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# THE CATALYST

THE INDEPENDENT STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF COLORADO COLLEGE

## Nearby Farming Community Seeks Support for Workers, Local Foods



October 9, 2009

[catalystnewspaper.com](http://catalystnewspaper.com)

Nick Hawks  
Catalyst Staff

Beneath the gaze of the Virgin of Guadalupe and with Norteño music playing in the background, Sister Nancy Crafton scurries past metal shelves stocked with traditional Mexican food to her pick-up truck that is filled with donations from community members. As she works to unload everything from kitchenware to clothing from the back of the truck alongside multiple volunteers, she stops frequently to field questions. Speaking in a mixture of English and Spanish, she addresses each individual with compassion in a tone that is authoritative, yet grandmotherly and comforting – questions related to everything from identification documentation to medical bills to food orders.

Once all of the bags have been unloaded and put in the appropriate place throughout the facility, Crafton returns to her office to respond to a myriad of emails. Her desk is covered in paperwork, as are most other surfaces in the small room. On one wall, a Mexican flag hangs. On another, a small framed picture of an illustrated scene of Robert F. Kennedy standing with national union leaders in front of a backdrop of American and Union flags. Beneath the picture, a caption reads, “You stand for justice and I’m proud to stand here with you.”

In 2000, Crafton left St. Mary Corwin Hospital where she was a neurosurgical nurse specialist to devote herself, full-time, to addressing the issues of the local immigrant population in Avondale, Colorado and the surrounding rural areas. Now, at 67, she is the Director of El Centro de Los Pobres, a non-profit organization dedicated to the service of the immigrant poor that operates using a limited amount of funds that are generated via small private grants and community donations. The Center provides indigent families with “those things necessary for survival: food, clothing and when possible, shelter,” according to its mission statement. In the past nine years, the organization has registered over 6,000 families and continues to register an average of 34 new families weekly.

The Center does more than just provide the bare necessities, it is “a quiet system of support... that [immigrant families] know they have access to,” said Crafton. Support that includes, but is not limited to, help with immigration



Graphic: Eleanor Anderson

problems, extortion scams, and medical care; support that is greatly needed by this disenfranchised population of immigrant workers that has no other available resources to aid it nor any recourse of fighting the injustices it suffers.

“These are good workers, good people,” says Crafton, “but, in our society, migrant workers are invisible and the lowliest... they are put upon and abused.”

Despite the United States’ reliance on foreign labor and the benefits that American society receives from it, U.S. immigration policy creates an environment in which immigrant workers can be exploited and are systematically disenfranchised.

Immigrant labor provides the foundation for a number of industries within the United States’ economy. While they primarily, but not exclusively by any means, work in low-skilled sectors that require little to no formal education, immigrant workers, specifically those from

Mexico and Central America, work jobs that most Americans are unwilling to do. They are often times the hardest and most physically demanding jobs that are also stigmatized by American society. Jobs like fruit and vegetable pickers, construction hands, factory workers, meat processors, hotel maids, groundskeepers, and janitors. Realistically, though, the nation could not function without these workers providing such necessary services.

While it is important to note the necessary role that immigrant labor plays in the United States economy, what is more important and what many tend to ignore, is that the immigrant workers discussed in policy debates are not just workers, but people – people with names, families, and inalienable rights that should be guaranteed not because of citizenship or any

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## Welcome!

We here at The Catalyst would like to welcome back alumni, family and friends back to Colorado College. Perhaps you’ve noticed we look a little different, and maybe even report a little differently on our campus, than in years past. Our mission is to catalyze informed debate and we are doing just that. We’d also like to invite you to use us as a way to stay informed about what’s going on here at CC. The best way to do that of course is to make your way over to

[catalystnewspaper.com/subscribe](http://catalystnewspaper.com/subscribe)

We’ve tried to make The Catalyst more accessible, more sustainable, more interesting and more inviting than ever before. We hope you’ll check us out online and support our mission here at The Catalyst.

# Features

## Sweetgrass puts their "Signatures" on 700 inches

Jon Gang

Guest Writer

Labeling a film like *Signatures* with a genre is a difficult prospect. The ski/snowboard/telemark/noboard film, by the CC alumni helmed company Sweetgrass Productions, exists in the grey area between straight-ahead ski porn, documentary, and a planet-earth style nature-film. Just about the same amount of time is dedicated to nature footage and Japanese-language interviews as to skiers and riders cutting through the fluffy white Hokkaido powder.

This gorgeously shot movie is much easier to define by what it is not. It is not a helicopter-shot, big mountain huckfest like last year's *That's it That's All* starring Travis Rice, or the films of Teton Gravity Research. It is certainly not your run of the mill, big-name, pro-centric park, pipe, and rail saturated flick. In fact, it aggressively eschews the trademarks of both these genres, opting instead for a much slower pace and an understated aesthetic.

Gone are the superhuman-feats of your average ski-porn. There are no double-cork 1260's, 150-foot cliff bombings, or 25-stair handrails to be found here. The film's main focus is snow, powder snow, and lots and lots of it. *Signatures* documents a winter and spring spent living and riding in Hokkaido Japan. The skiers and riders are faceless behind their goggles, hats, and massive plumes of fresh powder kicked up by their skis and boards. Little indication beyond the occasional first name is given of who is riding what or when. Most of the terrain is fairly mellow. Aside from the occasional extreme steep or pillow line, there isn't that which would

**“Sweetgrass has managed to take the ego-serving tendencies of most modern ski and snowboard films out of the picture.”**

faze someone who can ride a whole mountain like Crested Butte or Vail. It even includes an extensive section of riding on thin, crusty spring snow.

However, none of this makes *Signatures* a boring film. It doesn't aim to pump your adrenaline. What it wants to do is take your breath away. The movie presents the riding of snow as a thing of grace and beauty. Shot in picture perfect HD, the cinematographers makes every effort to capture the beauty of the skiers' and riders' movements, as well as the terrain that they are covering in equal measure.

Breaking up the scenes of riding are several subtitled Japanese-language interviews with skiers, equipment designers, and filmmakers. Topics range from the similarities between snowboarding and calligraphy, to the way a person's entire life story can be expressed in one turn, to detailed descriptions of the spring

flora in Hokkaido.

These hushed, contemplative conversations, combined with copious nature shots of trees, flowers, and rivers, serve to create a sense of place, of the changing seasons, and of the way these Japanese skiers and riders view the mountains they are riding. In this way, *Signatures* becomes less concerned with the individual accomplishments of certain skiers and snowboarders, and more with a film about a place and its connection to the people who live and ski there. Hokkaido itself is the star of the movie. Sweetgrass has managed to take the ego-serving tendencies of most modern ski and snowboard films out of the picture. As anyone who's seen *That's It That's All*, or just about any other recent film like it, can attest, this documentary is no small feat in the modern, corporate sponsorship-driven world of the ski video.



Cartoon: Jeff Hester

If there is one glaring complaint to be made about the movie, it is the soundtrack, which predominantly features slow burning, mellow folk. Banjos, acoustic guitars, and hushed male voices abound. Only two tracks feature any sort of percussion. While this does fit the overall laid-back vibe of the film, the fifty minutes of uniformly slow motion ski and snowboard footage, contemplative interviews, and nature shots could have been better moved along by the occasional change of pace in the music.

Still, if you were at the October 5th screening of *Signatures* in Armstrong hall, you witnessed a journey to a foreign land of jaw-dropping beauty, and to see its thickly snow-covered slopes shred in a way that it is both relatable and breathtaking, lead by tour guides with a keen eye for capturing it all on film. And if you missed it, the DVD price of \$25.95 is far less expensive than a plane ticket.

## Pretty Lights returns home to delight Denver

Kaitlin Kunkler

Guest Writer

Pretty Lights...it sounds like something somebody would say on a trip. Well, Pretty Lights is a trip, but not the psychedelic kind. Producer, Derek Vincent Smith, and drummer, Cory Eberhard, make up this Colorado based musical duo. Smith creates electronic beats mixed with a few samples of other songs and is accompanied by Eberhard's live drumming. As their Facebook page describes, "At a time when music lovers from almost all subcultures and genres are finding common ground in the basic form of bangin' beats, Pretty Lights is giving the people what they want; electro organic cutting-edge party rocking beats that fill venues with energy and emotion, and send dance floors into frenzies." And this is completely true, Pretty Lights is an experience for everyone who listens to their music or attends one of their shows.

Pretty Lights had a full summer traveling the country and playing in front of sold out shows, even stopping in Colorado a few times. Joining the festival circuit, they played at Bonaroo, Rothbury, Camp Bisco, and others. They opened up for Sountribe Sector 9 at Red Rocks

in July and, even through the rain, they put on an amazing show. In August they returned and played a free show on CU Boulder's campus on Ferrand Field for the opening week of school. The field has not been so crowded since April 20th. And, over Labor Day weekend, the duo found themselves playing the after show at the Jazz Aspen Snowmass Labor Day Festival. They played a sold out show at the Belly Up, and it was fantastic. The crowd, of a little over four hundred people, started dancing around ten o'clock and didn't stop until well after two in the morning. And a special appearance by the Black Eyed Peas wowed the crowd and brought a new element to the music.

This weekend, Pretty Lights played three sold out shows in Boulder, Fort Collins, and Denver. People traveled from all over the state to go to each show, including many Colorado College students. Last Saturday, they played at the Ogden Theater in Denver, and the crowd was one of the craziest yet. The venue can hold a little under fifteen hundred, and the place was jam-packed. The duo played all of the crowd's favorites, like "Hot Like Sauce", "More Important Than Michael Jordan", and everyone's favorite, "Finally Moving". The show was phenomenal; everyone was dancing

their hearts out while crammed together on the dance floor. With each song, you can feel Smith's beats travel up through the floor and through your body; you can't help but dance it out. Smith describes, "That's what it's all about though, feeling the music and letting it channel through you. What my body does is just a by-product of that flow." They played from 10:30 until almost 3 a.m., finishing off with an hour-long encore. You can tell that the duo loves being back in their home state and the energy that the crowd always brings.

Smith is able to combine groovy electronic beats with samples of other songs like Certified by Glasses Malone, Crosby, Stills, and Nash's hit Long Time Gone, Rumpshaker by Wreckx N Effect, and Warren G's Regulate. A lot of people today are 'sampling' tracks and creating mash-up music, but Pretty Lights is not a mash-up artist; Smith doesn't use the sampled tracks to create his music, but rather to enhance his beats. Sometimes you can't even recognize the sampled tracks within the songs.

You can find all of Pretty Lights' albums on their website: [www.prettylightsmusic.com](http://www.prettylightsmusic.com) and download them all for free. Their first album, *Taking Up Your Precious Time* came out in 2006 followed up by their 2-disc album, *Fill-*

*ing Up the City Skies*. Their latest album was downloaded over 30,000 times, spreading like a virus to everyone's ears and hearts. Their newest CD was just released on Tuesday, October 6th and is called *Passing By Behind Your Eyes*. They created this newest album while on the road, in between sets, in airports, hotels, and greenrooms. Looking at their previous albums, I'll bet this new one brings even bigger beats and better samples that will blow our minds.

Pretty Lights, you don't have to be on drugs to enjoy it. The unique blend of dance beats, soulful groove, and yes, some pretty lights, can draw you in no matter what genre of music you listen to. These electro-beats bring out the dance in everyone, and you are guaranteed to have an amazing time at one of their shows. The band will be going on tour this fall and winter, so if you want to experience this exceptional duo check out their Facebook page for tour dates. [www.facebook.com/PrettyLights](http://www.facebook.com/PrettyLights)

These electro-beats bring out the dance in everyone, and you are guaranteed to have an amazing time at one of their shows.

# Green and still glamorous: a local group tackles environmental issues in style

Kyra Gurney

Features Writer

Dianne Crimble is not your typical environmental crusader. She doesn't own a pair of Birkenstocks and has never worked on an organic farm. The only shoes in her closet are heels and ballet flats, and the idea of the Green movement is fairly new to her. In fact, up until last spring she was unaware that her purchasing habits could have an effect on the environment. "I was pretty naïve and pretty ignorant about all of the different issues [relating to environmental protection]," admitted Crimble.

Now, she leads a group of women in weekly discussions on how they can make more sustainable choices. Called the Gorgeously Green Club, they meet to learn about everything from natural cosmetics to homemade cleaning supplies. "Being green is [about] more than just global warming," Crimble said, "it's also about the food and clothes you buy."

When Crimble addressed the Gorgeously Green Club in the conference room of the Old Town Guesthouse on Tuesday evening, no one was wearing hemp. And it was clear that the

**“Neither she, nor any of the nine women in attendance, fit the stereotype of a tree-hugging hippie chick.”**

manicured ladies in attendance did not wash their hair with Dr. Bronner's biodegradable soap. Instead, they wore make-up and high heeled shoes. Crimble was dressed in a zebra print sweater with a black sash tied in a bow. Her hair was curled and her face was perfectly made-up. Neither she, nor any of the nine women in attendance, fit the stereotype of a tree-hugging hippie chick.

This is exactly what appealed to Crimble when she first picked up a copy of *Gorgeously Green* in a bookstore last spring. She was attracted to the book because its cover depicted what she described as a "Marilyn Monroe type figure" in a frilly dress, perched on top of a green globe. "I'm not granola," Crimble said. "I'm kind of a girly-girl, so the concept of a mainstream woman wanting to be more green and sustainable without giving up make-up and hairspray and all that [appealed to me]."

"I was intrigued by [the book] because it was different than what I thought being green was all about," she added.

Although she had seen *An Inconvenient Truth* and other documentaries advocating environmental sustainability, Crimble was unfamiliar with most of the concepts in the book. She said it brought issues like eco-friendly shopping and less toxic cleaning supplies to her attention. What impacted her most, though, was learning about the harmful ingredients in beauty products. "Women don't realize what's in their make-up, that it's really toxic," she explained. She went on to cite a passage from the book stating that only 11 percent of ingredients in beauty products are tested for safety.

Crimble decided that she needed to share this information with other women, and contacted Sophie Uliano, the author of *Gorgeously Green*, to get her permission to start a club based on the book. Uliano was excited about the idea, Crimble said, and even agreed to speak with the group via Skype, an on-line communication program, for their first meeting. But Crimble still wasn't sure creating a club would be possible. "This [idea] was kind of daring," she said. "I thought, 'I'm in Colorado Springs, is anyone here [interested in] this?'"

What surprised Crimble most when she began advertising the club was how few questions she received from the women who signed up. "They didn't call to ask 'what are you doing,'" she explained, "something with the flier just resonated with them."

There are now fifteen members in the club, all committed to leading more environmentally

friendly lives. Starting in September, they have been working their way through the eight sections of the book, focusing on a different subject every week. The first meeting was mainly an introduction to the concept and the second centered on safe cosmetics, said Crimble.

"[It is] a good, open forum," comments Shirley Wick, a club member and owner of the Old Town Guesthouse. "It starts you thinking and acknowledging more [about environmental issues]. You can't do everything at once, so you have to pick a very small area."

The club members discussed the "Soulful Shopping" section of *Gorgeously Green* at this week's meeting. Crimble invited Sarah Ray, from Yobel Market, a company based out of Woodland Park, to give a presentation on fair-trade and environmentally sustainable products. Ray passed around necklaces and purses made by women in developing countries and explained how they were paid fairly for their labor. The club members tried on the jewelry and examined the handbags. They oohed and awwed over the hand-woven scarves and bamboo earrings.

"Does this bracelet come in different colors?" asked one member, trying on a piece made by women in Uganda. The rest of the group laughed.

Crimble also incorporates ideas that aren't from the book into the meetings. On Tuesday, she brought in Cathie Shroeder, of Colorado Springs Utilities, to give a PowerPoint presentation on xeriscaping. Crimble nodded along, munching on sliced apples and crackers, as Shroeder discussed the basics of landscaping to conserve water. Crimble serves snacks at every meeting, sometimes preparing what Uliano refers to as "eco-licious" recipes from the *Gorgeously Green* book. This week, she and Wick arranged hummus, crackers, and apples on a table behind the group's meeting space. They also served lemonade, and provided bright purple cloth napkins that the club members arranged neatly in their laps.

"Women play a big role [in addressing

**“Women like me, who are very feminine, do want to be green, but we're not going to get rid of our make-up and stop buying our clothes.”**

Dianne Crimble

environmental issues]," Crimble noted in a phone interview, explaining why it is important for women to pay attention to what they buy.

"Most women control the purchasing decisions of most households. We're the ones shopping at Target and we're the ones shopping for our kid's clothes," she said.

Indeed, women are responsible for most of the purchasing decisions made globally, and spend approximately \$12 trillion of the \$18.4 trillion spent annually by consumers, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. This translates to roughly 65 percent of all of the money used by individuals and households every year.

Barbara Whitten, a physics professor at Colorado College, echoed this idea. Whitten teaches a class on ecofeminism, a school of thought that relates environmental degradation to the treatment of women in a patriarchal society.

"Generally and globally speaking, women take more responsibility for home and family life," she explained. "Women are more responsible for cooking, household cleaning and taking kids to school." These areas, she added, represent "significant places where we, as women, can make an impact [on environmental issues]."

Whitten likes the fact that the Gorgeously Green Club members are addressing environmental sustainability within the context of their daily lives. "One of the useful things [about the Gorgeously Green concept] is starting with

'here's how we actually live' and working from there," she said. However, Whitten thinks the group could challenge themselves more.

"There are more important environmental issues than which lipstick you choose," she said in a phone interview. "I'd like to see a group like [the Gorgeously Green Club] push themselves a little more and discuss consumerism."

Crimble acknowledged that Uliano is "definitely coming from a Hollywood point of view," in her book, but she likes that it appeals to a different demographic than most books on environmental problems. "Women like me, who are very feminine, do want to be green," Crimble said at the meeting, "but we're not going to get rid of our make-up and stop buying our clothes."

What appeals most to Crimble about the Gorgeously Green concept is that it allows her to be who she is and still make a difference. "It encourages people to not give up who they are," Crimble stated, "but to be a little more mindful about their make-up and their food and their clothes buying habits." She added that Gorgeously Green, far from being the only book she has read on this topic, was the first one to get her interested in the idea of environmental protection. She has now read at least ten books on the subject and continues to go back to the bookstore and the library to find more. She sees it as her "responsibility as a citizen" to do more research.

"Women want the information," Crimble said, "but they don't always have time to do the research. The club format is a good way to [educate]."

Debi Bauer, a group member who works for a natural cosmetics company, agreed. She said that the club provides an "opportunity to raise awareness and help the world in small ways that can become big ways."

"When we come together, we share the ideas that we have," she explained. "It's a really good knowledge sharing opportunity that we wouldn't have otherwise."

Although based on the Gorgeously Green website, the concept of the club seems to Whitten to be "stereotypically feminine." Yet, she acknowledges that there can be value in promoting change within the context of traditional female roles. She mentioned the organization Mothers of East Los Angeles as an example. This group of women "uses their traditional roles as mothers and wives to take responsibility for environmental issues," Whitten said. They oppose the building of projects, like hazardous waste treatment plants, that could have a negative impact on their local environment because they "see it as their responsibility as mothers."

Whitten said that in a way the mission of the Gorgeously Green Club seems to be in-line with ecofeminism. "Yes, [this] is a group that is upholding to a certain extent ecofeminist principles," she stated, adding that oftentimes academics will consider an organization to be ecofeminist even when the group doesn't define themselves that way.

"I don't consider myself a feminist," Crimble said, stating that she hadn't set out to create a group just for women. But, she added, "Sometimes I think women are more exposed to toxins because of our make-up, cleaning products, etc." She said the book educates women on how to make personal choices for their own health, and the health of the environment.

**“I took a risk, and I found people open to the conversation.”**

Dianne Crimble

Wick agreed. "It's the environment, but it's also you personally. That's what makes Gorgeously Green a little different."

The club also strives to accept all of the members, regardless of their level of commitment to environmentally friendly practices.

"I made it very clear at the first meeting [that] I don't expect perfection," Crimble said in a phone interview. Instead, she advocates respect for the abilities and knowledge of everyone in the group. Crimble said she emphasized this idea at the first meeting so that "everyone can share what's important to them and their point of view without feeling like they're going to be berated."

**“Generally and globally speaking, women take more responsibility for home and family life. These areas represent significant places where we, as women, can make an impact [on environmental issues].”**

Barbara Whitten

"I think we've achieved that," she added.

Wick concurred. "We all have to be very respectful of where everybody is," she said. "And we do laugh, we do have fun."

For their last meeting, scheduled to take place on November 3rd, the ladies of the Gorgeously Green Club are considering a shopping extravaganza. They discussed bringing catalogs of environmentally conscious companies to the meeting or possibly inviting Sarah Ray from Yobel Market to come back so they can do their Christmas shopping. The idea of having a green spa day was also suggested.

However, Crimble thinks it is important for the group members to evaluate their progress. She plans to center next week's meeting on assessing where everyone is at. "In the last few weeks since we've been Gorgeously Green ladies, have we been more mindful, have we done anything differently?" she asked the group on Tuesday.

Wick is starting with her hair products. She is also "greening" the Old Town Guesthouse by switching to natural cleaning supplies and replacing her old dishwashing soap with a biodegradable brand.

"It's slow, but we're plugging away at it, and I think that's what makes the difference," she stated.

"It's great," Bauer affirmed after the meeting. "Other people should consider starting one of these [clubs] with people they're comfortable with to keep the motivation going and the awareness expanding out there."

Crimble has plans to start another group in January. She hopes to get more women to join, but says that the challenge is getting the word out and finding people who are interested.

"I took a risk," she said, referring to starting the club for the first time this fall, "and I found people open to the conversation."

As long as that conversation involves shopping and hair products, Crimble is pretty sure she can find more women like her in Colorado Springs to join in.

# College preserves longstanding letterpress tradition, presents new opportunities for campus

## New home in Taylor Theatre affords convenience, accessibility for CC press

Shannon Dunn

Guest Writer

There used to live a flock of machines from last century in the basement of Jackson House. Cranking and shifting with exchangeable parts, these creative behemoths of literature and art lurked in their ill-lit, cramped lair, which was prone to flooding, and accessible only by steep stairs.

This summer, the collection of equipment that makes up The Press at Colorado College moved out of the basement and into a new space between Taylor Theatre and Bemis Hall. These printing presses are responsible for the uniquely beautiful posters we see around campus for events such as lectures in the Visiting Writers Series.

The Press was always meant to be accessible to students. When the program was founded in 1978 by late art faculty member Jim Trissel, he established a twofold objective for the press: publishing and teaching. Trissel was a trained painter who was a professor of painting, drawing and art history at CC when he became interested in letterpress printing. At that time, in the late 70's, the printing industry was going through a transition from letterpress to offset printing. Companies had to upgrade to stay in business, so letterpress equipment could easily be found on the cheap, and often for free – if you had the capability to haul it away. Thus, several presses made in the mid 60's (and one from 1895) made their way to our campus. Most of the equipment is from along the Front Range, while the largest press came across the country from Washington, D.C. Trissel started printing books and broadsides (large printed material, usually a combination of text and design, not meant to last), all the while teaching students how to use the machines. When Trissel passed in 1999, the program floundered for a few years without direction, but was kept alive by a few of Trissel's students. Unfortunately, however, they were held back by a lack of funds.

About 4 years ago, there was an influx of donor money, which enabled the creation of a small endowment – and the hiring of full-time current Printer of the Press, Colin



Photos: The Colorado College Tutt Library

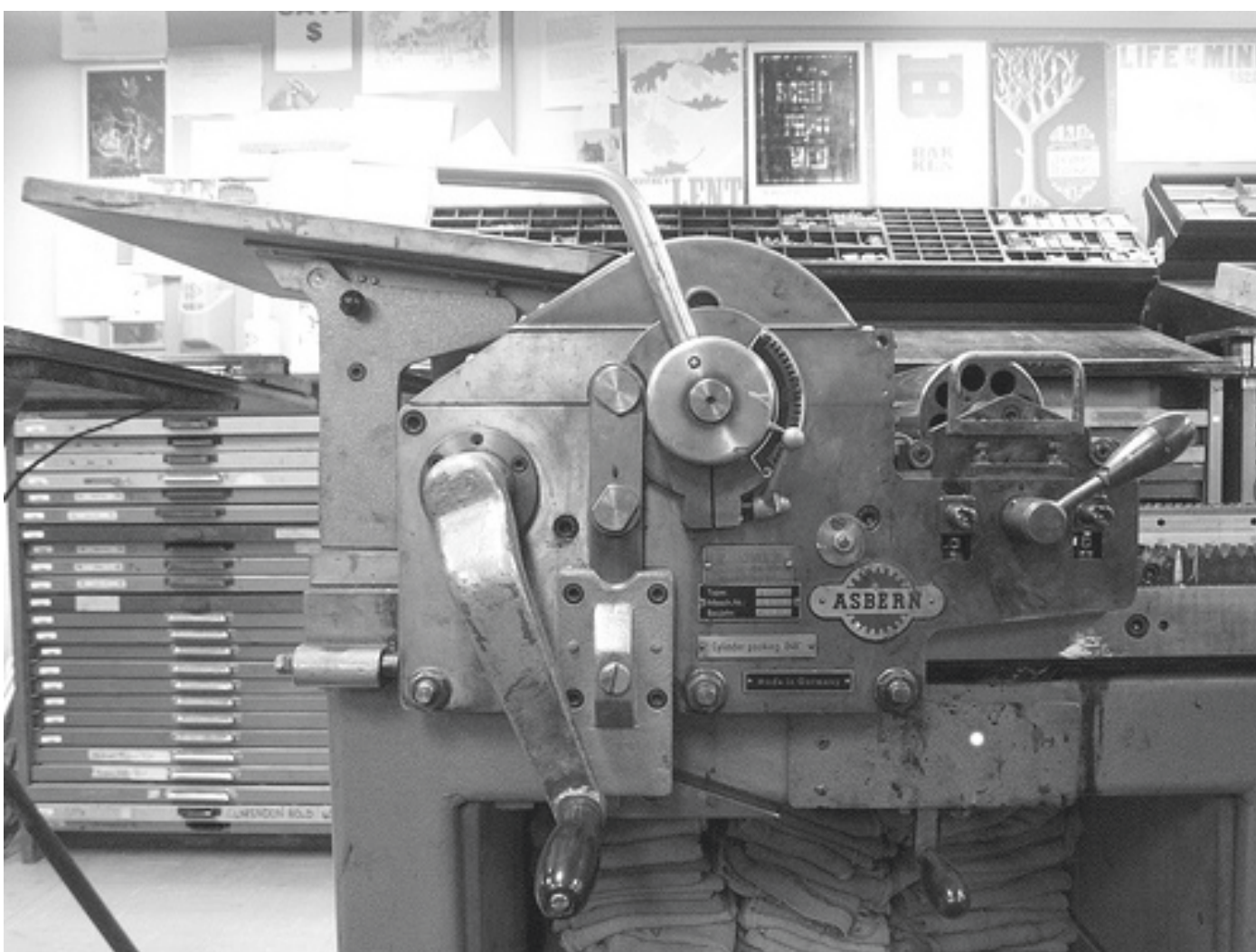
Frazer. Frazer is part of a current revival of the program, which is full of opportunities for student involvement. On the academic front, a Book Arts thematic minor was approved last year; it is interdisciplinary with English, History, and Studio Art. There is also the half-block class History of the Book, and, during Block A, they will be holding Intro to Book Arts. If you are interested in a more extra-curricular experience, you can learn how to print by becoming an assistant in a poster-printing project, which are all student-taught.

In fact, the Poster Press is mostly student run, and that includes the actual printing and poster design. Images can be hand carved into linoleum or wood blocks, and plates can also be made from digital files. The Press also prints shorter works from some of the visiting writers. The most recent publication is a book of 27 photographs of New Orleans with letter-printed text from New Orleans authors held in a case of salvaged wood.

The prints are created by setting type by hand, hand-cranking inked rubber rollers over

the type, and then pushing paper into the type. Frazer says it's "pretty low tech, pretty simple, but it creates really beautiful printed sculptural objects." The new space next to Taylor Theater includes spacious room for the presses and for classes, and is centrally located – for involved students and for the casual passerby, whom Frazer hopes will stop by to check out the

**“These printing presses are responsible for the uniquely beautiful posters we see around campus for events such as lectures in the Visiting Writers Series.”**



Press. If you want to get involved, you can get in touch with Frazer or stop by for the Press' open house this Friday from 1-3pm during Homecoming Weekend. Frazer also advises a visit to Special Collections in Tutt Library, which holds a collection of books printed at The Press. The Tutt Library Flickr has pictures of The Press in its old location: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/tutlibrary/2970494310/>

# One Laptop Per Child sponsors revolutionary program in the Ugandan school system

## CC Student advocates technology around the globe

Ian Wrangham

Guest Writer

Mathew and Abdul are 4th Grade students at Kasiisi primary school, in western Uganda. They are bright, enthusiastic students interested in sports, music and, of course, technology. They have heard about computers, but have never seen, let alone used one. They never expect to. Theirs is a future of barely eking out a living as subsistence farmers. A future where advancement and success require familiarity with the digital world is closed to them. Or at least it was, until a new and exciting program this summer brought computers to their school and, unbelievably, to their classroom. As one of only 160 children out of a school population of 1340, sharing one computer between 2, they became the first primary students in the district to power up a laptop.

This summer, I found my way back to equatorial Africa. For the tenth time in my life, I paid for a Ugandan visa and entered a country, which, for 21 years, I have called home. I have spent so much time there, in fact, that when asked “Where are you from?” it usually pro-

**“The little green laptop, known as the XO, is the product around which the One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) dream is centered. This \$100 laptop runs on 1/12th of the energy needed by a standard 60 watt bulb, and it supports a range of applications”**

duces a moment of hesitation.

Growing up in a wealthy suburb of Boston certainly gave me a contrasting perspective to my time in Uganda where I have walked with chimpanzees, dissected monkeys, and watched poor families struggle with illness and poverty at a level unseen in America. Going back and forth from the world of the wealthy to that of an impoverished and uneducated people has led me to places of guilt, places of sadness, and places of disconnect with the world around me. I have tried, in a small way, to help bridge this gap through various means including Peace Corps—like programs in central America and teaching in rural African schools—yet, despite these attempts, I have often felt that I was living an idealist’s dream, making a difference

more to myself than to those around me. This summer, however, I felt, for the first time in my life, that I was part of a movement of minds. It was this movement that led me back to this country that I love with a little green laptop in my hand and a wealth of expectations weighing heavily in my stomach.

The little green laptop, known as the XO, is

**“I consider myself a realist, but I finally felt like I was helping kids—students like myself—equipping them with real tools for building successful lives.”**

the product around which the One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) dream is centered. This \$100 laptop runs on 1/12th of the energy needed by a standard 60 watt bulb, and it supports a range of applications which include a Microsoft Word-like application, a camera, computer programming applications, a variety of math and science based games, music making programs, paint, and a voice recorder. One Laptop Per Child ([www.laptop.org](http://www.laptop.org)) is a global initiative that has grown from its roots, in Cambridge, MA, to a massive presence in developing nations all around the world. Its goal is to equip the children of the “third-world” with knowledge of technology and computer-based learning that will allow them to be more successful in school—and in life. On top of that, OLPC predicts that the presence of the XO computer in schools will increase attendance rates significantly.

In 2009, OLPC organized its first grant application process, through which 30 groups of university students from Africa and North America would each receive 100 laptops and \$10,000. Their task? To set up, as members of the first OLPCcorps, a sustainable and beneficial laptop program in any country in Africa. It was as member of one of these teams that I found myself heading for pre-deployment training in Rwanda with my two Ugandan partners, Rwabuhinga Francis and Koojo Mathew. We were accompanied by Kasenene Elizabeth, the headmistress of the Kasiisi Primary School, where the deployment would take place, and my mother, Elizabeth Ross, who both co-founded The Kasiisi Project, [www.kasiisiproject.org](http://www.kasiisiproject.org), which supports primary schools in rural western Uganda. We were there to discuss the details of setting up a power network in areas with no power, creating

a wireless networks, and teaching laptop use to communities that have had little or no hands on experience with such technology.

In Rwanda, we met the other 29 OLPCcorps groups as well as an array of Rwandan dignitaries, which included the President of Rwanda, the President of the Supreme Court, the President of the Senate, the Minister of Education and the Prime Minister. Rwanda has big visions for OLPC and hopes that, by 2020, every child in Rwanda will be equipped with an XO and that the whole of Rwanda will be a wireless hotspot. Also present were representatives from many other countries, there to discuss the formation of this college based initiative.

So there we were, the Colorado College—Uganda team, 3 undergraduates with little technological or electrical background but deeply familiar with the academic curriculum, the teachers and the culture attempting to set up a sustainable computer program in a rural school in western Uganda. Ably supported by Kasiisi Project volunteer Jeff Bittner, we battled with generators and inverters, networks that failed and servers that crashed. But no matter how difficult it was to learn how to do these things ourselves, it was even more difficult to pass on our knowledge to the teachers and the one hundred and sixty Grade 4 students who spoke little English. Often, one step forward was followed by two steps back, but by

**“Their future has more promise because of the OLPC program.”**

the time we began teaching proper computer classes, we could see that the positive potential of these laptops.

We taught the teachers who taught the students and were on hand to give constant support in the classroom. Sustainability was a concern from day one, and I half expected that these laptops would end up in a dusty room or get stolen and resold to wealthy businessmen. We struggled with the goal of sending the computers home with the students, and worked with a rapidly depleting budget to buy electrical hardware, fuel for the generator, and cover expenses for the teachers.

The challenges sometimes seemed overwhelming, but then something would happen, and the problems didn’t matter when kids would tell me I was actively changing their lives. Other kids caught the enthusiasm, and were using the computers during lunch and after school. Students from other grades watched eagerly through metal barred windows for their chance to catch a glance of how the magic

**“People from all over the world have joined hands to support a goal that once seemed virtually unattainable: to give to children in developing countries a tool that can help them adapt to a rapidly changing digital environment.”**

machine worked. I consider myself a realist, but I finally felt like I was helping kids—students like myself—equipping them with real tools for building successful lives. By the end of the summer, things had changed also in the initially doubtful community. We now had support from local government officials, Ugandan businessmen, and the community. We held a celebration attended by the District Com-

**“[The children] can’t wait to get to school every day to use their computer and so, with fewer missed days and without them even realizing it, their math and English scores are improving too.”**

missioner and the Member of Parliament for Kabarole District to mark the inauguration of OLPC in Uganda and it’s continued success.

It was an exciting beginning, but this kind of summer activity always ends with the question, “What next?” What is next for laptops at Kasiisi school is an unknown, but must include a reliable power source, many more laptops, continued teacher training and the inclusion of 4 other Kasiisi Project schools. Starting this program has taken a big investment of time and money, and it is now at a particularly vulnerable point. If the difficulties seem to surmount the benefits the laptops could still end up gathering dust in a cupboard, all the wonder and enthusiasm extinguished.

People from all over the world have joined hands to support a goal that once seemed virtually unattainable: to give to children in developing countries a tool that can help them adapt to a rapidly changing digital environment. It was immeasurably exciting and rewarding to be a part of its beginning, now we have to find a way to help the program grow and expand. We have the continued technical and financial assistance of local NGO The Kasiisi Project and UK non-profit Great Primate Handshake but we also need support at a corporate and an individual level. How exciting for a computer company to be able to say they are helping bring the digital world to rural Africa. How satisfying to know that one small contribution can change the future of an eager African child.

As I left Kampala, Uganda’s capital, I thought about the future and when I would be back in this country of warm people and thick, soft air. How far this project will go, only time will tell, but I was privileged to have been a part of its genesis, an experience that changed me and allowed me to give back to the country that has given me so much.

And it certainly changed Matthew and Abdul. They can’t wait to get to school every day to use their computer and so, with fewer missed days and without them even realizing it, their math and English scores are improving too. Holiday computer classes bring them back to the school in the vacations when they also attend remedial classes and read books in the new library. Their future has more promise because of the OLPC program. Maybe it holds something more stable than being a peasant farmer. They just wish that everyone on their soccer team could have a computer too.

If you are interested in learning more about the computer program or wish to support computers for kids in Uganda, please check out our website [www.kasiisiproject.org](http://www.kasiisiproject.org) or e-mail Ian Wrangham at [ian.wrangham@gmail.com](mailto:ian.wrangham@gmail.com). By February, we are trying to raise \$10,000 for 100 new laptops for the incoming year so any donations would be greatly appreciated.



LATE NIGHT  
**MUNCHIES**

FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Corner of Bijou & Nevada  
Across from Acacia Park

**11PM - 4:30am ish**

# Comment & Debate

## Often overlooked life of migrant workers in Avondale

Continued from page 1

legal status, but because they are humans. And it is these rights that U.S. laws aim to protect, but fail in their enforcement of.

Colorado Legal Services is a non-profit organization that provides low income individuals with “free civil legal services usually related to labor and employment,” according to Jennifer Lee, Managing Attorney for the Colorado Legal Services Migrant Worker Division. CLS also functions to provide educational materials regarding laws and legal procedures for individuals so that they may better understand how to navigate the United States judicial system. CLS works directly with the immigrant population in Colorado and deals with a myriad of cases regarding worker mistreatment and exploitation annually.

These cases of mistreatment and exploitation usually involve migrant workers who are working and living in the United States using an H-2a temporary visa. The H-2a visa is one that is applied for by American agricultural employers who have demonstrated to the U.S. government that more seasonal laborers are required for a particular job than there are willing American citizens. Once an employer is granted the necessary number of visas, “anyone wishing to obtain a temporary visa must possess a valid passport and agree to abide by the terms of admission and to leave the United States at the end of the authorized stay” according to the Congressional Budget Office’s 2006 report on immigration policy in the United States.

The United States Department of Labor stipulates that the employer must abide by certain regulations in order to employ foreign laborers using H-2a visas – regulations regarding adequate and legal wages, proper housing, the provision of meals, transportation, and many others. Problems arise, though, as the agricul-

tural employers fail to adhere to the regulations and are not discovered or punished because of inadequate law enforcement. Employers often fail to pay workers the appropriate wages, pay for the necessary transportation costs the workers incur, provide adequate worker housing, or maintain healthy field conditions. And, in the more severe cases, employers have been known to physically and verbally abuse these temporary workers.

The migrant worker, in any one of these cases, is subjected to mistreatment and exploitation as he/she has no way of protecting his/her rights for a number of different reasons.

When a worker receives an H-2a visa, the visa is tied directly to a specific employer so if a worker is being exploited, he can do nothing to change those conditions. If he complains to the employer, he could very well lose his job, so the only alternative is to go back to his native country. But, as Lee explains, “because it’s so expensive to get here, there’s huge pressure to stay and work off the debt.”

“All these actions sustain a climate of fear,” concluded Lee.

So while this is only one particular example, it functions to highlight a broader problem within U.S. immigration policy – that the lack of regulation enforcement enables American employers to systematically exploit legal immigrant workers despite the seemingly straight forward nature of the specific program.

Sister Nancy Crafton and the families that look to Los Pobres for help understand the suffering caused by these structural deficiencies all too well. Government policy does not exist in a vacuum; it affects real people with real lives.

Last spring, two men worked in roofing for six weeks without a paycheck, always being told they would be paid after the last contract

was completed. They had rent, utilities, and food all hinging on their paychecks. On the last day they were given checks that promptly bounced. The company was gone and they were out several thousands of dollars. They lost their homes, had to move with their families, and suffered immensely. We had no recourse for them,” said Crafton, explaining an example of the exploitation mentioned above.

In another case, a young Father of Four was deported for 10 years when he went to Denver to get his Green card. His papers were perfect! He was told to report to the Border to process his papers and he did as he was told. The border agents told him he could not return to the USA for 10 years. If he did, he would be jailed if caught. If he did it a second time his papers would be torn up and he could not apply for 20 years. He had a wife who was pregnant with twin girls and four sons. He had had a great job... was buying his home...has all of his own construction tools and a good truck... Needless to say, he was jailed and then his papers were torn up. At Thanksgiving his baby girl died. He found a way to get back to be with his wife but was terrified of going to her funeral for fear of being arrested....He is still in hiding! His second baby girl [who was] delivered prematurely due to the stress is just now reaching milestones that should have been reached a year ago,” said Crafton speaking to the systematic corruption.

“They’re too many stories and they are all difficult to relate,” said Crafton in conclusion.

In the midst of what some have called a “green revolution,” American consumers now place more importance on products that are “green,” sustainable, locally grown, and organic. While grocery shoppers may consider the environmental qualities of their food purchases, few ever consider the human factors of pro-

duction involved.

“It’s incredibly frustrating that we have this whole organic foods movement... where people are always talking about the environment, but don’t ever talk about the people who put [the food] on the table,” said Lee.

“Americans in general do not care for anything beyond what they personally encounter. Produce in a grocery store is handy and available. That is all that matters. Americans will not ever consider the obvious unless or until it is no longer available,” said Crafton on consumer consciousness.

A disconnect exists in the collective American consciousness between the fruits of immigrant labor and the laborers themselves. This only leads to stigmatization and exploitation. This mentality cannot continue, otherwise, U.S. immigration policy will fail to move forward and will continue to facilitate the unjust treatment of foreign laborers.

Although Obama stressed his intent to reform U.S. immigration policy throughout his 2008 campaign, there has been no substantial legislation passed to date. Health care reform has taken the main political stage and, based on the degree to which health care has already been so divisive, it is unlikely that any progress will be made to reform immigration policies. Especially when one considers how much more controversial the topic is and how greatly the two main Parties’ approaches differ.

In Avondale, the number of new families registering at El Centro de Los Pobres continues to increase and the exploitation of these hard working individuals is sure to continue as the future of legislative reform looks grim. So now, more than ever, there is a need for organizations like Los Pobres and Colorado Legal Services in order to give a voice to those silenced by the system.

## From ACORN to Van Jones: Shady figures and questionable connections with Barack Obama

James Zilenziger

Guest Writer

As though the health care reform battle wasn’t enough for President Obama, another dismal issue has been added to his plate: the recent ACORN scandal. ACORN, which stands for the Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now, is an organization that prides itself as an advocate for low and middle-income families by enhancing neighborhood safety and conducting voter-registration drives. Following the presidential election of 2008, ACORN became a hot political topic when ACORN employees submitted thousands of false voter registrations in support of Obama under names like “Mickey Mouse.” Just two weeks ago, ACORN turned over 11 of their employees to the authorities in Miami-Dade County, FL. They were arrested for falsifying

hundreds of voter applications.

However, ACORN’s most recent scandal makes its past look like child play. James O’Keefe and Hannah Giles, two aspiring journalists who have worked for conservative organizations such as Young America’s Foundation and BigGovernment.com, carried out a risky stunt to expose the severity of ACORN’s corruption. With O’Keefe posing as a pimp and Giles as a prostitute, both entered an ACORN office and openly expressed their desire to apply for a housing loan for their brothel that contained foreign thirteen-year-old sex slaves. With a hidden camera, O’Keefe caught the ACORN employees more than willing to help as they provided a long list of taxes they could help the couple evade. In the latest released video, O’Keefe asks an ACORN employee if Tijuana is the best place to transport the girls before they cross into the US. The ACORN

employee responds “yes” and continues to say he has many contacts that can assist O’Keefe in his transportation of the girls. In addition, the ACORN employee continues by asking Giles how much her services cost. When O’Keefe questions the employee if he is a potential client, the ACORN employee responds, “No, no. I want to know. How...what is it?” In each of the five videos captured by O’Keefe and Giles, not one reveals any of the ACORN members disturbed by the information presented before them. Instead, they are all too willing to lend a helping hand.

So how does this connect back to Obama? Obama’s relationship with ACORN dates back nearly 20 years. Back in 1991, Obama participated in a registration drive for Project Vote, a close partner of ACORN that would soon join forces as one group. The voter drive successfully registered 135,000 voters, which

would later be considered the major factor in the upset victory of Democrat Carol Moseley Braun over the incumbent Democrat Senator Alan Dixon in the 1992 Democratic Senate Primary. Later, in 1995, Obama represented ACORN in the landmark case in which Illinois implemented the federal Motor Voter Law. However, the Motor Voter Law’s loose requirements for voter registration were exploited by ACORN employees, which later resulted in voter registrations under fake names. Finally, in a 1996 questionnaire filled out by Obama that listed his key supporters in order from greatest to least importance, ACORN took the first slot. His strong relationship with ACORN has continued to fuel some of his other policies such as opposing Voter ID laws. And yet, when ABC’s George Stephanopoulos recently questioned Obama about the recent ACORN scandal, Obama retorted, “Frankly, it’s not

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### CONTACT

Letters and inquiries: [catalyst@coloradocollege.edu](mailto:catalyst@coloradocollege.edu)  
Advertising: [ads.catalyst@coloradocollege.edu](mailto:ads.catalyst@coloradocollege.edu)  
Subscriptions: [subscriptions.catalyst@coloradocollege.edu](mailto:subscriptions.catalyst@coloradocollege.edu)

The Catalyst  
1028 Weber St.  
Colorado Springs, CO 80946

Phone: 719.389.6675  
Fax: 719.389.6962

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# Political controversy and the names that follow

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something I've followed closely," while adding he had been unaware the ACORN received so much federal money (ACORN has received \$53 million in taxpayer money since 1994 as well as a recent \$8.2 million from The Department of Housing and Urban Development Grants).

However, before it became politically unpopular, Obama had ACORN on a clear path to joining the Census Bureau in the recalculation of electoral votes amongst the states. One could only imagine the skewed numbers in favor of predominately liberal states as ACORN proposed to count illegal aliens in the new redistribution of electoral vote.

Thankfully, both the Senate and Census Bureau reacted wisely in the light of the new scandal. In a letter from Census Director Rob-

ert M. Groves on September 12, Grove severed all ties with ACORN and their role in the 2010 Census. To add salt to the wound, the Senate voted on September 14th by an 83-7 margin to deny all future housing and community grants to ACORN. Yet a larger question continues to loom over the new administration: How is it that Obama continues to have so many radical connections? Almost a year ago, it was Obama's longtime pastor Reverend Wright who claimed that the victims of 9/11 deserved their fate. Quickly, the media shrugged it off with the premise that Wright clearly did not reflect any of Obama's views. And then came, as Obama describes, "close friend" William Ayers, a terrorist who has been responsible for numerous attempted bombings of our government buildings. Yet that connection was pushed aside as well.

However, as Obama's approval ratings continue to slip, the recent resignation of Van Jones as Obama's special adviser for green jobs is beginning to catch the attention of Americans that are now feeling weary about the Obama Administration. Van Jones, who spent the 1990s as a known supporter of an American communist organization, continues to spew conspiracy theories about the government's role in the 9/11 attacks. In addition, much of the mainstream media did not report on his work with a Marxist group known as Standing Together to Organize a Revolutionary Movement. Until Van Jones recently resigned from his position as Obama's "Green Adviser," the New York Times did not run a single story on Van Jones' radical background.

How could Obama appoint someone so radical? Unlike Reverend Wright or Ayers, Van Jones laid out his Marxist values in his book *The Green Collar Economy*. In his writings, Van Jones makes references to the Soviet Union of the 1920s and explains that Americans today "get to retrofit, reboot, and reenergize a nation." He envisions a "Green New Deal" in which an organization of "social

**“Until Van Jones recently resigned from his position as Obama’s ‘Green Adviser,’ the New York Times did not run a single story on Van Jones’ radical background.”**

activists" will "change the direction of our society" that will call for "a World War II level of mobilization." I'm sure the media will once again give Obama a free pass, but this time the American people will not. Obama's honeymoon is over. We are no longer in the "just blame Bush" era; Obama must begin to take responsibility for his own poor decisions. Most importantly, however, the American people need to wake up and see Obama for who he really is: a radical leftist who will not hesitate to appoint Marxists and social extremists to some of the most powerful positions in America.

**“With a hidden camera, O’Keefe caught the ACORN employees more than willing to help as they provided a long list of taxes they could help the couple evade.”**

## The Graduate: How Colorado College prepares us for this thing called “reality”

Andy Ball

Guest Writer

Unlike Derek Zoolander, who decided to become a male model while looking at his reflection in a spoon at the tender age of six, life decisions such as this may have been a little more of a struggle for the rest of us. Concentrating on a specific academic path is not always conducive to the ways in which our young, excited minds work, especially when put on the Block Plan. Lucky for us, the liberal arts education allows students who are not so "gifted" to experiment with a variety of subject matters. An experience that helps students find different topics that they are truly passionate about and encourages these students to pursue them.

Some may say that a liberal arts education will make us, "jacks of all trades, but masters of none." This claim is flawed. Attending a liberal arts institution, such as the Colorado College, allows the freedom to survey many subjects and gives students a chance to see the world through many different lenses. While we may only touch on African Philosophy for a block and we may not remember particular

philosophers or their quintessential axioms, we carry with us that experience of learning. As first block turns to second and second to third, we continue to explore our individual and group learning processes.

You've heard the problems that will most likely lay before us after graduation: An impossible job market, political tensions in the Middle East (and around the world), world overpopulation and the ever-increasing threat of global climate change, just to name a few. In order for our generation to persevere, we will have to rely on technological innovation and international cooperation, a concept that we have already translated to local, academic levels. Mankind's track record shows an incredible knack for overcoming challenges through the means of technology, but what humanity has quite notably lacked is an inclination towards social ingenuity. If we do not figure out how to employ new technologies effectively on both a domestic and international level, assuming we are able to develop these technologies, the cause will be lost. Without this social ingenuity, very little will be accomplished.

One of the primary reasons why CC has

appealed to me is the school's firm belief in the discussion-based classroom. Everyday, simply by interacting with our peers, we learn how to navigate the different wants and desires of many different people. During in-class debates, students must be able to effectively express their ideas while simultaneously responding to the convictions of others. We learn to speak, we learn to argue and most importantly, we learn to persuade. Furthermore, when bearing the brunt of persuasion, we must learn how to compromise, or abandon a position when we are wrong, or else a professor might inform you of that fact.

Being a "jack of all trades" is quite a respectable thing to be, but it is equally useful. As the blocks pile up, we begin to see the world from numerous, unique perspectives. By using our broad, multi-faceted perspective in concert with our social instincts and skills, CC graduates will be able to tackle big issues that we will most definitely encounter over the course of our lifetimes. If you think that global climate change will be solved without attention to the pertinent economical, biological, ecological and political conditions, you're flat out wrong.

Interestingly enough for a small liberal arts

school, the sciences are very popular at CC. Perhaps this is one of the reasons why being a part of this community is so valuable. The philosophers bump elbows in Rastall with the environmentalists and the poets with the political scientists. It is impossible, on our close-knit campus, to avoid influencing your fellow classmates, and vice versa. Again, this helps in cultivating graduates with open minds and open views. Yes, technical institutes produce brilliant minds on the cutting edge of technology and problem solving; but their brilliance and success in individual studies cannot be compared to our diverse education.

Some of us may in fact grow to become leading experts in our respective fields, stretching the intensity of a block into a career. Others, no doubt, will become interdisciplinary leaders, perhaps even social geniuses, who are capable of bringing together the necessary experts and policy makers in order to affect positive change.

I really don't mind being called a "jack of all trades". Colorado College will surely produce masters of plenty, and I hope to be one of them.

## Delaying health care, still: Republicans ramble on

Ben Quam

Staff Writer

These days, watching news about the health care debate going on in Washington is a lot like watching the most recent episode of NBC's television show "The Office." "The Office," for those of you who haven't become addicts yet, is a mockumentary TV show about the daily lives of the office workers at the fictional Dunder Mifflin Paper Company. The comedy is largely centered on the company's absurd boss, Michael Scott (played by Steve Carell) and his interactions with the employees. Though many of the employees are psychotic in their own special way, Jim Halpert (John Krasinski), is always calm and reasonable.

In the episode "The Promotion," Jim becomes co-manager with Michael, and the two of them must decide how to split up salary raises for the rest of the employees. Jim says they should give the raises only to the salespeople, but Michael disagrees without offering an alternative. When Jim presents his idea to the employees, many of them react angrily. When the employees ask Michael for his plan, he launches into a long speech about how they all have open hearts, or "heart-ons," for each other. As Oscar, one of the employees, says to Michael: "You're not saying anything. At least Jim was being direct."

Just like Jim Halpert's clear plan, the Democratic proposals for health care reform have been flawed in different ways, but they are all serious proposals that will expand coverage, bring down costs, and lower prices. The Republican plan regarding health care reform might as well be Michael Scott's speech about "heart-ons."

Republicans in Washington could have made

a serious effort to influence health care reform; instead they have chosen to play politics and oppose anything that changes the status quo. Instead of offering other options for how to cut health care costs they have retreated to platitudes and absurd lies. Representative Michele Bachman (R-MN) accused the health care reform bill of trying to set up "sex clinics" in schools, saying, "Does that mean that someone's 13 year-old daughter could walk into a sex clinic, have a pregnancy test done, be taken away to the local Planned Parenthood abortion clinic, have their abortion, be back and go home on the school bus that night? Mom and dad are never the wiser."

Eric Cantor (R-VA), the Republican whip in the House, was confronted at a town hall by a constituent who's relative lost her job as was dying of stomach tumors. When asked how she could find coverage he said she should seek "existing government programs" or find charity. And finally, to show just how much they wanted to find bipartisan ground, Senator Jim Inhofe (R-OK) said that he would vote against reform "without reading it," and Senator Mike Enzi (R-WY) said, "It's not where I get them to compromise, it's what I get them to leave out." There are many more but, in response, no Michele, the government is not going to force kids to get abortions; no Eric, people who get sick should not have to "seek charity;" and thanks Jim and Mike, you two are probably the most productive members of the senate.

Apart from making outrageous claims, one of the largest issues indicating Republicans are simply trying to stop reform is their hypocrisy on Medicare. Medicare, the government run insurance provider for those 65 and older, would likely take some cuts from the health care re-

form bill to make it more efficient. Republicans have decided this is a winning issue and have been arguing all over TV that the Democratic plan will take money away from seniors who currently use the system. The Republican National Committee went far as to produce a "Senior's Bill of Rights," that would, "vow not to cut Medicare." This Republican attack flies in the face of the party's entire history and philosophy. Republicans have opposed Medicare from the start. Ronald Reagan's response to the creation of Medicare was to say, "Freedom is always just one generation away from extinction." McCain and Palin campaigned in 2008 on a platform calling for "significant cuts" to the program. But most damning is the fact that as recently as April, a majority of the current Republican caucus, 137 members in total, voted for an alternative budget that called for "replacing the traditional Medicare program with subsidies to help retirees enroll in private health care plans." The Republicans who now look down on Democrats for Medicare cuts voted to abolish it entirely only six months ago.

Apart from blatant hypocrisy, the other thing that shows Washington Republicans aren't taking things seriously is that Republicans that are outside the beltway are lining up behind reform. Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor of California said, "As the Obama Administration was launching the current debate on health care reform, I hosted a bipartisan forum in our state because I believe in the vital importance of this issue, and that it should be addressed through bipartisan cooperation." The Governor isn't the only one; former Republican Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist said he would vote for the Senate Finance Committee reform bill. A few days later Tommy Thompson, former Secretary

of Health and Human Services under George Bush, said the same bill, "moves us down the path of providing affordable, high-quality health care for all." Just this week though Bob Dole, Republican Presidential candidate from 1996, put it most clearly when he said about Washington Republicans, "Sometimes people fight you just to fight you," he said. "They don't want Reagan to get it, they don't want Obama to get it, so we've got to kill it... health care is one of those things... Now we've got to do something."

Luckily, these Republican hypocrisies haven't been lost on the American people. Although many are confused about the exact details that President Obama has proposed for reform, he still dominates Republicans on the issue. According to the New York Times poll, a whopping "76 percent [of respondents] said Republicans had not even laid out a clear health care plan." The poll goes on to say, "By a lopsided margin, respondents said that Mr. Obama and not Republicans had made an effort to cross party lines and strike a deal that has the support of both parties." At the same time overall support for a health care public option has stayed at about 60 percent.

Republican tactics like these are the reason why every Democratic President since Harry Truman has proposed universal health care, and every one of them has failed. Whether Obama fails or succeeds to pass a meaningful bill this year will be a product of his ability to continue to call out Republicans for trying to do nothing but make reform fail. The Republicans in the House and Senate are equally as absurd and unhelpful as "The Office's" Michael Scott when it comes to proposing and influencing health care policy.

# News

## Lecture focuses on new politics of agriculture



An NSO group volunteers at Larga Vista farm. Fall 2008.

Photo: Nathan Eberhart

**Sydnie Felton**  
Guest Writer

When most of us think about the farming industry, we picture a peaceful scene: fields of wheat swaying in the wind or cows roaming in a pasture.

What we don't picture is a fierce political debate on Capitol Hill. In reality, this aspect of the agricultural industry affects American farming just as much as weather or soil conditions.

Dan Morgan and Elaine Shannon discussed the interaction between politics and agriculture Monday, October 5 in the Gates Common Room.

Over 100 Colorado College students and members of the greater CC community gathered to hear Shannon and Morgan give the second of five scheduled State of the Rockies talks.

The State of the Rockies Project is an annual endeavor sponsored by Colorado College. The Project first selects a team of six students to conduct ten weeks of research on an issue facing the Rocky Mountain West. The research gathered by these students is then used to prepare the State of the Rockies report card, which is then presented in a series of conferences, alongside talks given by various experts on the research issue.

**“You can't feed a country of three million with a backyard garden. We need big companies. Just because they are large doesn't mean that they can't be sustainable.”**

Dan Morgan

This theme this year is “Food and Agriculture in the Rockies.” In September Dr. Bill Weida spoke about the consequences and dangers of large-scale factory farming, calling for more socially responsible and sustainable agriculture. On Tuesday Morgan and Shannon also advocated sustainable agriculture, although they proposed a slightly different approach.

Both Morgan and Shannon are experts on the subject of U.S. agriculture. Morgan, who

has worked as a journalist for The Washington Post for over forty years, wrote a series called “Harvesting Cash” in 2006. The series highlighted wasteful government farm subsidies and was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.

Shannon has worked as a journalist for the past twenty years, and is the editor-in-chief of the Environmental Working Group (EWG), an organization that strives to protect both public health and the environment. The EWG is best

**“The change is already beginning—we just need to get the politics aligned. For example, we have strong support from the White House with Michele Obama, who is very supportive of sustainable farming.”**

Dan Morgan

known for its interactive farm subsidies database. The database contains information on the amount of money individual farmers receive from the government.

Morgan and Shannon proposed a solution that would shift the agricultural industry from “old ag” to “new ag.”

“Old ag” is the current prevailing system. Essentially, it is conventional agriculture; the purpose is to grow as many crops as possible to produce maximum product and profit. Lobbies represent major farm organizations and commodity groups. Farms are often subsidized with government money.

This system is responsible for the low cost and wide availability of food in America. However, it involves wasteful government subsidies, and leads to the release of massive carbon emissions and other pollution.

“New ag,” on the other hand, is a system that takes the environment into account and rewards farmers for reducing carbon emissions and other pollution. Several pieces of climate change legislation have attempted to establish new ag as the dominant agricultural system in the United States, but none have been passed through Congress.

These bills have typically faced great opposi-

tion from both sides of the aisle. In fact, nearly half of Democratic congressmen voted against the last piece of climate change legislation.

Morgan calls these Democrats, who support agricultural interests rather than climate change legislation “Agrocrats”.

Agrocrats and other voices of opposition argue that new ag would further raise the cost of fuel. Currently, one third of the corn crop in the United States goes toward the production of ethanol. Since new ag would likely involve lower levels of production, more of this crop would need to be devoted to food production, causing energy costs to rise.

Morgan, however, believes that this is a necessary sacrifice.

“I would define new ag as the belief that there are more benefits to climate change legislation than drawbacks,” he said.

Although the task of revolutionizing the agricultural industry is a daunting one, Morgan is hopeful.

“The change is already beginning—we just need to get the politics aligned. For example, we have strong support from the White House with Michele Obama, who is very supportive of sustainable farming.”

**“Passion is important when you want to change the world, but if you want to sway the government, you need information.”**

Elaine Shannon

In order to fully realize this change, however, Morgan emphasized that climate change legislation must be passed.

Still, he was realistic about the consequences of such legislation.

“If we move to a carbon credit system, there are going to be winners and losers, and we may not like some of the winners. Some small farmers may lose money, and large farming companies will win out.”

However, Morgan added, “You can't feed a country of three million with a backyard garden. We need big companies. Just because they are large doesn't mean that they can't be sustainable.”

“We are on the threshold of a new era,” said

Morgan. “Change doesn't happen overnight, especially in the agricultural industry, but we will work ourselves through this.”

Elaine Shannon also advocated for a shift to more sustainable agriculture, emphasizing the importance of public understanding and involvement.

“Information is power,” she said, “Passion is important when you want to change the world, but if you want to sway the government, you need information.”

Shannon's organization, the EWG, attempts to provide both the public and the government with this vital information. The EWG gathers

**“You often hear the phrase ‘think globally, act locally.’ I think it should be reversed. We need to think locally and act globally. The EWG helps people understand how issues affect their specific communities. That is how we're going to solve larger, global problems.”**

Elaine Shannon

data and releases information on environmental protection issues such as farm subsidies and uranium mine claims, as well as public health issues such as product and food safety.

“You often hear the phrase ‘think globally, act locally.’ I think it should be reversed. We need to think locally and act globally. The EWG helps people understand how issues affect their specific communities. That is how we're going to solve larger, global problems,” Shannon said.

So what can ordinary citizens do to help create a more sustainable, socially responsible agricultural industry?

“Get informed. Join the conversation,” says Shannon.

Once Americans have done that, they need only wait for Washington to catch up.



# News

## Black bear visits campus during homecoming

Greg Collette  
Staff Writer

Throughout much of Sunday a small group of people stood huddled around one of the trees on the southeast side of Tutt Library. Each head in the crowd was turned up, straining to get a good glimpse of a black mass of fur. This homecoming weekend, Colorado College not only hosted parents and alumni, but also a four hundred pound black bear.

Around nine on Saturday evening, Campus Safety received a phone call from students reporting that a bear was in a tree on the northwest side of Palmer Hall. Campus Safety went to confirm the students' story, and as Ron

**“ Much to their surprise, the Division of Wildlife told Campus Safety that they would not remove the bear because it had not shown any signs of aggression. ”**

Smith, Chief of Campus Safety, stated, “sure enough, there was a bear.”

With the assistance of some of the police who were hired to assist at the Homecoming dance, Campus Safety sealed off the area and called the Colorado Division of Wildlife. Much to their surprise, the Division of Wildlife told them that they would not remove the bear because it had not shown any signs of aggression. The policy of the Division of Wildlife is to tranquilize the problem bear and relocate it far from where it was removed, so that it will not return. Because it is so late in the season, however, the bear more likely than not has already established its den for hibernation. Relocating the bear would have condemned the bear to a slow death from starvation. If the Division of Wildlife had come out, they would be forced to remove it and, in order to be humane, put it to sleep. The Division of Wildlife suggested that Campus Safety keep the area sealed and wait for the bear to tire out and come down from the tree on its own, and that is exactly what they did. Once it did come down from the trees, the bear did not seem interested in leaving campus. Around 10:30 Saturday night, the bear descended the tree on the northwest side of Palmer Hall, and lumbered over to the shrubs near the basement windows of Tutt Library. Worried that the bear might decide



This four hundred pound black bear spent several hours on campus last weekend.

Photo: Sam Landsman

that there was a perfect place to den near the library, Ron Smith and Campus Safety made some noise and watched as the bear got up and started to head toward the tunnel under Tutt. Just as it seemed the bear was going to wander back into the night, it turned and climbed a tree on the southeast side of the library. There it stayed from 2:30 Sunday morning until later that evening.

All Sunday, Campus Safety tried to keep people away from the bear's tree, but curiosity brought more and more people. Finally, Campus Safety had enough and on Sunday evening, a crew of Dwayne Cooper, John Ramsay, and Kevin Morgan decided to lure the bear out of the tree using marshmallows. Smith commented, “I don't know if he was looking for marshmallows,” but the plan worked. The bear made its way to the ground. With the help of students, they formed a u-shaped pattern with

their bodies and steered the bear.

It made its way toward Armstrong, and then decided to climb another tree. Campus

**“ This was not the first time, wildlife has found its way on to the CC campus. Moose, deer, and even mountain lions have been spotted around CC. In 2008, a bear cub paid El Pomar a short visit. ”**

Safety dispersed, in hopes that without all the commotion below, the bear would come down. Eventually it did but when a car drove by and it

scampered back up the tree. Sometime between eleven and twelve it came down one last time. Campus Safety ushered it toward the mountains and it eventually scampered off toward Monument Creek.

This was not the first time wildlife has found its way onto the CC campus. Moose, deer and even mountain lions have been spotted around CC. In 2008, a bear cub paid El Pomar a short visit. Luckily the bear, as Smith said, “did its own thing,” but, nevertheless, Smith suggested to many students who wished to see the live bear that they should do it in a safer environment like the zoo or on TV.

Though, Smith understood the attraction the unique spectacle had for many students on campus. In sixteen years he has never seen anything quite like it. In his words, “It was definitely something different.”

## Tuition hike anticipated for coming academic year

Ashley Mayo  
Staff Writer

Hey, remember back in the day when CC's tuition was \$30,000?

Surprisingly enough, last year's graduating class does. That's how much it cost to go to CC just five years ago.

In recent years, colleges across the country have been hiking up tuition costs, and Colorado College is no exception. In the past 5 years alone, CC's yearly tuition has risen by

**“ In the past 5 years alone, CC's yearly tuition has risen by over \$7,000, bringing this year's fee to \$37,278. ”**

over \$7,000, bringing this year's fee to \$37,278.

Unfortunately, this trend doesn't seem to be changing anytime soon.

Last Thursday, October 8, the Colorado Commission on Higher Education unanimously voted to recommend a 9.5 percent tuition increase statewide for the 2010-2011 school year.

Each year, during the Committee's November meeting, it approves a budget bill, which

determines the tuition costs for Colorado's public colleges and universities for the following academic year.

The CCHE is a group of approximately 10 local politicians and education experts. It was established in 1965 in order to “provide access to high-quality, affordable education for all Colorado residents that is student-centered, quality driven and performance-based.” However, the committee's commitment to affordability has come into question in recent years, as it has consistently proposed tuition increases. Last year, it raised tuition by 8.8 percent, and the year before, by 9.3 percent.

The good news for CC students is that the CCHE has no official control over private colleges and universities. The bad news is that CC has historically followed the committee's recommendations, albeit loosely.

Actually, the yearly percentage increase in Colorado College's tuition is generally lower than committee's recommendation. Still, it puts a much larger dent in the wallets of CC students than their public school counterparts.

For example, last year's 8.8 percent increase in the University of Colorado's approximately \$7,000 tuition raised the cost by about \$600. Colorado College, on the other hand, raised tuition by 3.5%, the smallest yearly increase in over 30 years.

The price change? About \$1,500.

Administrators were unavailable for comment, so, how seriously CC will take the Committee's recommendation this year is unknown. It is likely, however, that next year's tuition increase will be greater than last year's.

That's a scary thought, considering that including room, board, books, and fees, it cost

**“ In actuality, the yearly percentage increase in Colorado College's tuition is generally lower than committee's recommendation. Still, it puts a much larger dent in the wallets of CC students than their public school counterparts. ”**

\$49,700 to attend CC this year. Next year's increase will almost undoubtedly push the total cost of Colorado College past the unnerving \$50,000 mark.

And, of course, these increases are occur-



ring even in spite of last year's massive budget cutbacks, most notably, the discontinuation of CC's varsity football, softball, and water polo teams.

Tuition costs have been rising nationwide for decades, but even experts fear we may soon reach a kind of symbolic boundary.

“I genuinely believe that we are at a crossroads here in higher education,” said Daniel Weiss, president of Lafayette College in a New York Times interview, “I think we have reached a ceiling that we're beginning to bump into.”

CCHE Commission members will submit an official proposal to the Joint Budget Committee for approval on November 2, but the exact tuition increase will not be revealed until next April. Until then, college students at CC and across the state can do little more than hope for the best.

# Administration responds to Swine flu outbreaks



Colorado College's Boettcher Health Center has been instrumental in responding to cases of H1N1 on campus.

Photo: Sam Landsman

**Sydnie Felton**  
Guest Writer

Over the past couple of months, Swine Flu, or the H1N1 virus, has been a serious concern around the country. However, the spread of H1N1 has been especially frightening in Colorado.

On September 22, the Colorado Department of Public Health put out a news release on the state of the virus in Colorado. The article

**“The American College Health Association reported that there were nearly 40,000 reported cases among the 3.1 million students on college campuses over the past seven weeks.”**

stated that the number of Swine Flu cases in Colorado had greatly increased through September announced that; “from the week ending September 5, which was the official beginning of the 2009-10 flu tracking season, through the week ending September 19, there were 171 flu-related hospitalizations diagnosed and reported to the state health department.” The news release also stated that it is extremely difficult to track the spread of the virus and predict how many more individuals will contract it because very few individuals actually go to a health care provider and get tested for H1N1.

Swine flu is a concern for individuals throughout the state yet few groups are more susceptible to contracting the virus than stu-

dents living on college campuses.

The American College Health Association reported that there were nearly 40,000 reported cases among the 3.1 million students on college campuses over the past seven weeks. The number of cases of the virus continues to increase on campuses from week to week, yielding numbers that are incredibly high considering many cases of H1N1 go unreported.

Considering the living conditions on college campuses, the fact that the virus is spreading at a much higher rate among college students is not surprising. Students share many common spaces including bathrooms, cafeterias, common rooms, and classrooms, allowing for germs to be easily spread. In addition, all-nighters for classes and social activities like alcohol consumption compromise the immune system, which only makes it easier to contract any virus let alone one as contagious as H1N1.

Colorado College, being in a high-risk area of the country as well as a close knit college community, is a prime example of how quickly the virus can spread. Many students on campus have already been diagnosed with the Swine flu, while other students have suffered flu like symptoms but have not been diagnosed. A statement was released to the campus community about H1N1 and stating Boettcher Health Center's plan for containing the virus. To illustrate the severity of the risk of H1N1, they also stated that at least 138 members of the Air Force Academy freshman class were diagnosed in June, a campus which is incredibly close to Colorado College. The primary feature of the CC H1N1 plan is that diagnosed students will be held in isolation until they are symptom free for 24 hours.

Another important element of the college's plan for addressing the virus is keeping the community informed. Judith Reynolds, the Medical Director at Boettcher, was able to

answer questions on how the virus has affected the CC campus specifically and what students can do to protect themselves.

Reynolds said that Swine Flu is similar to other types of the flu, but is an entirely new strain. Staying healthy is the number one piece of advice that the health center is giving students, recommending that they get an adequate amount of sleep, eat nutritious food, and abstain from drug and alcohol consumption. The health center also recommends that students wash their hands regularly and avoid contact with peers who are sick.

In addition, teachers are encouraged to tell sick students not to attend class until they are feeling better as to avoid spreading the virus.

**“Staying healthy is the number one piece of advice that the health center is giving students, recommending that they get an adequate amount of sleep, eat nutritious food, and abstain from drug and alcohol consumption.”**

Reynolds gave these specific instructions to students who think that they may be sick; “if you are sick: wear a mask, stay in your room until you feel better and have no fever (off of fever medications) for 24 hours, cough into your sleeve not into your hand, clean your hands after blowing your nose and call Boettcher to speak to the Flu nurse, if you

think you have the flu.”

Some have estimated that nearly sixty percent of CC's campus will contract Swine flu over the course of the year, to which Reynolds responded; “The numbers are not that high yet, but they are increasing.”

Any student at Colorado College knows that being sick on the block plan is a major setback and with such a high number of sick students the virus is already having a large effect on academics at CC. “I almost always miss class, even when I'm not sick,” one junior stated, “missing two days on the block plan is like missing two or three weeks at other schools.”

When asked about some of the consequences of Swine flu on campus, Reynolds said that the virus has caused not only missed classes and assignments for individual students, but cancelled programs, trips, and even entire classes. While swine flu symptoms can range from mild to severe, some students have been forced to miss up to a week of class from contracting the flu. One sophomore discussed the stress they felt about missing a full week of their second block class, “I calculated it and I missed the equivalent of November through March of the year in my class. I don't know how I can catch up.” The college has encouraged teachers do everything they can to assist sick students in completing the block. Professors are suggested to utilize email to keep students updated and to also encourage students to see them during office hours when they are better.

While efforts have been made to contain the virus and accommodate sick students, one cannot help but wonder how the campus will function if the virus continues to spread. While rumors of closing the school have been circulating, the staff at Boettcher did not discuss any plans to close down the school if the virus progresses.



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# Sports

## Most popular sport in the world well represented and appreciated here at Colorado College

Carrie Markel  
Guest Writer

I recently asked a group of fifth graders I mentor at Lincoln Elementary, just down the road from Colorado College, what sports they like to play. All the kids responded enthusiastically, yelling out "dance! baseball! basketball!" in a cacophony of sound. This did not come as a surprise, but what I did find curious was the one sport almost all the kids agreed to play. The overwhelming majority, both boys and girls, told me, "Soccer. I love to play soccer."

The popularity of the black and white ball has grown in the United States over the past decades. Internationally, soccer is a unifying game in a world torn apart by poverty, war, and conflict. Its universality makes it the most played sport on the planet, yet here in the United States the trend may just be catching on. More traditional American sports such as football, hockey and baseball, still maintain higher attendance and viewing rates than professional soccer, but the growth of youth soccer programs in the past two decades has been astounding. More and more kids are turning to soccer, paving the way for its ascendancy in our culture.

"There's just an abundance of [youth] teams now," senior soccer player Chris Ellis comments.

Foreign influence has been especially important in pushing soccer in the United States. Hispanic immigrants and European camps both contribute to the growing number of soccer players across the country. Travis Boccard, a sophomore on the CC men's team, remembers a British camp he and his friends attended when they were younger.

"British coaches came in and it was especially helpful in terms of skill and control" he recalls.



Photo: Samuel Landsman

For us at CC, soccer is right at home on campus. The women's and men's teams compete at an intense level of competition and draw enthusiastic crowds to all their home games. Last weekend the women's soccer team traveled to Birmingham, Alabama where they defeated UAB 3-0, and then moved on to Memphis, Tennessee on Saturday where they played the University of Memphis. Although

the ladies lost by two goals there, they are still in a five-way tie for 1st place in the Conference USA standings. The women will continue their dominant streak away this weekend at the University of Southern Mississippi and the University of Central Florida.

Goalkeeper, Caitlyn Hulyo, commented that, "you just have to take it one game at a time. We know what needs to get done: we need to play

as a team."

The men's team also traveled last weekend, but went to Greencastle, Indiana and Danville, Kentucky. The men lost to DePauw 0-1 on Friday, and then fell to Centre College 2-3 on Sunday. The loss to Centre was particularly difficult as Will Nelp of the CC defense was ineligible due to a red card from the DePauw game.

"We got a little unfortunate with red cards on Friday night," said Boccard, "especially with Nelp's ejection."

The men, though, have the chance to redeem themselves this weekend in the homecoming game. For the first time, soccer will be the highlight instead of the annual football game. The men are excited to be playing in such a prominent light, and the team, as Ellis remarks, "loves playing in front of people. We get our drive from the crowd excitement; the more the merrier."

Boccard agrees, saying, "We're banking on the atmosphere. We love getting big crowds and there's nothing more exciting than being in the headlight for the homecoming game."

With soccer's reputation growing not just across the country, but also on our very own campus, who can argue against the sport becoming more significant in our country's future? Hulyo says young players often come to watch the CC women's games, and that the fervor surrounding the sport is "a process that speaks for itself: the opportunities for younger kids are much vaster than when we were their age," and their enthusiasm stems from older players' influence.

In any case, soccer, as sophomore Chris Lutz says, "It's just so chill. I mean, the game is awesome." When phrased like that, who could resist?

## Intramural soccer team looks to continue its streaking dominance despite recent setbacks

Bridger Langfur  
Guest Writer

It is a beautiful fall day at Colorado College where intramural season is just getting underway. In the auburn afternoons, the players prepare for battle. They strap on their weary cleats of suburban legends past and turn on their favorite bluegrass pump up music. Philosophy, math, and music majors alike gather and take off their shabby school clothes, and rid their minds of Aristotle, Newton, and Luis Armstrong. Released from the bonds of their block they merrily crunch through the browning leaves towards Slocum Quad, the football field, or the volleyball court. Some teams come to win while others to enjoy the freedom that intramurals offer.

One team stands alone in its commitment

to winning. The intramural soccer team Joga Bonita or "play beautifully" in Portuguese, brings a desire to succeed rivaling even that of varsity sports. Indeed they do rival varsity sports, having won the 2008-2009 outdoor soccer championship, the pre-Christmas tournament, the indoor soccer championship, and the varsity sponsored spring tournament. The latter they won facing two teams with multiple varsity players. The varsity teams were somewhat stunned after having lost to this motley crew of players ranging from native Coloradoans to Senegalese to those hailing from Swaziland. The secret to their success has been their constant practice and team bonding. They have played daily for hours all year round, in the sun and indoor when necessary. Each player knows almost through complete

intuition what their teammates are going to do. While watching a game it is obvious how much time the team has put into their strategy. Joga

**"Their moral is running low as multiple players on the team are injured or sick."**

moves about without confusion and with only one goal, scoring.

This year in the 2009-2010 outdoor soccer season Joga Bonita has suffered, losing a few

of their best players to the hard road that is college life. Lee Pediza their former captain graduated from Colorado College and now attends Stanford graduate school. Lee as one of the most talented intramural players Colorado College has ever seen bid his team farewell but urged them to continue their dynasty of success. Another of their excellent players has now moved on to play for the Colorado College Tiger's varsity soccer team. Without these two skill-full players Joga Bonita has suffered their first loss in two seasons. Their moral is running low as multiple players on the team are injured and sick. Every player on the team now is preparing for a long haul of a season hoping that they again might emerge victorious.



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# Men's hockey team looks to start off season strong with faceoff against powerhouse Northeastern

**Aaron Patterson**

Catalyst Staff

After an inspiring come-from-behind victory over the University of Calgary last Friday night the CC Tigers look to add to their success this Friday and Saturday night when they host the Hockey East Association powerhouse Northeastern University Huskies at the World Arena.

Last Friday against Calgary, the Tigers faced deficits of 0-1 and 1-2 but rallied together in the third period to win the game 4-2. Senior left-wing Bill Sweatt lead the come-back with a hat-trick, including the game tying goal with 3:25 left to play and followed by the game-winner with 48 seconds left to play. Although it was an exhibition game, the win was important for a team whose roster consists of 15 freshmen and sophomores. In a poll released two weeks ago, Western Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA) head coaches chose the Tigers to finish eighth in league standings. Last season the Tigers finished third in the WCHA with an overall record of 16-12-10, but lost to Minnesota Duluth in the first round of the best-of three game league playoffs. This season the Tigers look to reach the playoffs again and eventually reach the NCAA Frozen Four which will be played this April in Detroit Michigan.

This weekend's opponent the Northeastern

University Huskies will no doubt prove to be a formidable one for the Tigers. Last season the Huskies finished 25-12-4 overall and 18-6-3 in the Hockey East Association, just one point behind last season's Frozen Four champion Boston University. The Tigers and Huskies have met eight times with the last being in the last 1980's, the Tigers lead the series between the teams 5-3. The Huskies are coached by Greg Cronin who served as an assistant for the Tigers from 1990 to 1993. Entering his fifth year as the Huskies head coach he has a record of 57-72-19.

The Huskies will look to their top players to create problems for the Tigers. Junior forward Wade McLeod and sophomore Steve Quailer combined for 24 goals and 36 assists last season and will look to create havoc for the Tiger's goaltenders. The Tigers will need a strong effort by their defensive corps, led by Gabe Guentzel, and Nate Prosser.

This weekend's match up looks to be a good one and the Tigers will ultimately look to establish themselves as contenders in the WCHA and begin a deep season run where they hope to be playing in Detroit this spring.



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## Intramural Standings

### Regular Season Soccer Standings

"CO-ED" League Black Pool	Wins	Losses	Ties	Winning Pct.
Futbol Norteamericano	2	1	1	.625
FWS	0	2	0	0.000
The Howler Monkeys	1	3	1	.300
Pikes Peak Pikas	0	2	0	0.000
Back in My Day	2	0	1	.833
Top Ramon	0	2	1	.167
Buffalo Buffalo	2	0	0	1.000
Flavor Train	1	1	0	.500
"CO-ED" League Gold Pool	Wins	Losses	Ties	Winning Pct.
Fruit of the Loomis	2	1	0	.667
Slocum 69ers	2	1	0	.667
Cock Fighters	3	0	0	1.000
The Black Labs	1	2	0	.333
Joga Bonito	2	1	0	.667
Team Transfer	0	2	0	0.000
Blookies	2	1	0	.667
Mana	0	5	0	0.000
"CO-ED" League White Pool	Wins	Losses	Ties	Winning Pct.
Lostiospelados	1	1	1	.500
Del Fuego	3	1	0	.750
Southeast & Company	2	2	0	.500
Raptors	1	1	1	.500
Where's Spencer?	1	2	0	.333
Rocky Mountain Oysters	0	3	0	0.00
Kina's Cub Scouts	4	0	0	1.00
Team Cool	2	2	0	.500

### Flag Football Standings

Team	Wins	Losses	Winning Pct.
The Balls	3	1	.750
The Bearded Clams	2	1	.667
[Clever Pun]	3	1	.750
Hellfire Cannons	1	3	.250
Ma' Chicknay	0	4	0.000
No Whiskey Business	1	2	.333
The Retrievers	0	3	0.000
Sexual Tyrannosaurs	3	1	.750
Starship Troopers	4	0	1.000
Team Filthy McNasty	3	1	.750
Who is Snapper Tams?***	0	4	0.000

### Volleyball Standings

"GOLD" Pool	Wins	Losses	Winning Pct.
Peer Ownage	1	1	.500
What Now? Quiet Hours!	2	0	1.000
Golden Spike	0	2	0.000
Rage!	2	1	.667
Hudabich	1	1	.500
Team Awesome	1	1	.500
How I Set Your Mother	0	2	0.000
Suns Out Guns Out	2	0	1.000
"BLACK" Pool	Wins	Losses	Winning Pct.
Team Derty Girl	2	1	.667
Hit That	0	2	0.000
Moons of my Hammie	0	3	0.000
Team Soup a Stars Resurrected	1	2	.333
Clam Divers	0	0	0.000
Hip Hop Taste Buds	3	0	1.000
Robo Stevie	0	2	0.000
The Setters	3	0	1.000