on-campus friends came down the other night, got hammered and bitched incessantly about the housing problem. You're counting tins of cat food versus number of nights of scoping before you can find a partner with a nice warm single in Harkness, and a meal ticket.

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Oh, if you're not one of the above, don't worry about all this. It's just a question of numbers really."

-A.A.
Elizabeth Peer

Continued from Page 1

The combination of her successful reporting, blunt French, and the "coursework" of the IES program, provided her with the tools to survive Paris. She had grown up in New York City and therefore nothing about Paris took him by surprise. What he did feel though was a slight tinge of disillusionment, however, he had had his share of "guerillas". When asked what she thought about "Le Gai Paris". In arriving, he found that French people were quite amiable in general. They too went to work every day and had to deal with the same problems and anxieties as the Americans. However, he found that the French are uptight, class conscious, and really didn't know how to relax and unwind outside of "Le Gai Paris". It is all a fallacy.

Stuart Albert went on the Vandenberg program to a small town in the south of France called Aix-en-Provence. He procured his summer seminar abroad and Vandenberg was one of the few programs which gave him a home in Paris. It was important to him to live in Europe, he was interested in experiencing French country living as a new dimension.

Stuart claimed that he was misled to believe that Aix-en-Provence is a small town. It is actually quite large, not Paris, but just as advanced and fairly touristic. According to Stuart, people should not go to Aix-en-Provence thinking that it is smaller than Paris. It is essentially a town in the south of France. It is a misconception. Aix-en-Provence is a very upper class, and the people there are extremely class conscious and unapproachable.

Vanderbilt in a much smaller program than IES. There are only forty students on the program, which is really quite alien to your own campus. Vanderbilt was one of the best programs. Smith and Middlebury were some of the best programs. Smith and Middlebury are hard to get into as they tend to accept students mostly from their respective schools. Jill highly recommends the Vanderbilt program. It is the oldest established program and is fairly large, with one hundred and twenty students. Students come from schools such as Middlebury, Vassar, Bowdoin, Wesleyan and Carnegie Mellon. She was amazed at the discipline the students showed in only speaking French.

Stuart French students have the choice of going to foreign countries with the IES program to study at, each specific in their field of study and very demanding. Literature, art and history are very strong subjects. Jill took her first Art History course on the program. "Instead of talking to books, you go to museums, it's wonderful."

No life is so easy to travel. She has lived in Switzerland for the last twelve years and did not feel the pressure which is the basis of all your legwork.

Ms. Peer felt "journalism opens up to you, particularly in the social life of someone the social life of someone the particular individual "1ear, what drives him, what moves him, what drives him. When you're dealing with a person of great substance, that's an incredible privilege. It's in endlessly interesting. Journalism is a lot of free adventure, and for me it's the adventure which is the basic continuing attraction.

After over 20 years of such "adventure", Ms. Peer still feels she "stayed out of the back office of the business, she was a staff job goes," in the future, she might write non-fiction books and do contract work to support her family. Having recently married and taken a year-long sabbatical as her, Ms. Peer's adventures continually take a new dimension. As a journalist, Ms. Peer sees herself as "curious, enthusiastic, hardworking, dogged and resourceful."

Her experiences and achievements result from her self description. How would she like to be remembered by her successors? "As a professional." And that she certainly is.
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**Studying French Abroad**

Continued from Page 4

took advantage of Paris and was never bored. "We were always going out to cafes and museums or walks in the Tuilery Gardens."

Jill did not really mix with the French teenagers that much. She said it was extremely difficult, as they were somewhat unreceptive. She spent time with American and other European friends who made it a point to only speak French.

While in Paris, Jill lived with twenty other students in what was called a "pension" which is like an apartment/dorm. The first six weeks of her program though, were spent in Tours. There she lived with a family who was absolutely wonderful. Her friends on the program also had great things to say about their families. Unlike IES, Sweet Briar students are asked to evaluate their families at the end of their stay; families with bad evaluations will no longer be used.

Louise Sterrick took a somewhat different route. She went on a Smith program to Geneva (a French speaking part of Switzerland). Her first six weeks were spent in Paris for orientation. She saw the sights of Paris and took a type of "crash" French course. At this time, also, students are tracked according to their knowledge of French so that unlike Michael's classes, Louise's were comprised of students with equal backgrounds. Classes were thus more demanding.

Psychology and International Relations are strong in Geneva as well. As Literature and English, One has a choice of at least six different schools to study at, some of which offer graduate status to students on the program.

Work is demanding as one is obliged to take nine courses per semester as opposed to our four. There are no written examinations, only oral, and very few students fail.

One of the most interesting aspects of Smith in Geneva are the living conditions. One is given the same options as the programs mentioned above, yet in addition there is also something called Le Cite Universaire. This is very similar to a dorm complex. It holds about four hundred and fifty people of which only about fifteen are Americans. The rest are Europeans from all over. The students cook for themselves, yet there is also a snack shop for those who don't want to cook. A student center and a disco provide space for the numerous parties given. There is a great deal of opportunity to meet people through various clubs and social groups.

Vacations are long, allowing for much travel. Over Christmas break, a special program is offered called Schlossmittermitteln where students can go to a castle in Austria and ski for about one hundred dollars a week. Christmas is celebrated in the castle with a Christmas tree and turkey dinner. "One is never lacking for something to do."

These are just a few of the programs available to France-bound students. In addition, one can apply to work programs such as Princeton provides. There are also four week programs over our Christmas break where people can take courses for credit in France. Summer programs are offered in theater and the other arts. Before any decisions are made, take time out to do some research. No one program is good for everyone. As shown, it all depends on the individual's needs.
Soccer Trounces CG and Wesleyan

By Betsy Singer

The soccer team’s victories over Wesleyan and the Coast Guard symbolize more than mere wins: our team demonstrated both physical and emotional endurance. Opposing the verbal abuse by the Coast Guard and the over-confidence of Wesleyan, Conn. remained steady and crushed the hopes of each team. Randall Klitz, one of the team’s tri-captains, describes how the team slightly changed their strategy, resulting in the two wins.

The 2-0 victory over Wesleyan was a first. According to Randall, Wesleyan’s past successes must have eased their coach’s mind, for he was heard to have said he “expected them to trounce Connecticut.” Also, the night after the game, he “would allow his team to party in celebration of the victory.” Normally, drinking is not allowed during the soccer season, in order to preserve players’ physical conditions. Seeing the coach’s confidence, Wesleyan’s team presumed they would win. However, Conn. soon took advantage of their lax attitude.

Randall observed that Wesleyan’s forward was “huffing and puffing, obviously a result of staying out too late the previous night. I could sense they

WOMEN’S FIELD HOCKEY

Scores:
Conn. vs. Trinity V; lost 4-1
Conn. vs. Trinity IV; lost 2-0
Conn. vs. Wesleyan V; lost 3-2
Conn. vs. Wesleyan IV; lost 4-1
Conn. vs. Mt. Holyoke V; lost 3-1
Conn. vs. Mt. Holyoke IV; lost 3-0

WOMEN’S TENNIS

Scores:
Conn. vs. Western Conn. CANCELLED
Conn. vs. U. Conn. lost 7-2
Conn. vs. Trinity; lost 6-3

NOTE: Conn. vs. Wesleyan postponed

Running the Inner Race

By Christine Berek

Cross-country requires individual discipline. All team members determine how much pressure they will put on themselves because individual performance is a matter of individual participation and psyche rather than teamwork. The team, of course, needs good showings by its members in order to win a meet, but there is no way the team can help the individual who is in distress. Maryanne Tilton, who is the number one woman runner here, had never run before she came to Connecticut. When she started, she hated running and never thought that she could do it. The only reason that she ran in the first place was that she did not want to play for the tennis team. So for two weeks Maryanne worked out on her own to build herself up to the point where she could complete the whole workout.

On the other hand, Dave Littoff had already run 4:18 mile in high school. He began his collegiate career by winning his first six races and now as a junior, has been handling his early competition with incredible ease. Dave recently won the Pop Crowell Invitational and broke his own course record by a minute with a 4:53 pace for 6.2 miles.

According to both Maryanne and Dave, their coach, Mark Connelly, understands that the team’s first priority is their academics. He runs flexible practice schedules that allow an individual time off if needed. Individual practicing is always encouraged.

When the team practices together, they follow an unregulated cycle that can change to accommodate the runner. For example, on Monday he might require the difficult assignment of running 18 intervals; Tuesday might be alternating fast and slow running. Wednesday might be a 10 to 12 mile distance run. Thursday the team might work on sprints and Friday might be a race workout, practicing starts and running intervals. Saturday might consist of time trials.

By alternating short burst sprints workouts and long distance running, this cycle allows the body to build up speed and endurance. Mark Connelly also emphasizes stretching out before practice to prevent injuries.

Running is a very hard sport to stick with. It involves a lot of work and produces no immediate results. At Connecticut, cross-country is not a very high profile sport. Everyone who is on the team runs because they want to run, and consequently puts pressure on themselves to improve. To anyone who wants to try cross country, just remember that you will not know you can do it if you don’t try.
ARTS AND LEISURE

Gaps Which Need Bridging
by The Joffrey II Dancers

By Julia Stahlgren

For a small company of young adults, who together take class, rehearse, tour, and realize their futures as leading dancers, the pressure is on. The Joffrey II Dancers exhibited a surprising lack of group dynamics and ensemble unity last Saturday evening at the Joffrey II performance in Palmer was composed of four pieces which were stylistically and thematically diverse, and should have highlighted the company's wide range of repertory material. The program did speak for most of the dancers' versatility, but it also suggested that the company is presently missing an essential element necessary to the successful performance of any movement style. I sensed no collection of energies into a vital, radiating network, which resulted in a lack of precision, and articulate body relationships.

Despite the generally good quality of the individual performances, the framework element which was missing from the company's performance was group timing, trust, and interchange which makes a dance company a company and not just a selection of soloists. The Joffrey II is a company dependent on its young dancers ages 17-23 to be soloists in the more mature, larger Joffrey Ballet, and other major ballet and dance companies of the world. Thus, I suspect that stress is supportive of the performers and the variety of the dancers' styles. A special flair, attitude, or look is, after all, what achieves solo success for a dancer.

However, an ensemble can be established without smothering uniqueness. A connecting awareness of timing, precision, and shape must be found and articulated through an active give and take of energy between the performers. Otherwise, a disjointed gap exists between the performers, analogous to the distance between people who talk at one another instead of talking with one another.

In the first piece, Random Dances, overall success was stunted by sloppy timing in most of the moments when the choreography commanded for tight dancers to pirouette, develope, jeté, or turn. The dancers looked preoccupied with where their fellow company members were moving to or coming from, suggesting a lack of familiarity with the group patterns and rhythms; canons phrases were often timid, Limy. The dancers need to develop the equivalent of a third eye by fine tuning each nerve to the other living energies on stage. Random Dances, choreographed by Gray Veredon, explored layers, and folds of movement style. I sensed no collection of energies into a vital, radiating network, which resulted in a lack of group timing, trust, and interchange which makes a dance company a company and not just a selection of soloists. The Joffrey II is a company dependent on its young dancers ages 17-23 to be soloists in the more mature, larger Joffrey Ballet, and other major ballet and dance companies of the world. Thus, I suspect that stress is supportive of the performers and the variety of the dancers' styles. A special flair, attitude, or look is, after all, what achieves solo success for a dancer.

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By Jill Cremin

The kitchen clock read 5:45, which, translated into more applicable terms, meant that the roast needed basting and the potatoes needed to be forked. Time enough to stir the gravy, chop the carrots, spread a breadcrumb stuffing over the last loaf, and dash over to the refrigerator. It never became easier, she realized, steeped over to the Hamilton Beach blender. Honestly, you'd think after so many times we'd be second nature; an experience you could sleep walk through. Why then did she still worry about sparkling silver, a crisp tablecloth and the shine of her no-wax floor? Harold took it so calmly, with such an enviable air of indifference. At the moment, he sat in his recliner reading the Post, concerned only with Dave Wayne's 13th home run and the latest IRS subway rearrangement. What bliss! The chafing dish of crockery and salad was set upon the table this evening. She would have to act doubly charming and twice the value and importance of an only daughter.

Methodically basting the roast, brushing on Worcestershire sauce with languid brush strokes, images came back to her which she had tried to obliterate, proving Fred correct—some things cannot be suppressed. Her Janice in tight braids, Miles baseball cap, bringing Louise Jordan home for cookies and milk. Louise terrorizing their dog, Trixie, with the electric can opener. Janice barely sweeping the floor. Her escort, Buff Wheeler, standing in the doorway, his face golden to green as the room was lit in. Short, rolled up, shirt worn, coattage, wriggling straight from a local gang rumble. Ah, yes. Janice's taste improved somewhat as she grew older. Though she did bring that boy from college with the awful habit of cracking his knees at the dinner table. She only regretted wasting her time on someone of Ernest's nature lovers.
Once was under Franco, the Americans still experienced a few...areal man. Stay tuned and find out. Next time, Freshman Fred takes a walk with Spacy Stacy. Continued on Page 11.

A serious moment quickly turned upset at the referees, but they would...laughing along with me. I...screaming. He turned around and walked away. Freshman Fred asked a girl her "schnoook," yelled the Rejects as they did the "Rejects" and they were a local band who sang other band's music. Fred yelled Sam, demanded Sam. He tapped his foot to the Rejects as they did...To the front door he remembered he had a key. 111 be sleeping alone tonight," said Fred. That was the only thing he could say. She giggled as he came in at the last number, "Goa save Janice;" after that, Fred realized she was holding hands with someone else...to share that moment." Freshman Fred asked a girl...together. Throughout the ceremony, he focused on the French announcer. I looked up and the French...he use. We were thinking the same thing and we understood each other.

The team was lined up and listening to the ceremonies for the tournament. The French announcer introduced the teams...a Danish castle, so I use a luxury penthouse on the East side. Obviously, I'm working on a new one though, I'm not really getting into one of those isolation mazes...a new version, not only for me, but also for Carlos Castaneda. Now I envision a common mugging. Now, as far as the father's ghost scene, I thought of Hamlet really getting into one of those isolation tanks, you know..."Altered States" type. And he has this primordial hallucination about his death.
Kasdan Wins Again

with BODY HEAT

By Charley Taylor

Lawrence Kasdan’s Body Heat is the best film noir in a long time and a satisfying entertainment, and a reflection of the times in which we live. The convoluted plot of THE RING contains nothing new, but in BODY HEAT Kasdan’s eye for images, and his ability to set characters and events in a recognizable environment, makes the film a classic.

In BODY HEAT, the action takes place in a small town in the South, where the characters are a mix of the old and the new. Matty Walker (William Hurt) is a charming, witty man who is used to getting his way. He is also a manipulator who is smart enough to let Ned think he’s in charge. Matty brings a sense of humor to the role, which is missing in other noir films.

Ned Racine (Mandy Patinkin) is a cheap lawyer who is not very good at his job. He is also a womanizer who is not very successful. Matty is a smooth-talking man who is not very honest. The film is about the battle between these two men, and the result is a film that is entertaining and compelling.

Body Heat contains some of the best dialogue of the year. The opening dialogue is a classic, and the film is filled with witty and clever lines. The film is also a classic example of a film noir, and it is a film that is well worth seeing.

By the end of the film, we have a clear understanding of the characters and their motivations. The film is a classic example of a film noir, and it is a film that is well worth seeing.
Television and Children

"I think we are hard pressed to say that a child, just by watching something on television, is then going to act out what he has seen."

By Edward B. Burger

Professor Holmberg makes three suggestions to parents. The first is to monitor the kinds of programs that their children watch. The second is to limit the time the children watch. And finally, watch the programs with the children. By doing this, she says, "parents are knowing what their children are seeing and then either can say yes, this is the way we do it, or no, this is not the way we do it in our family."

Professor Holmberg feels that there is a great deal of good programs for children of the preschool age. One of these programs is Mister Rogers Neighborhood. She says, that preschool children are, "trying to figure out the difference between what is real and what is fantasy." On this program, she points out that there is a definite distinction between these two ideas. Professor Holmberg also feels that programs dealing with nature are also good. She recommends The Wide Wide World of Animals and The National Geographic specials for both children and parents.

There are also certain programs that the professor feels are not good for preschoolers and youngsters. She speaks of the high pressure dramas and the violent crime programs. She also includes game shows, "where everyone gets so excited about winning or losing." How about cartoons? She says, "I think cartoon are kind of benign. I don't think they're harmful..."

Professor Holmberg recommends that children should not watch too much T.V. in order to have more time to play on their own. She points out that it is very important to discover and learn different things through personal experiences. She also suggests that children should understand what the mechanics of television are and to realize the effects of sounds and music on an episode. By doing this, Professor Holmberg feels that children could then select programs, know how to interpret what is shown to them, and do so in an objective way.

What would happen to the future society if television was the dominating factor to social values? Though this would be highly unlikely if it did happen, "we'd have a lot of passive people in our society, and we'd miss out on a lot of potential human creativity." But the professor also points out that, "there is no denying that television is important and a great way of learning things, of seeing things from another part of the world, instantaneously."

Professor Holmberg plans to continue her studies of children's social relationships with other people, especially with their siblings, and see if the dynamics of that interaction help children in other social relationships.

Octoberfestivities

The little toast-meister will preside at WCNI's Reggae Dance party tomorrow night.

Freezing cold didn't stop these Kaisers, or the "quaffing".

Octoberfestivities in the quad last weekend were well attended.