

MINDPOWER — Commercial Art Major Chris Rose holds his winning T-shirt design, which will be on the shirts given by Chowan College to prospective freshmen and transfer students after they pay their deposit of \$50. (Photo by Karen Gurty)

RA Position Applications Available

By CAROLYN GREGORY
Applications are now being accepted for resident assistants for the 1982-83 school year, Roy Winslow, associate dean of students, has announced.

An RA is a student employed by Chowan College as a part-time member of the residence hall staff.

Qualifications for resident assistant include the following: A 2.0 GPA overall and for the semester prior to assuming the position, (exceptions may be granted upon appeal), good physical and mental health, at least a second semester freshman standing when position is taken and at least one semester in a residence hall or other group living situation.

Dean Winslow pointed out that an RA must also be willing to return to school early for pre-school workshop, remain on campus until halls close at breaks and holidays, and return to campus early for hall openings after breaks and holidays.

Other duties include knowing on an individual basis and supervising hall residents in personal, social, cultural, and educational growth, assisting the residence director in maintaining order and discipline, being available to residents and RD and performing other related duties as assigned.

Interested students should make a formal application and supply a recommendation from a current RD, RA and a faculty member or administrator to the office of Dean Winslow.

Current directors are as follows: Belk-residence director, Susan Pate; resident assistants, Mollie Hopkins, Denise Dea, Catherine Purnell, Karen Keen, Wendy Thomas, Gwen Bergey.

Columns-RD, Jane Roussy; RA, Kim Hancock.

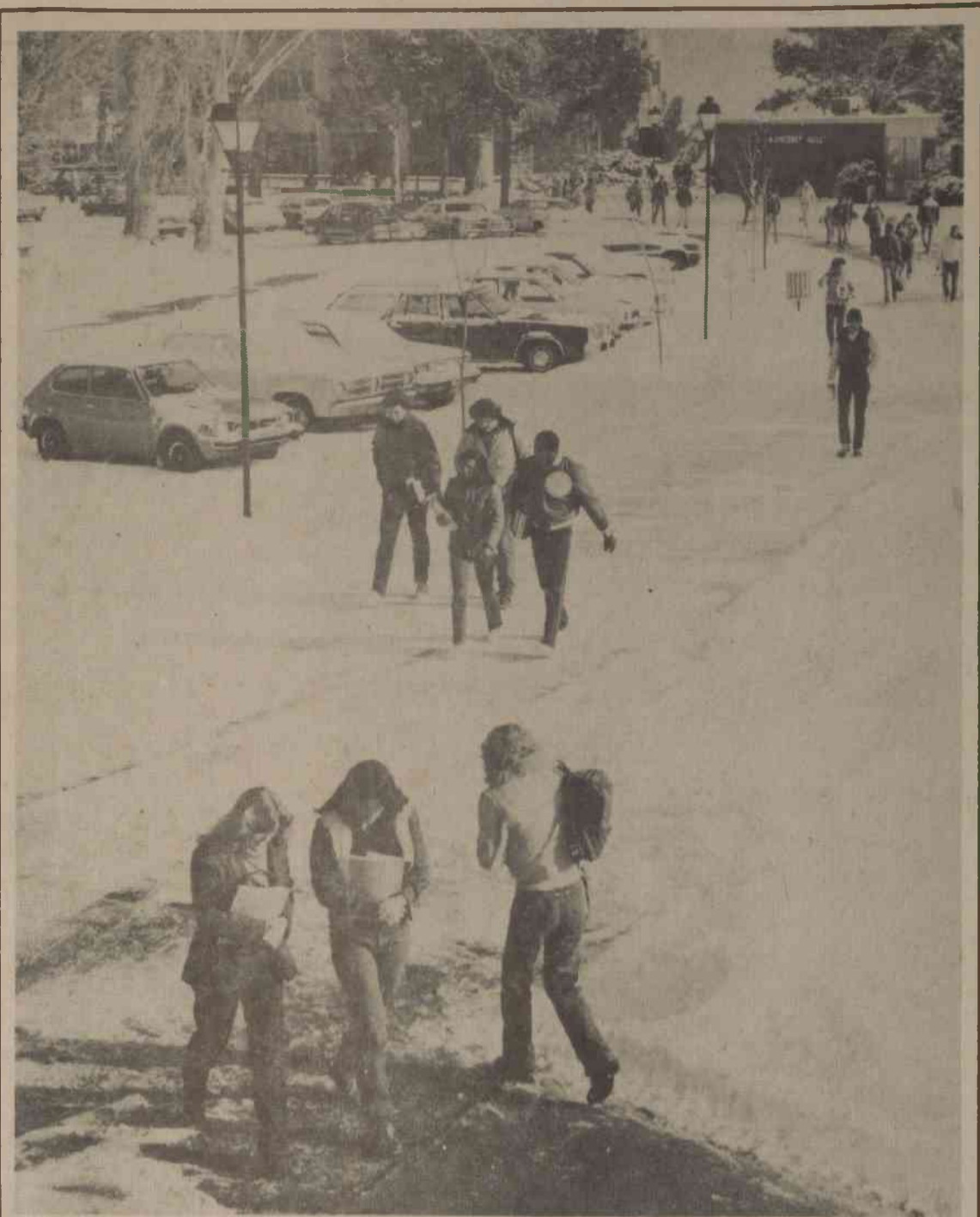
Jenkins-RD, Dereatha Thompson; RA, Sharon Duncan, Teresa Tripp, Kim Bohr, LeeSa Engle.

East-RD, Tom Austin; RA, Tim McKibben, Keith Farmer, Randy Kelly.

Mixon-RD, Joe Mayes; RA, Titus Allen, Frank Underwood.

Parker-RD, Scott Colclough; RA, Gregory Hoggard, Vance Marsh, Richard Michaels, Robert Drake, Gregory Muzi, Ronald McDonald, Associate RD, Blake Cromer, Donald Blake, Dirk Rhodes.

West-RD, Rene Osborne; RA, Michael Cassells, Craig Diffie, George Welch, John Odom, John Brobst, Jon McDuffie.



Chowan got its first taste of real snow on January 14. Students made their way to classes seemingly unaffected by the white stuff (above), although some (at right) found time to engage in a bit of snowballing.



Student Borrowing Up As Dire Future Viewed

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — More students borrowed more money under the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program from fall, 1980 to fall, 1981 than ever before. Some observers attribute the huge increases in the number of GSLs to an impulse to "climb on the ship before it sinks" as much as to the need to borrow more to meet higher tuition costs.

Under Reagan administration cutbacks, however, fewer students will be eligible for GSLs in the future. Consequently, "this is probably the last year we'll witness this kind of growth in the GSL program," says Skee Smith, a spokeswoman for the U.S. Department of Education.

The Education Dept., in its just-released preliminary report for the 1981 fiscal year, says it guaranteed student loans worth a record \$7.7 billion, up 59 percent from fiscal 1980.

1980's 2.3 billion new loans multiplied

into 3.5 billion new loans in 1981, Smith says.

The average loan was \$2196, up from \$2091 in 1980, according to the report. Smith attributes the big increases to expanding awareness of the program. "Until a couple of years ago, not everyone could get (a GSL). As more students hear about it, they apply for it."

The dollar volume of the program has increased by half each of the three years since Congress let students from higher income groups start getting GSLs.

But one Education Dept. official, who requested anonymity, feels Congress' recent re-narrowing of GSL eligibility caused the 1981 rush to get GSLs.

Students and financial aid advisors, the official speculates, wanted "to climb on the ship before it sinks this year. It was the last time they could get a GSL for sure."

Chowan Players Pick 'Oklahoma'

By K. LYNNE HARRIS
One of America's best-loved musical comedies, "Oklahoma", has been selected for the Chowan Players' spring production.

Performances will be at 8 p.m. nightly March 24 through 27, with a 1:30 p.m. matinee on March 25, Mrs. Sandra Boyce, director, announced.

Tryouts for the 23 roles in the production were scheduled to be held February 1.

Last Day To Drop Classes February 26

Colleges Cite Decline in Tax Revenues As Cause of Mid-Year Tuition Increases

By DAVID GAEDE
(CPS) — "I had to borrow money just to come back to school, and I'm trying to work and raise a family. I just don't know how I'm going to make ends meet," mourns Judy Clare, a student at Mankato State University in Minnesota.

She's not the only one. Untold thousands of college students are now facing a new phenomenon on campus: the mid-year tuition hike.

Schools in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, California and Washington, among others, charged students more this January than they did in September.

Colleges, of course, used to change rates once a year, usually over the summer. But now many are raising tuition on a semester-by-semester basis, often with little advance warning to students living on fixed budgets. Campus officials blame inflation and drastically reduced state funding for the abrupt fee hikes.

Mankato State officials, for example, had to compensate for a severe cut in state aid in 1980 by imposing an emergency tuition surcharge for the 1981 winter quarter. They hiked tuition another ten percent for the spring. They say tuition for spring, 1982 may go up an additional 50 percent.

"Other than grim, what can I say?" asks Dr. Garry Hays, chancellor of Minnesota's state university system.

In 1980, he explains, state tax revenues declined after fall quarter had already started. That cost the system a \$4 million budget cut. Hays says the size of the spring, 1982 tuition increase depends on what the state legislature does, "but a worst-case scenario would mean an increase of up to 50 percent."

Mankato students are at a loss. "One reason I liked MSU was because of the lower tuition," says freshman Lisa Clark. "I worked all summer to save money, and I wasn't expecting (a spring hike)."

Similarly, University of Wisconsin President Robert O'Neil recently asked



students to pay a \$23 tuition surcharge for spring semester to compensate for a two percent budget cut. The state legislature is currently debating the surcharge.

University of Massachusetts tuition went up \$74 since September, when tuition was raised by \$64. Some university administrators warn tuition and fees could rise an additional \$200 for 1982-83.

In California, Gov Jerry Brown ordered across-the-board cuts of two percent in this year's budgets for all state agencies, including colleges.

The 19-campus California State Universities and Colleges System consequently lost \$20 million for 1981-82. To get it back, the system has imposed an emergency surcharge of \$46 for the coming semester, with more increases slated for next year.

"No one likes it a bit," observes Charles Davis, CSUC press officer. "But for the coming year the situation is worse still. We're faced with a \$50 million budget reduction. The trustees trimmed operations by \$10 million, put a cap on enrollment, and have authoriz-

ed a fee increase of \$165 per student. Normally we raise fees in the fall, but they may spread it from semester to semester. The mechanics haven't been worked out yet."

Although California's budget problems are exacerbated by Proposition 13, the 1979 "tax revolt," the other states' crises will probably get worse before they get better, officials say. And tuition increases are the most likely sources for picking up the slack, administrators reluctantly admit.

"We have only two places under our control to get money," says Minnesota's Hays. "We can reduce expenditures or increase tuition. And we can only make so many reductions."

Rhode Island's three state colleges must cut \$2.45 million from their 1981-82 budgets, but have vowed to avoid raising tuition for the time being.

"Increasing tuition levels, whether at the beginning or the middle of the term, is a difficult thing for students to accept when they are already being hit at both ends," says R. Michael Berrier, direc-

tor of the American Association of State Colleges and Universities. "These kinds of mid-year increases in tuition represent a lack of planning. States need to ask themselves to what extent they are restricting access to higher education."

Berrier charges state legislatures are placing "fiscal considerations" over the real issues of higher education — "quality and access."

State budgets, he says, are planned so that "what's left over is what goes for higher education, so the real victim is the student who can't afford a quality education."

"Our minority and female population is decreasing, and this campus is reverting to a typical white-male student body," confirms Clatyon Lewis, student government president at the University of Washington.

The state legislature raised tuition at Washington state schools by more than 70 percent last spring, and then slashed the colleges' budgets by ten percent this fall. It recently failed to pass an additional ten percent operating fee surcharge for January.

Lewis blasts the surcharge idea as "just another move, in the eyes of students, to limit access to education. Students are asking, 'When will the legislature accept the responsibility to fund state services?'"

"My daughter and I are going to have \$70 a month to eat on," laments Valerie Lambert, a Native American single mother at UW.

"The tuition increases will mean the difference between whether we eat or not, or whether we can buy clothes. This is a school for upper-middle-class people. Because single parents are a minority, we're the ones that are hurting the most."

Annette and Gary Selness, both UW students, say the tuition increases, along with rising housing and child care costs, may force one or both of them to drop out of school. "This month we are just going to make it," Annette says. "Next month, I don't know."

Enrollment Down From Fall, But Up From Last Spring

By SANDY SPRINGFIELD

Although the total student enrollment for this spring has decreased from the fall semester, it shows an increase over last spring's enrollment.

The present total for this spring is 610 boarding freshmen and transfer students, 431 of whom were males, and 333 boarding Sophomores and returning students, 205 of whom were males according to Dean of the College B. Franklin Lowe Jr.


Last spring's figures showed a total of 596 boarding freshmen and transfer students, 397 of whom were males, and 325 boarding sophomores and returning

students, 198 of whom were males.

Although the number of day students dropped by two from last spring's total of 76, the head count enrollment increased from 1,009 last spring to 1,031 this spring.

The increase may be due to the higher retention rate and the fact that there are more foreign students and transfer students than last spring, according to Registrar Darrell H. Nicholson.

It may also have been caused by concern for the current job situation, problems with financial aid, and the increase of activities on Chowan's campus, he said.



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