

## Studio Theatre begins classic American melodrama

**University Relations**--The destructive power of deceit will come dramatically to life in the Behrend Studio Theatre production of Lillian Hellman's "The Children's Hour" April 18, 19 and 24-27.

A classic American melodrama, "The Children's Hour" deals with the lives of two women who run a boarding school for girls. When one of their students circulates a malicious rumor about their affections for each other, tragedy results.

Controversial when first performed in the 1930's, the play went on to establish Hellman as a major modern American playwright. It ran for 691 performances on Broadway.

"I think 'The Children's Hour' is a very thought-provoking play," says Tony Elliot, Behrend Studio Theatre director and theatre instructor. "It's the kind of play where the audience is likely to come away with differing

opinions of what happened and why."

Behrend student and first-time Behrend Studio Theatre actress Gail Reese, of North East, plays school teacher Karen Wright, one of the lead roles.

"The play has everything from light scenes with humorous sarcasm to very serious scenes where the audience may want to cry. It's an extremely emotional performance that draws the audience into the characters' emotions," says Reese.

Playing opposite Reese as school teacher Martha Dobie is Susie Jalosky, a Behrend communications studies major from Oil City who also is a Behrend Theatre newcomer.

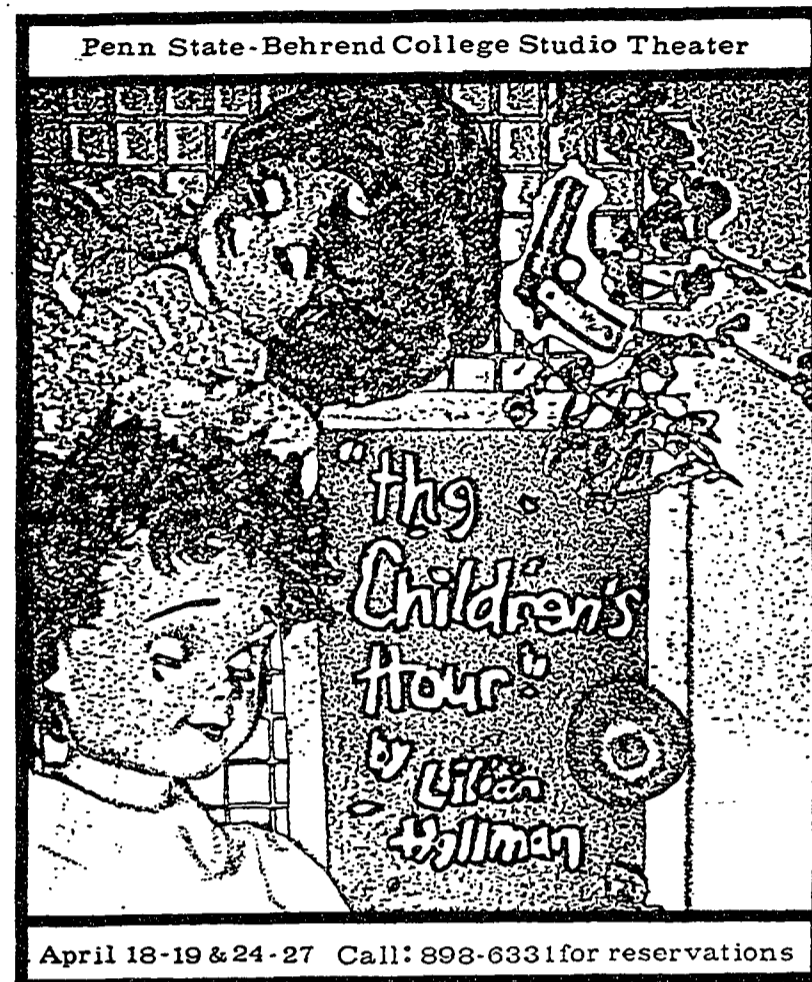
"The small setting of the Behrend Studio Theatre allows for more communications between the actors and the audience, which will see the full development of the characters," she says. "It's melodrama at its best."

The third lead role, Dr. Joseph Cardin, Karen Wright's fiance, is played by Chuck Homyak, a liberal arts major from Pittsburgh, Martha Dobie's aunt, Mrs. Lilley Mortar, is played by Behrend English instructor Betsy Zaranek.

A fifth adult character, eight boarding school students and a grocery boy round out "The Children's Hour".

"The Children's Hour" will be presented at 8 p.m. April 18, 19 and 24-26 and 2:30 p.m. April 27 at the Behrend Studio Theatre. The April 19 show is being presented in conjunction with Behrend's "A Symposium in Celebration of Women and Blacks: Gifts, Goals and Barriers," scheduled on campus April 19 and 20.

For ticket information, call the Behrend box office, (814) 898-6331.



## Beware of too much fun in the sun

**Health Center**--Excessive heat may affect the body in several ways, resulting in heat stroke, heat cramps, or heat exhaustion.

Heat Stroke occurs when excessive heat causes the body's sweating mechanism to be blocked.

--Body temperature may be 106 degrees or above

--The skin is hot, red, and dry

--The pulse is rapid and strong

--Victim may be unconscious

--Heat stroke is a life-threatening problem and immediate measure should be taken to cool the body

--Soothe the bare skin with cool water, apply cold packs continuously, or place in a tub of cold water (do not add ice) until body temperature is down to 102 degrees. Take care not to overchill once body is cooled to 102.

--Dry patient. Use fans or air conditioners to help in the cooling process.

--If temperature rises again, repeat cooling process.

Heat Exhaustion occurs when there is an excess loss of body fluids due to sweating and lack of appropriate fluid intake. The pooling of blood in the capillaries interferes with blood circulation to vital organs.

--The skin is pale, cool, and clammy

--The person is weak, dizzy, and may be nauseated

If the person faints they usually waken when their head is lowered

--There may be cramps present

--Have person lie in a cool place with the feet elevated

--Use fans or air conditioning

--Loosen clothing

--Apply cool, wet cloths

--Give sips of salt water (1 teaspoonful of salt to 8 oz. of water) of half glass every fifteen minutes for one hour.

--If vomiting occurs, take per-

son to the hospital for intravenous fluids.

Heat Cramps can be an early sign of heat exhaustion.

--Use salt water solution, message cramped part, cool the person

--Gatorade is a good liquid to use for this since it replaces most of the minerals lost through perspiration.

Suntan--Cosmetically, a nice suntan may add to an individual's attractiveness, however, you should obtain this tan in a sensible manner.

1. Start slowly-a few minutes each day, gradually increasing the time.

2. Use sunscreens-the strength depending on your skin type.

There are certain instances when the sun has more burning power:

1. At noon when the sun is directly over head.

2. At beaches and snow-covered mountains because of the reflected glare.

3. When a person is taking certain drugs.

Undesirable side effects of overexposure to the sun's rays include: burning and blistering of the skin, eye damage, headache, nausea and vomiting, elevation of temperature. Long term effects include leathery, wrinkled, and sagging skin and skin cancers.

If sunburn does occur, use cool compresses, baths or showers. Apply burn ointment. Take aspirin. Avoid further exposure to the sun until the sun burn is heal-

ed. Seek medical advice if there is blistering damage.

**Graduating Seniors:**  
Commencement announcements can be picked up at the Office of the Registrar.

Behrend 113

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