

the Sentinel

Kennesaw College
"Moving forward"



Vol. 13 No. 7

January 1979

The Registration Frustration

By Todd Daniel

Three times every year Kennesaw students must put up the continuous hassle commonly referred to as the "Registration Frustration." This imminent and perhaps unnecessary hassle began, for winter quarter, on November 8 and 9 when students began the pre-registration process.

During this process of pre-registration two major problems materialized. The first and main problem that students had to contend with was the long line. At several points throughout the day the line went down the stairs and actually dangled outside the west end of the student center. The victims of this line were forced to wait between thirty and sixty minutes, causing many of them to miss their lunches and sometimes even their classes. After an hour wait in line, many had to contend

with their second major problem, for by 10 o'clock classes had already begun to close out. Many students were dismayed to discover that some of the classes they needed were already closed, making their sixty minute wait in line a vain attempt. In the midst of pre-registration one of the more unfortunate students was asked to comment about pre-registration. He replied by saying, "depressing man".

If pre-registration is to be labeled as merely "depressing" though, then Drop and Add day should be labeled as "devastating!" Drop and Add day which began on January 3 was the last and worst phase of the "Registration Frustration". During this period it was common place to see a student waiting in line from one to three hours, making the sixty minute wait at pre-registration seem like nothing. Drop and Add day had

its beginning with an approximately one and a half to two hour wait in the various departments. This time however, the lines were shorter but moved at a much slower rate, due to the fact that the four various departments were staffed by only one to three people. It was during this period of adding classes that many students ended up in wrong lines due to the fact that there were no signs. Several students spent endless hours waiting in line only to be told that they should be in the line downstairs. This was especially true in the Social Science division where lines on both floors tended to confuse students. One student remarked that she was shuffled around to three different lines before she was finally sent to the right one. After the initial confusion of adding a course, students were then sent to the Student Center to drop their respective classes. Here students had to deal with yet another sixty minute line.

The reason that pre-registration and Drop and Add day are emphasized is because of their one major hassle that stands out above all others, which is the lines! Lines seem to be the worst problem of registration because they affect almost all students, forcing them to spend needless hours leaning against walls and staring at ceilings.



Lines seem to dominate the Registration scene.

Photo by Ray Bridenbaugh

The lines also cause endless numbers of students to miss appointments, classes, and sometimes even jobs.

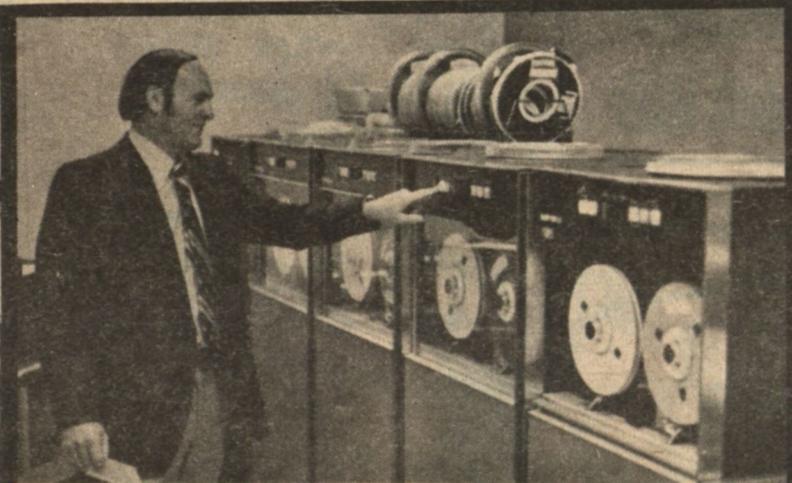
In an effort to find the reasons and solutions for the excessive lines the administration, the computer data department, and the department chairmen were asked their viewpoints and solutions for contending with the lines.

When members of the administration were asked what was being done to improve the situation they all arrived at the same conclusion—there's not much more that can be done. Actually, as far as pre-registration is concerned, the lines already have been improved greatly. Dean Huck remarked

that four years ago the situation was much worse. He went on to say that at the time students would begin forming lines at five in the morning waiting for the doors to open at nine. When they did open seven to eight hundred students would come pouring in causing lines to stretch across half the campus. According to Dean Huck pre-registration has come along way and will continue to improve in the future.

When Dr. Stapleton was asked to comment he stated that although there haven't been any substantial improvements in pre-registration, pre-advisement has already been improved greatly. The latest

cont. on pg. 5



The computer Data Department works diligently in an effort to aid registration.

Accreditation: No Worry

by Michelle Spivey

According to the Kennesaw College catalog, "Application for the accreditation of Kennesaw, as a senior institution, has been made to the Southern Association of Colleges and schools. Currently, the institution is accredited as a junior college."

What does this mean for the students of Kennesaw? Are we currently enrolled in an unaccredited institution? If so, what affect will this have on us? Will credits received at Kennesaw be readily transferred to other institutions? Will graduation from a currently unaccredited college affect chances in a crowded job market? These questions are

being asked by many concerned students on campus.

As implied above, Kennesaw is currently a candidate for accreditation. This candidacy is part of the process that all institutions must go through to obtain accreditation. No institution can fulfill the requirements for full accreditation until after the graduation of their first senior class. Thus, the process of accreditation for Kennesaw College cannot near completion until June of 1980.

According to President Sturgis and Dean Huck, there should be no question of Kennesaw's approval for ac-

cont. on pg. 5

Policies Regarding Banners

1. Banners may be erected only by recognized clubs or organizations, faculty, or administrative officers of the college.

2. Statements or announcements must refer to a specific upcoming event being sponsored by a club or organization or required by an administrative officer.

3. Banners should not remain up for an inordinate period of time, but in no case for more than ten (10) school days.

4. It is the responsibility of the sponsoring organization to remove all banners immediately after the event has occurred.

5. Banners should be in good

taste. No prior approval is required; however, the Coordinator of Student Activities may cause the removal of any banner if, in his opinion, the banner is in poor taste or otherwise not suitable for public viewing. Appeals may be made to the Dean of Student Affairs.

6. Banners should, in general, be reasonable in length but never more than 25' long.

7. No banner preparation service is available. Supplies are furnished; however, individuals requiring a banner must make their own arrangements in this regard.

INSIDE

Buying a Car: Beware	Page 6
Smoking Awareness: Please Participate ...	Page 8
What's Wrong With Psychology	Page 12
Get Back to Basics	Page 14
Bob Dylan	Page 15

the Sentinel
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ADVISOR: Dr. E. Hill
EDITOR: Martin Stone
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: Michelle Spivey
BUSINESS MANAGER: Terri Campbell
NEWS: Todd, Daniel, Editor
FEATURES: Mary Ellen Hendrick, Editor
ENTERTAINMENT: Mark Gaber, Editor
EDITORIALS: Tammy Strickland, Editor
PHOTO EDITOR: Ray Bridenbaugh



The U.S.:

Where do we go from here



Photo by Billy Canada

of our society, our government, the part which was created to insure basic human rights and liberties, now limits, regulates and controls American life to an extent unprecedented in this or any other century. As much as I enjoy our American way of life, as strongly as I support it's ideals, and guilty as I am of being apathetic toward politics, it's time I finally spoke my mind.

To be quite honest, there is one problem that I would like to deal with in detail. The Social Security System. Overburdened and antiquated, the Social Security System stands as a monument to government waste, inefficiency and public apathy. Established as a part of Roosevelt's New Deal, the Social Security System was designed to help Americans in need, either through payment to the aged, through disability insurance, etc. Although payments into the system have been increased as of the year, the program is in serious trouble. In addition to more people withdrawing from the system, the government lent out large sums of Social Security money (at a very low interest rate). As usual, we, the

taxpayer, get the bill for someone else's party!

Now, Imagine this: A Social Security System in which the money that the government now takes and devours is placed in a local bank account in the name of the contributor (taxpayer). The taxpayer, of course, cannot touch the money

as it accumulates—exception cases of emergency, etc. Of course, when the taxpayer turns 65, then he or she should be able to draw a monthly allowance that would diminish the account in 20 years. Of course this plan is oversimplified, however, revisions can be made that can make this plan fit almost any situation.

Why change the Social Security System? Well, if you don't know—now is a good time to tell you! By the time most of us are 65 years old, the value of each of our accounts will range from \$800,000 to \$1.2 mill. That's not chicken feed! Most of us won't even see that money. Now that you know, what about an angry letter to your congressman.

Receive a payoff from college



Photo by Billy Canada

Several business professors agree that student involvement on a resume could prove to be an advantage. They do not only believe that student activities look good on paper, but they also believe, as I do, that

student activities offer valuable experience. The experience of working with groups of people, of being part of an organizational structure, of making management decisions, and of managing resources is only a part of student involvement.

Frank Wilson, Student Activities Coordinator, believes that student involvement in school activities, along with offering an enjoyable learning experience, is definitely an advantage in the working world.

In looking for an employee an employer will look at many things to decide upon the right person for the job. Frank Wilson states that an applicant

with involvement in student activities on his record shows the employer that he or she did not just take advantage of the facilities at the college, but that

they gave to the college. The employer will believe that this applicant is a giver instead of a taker, and would have more potential to get involved in the workings of the company.

As Student Activities Coordinator, Frank Wilson writes thirty or more letters of recommendation a year for graduates who have been

involved with student activities. Now that Kennesaw has gone four years, these recommendations will become more numerous and more important.

For those who have always wanted to be involved but were afraid to commit themselves or "waste their time," please think more about your involvement. College is more than just a race from class to class. College is an important experience and should be a fond memory in everyone's life. Get involved.

With a flood of posters in the Student Center, the Student Government elections are at

hand. Many students may find themselves asking these questions: What are all these people working so hard for? Why do they care what is going on? Who are they anyway?

The people involved in SGA and all other student activities are just that—involved! All these people work hard because they

care about Kennesaw and all the people in it. They care about where the school is going and want to be a part of taking it there.

Some people would now say student activities are a waste of time and are nothing but a hassle. I was once a person that thought this way. I would sit in the Student Center and say, "No, I don't want to become involved. I won't vote; I won't

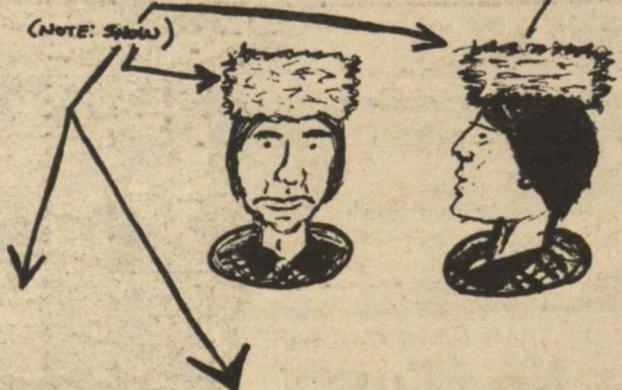
go to a coffee-house, a movie, or read the school newspaper. My beliefs also went hand in hand with my idea of college life. It was a bore.

Student activities are not a waste of time. Not only do student activities give everyone a chance for fellowship with their colleagues and a chance to

make new friends, they can also be a feather in your cap upon entering the job market.

THE NEVER-ENDING SAGA OF: THE BLOC HEADS

Tonight, I'm not going to watch Guy Sharpe. I'm going to compare.



(NOTE: Show)

Stone 79

Wanted

Let us hear what you have to say. This paper is for you, the student. We want you to feel free to express your opinions. Place letters to the editor, suggestions and ideas in The Sentinel mailbox located in the Student Center near the information booth. All letters must be signed; however, your name will be withheld upon request.

Stimulus Response

Dear Editor:

I am writing in answer to a commentary which I saw in a recent issue of your newspaper. While I am not a student at Kennesaw College at the present time, I did graduate from Kennesaw Jr. College and as a member of the community in which this institution is located, I feel that I have a right to express my opinion.

The commentary to which I am referring is the one concerning hunters written by Tammy Strickland. I feel that Ms. Strickland's attitude is totally one-sided and I wish to speak in defense of the hunters.

Ms. Strickland depicts all hunters as a group of half-crazed, trigger-happy, maniacal savages who pillage the countryside and shoot at anything that moves; nothing could be farther from the truth! She has chosen to take the actions of a group of thoughtless "hunters" and present them as the activities of all hunters. While I will not deny that these bad "hunters" are thoughtless and dangerous, their criminal actions should not be depicted as a representation of the behavior of all the hunters.

The bad "hunters" represent a small portion of the total

number of the hunters in this country and they should be dealt with and punished severely. However, the true hunters should not be required to share in the blame and punishment; many more Americans are killed each year due to careless or incompetent drivers, but I do not see anyone promoting a ban on all cars. As that would be unfair, so would it be unfair to punish the good hunters. I would also suppose that hunters do their share of polluting and littering, but they are not the only ones to blame; the campers and "nature lovers" also contribute to the problem.

I would also like to say something in answer to Ms. Strickland's charge that hunting, no longer being a necessity, is an evil and inhuman sport. That too is false; hunting provides an appreciation of nature and the animals involved, while also promoting a sense of responsibility and a development of character. A true hunter has a love and appreciation for the game which he has chosen to hunt. Also, once he, (or she), has decided to hunt, that person, by making that decision, has placed on his shoulders the responsibility of doing his part to insure the safety of his fellow humans, as well as the duty which he owes to the animal to kill it as quickly and

painlessly as possible. Contrary to what Ms. Strickland would have the people believe, hunters do not enjoy seeing an animal suffer and will go to every possible effort to find a wounded animal.

A good hunter knows his own abilities as well as the capabilities of his firearm or bow, and knows what he is shooting at before he attempts a shot; a true hunter does not shoot blindly at anything which moves and always considers the safety of other people.

I believe that hunting is truly an American heritage and as such it should not be denied to those Americans which chose to participate in the sport. It is a healthy and honorable sport which promotes responsibility, develops character in young people and gives its participants a true appreciation of nature; also, in these times of escalating food prices, it can provide some welcome relief, as well as physical exercise for the hunters which seems to be a major concern these days.

I could go on but I feel that I have made my point: with more participants involved each year, it is inevitable that the sport will be invaded by some who behave in a thoughtless and even dangerous manner, that is true with just about anything, and

is indeed a matter of concern. However, as it so often happens the innocent should not be punished along with the guilty. The true hunters of America should not be set up as targets for the anti-hunters to shoot at with ammunition supplied by a small minority of bad "hunters!"

Sincerely,
Michael H. Visser

and if they feel that way about the United States, they should leave. If an Iranian chooses to stay in the United States, they should be grateful for its hospitality.

It is the opinion of this student that peaceful propoganda against the Iranian government is quite alright in its own proper place, but in its proper place it should stay.

Name Withheld
Upon Request

Dear Editor:

I am writing in order to express my views on the Iranian revolt. The people of Iran, and the Iranians abroad, have a legitimate complaint against their country's government if the government is not satisfying the majority of the people, but these complaints lie with the Iranian government only. The violent uprisings of Iranians in this country are common knowledge and these uprisings are out of place. When Iranians, who are in this country with the grace and permission of our government, start storming houses in California, these Iranians should be deported. Also, the Iranians abroad and in this country have been referring to the United States as a group of Facist Yankees; the Iranians in this country should bear in mind that they are here at the grace of the United States,

Dear Editor,

In recent issues of the Sentinel I have noticed a horoscope column. I feel that this column is a complete waste of space and that it shows a lack of any intelligence whatsoever.

The Sentinel is a student funded newspaper and the students deserve a newspaper that is filled with relevant material. They do not need a rag scribbled with ridiculous sayings and forecasts that pertain to an idiot's future.

If the staff is so unconscious of their ability to publicate wisely, or to use their small cranial cases (brains), they they should just leave the space blank.

Sincerely,
Francis Mallory

P.S. Copy the National Enquirer's Horoscope.

Please Give to the Red Cross

by Tammy Strickland

As most of you students know, the Red Cross is still experiencing a critical shortage of blood on hand. It seems,

although widely publicized, that the people of Metro Atlanta and various counties surrounding

the area are not doing their part towards giving enough blood.

Tammy Strickland
is the Editorial
Editor

The Atlanta Regional Blood Center (which covers 64

counties) has been importing up to 1,000 pints of blood per month from other centers because of the chronic shortage here. But not, the shortage of blood has become nationwide

and so serious that the Regional Center cannot depend on other facilities anymore.

Everyday there are many people who have accidents, whether it be in their car, home or job, and what with a

shortage of blood, their lives are in further danger. And it's actually amazing at the amount of free-bleeders here in our local area. Therefore, there are so many who are forced to depend on the blood coming in.

No amount of money can purchase the heavy supply of blood needed by the Red Cross. There is only one way to secure the blood needed to assure protection to our citizens--and that's from individuals willing to make a donation.

So please contact your local Red Cross Center (428-2695) for scheduling a donation of one simple pint of blood. It could be a gift of life, and it doesn't really hurt, either. By the way, you get a free glass of orange juice, if that'll influence anyone!

THE BLOOD SCANDAL.

Let this sink in.
These days a blood transfusion that's given to save a life can cause a death.

Because. Though there are many reputable commercial blood banks, blood from commercial sources is, unhappily, *ten times more likely* to be the cause of hepatitis than is blood from The American Red Cross and other community blood banks that depend upon volunteer blood donors.

Shocking? Of course.

So, you ask, why doesn't *all* blood in American hospitals come from volunteer donors?

Answer:
A mere three percent of all

Americans are donating *one hundred percent* of all the blood that's freely given in America. *It's not enough.*

So, you see, if you're wealthy, fit our easy criteria for donors, and yet *don't* give blood regularly--well, you're part of the blood scandal in America.

By default.

One more thing: if you think the Red Cross "gets money" for the blood you donate, you're wrong. The only charge that's ever made is to help meet the cost of processing the blood.

So call the Red Cross--then roll up your sleeves. *Please.*

To keep people you know alive and well.

People like you, helping people like you. 

 advertising contributed for the public good

SENTINEL STAFF

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT:
Rick Ruhl

CONTRIBUTORS:
Rhonda Warren
Tyron Copeland

REPORTERS:
Nancy Milliner
Kevin Wall
Natalie Beaumont
Charlotte Simon
Charlie Overholster
Mark Rogers
David McIntosh

PHOTOGRAPHER:
Billy Canada

GRAPHICS & DESIGN:
Angela Tavormina

The '79 Montage

by David McIntosh

Down through the years people have found that they enjoy keeping memories of the past. Unfortunately, though, our memories do not keep an accurate account of the past. So man, in his infinite wisdom, created written and illustrated records to help remind him of things past.

It is with this knowledge that we become concerned with what kind of people our record keepers are. Are they covering events accurately? Are they dedicated? Will the finished product be an accurate picture of the past? The answer to all these questions is yes, if you're discussing the 1979 Kennesaw College Annual "Montage".

Editor Angie Brown and Associate Editor Rodney Grant are dedicated to bringing you the best annual possible. Their dedication is evidenced by the many hours they spend working and going through photographs to find the best ones.

Their hard-working dedication is further evidenced by the fact that when the students' pictures were returned from Georgia Photographics, the company hired to do the pictures, the names had been cut off. The process of matching names and faces, as you can well imagine, was a slow and tedious process which put the annual behind its schedule. Due to hard work, however, the annual is back on schedule with most of the difficult work behind and it should meet its January 29th deadline if all goes well.

Sponsor, Dr. Karen Thomson, has encouraged extra creativeness this year, which has led to more relaxed campus photographs. Seventy-five per cent of the annual's photos were taken by Dr. Elliot Hill and Billy Canada. It has been said that a good photographer must also be an artist and this would accurately describe these two. To go one step further, it can also be said that Ms. Brown and Mr. Grant are artists in their own right, using the extra creativeness allowed to bring forth a better annual.

The staff of the Montage have set high standards for their work, which will include free lance students' pictures. For your benefit and for the benefit of its creators, who certainly want their work to last a long time, this year's annual will have a plastic covering for its protection.

With Angie Brown and Rodney Grant and the others above mentioned working on this year's annual, you can be sure that the finished product, which should be out in late May, will be one of the best, if not the best annual that Kennesaw College has ever had.



Angie Brown and Rodney Grant are the "minds" behind this year's MONTAGE.

Photo by Dr. Elliot Hill

Regent's Testing Reinforced

Policies of the Board of Regents J-10, Pages 177-178 (As Amended, November 7-8, 1978)

An examination to assess the competency level in reading and writing of those students enrolled in degree programs in University System institutions will be administered. The following statement shall be the policy of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia on this examination:

"It is the responsibility of each institution of the University System of Georgia to assure the other institutions, and the System as a whole, that students obtaining a degree from that institution possess the basic competence of academic literacy, that is, certain minimum skills of reading and writing.

"The Regents' Testing Program has been developed to help in the attainment of this goal. The objectives of the testing program are: (1) to provide System-wide information on the status of student competence in the areas of reading and writing; and (2) to

provide a uniform means of identifying those students who fail to attain minimum levels of competence expected of graduates in the areas of reading and writing.

"In order to implement effectively the goals of the Testing Program:

1. Students enrolled in degree programs will be required to take and pass the Regents' Test. Passing the test is a requirement for graduation. Students may take the test after they have completed the required basic core English courses. They will be required to take the test in the quarter after they have completed their 45th degree quarter hour if it has not been taken and passed previously. Students who have not passed the test by the time they have earned seventy-five quarter credit hours (exclusive of P.E. Activity Courses and ROTC) must give priority to taking remedial or review English, reading and writing courses until they pass the test. Each institution is directed to develop procedures that will require its students to pass the Regents' Test prior to being classified as a junior year

student. Students who have not passed the Regents' Test by the time they have earned 105 quarter credit hours (excluding P.E. Activity Courses and ROTC) must be denied taking further credit courses and be limited to taking only remedial or review English, reading and writing courses until they do pass the Regents' Test.

2. Having passed the Regents' Test shall not be a condition to transfer into an institution. All transfers within the System will be subject to paragraph 1 above. Students from colleges outside the System who transfer into a System institution in the lower division category and who have not passed the test must do so in accordance with paragraph 1 above. Students who transfer into an institution from outside the System in the classification of junior or senior and who have not passed the Regents' Test must take the test in the first quarter of their attendance. If they fail the test, they must be restricted to taking remedial or review courses in English, reading and writing until they have passed the Regents' Test.

3. Students whose mother tongue is other than English may be exempted by the institution provided appropriate local procedures are employed to certify the competence of those students earning a degree.

4. The test is to be considered as a single unit and will be administered as such; passing the test is defined as scoring above the cutoff on all components of the test at the same administration.

5. Students who fail the test must retake and pass the test. Each institution will provide an appropriate program of remediation and may require deficient students to participate in the program prior to retaking the test.

6. For extraordinary situations, each institution will develop special procedures for certifying the competency of students. A written description of these procedures will be submitted to the Chancellor's office for approval. Such procedures will include provision for remediation if needed and formal examination prior to certifying competency.

New Buildings on the Drawing Board

By Mark Rogers

Kennesaw College opened in 1966 with 1014 students. Since then, enrollment has more than tripled. This increase has not only caused a lack of adequate parking facilities, but more obviously, a need for more classroom space has arisen. In an effort to alleviate the situation, College officials have several projects in mind for the near future.

Plans have already been drawn for a 5-story, 100,000 square foot library between the student center and the present library. In addition to this, a 35,000 square foot Humanities building has been funded, and officials are ready to advertise for construction companies' bids. When this project is completed, the present Humanities building will be used for Math and Business Administration.

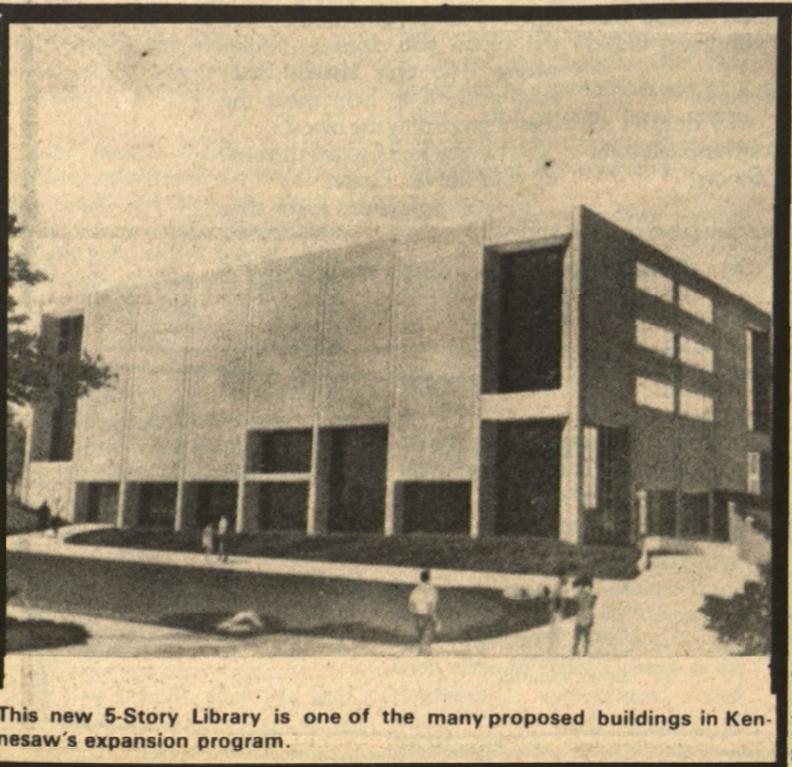
Officials are also working on developing a program for an Allied Health and Science Addition to be located to the west of the present Science building. These are to be accompanied by a Fine Arts building and an addition to the gymnasium. However, all of these projects are still in the early stages of planning as their funding has yet to be authorized.

The new Music building has been funded, but it is still on the drawing board. Controller Mr. Hopkins, said that he hopes that we can advertise for bids in February with construction expected to take a year.

Attempting to keep the available parking space in proportion to the growing student body, officials have also initiated work on two new parking lots, each having a capacity for roughly 300 autos.

The first of these to be completed is under construction across the road from the tennis courts. The other is to be located south of the proposed Music building site. After these are completed, the administration intends to eventually do away with most roadside parking thus eliminating a major safety hazard. Construction is going on now as fast as weather permits, but since enrollment this quarter is 400 students less than this fall, officials are not too worried at the moment.

When asked if he saw dormitories in the next five or ten years at Kennesaw, Mr. Hopkins' reply was, "Not even maybe." He said that the general feeling of Kennesaw administrators is that funds would be better allocated by creating a high quality community college, rather than the basic low quality live-in situation.



This new 5-Story Library is one of the many proposed buildings in Kennesaw's expansion program.

Photo by Mark Rogers

Student Union News

There are two (2) positions open in the Student Union. They are two (2) representatives at large; indoor Recreation Committee.

Interested students can fill out applications for membership in the information booth, on the second floor of the Student Center. The Union needs interested students who are willing to work on student sponsored activities.

SPONSORED BY CULTURAL AFFAIRS: YOGA CLASS: Every Tuesday: January 16th - February 27th, 2-3 p.m. class. Even if you did not attend the first session, you can still participate.

ACADEMY THEATRE: Sponsoring a workshop-oriented play called "families," on March 1st, 11:00 - 1:00 in the Student Activities Room. This is a company-developed play, directed by Frank Whittow.

ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE: sponsoring a concert by Mother's Finest. The tentative date is March 10th.

NATURE BOUND: having a ski trip the weekend of February 24th. There are sixteen people attending. Social Science teacher, Bob Hedrix, will be the faculty moderator.

CHAUTAUQUA COMMITTEE: sponsoring "Causes of Aggression II"; February 7th, 9:00 - 11:00 a.m. in the Student

Activities Room. Mrs. Sally Carey will be speaking on "Violence in the Family." She is from the Cobb County Department of Family and Children's Services.



Photos by Ray Bridenbaugh

Accreditation

cont. from pg. 1

creditation. Kennesaw has always had high academic standards and graduates from the junior college have been well received in other colleges and in the job market. The college is also a member of the University System of Georgia which carries with it many prerequisite factors necessary for accreditation.

Kennesaw's candidacy has already been the subject of investigation. As the process requires, an advisory committee representing the Commission of Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools visited Kennesaw on October 31 to November 3, 1978. The purpose of this visitation was to evaluate Kennesaw in its transition to a senior college.

The five member visitation committee summed up their lengthy report in this way:

"The visiting advisory committee recognizes that the Kennesaw College as a junior institution has been providing students with quality education. Standards for insuring that this quality will be provided at the senior institution vary significantly from those upheld for the junior college. the potential for developing outstanding senior

level programs appears to be evident, and the committee hopes that efforts made by the faculty and administration at Kennesaw will effect a realization of this potential. The success will depend on the serious work that lies ahead."

A second visit from the advisory committee will take place after the graduation of the first senior class of 1980. Both President Sturgis and Dean Huck are certain that this will be the final step in the paper work for Kennesaw's accreditation.

Still lies the question of how this will affect the students of Kennesaw. First, as soon as accreditation is granted it becomes effective retroactively. Second, since Kennesaw is a member of the University System of Georgia, all transfers of credits, regardless of accreditation, will be subject only to grades achieved and related college courses. Thus, there should be no ill-effects as a result of not being accredited.

Dean Huck summerized it with this analogy: "Accreditation is like changing buses. Just because you get off to change buses, the trip isn't over. You are still going to reach your destination."

Registration Frustration (cont'd)

cont. from pg. 1

improvement concerned student folders. For the first time advisors were given an information folder which contained such information as transcripts, grades and personal data. These folders helped to give the advisors a better idea on what classes a student would need. This improvement helped pre-advisement greatly and was the first phase of the Administrations drive to assign each student a permanent advisor. Dr. Stapleton feels that this is important because it will give students a chance to get to know their advisor and also it will avoid the hassle of trying to find a new one every quarter.

When Mr. Jim Woods, head of the computer data department, was asked to comment about the lines his reply was interesting. Mr. Woods replied that, "even though computers can help, there will always be lines". Mr. Woods has already worked diligently in the improvements of the "system" and has many ideas on how

pre-advisement can be refined. If there is anyone to blame for the lines it certainly isn't the Computer Data department. The computers in Mr. Woods' department are perhaps our greatest asset.

When the department chairmen were asked about the lines their comments concerned Drop and Add day. Though the lines at Drop and Add day did not affect everybody they were agonizing for those who did have to wait in them. When Dr. Davis, head of the Science division, and Dr. Beggs, head of the Social Science division, were asked to comment they stated that the lines are a problem indeed and that the best thing that can be done is to avoid them. Dr. Beggs pointed out that students should not rely on Drop and Add day to change their classes. One should only drop and add a course for a good reason such as lacking pre-requisites, conflicting with work schedule or because of hardship. Students shouldn't

change courses simply because of friends or because they don't like the instructor.

Mr. Davis made a good point when he said that a main reason for the excessive lines is because of the main rush in the morning. Students too often confuse Drop and Add day with pre-registration, thinking that Drop and Add is on a first come first serve basis like pre-registration. This is not true, and in fact, it is usually better to come later in the day. The reason for that is because the department heads cannot give out a class until a seat in that class has been dropped in the Student Center. These two stated problems were the main reasons the lines moved so slow on Drop and Add day.

All in all, the best advice that can be given is to grin and bear the lines during pre-registration and Avoid them during Drop and Add day, for as Mr. Jim Woods said, "There will always be lines."

Junior-Senior Preference

By Charlie Overhouser

Our college only recently made the great leap from a two-year school to a major four-year institution. With this change came a need for Junior - Senior Preference.

Junior - Senior Preference has been implemented for two important reasons. First, students already at Kennesaw would be motivated to remain, if they are sure of getting the courses they need, whereas they might have transferred to older, more established schools. In addition, transfers would come in since they would get preference.

Of course, with any major change, there are bound to come problems, which, while small now, could very possibly intensify with time. Underclassmen could reasonably resent special privileges given to a new transfer and an undercur-

rent of hostility towards older students could develop. Students might feel resentment about taking their second choice classes, entailing tremendous delay by graduation. Registration might cause additional problems for upper as well as underclassmen.

According to Dr. Morgan Stapleton, a special sub-committee on student advising has been formulated, as there have been problems in getting things done concerning the policy. Junior - Senior Preference will probably be deferred for at least a year, until a substantial number of students arrive; enough to make it beneficial.

Overall, the administration is confident this new policy will help control registration problems. Thus, while nothing has yet changed, Junior - Senior Preference will probably become a worthwhile reality within the next several years.

Class Cancellations

During the winter months, there may be occasions when it will be necessary for the college to cancel classes because of inclement weather and highway conditions.

Listed below are four radio stations which will be notified whenever it is found necessary to cancel classes:

WBIE (1080) WGST(920)
WFOM (1230) WSB (750)

With the cooperation of these radio stations, information regarding scheduled meeting of

classes will be broadcast at regular intervals, and the announcements will specify whether the cancellation applies to day classes, evening classes, or both.

It is intended that the announcements of class cancellations will be for one day at a time with separate announcements for each day. When no announcements are made, it should be assumed that classes will be held as originally scheduled.

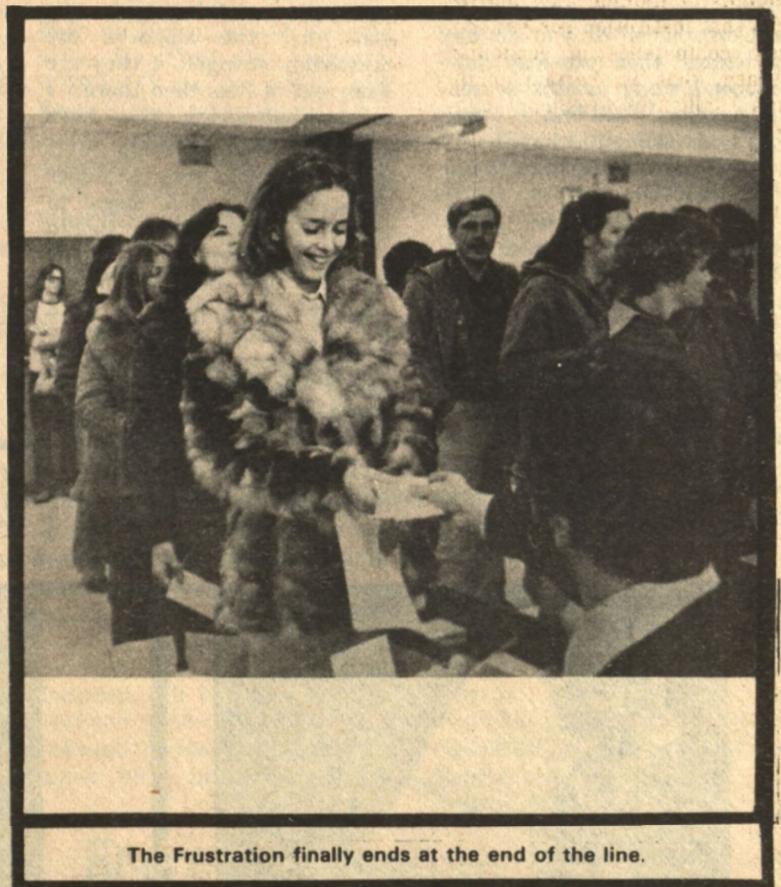


Photo By Billy Canada

(detach along dotted line)

Do you like to write? Can you draw or do you have a flair for photography? Did you work on your high school yearbook, newspaper, or literary magazine staff? Are you inquisitive? Do you find these sorts of questions tedious?

If so, **The Sentinel**, the Kennesaw College newspaper, needs you. Available positions include reporters, columnists, photographers, and cartoonists.

If you are interested in joining the newspaper staff, fill out the form below and return it to **The Sentinel** mailbox beside the information booth on the second floor of the Student Center.

Yes, yes, I've had enough. I'll join. Just don't run this again!

Name _____

Telephone No. _____

Position desired _____

Hobbies or areas of interest _____

Consumer Report Presents: The Car

If you are a college student with a limited income and in search of a car then beware, for today's modern car market is filled with confusion, decisions, and more decisions.

At first glance, some people think that purchasing a car is a simple matter. They think that all you have to do is pick it out and pay for it. It can be done this way, but if you have a limited income don't try it. The goal you should strive for is getting the most car for the least money (this is where the confusion and decisions come in). When you do decide to buy your car, be careful in making your choice. For the wrong choice may prove to be very expensive.

Your Choice

The first step in purchasing your car is deciding what you want while being practical. There are many different kinds of cars and there are many different kinds of people. Choose what you like and what ever turns you on. When you do buy your car though, be sure not to buy an "oddball" car just to be different. That is, don't buy something that's pink or polka dot. It's important to remember that you might have to resell your car someday. So buy something that's fairly popular with popular colors such as brown, green, or blue. When choosing your car just remember the simple little rule: "Don't buy a car someone else wouldn't have." If you do buy an oddball then you may have to spend many months searching needlessly to find a buyer that's odd enough to buy it.

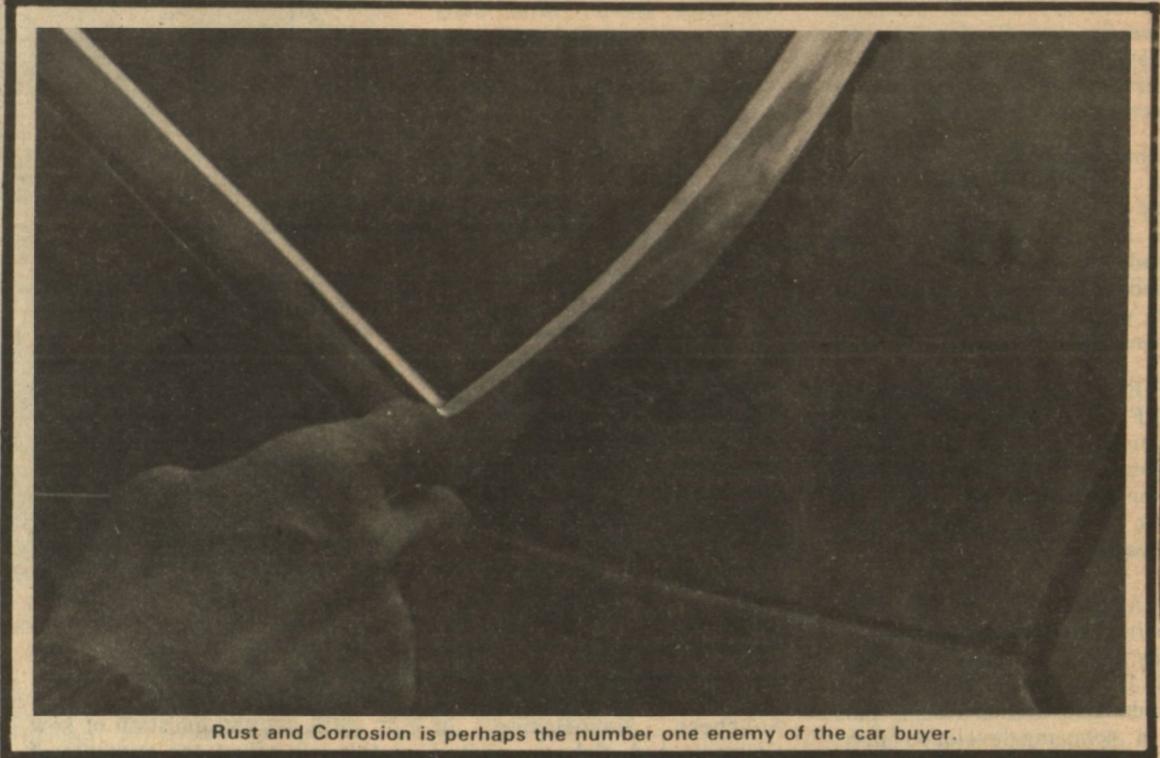
Another rule to remember when choosing your car is to never buy someone else's hotrod. If a hotrod is what you after then it's best to buy your own "basic" car and fix it up yourself. Chances are that most second hand hotrod's have been abused. Many old hotrods have such problems as bad front-end

alignment due to people doing doghnuts in them, bad transmissions from laying drags and damaged engines due to excessive high speeds. If you build your own hotrod you have a much better chance of getting more use out of it. Also, never buy a Yankee car. Most cars from the North have had more than their fair share of the elements and this invites such problems as rust and corrosion.

After choosing a car you like then the next step should be to look it over; making sure that you won't have to pay a bundle in costly repairs after buying it. Remember, you are out to save money and cars that have cheap sticker prices may also have mysterious car ailments to go with them. In other words, you can buy a defective car cheap now, and pay the difference in repair bills later.

Be Careful

When looking your car over, look mainly for possible signs of abuse and use. Always keep in mind that signs of abuse could mean future troubles for you. One of the main things that can give a car away is its Odometer. Check the mileage carefully, as a rule cars average around 10,000 miles a year, if you find a '74 model with 90,000 miles on it then think twice. Also when checking the Odometer make sure that the numbers are reasonably straight, if they are badly out of line, then there's a chance that it may have been tampered with. During past years this has been a major problem. Today it is illegal to tamper with an odometer due to a recently passed law. The Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972 strictly forbides the tampering of odometers and to emphasize this it requires the dealer to sign a sworn statement that he



Rust and Corrosion is perhaps the number one enemy of the car buyer.

did not alter it. So chances are that your odometer is accurate. If somebody has messed with it, they could be liable for civil or even criminal penalties.

Another give away sign of use is the brake pedal. After looking at the odometer, glance down at the pedal. If the pedal is excessively worn it could indicate bad brakes and bad brakes indicate more repair bills.

When examining the engine be sure to check the oil. If the oil has just been changed that could mean that a dealer is trying to hide something. Also, if possible, have your engine checked by a professional mechanic. A good mechanic can tell you almost twenty things about your engine just by looking at a spark plug.

After checking your interior and engine, check your car's exterior. Begin by checking the paint job. Check the paint for any signs of spider webbing (i.e. small cracks in the paint) also make sure that the car has its original paint job. Cars that have been recently painted could be hiding previous damage. Sometimes cars are bondoed to repair cracks and dents. This is something that

you should try to avoid. A bondoed car is where it has been repaired with a fiberglass like material, and since this material is not metal it usually does not last as long. The best way to check a suspicious car is by running a magnet over the suspected areas. If the magnet doesn't cling, then it's not metal. You should always try to avoid a bondo treated car, they can only cause you more trouble by cracking, breaking, and falling apart.

After you have carefully looked the car over it is then time to test drive it. When driving the car listen for strange sounds and rattles, make sure it "feels" right, and most importantly, check the transmission. When changing gears see that the gear shift selector is snug and tight. A loose and slipping gear shift selector almost guarantees you a 150 to 200 dollar transmission job in the future. If you are in doubt, take the car to a mechanic and don't hesitate, for the transmission is one of the most important factors in choosing a used car.

Paying For It

salesman, checking the car over properly and thoroughly. If you notice even small defects then don't just glance over them, for those small defects could turn into big ones, especially where rust is concerned.

Now that you've chosen a car that you like and one that passes your inspection it is now time to pay for it. Most dealers either accept cash, trades, or credit. If you have to have your car financed, don't sweat it, for financing a car is not nearly as complicated as its talked up to be. Most financing companys will go out of their way to help college students, making the terms very reasonable.

To sum it up, just remember that when buying a used car, choose a good one, look it over carefully and have fun. GOOD LUCK! . . .

THANKS

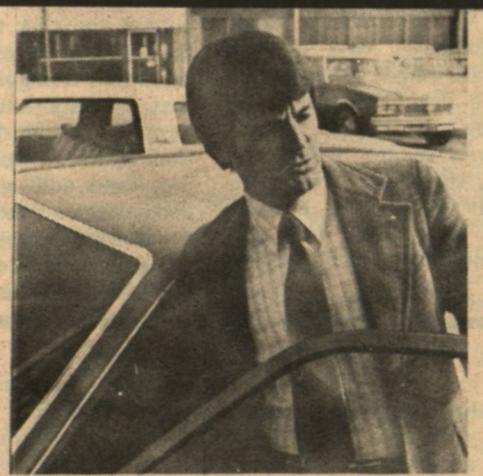
Out of the nine car dealers who were interviewed, only one went out of their way to really help us. A special thanks goes to Jack Balcomb of Anderson Chevrolet for helping us in the preparation of this report. Also a thank-you goes to Dave Grubbs and Ray Bridenbaugh for their help.



Always check the engine for signs of abuse.



Check the tires carefully, they may be faulty recaps.



The gearshift selector is always a giveaway to bad transmissions.

Next Edition:
Consumer Report

/The Apartment

Notice

If your out hunting for an apartment or trying to rent one, contact the Sentinel; we may be able to help you in our next report.

Photo by Ray Bridenbaugh

Photo by Ray Bridenbaugh

Around the Mountain



Photo by Billy Canada

Mary Ellen Hendrick, Feature Editor

Professor Profile: / Dr. Mary Lance

By, Rhonda Warren

Dr. Mary Lance is a charter member of the Kennesaw Faculty. She was the first biology professor hired in 1965, one year before the school's opening in 1966. Dr. Lance is a native of Cobb County and lives with her sister in Marietta. She began her college career at the Georgia College for women in Milledgeville, where she received a B.S. in biology. After graduation, she returned to Marietta to teach. She later left teaching and became a secretary. During World War II, she worked for the war department in the Pentagon.

In 1958, Dr. Lance received her Masters of Science Degree from the University of North Carolina, at Chappel Hill. She later received her Doctorate of Science from the University of Georgia, in Athens. Between 1954 and 1966, Dr. Lance taught in various schools, including Marietta High School and DeKalb Community College.

Dr. Lance has worked very hard in establishing the Aboretum, located on the South West Campus. An arboretum is an area where trees are trans-

planted from Northwest Georgia that are not native to this area. An arboretum is an ideal place to leave the world behind and enjoy nature.

One of Dr. Lance's Botony classes purchased a cedar deodar tree for the Arboretum and has named it in her honor. The Mary Lance Deodar tree.

In her spare time, Dr. Lance enjoys reading, gardening, and caring for her plants on her glassed in back porch. She says plants are one of her major interests. Dr. Lance also enjoys doing volunteer work and working in her church's ministry to the deaf.

Dr. Lance is planning to retire in the near future. She plans to travel with her sister and do more volunteer work, particularly with Kennestone Hospital. In her previous traveling, Dr. Lance has visited some of the earth's major biomes, the Tundra, the tropical rain forest, and the desert.

When asked about the goals for her department she said, "We want to be the best biology department we can so students will have a good background in biology when they begin their graduate work."



Photo by Billy Canada

Mary Lance, Assoc. Prof. of Biology is seen here among the many plants in the College greenhouse.

Dr. Lance concluded, that one of the best ways to achieve your goals is to "live for today,

plan for tomorrow, and work hard. It will be worthwhile because the rewards will come."

Am. Assoc. of Univ. Prof.

American Association of University Professors-Kennesaw Chapter. Dr. Bostick is the Kennesaw Chapter head. There are yearly dues for membership. They engage in various school/community activities such as sponsoring the Georgia E.R.A. representative, Judy Williams to come and speak at Kennesaw.

All faculty are encouraged to join. Meetings are held once a month - the day after Kennesaw faculty meetings.

For more information contact Dr. Bostick, Natural Science division.



Photo by Ray Bredenbaugh

Worker Profile: / Betty Fink

by Charlotte Simon

"May I help you?"

"Two eggs, scrambled well."

This exchange is one that Betty Fink has often heard during the day. This busy lady works in the food services department at Kennesaw, taking orders from hungry students at the food line.

Betty's career in food services began when she was seventeen. She answered an ad for a job in a newspaper. Among her various jobs, she was once the assistant manager for Howard Johnson's. Referring to her job at the restaurant, Betty says, "I could do anything, you name it."

When Betty is not serving students, she enjoys several

hobbies. She likes to read autobiographies. She smiled slightly when she admitted to me that she also likes romantic novels. In addition to her fondness for books, Betty likes (in her own words) "good music." Her favorite singers are John Denver, and Willie Nelson. She also likes to fish, since she is from Florida.

Because she likes to travel, Betty and her husband sometimes take off on Sunday morning for a drive in the country. In addition to her job here at Kennesaw, Betty also has another job. She hopes to save enough money to go to Hawaii someday.

Artifacts at Atlanta Archives

ATLANTA -- Over 240 documents and artifacts depicting a half-century of French-American relations comprise **France Views America 1765-1815**, the exhibition hosted by the Georgia Archives from January 18-March 18, 1979. This cultural/historical collection celebrates the 200th anniversary of the peak of those relations -- the Treaty of Amity and Commerce -- when France became the first donor of funds and military aid to America during the War of Independence.

Through textiles, portraits, original letters and manuscripts, coins, music and a news-viewing device, the "vue d'optique" or "peep-show," the exhibition presents the shift in French conceptions of America from 1765-1815. This adjustment from idealization of the colonies to disillusion and then reality is traced in four areas - the land ("The Myth and The Land"), political structures ("The Utopian Government"), commerce ("The Atlantic Market") and the American people ("The Yanqui") - with each topic spanning the entire half-century. Specific topic items range from correspondence of Ben Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, and Thomas Paine's **Rights of Man** to political cartoons, a cargo list for bear grease and a paper fan supposedly sent to Abigail Adams from Paris by her husband.

The exhibit contents were drawn from two sources: museums, libraries and private collections, and the books and papers of Pierre Samuel du

Pont de Nemours and his two sons. Du Pont de Nemours (1739-1817) was an editor and French monarchy official with strong advocacy for French-American alliance, and ties with Benjamin Franklin and other American and French intellectuals and patriots. Eventually emigrating to Delaware, he remained active in allied affairs, and his family papers now form part of the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library of Wilmington, Delaware, the originators of **France Views America**.

An Archives display focusing on William Harris Crawford will supplement the exhibition and feature the intricately embroidered and beaded coat that Crawford reputedly wore to his first meeting with Napoleon. Also included will be his signature seal and pocketwatch, copies of selected correspondence and a piano forte belonging to his

daughter. Crawford was the Georgia lawyer who served as U.S. minister to Napoleon's court from 1813-15 and as U.S. Secretary of the Treasury under the Madison and Monroe administrations.

During the exhibition period, special guided tours will replace the general public tour of the Archives. Members of the Atlanta Junior League Sustainers will conduct the 9:00 AM, 10:30 AM and 1:00 PM tours in Memorial Hall. Reservations must be made **two to three weeks in advance** by contacting the Educational Services section at 656-2390.

This event is sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, and open to the public and free of charge. Visitor parking will be available at a minimal cost in the parking deck adjacent to the Archives building.

Secretaries: Plan Seminar

The DeKalb Chapter of The National Secretaries Association (International) will hold its annual educational seminar on Saturday, February 17, 1979, at the Northlake Hilton, beginning at 9:00 a.m.

The theme of this seminar is "Widening Your Horizons". The guest speakers for this seminar will be: Dr. Nancy Daniel, Psychologist, Special Education, DeKalb County

School System; Ms. Monica Kaufman, WSB-TV Anchorperson; Mr. Paul Greer, Dale Carnegie & Associates, Inc.; Ms. Patricia Carson, President, Georgia Division, NSA; Ms. Gayle Glen, Owner of Today's Women. A fashion show will be presented by Monica's Originals.

Final day of registration is February 12, 1979. For further information, please contact Ms. Shirley Glaccum at 394-0810 or 934-5534 after 5:30 p.m.

What is the E.R.A.?

by Mary Ellen Hendrick

On Monday January 15, the Kennesaw College chapter of American Association of University Professors sponsored a speaker on the Georgia E.R.A. women's movement. ERA Georgia is a coalition, formed this fall, of individuals and groups who are in favor of the passage of the E.R.A. Amendment to the Constitution in our Georgia legislature. This coalition includes some eighty civic and national groups, including the YWCA, NOW (National Organization For Women), and the Feminine Action Alliance.

Ms. Judy Williams was the speaker who represented ERA

Georgia. As well as being a housewife and mother, Ms. Williams is state chairperson of the Georgia League of Women Voters and a lady who is actively involved in the women's movement in Georgia. According to Ms. Williams, for the past four years she has done an in-depth study of Georgia laws. Through her work, and the work of others in ERA Georgia coalition they have published a report on the status of ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment by the Georgia legislature. Ms. Williams quoted this report in her talk. She cited examples of Georgia laws which were outdated and how passage of

this amendment in Georgia would help all the people of this state, both male and female.

This report researched what would be the results on a state level if the E.R.A. amendment is passed in Georgia. It speaks specifically of outdated laws which discriminate on the basis of sex that passage of this amendment would cause to be updated.

Some of Ms. Williams general comments are as follows. "E.R.A. is concerned not so much with human rights as people's rights." She contended that laws based upon a gender or sex classification was too broad a classification to determine specific individual rights.

She stated that E.R.A. will not necessitate differences in people.

passed in this state it would lead to restructuring of criminal law codes according to conduct versus gender which many Georgia laws now speak to. Ms.

Williams gave a brief history of the reasons that the laws were originally worded this way. She stated that the Constitution was patterned after the English Codes of law for the landed gentry. These codes of law recognized as citizens, white males only. It also allowed only white males to own land: His wife, slaves, indentured servants and livestock (in these laws) were classified as chattel—a broad classification signifying the man's property. With slavery abolished in the 1860's a disturbing question is: Do 1970's laws still have slavery on the basis of sex written into the books? Ms. Williams stated that

perhaps in the 18th century there was some logic to the laws being written as they were. This was because at that time the male was the sole economic unit of the family. Ms. Williams asked the question, "Can we live with 18th century laws in a 20th century society? The question was posed in lieu of the fact that most of these laws have never been reassessed. There are many reasons why these laws are no longer applicable.

One very obvious reason can be seen in the 41 million women in the U.S. labor force, 61% of these women are single, divorced and not receiving alimony, in other words, totally self-supporting. "Too many people," she stated, "think of women as a group who cannot take care of themselves." Labor statistics disprove this fact. She further stated that laws that

cont. on pg. 9

Smoking Awareness

By Rhonda Warren & Michelle Spivey

During National Smoking Education Week, Kennesaw participated by displaying a Smoking Awareness Booth in the student center which distributed non-smoking information.

Bill Whitten, faculty representative of the Committee for Cleaner Air at Kennesaw, has been working with the Georgia Lung Association and Georgians Against Smoker's Pollution (GASP) to determine the support of a non-smoking policy in the hallways and restrooms of Kennesaw. In an interview with Mr. Whitten, the objectives of the committees were brought out.

Reporter: What was the purpose of your "Smoking Awareness Booth"?

Whitten: The bottom line was to get students, faculty, and staff to sign a petition that would help in instituting a non-smoking policy in all hallways and restrooms at Kennesaw.

Contrary to some opinions, we are not against smokers. Most smokers already know the hazards of smoking. Of course, if our campaign helped anyone to give up or curb their habit, then this would be an additional benefit.

Reporter: Don't you believe smokers have as much right to smoke as non-smokers have to breathe air free of smoke?

Whitten: That's a very difficult question. I believe smokers have their right to smoke and I believe non-smokers have their right to breathe clean air. A problem

occurs, of course, when these two rights come into conflict. When this occurs, I believe the non-smokers rights supersede those of the smokers' for the following reason: First and foremost, I truly don't believe the majority of the smokers realize the health hazard caused to many non-smokers. Many people suffer from various ailments with the common being allergies, hay fever, and asthma. These ailments show up in the form of runny noses, watery eyes, sinus headaches, difficulty in breathing and coughing spells. In fact, there are people who have symptoms and they may not even realize smoke is the culprit. As an example should you catch cold, your recovery will take much longer due to stream-side smoke which you have inhaled.

Side-stream smoke is the that side-stream smoke has a accidentally inhaled a mouthful filtered through a smokers lungs. The surprising fact is that stream side smoke has a higher concentration; twice the tar and nicotine; five times the carbon monoxide and fifty times as much ammonia than main stream smoke inhaled by the smoker. Thus, even though you might not smoke, you are still exposed to both stream side smoke as well as the smoker's exhaled smoke.

A second reason would be that breathing is a natural occurrence while smoking is not. Everyone has to breathe, but not everyone smokes. There have been occasions when walking in the hallways, I have accidentally inhaled a mouthful

of someone's smoke. I choke, strangle, and cough before I can breathe properly again.

Another reason would be to help to clear the congested hallways now that Kennesaw is growing; the situation can even get worse, as our enrollment increases.

The final reason to comply to the non-smoking policy in hallways and restrooms would be the consideration of one person for another. There are few people who are intentionally inconsiderate to others around them.

Non-smokers are not asking smokers to give up smoking, but rather to smoke outside or in the student center. That way everyone can enjoy clean air in the hallways and restrooms.

Reporter: Do you think this petition will enable you to institute a non-smoking policy in the hallways and restrooms?

Whitten: I think the chances are much better now than a few weeks ago. We had several hundred sign the petition. We feel the response could have been better had we been able to get more publicity and a greater understanding of the subject.

Practically everyone we talked to signed the petition. Those who didn't usually gave the reason that they didn't care one way or the other. Others said that some of their friends smoked and they didn't want to offend them.

Our answer to those objections are clear. If you don't care one way or the other, realize that non-smokers suffer and support them for that reason.



Bill Whitten, Faculty representative of the Committee for Cleaner Air at Kennesaw, and Charlotte Sachs, Head of the Dept. of Nursing at Kennesaw, look on as Marcia Hicklin, Charles Martin, Prof. of Econ., and Lee Underwood sign the no-smoking petition.

For those who didn't want to offend a friend remember that friendship implies not only that you have consideration for them but that they also have consideration for you. It's hard for me to consider a person a friend if they continue doing something that makes me uncomfortable or even causes health problems.

There are smokers who would like to give up smoking. This is one small way in helping them overcome this most difficult habit. If a non-smoking policy were instituted in the hallways and restrooms, this might cut out a few cigarettes a day and every little bit helps.

We have enclosed a write-in petition for those of you who didn't know about this campaign and to those who didn't realize the importance of it to the non-smokers.

On the original petition we asked for addresses for the sole purpose of legitimizing all the signatures. For the current petition we are asking only for your name and student I.D. number. The names we have and hope to get will be kept completely confidential. No one will receive your name for a mailing list nor will anyone call you for volunteer work. The only purpose of this list will be to show the support of both smokers and non-smokers to the proper authorities. With this support we hope to establish a non-smoking policy in the hallways and restrooms.

Help us and yourself. Sign the petition included and return it to the information booth located on the second floor of the Student Center. You may prefer to drop the petition in the boxes located at the main entrances of the student center for your convenience.

Show Your Support

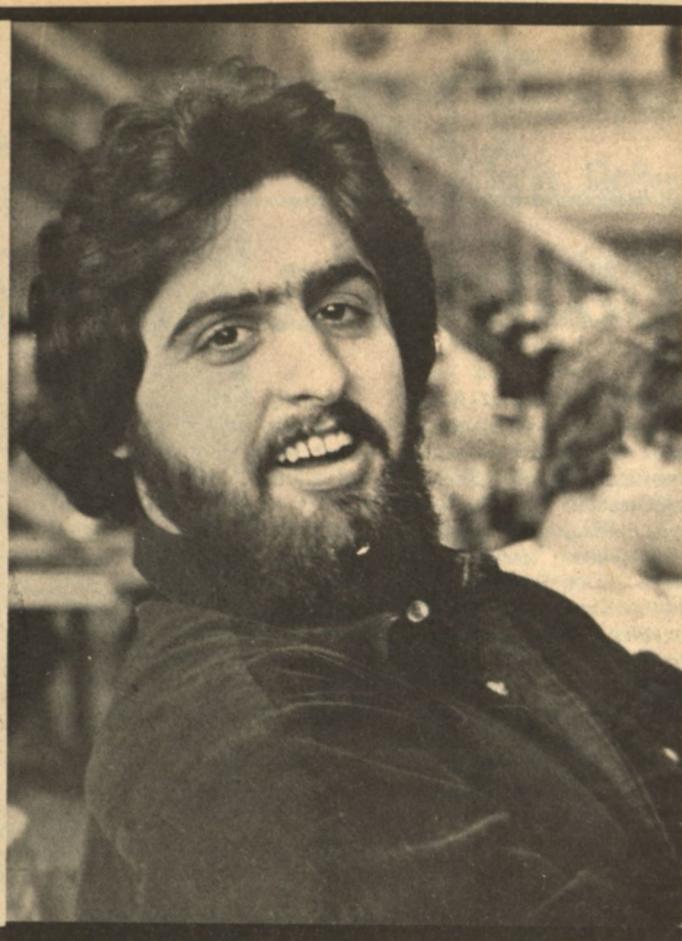
- I smoke but would be willing not to smoke in the hallways and restrooms.
Name and I.D. No. _____
- I am a non-smoker and would appreciate smokers not smoking in hallways.
Name and I.D. No. _____
- I am a smoker and feel I have the right to smoke in the hallways and restrooms because _____

No name is necessary.



Brenda Snell

Brenda Snell is a first year nursing student and a Micro-Biology lab assistant. She is a native of California and enjoys camping and tennis. **TENNIS ANYONE?**



Garr Adams

Garr Adams is a Pre-Law major. He enjoys basketball, softball and football. He umpires baseball during summer months. Garr Adams resides in Smyrna.

The Plight of ERA Continues

cont. from pg. 8

don't reflect peoples attitudes don't reflect people.

Some of the specific laws which she addressed her attention to were Divorce and Alimony. By Georgia alimony laws both men and women lose. Alimony is only temporary and statistics prove only 20% of the cases are approved. There is no alimony for men. Georgia is one of only twelve states that have not passed reciprocal alimony into law.

In the laws governing the General Assembly, there are provisions for benefits (of members of the general assembly who have died) to be given to their widows. We now

have women in the General Assembly and when they die no benefits are received by members of their families--because of how the law is stated on the books.

Criminal law statutes regarding prostitution and rape are other areas whose laws need degendering. The prostitution laws are structured now only to deal with men who lure women into prostitution. This leaves out 1970's facts such as the existence of male prostitution. There is a need to degender criminal assault laws.

One question that people attempting to block E.R.A. passage ask, "How will state legislators know how to change the laws to comply with the

E.R.A.?" This question is answered by the fact that a legislative history is always kept on an amendment. U.S. Senate House Majority Reports called the "Intent of Congress" are used for reference when laws are applied on a state level. Also there is a two year clause stating that if the E.R.A. Amendment is passed it wouldn't go into effect for two full years. This time clause was added, according to Ms. Williams, in order that every state would have time to work out their own unique problems in changing the laws for compliance.

In support of passage of this law in Georgia, Ms. Williams stated the fact that 16 states

have passed laws in compliance with this amendment. In these states, she said, implimentation has been systematic with no unpleasant complications. In several instances in these states, she said, implementation has been systematic with no unpleasant complication. In several instances in these states, implementation have caused a wider revamping of the state's laws. Ms. Williams went on to say that federal courts are already overruling and striking down laws that discriminate on the basis of sex.

Personally, I found Ms. Williams talk very logical and worthwhile in its message. The equal rights amendment has become a sore spot, so to speak, to many Americans. I feel that misconceptions prevail in many people's minds concerning this issue. The most important duty I feel as an individual is to examine the facts of this issue. If the facts are known, then a rational personal decision may be made on this issue. I urge everyone to decide for themselves. You may contact **ERA Georgia** for information on the Equal Rights Amendment.

A Note on the Darkroom

The scheduled hours of operation for the darkroom for Winter Quarter 1979 will be as follows: Monday through Thursday 8:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M., Friday 8:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

The darkroom will be closed Thursday mornings from 8:00 to 9:00 a.m. for replenishing of supplies, chemicals, cleaning etc.. The usual procedure will be adhered to as in the past, in reference to checking out equipment. Individuals desiring to use the darkroom must be on the approved list and must surrender a valid Student Identification Card or a drivers license when checking out equipment at the Information Booth.

I cannot overemphasize the importance of cleanliness in the darkroom. Any and all negatives or prints left in the darkroom for over a period of two days, **will be discarded.** Individuals that leave the darkroom facility in a less than clean fashion, will seriously jeopardize their privilege to use it. **Consistent abusers will not be tolerated and will have their access suspended.**

I am available for scheduled appointments on Thursday afternoons from 12:00 p.m. until 2:00 p.m.. Any correspondence with me can be directed through the Darkroom Coordinator's box at the Infor-

mation Booth. Your help and cooperation is expected and will be appreciated in maintaining **your** darkroom.

Thank You
Billy Canada
Darkroom Coordinator

Agnes Scott Writer's Festival

The Agnes Scott Writers' Festival invites manuscripts for its poetry and fiction contests. The deadline for submissions is February 1, 1979.

Prizes of \$100.00 each will be awarded for the best poem and the best story, at this year's Festival (April 11-13, 1979). Requirements are as follows: 1. Contributors must be enrolled in a college or university in Georgia. 2. Works entered must not have been published except in campus newspapers or magazines. 3. Those manuscripts judged best will be published in the Festival magazine. 4. No more than five (5) typed pages of poetry may be submitted by a

contributor. 5. No more than two (2) typed stories of 5,000 words or fewer may be submitted by a contributor. 6. No manuscript will be accepted after February 1, 1979. 7. If manuscripts are to be returned, they must be accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

Mail entries to:
Agnes Scott Writer's Festival
Department of English
Box 915
Agnes Scott College
Decatur, Georgia 30030

Fernbank's Trail

A forest trail at DeKalb County School System's Fernbank Science Center has recently been modified to accommodate visitors with cardiac or respiratory problems as well as those with visual impairments. Designated the "Easy Effort Trail", the paved pathway traverses only slight grades through the forest and is suitable for individuals who may be confined to wheelchairs. Points of interest are noted along the way by means of a self-guiding interpretive guidesheet. Persons with impaired vision or those totally blind may guide themselves by means of a recently installed handrope. Points of interest are noted by "interest ropes" set at various intervals. Explanation of the feature being sensed at a particular point is provided by a taped narrative which the visitor carries along with him- or herself. Cassette recorders,

modified with touch controls by the American Printing House for the Blind, are available to visitors upon entry to the forest.

The trail was conceived, designed, and construction supervised by Dr. James N. Skeen who is responsible for the management of Fernbank Forest. Much of the construction labor was furnished by participants in the summer 1978 Youth Conservation Corps, a conservation/education program sponsore jointly by the DeKalb County Board of Education and the federal Departments of Agriculture and the Interior.

The "Easy Effort Trail" is open for public use Monday through Friday from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m.; Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and Sunday from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

For more information, contact Fernbank at 378-4311.



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Travel: It's a Small World

Camellia Gardens: An Oasis of Beauty

MARSHALLVILLE, GA. As a showplace for extraordinary collections of natural beauty, the American Camellia Society headquarters in Marshallville makes a delightful stopping place for winter travelers in Georgia.

Massee Lane, the ACS headquarters site, is situated in the forefront of some seven acres of camellias, the cold weather flowering shrubs whose season lasts from November through March. Hundreds of different varieties grow here, producing many thousands of blossoms that flourish in temperatures as low as 28 degrees.

A stroll through Camellia Gardens is refreshment for the soul, but beautiful flowers are not all that Massee Lane has to offer. Visitors who as to see the "bird house" have another treat in store, the 140 pieces of porcelain sculpture by Edward Marshall Boehm (1913-1969).

His is an interesting story. Raised in an orphanage, he never had an art lesson and never even visited a ceramic studio. Nevertheless, he taught himself to create the most delicate creatures in his own

specially devised clay.

Boehm was so shy as a child that he preferred the company of animals to people. His pets were his only friends, and he preferred the company of animals to people. His pets were his only friends, and he cared for them and studied them with singleminded affection. Later, during WWII, he worked with wounded airmen, using play with animals as part of their therapy.

In 1944 he started modeling with ordinary clay, fashioning farm animals, the things he knew best. But the ordinary clay he used was inadequate for holding the intricate features of his sculpture, so he began experimenting with hard paste porcelain. After four years he finally developed a formula that satisfied his needs. His pieces were spectacular, but they did not gain recognition until 1952, when the curator of the New York Metropolitan Museum purchased a hereford bull, giving Boehm a "stamp of approval" from the art world.

Now his pieces are priceless. Most of them are birds, especially the ones on display at Massee Lane. They were given

to the American Camellia Society in 1972 by Mrs. William Parks Stevens of Macon, Georgia and are housed in the Taylor-Stevens Memorial Gallery.

Birds were a particular favorite of Edward Marshall Boehm, but they're not the only items on exhibit. There are early, highly glazed dogs and horses, thin white bisque religious pieces, flowers, and the sculpture of Prince Phillip playing polo that was commissioned by President Eisenhower. They all have one thing in common, the artist's passion for detail that makes their varied textures incredibly life-like.

It might seem to the visitor that two fabulous collections are enough, yet there is more that must be seen inside Massee Lane. The ACS headquarters contains the most extensive library on camellias anywhere in the world. The oldest book dates from 1669, and the collection also includes a 3-volume leather bound set that once belonged to Empress Marie Louise, Napoleon's second wife.

Original camellia watercolors

by Clara Maria Pope grace the interior walls of Massee Lane. Visitors will also find Worcester china and other 18th century camellia engraved plates here, as well as camellias carved in wood, and fresh camellias on display. The overall effect for the wintertime traveler is a visit to what seems like spring.

Camellia Gardens is open to the public all day, every day. The ACS buildings are open

Monday-Friday, 8:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m., with a noon to one lunchtime closing. During the blooming season the buildings may also be open on Sunday afternoons. Admission is free.

The gardens are easily accessible to motorist traveling I-75 through middle Georgia. Take Georgia 127 from Perry to Marshallville, and then head north on Highway 49. The American Camellia Society headquarters will be on the right.

Life In Spain

Each year for 5 weeks of the summer, a program is offered to students in the U.S. and Canada to travel and study in Spain. Last summer, 98 students from 28 states, departed from Kennedy Airport in New York and flew to Madrid. The group was then bussed to the campus of the Ciudad Universitaria. Each class met five days a week and courses ranged from Elementary Spanish to Literature and Culture. Students toured La Mancha for two days, visiting all the interesting places related to Cervantes and Don

historical places as Valle de los Caidos, El Escorial, Segovia,

Avila, Toledo, Museo del Prado, Palacio Real, etc.

Students found that they had also more than enough time to do, see and learn whatever they chose.

As part of the program, a trip was taken to Southern Spain, visiting famous cities as Cordoba, Sevilla, Granada, Malaga, and three days were spent in the beautiful Torremolinos Beach.

Plans are already in progress for the 15th Summer School Program in Spain 1979. Students may earn 9 quarter college credits.

All persons interested should write to Dr. Doreste, Augustana College, Rock Island, Il. 61201 as soon as possible. **Space is very limited.**

Valdosta's Crescent House Has an Unusual Design

VALDOSTA, GA. On any list of unusual historic homes in Georgia, one is likely to find the Crescent House, so called because of its circular front portico.

Built in 1898 by Colonel William S. West, who later became the only U.S. Senator from Valdosta, the Crescent House is also known for its enormous third floor ballroom. It is believed that this particular room could accommodate as many as 300 people.

Colonel West was a landowner, lawyer, lumberman, and onetime school teacher. His wife had once been a pupil of his, and there's a tale that when he had to slap her hands for bad behavior in the classroom, she vowed she'd one day "get even with him." After their marriage she reportedly reminded him that "I told you I'd get even with you."

Their only son was a gambler, and thanks to his bad luck the present property is much smaller than it was originally. He lost the entire next door lot in a poker game.

Even so, the Crescent House remains an impressive estate, mostly due to the efforts of the Garden Center of Valdosta. Members purchased the house for \$35,000 several years ago when it was in a terrible state of disrepair. To date, they've restored and refurnished all but the legendary ballroom. Visitors

who see both upper and lower floors can appreciate what wonders they have done.

The circular front portico was designed by Colonel West. He took his walking cane, drew a semi-circle on the ground, and announced, "This is how and where I want my porch." There are thirteen huge columns there, each representing one of the thirteen colonies. Surprisingly enough, the columns are hollow, for they are not needed to support the cantilevered roof.

The dining room is ornate, with elaborately carved wood moldings and walls paneled in handson curly pine. As a timber expert, Colonel West had collected curly pine for several years, in anticipation of building his dream house, but most of this wood was destroyed by fire before construction ever began, and only the dining room contains what was saved.

Among the other interesting features of the Crescent House are hexagonally shaped front rooms, priceless antique bathroom fixtures, a refrigerator that dates back to 1859, and a curious looking red velvet chaperone's couch in the upstairs sitting room.

Guided tours are available on Friday afternoons only. The Crescent House is located at 904 N. Patterson Street in Valdosta, just off I-75 in southernmost Georgia.

For more information on historic Georgia homes and a free brochure called "Historic Homes You Can Get Into," contact Tour Georgia, Georgia Department of Industry and Trade, P.O. Box 1776, Atlanta, Georgia 30301.

Ancients so named the sun because of its awesome majesty and seemingly never changing power. That the sun is majestic is not questioned; that its power its constant and unchanging appears doubtful. In this planetarium program we will explore the capricious nature of our sun and its influences on the earth. If you want to know what a sunspot is; or how long the sun will last; or why the sun is important; or what makes the sun shine, you will not want to miss this program. "Solis Invictus -- The Unconquerable Sun" is presented to the public Tuesdays through Fridays at 8:00 p.m., and Saturdays and Sundays at 3:00 p.m. Children under 12 years of age must be accompanied by an adult. No children under six years of age will be admitted. Admission is \$1.00 for adults and 50 cents for students. "Solis Invictus" will run through March 4.

Each Friday evening, now through February 23, at 10:00 p.m. the special feature for our Concert Under the Stars is

Quixote. Some students had the opportunity to take advantage of the optional side trips to Paris, London and Rome

arranged by the program, or trips independent of the program itinerary. Once or twice a week a group was scheduled to visit such

Solis Invictus

entitled "American Gold." This presentation will give a sample of American folk music by a

wide variety of artists such as Peter, Paul & Mary, the Kingston Trio, Burl Ives, The Brothers Four, and many more. This program has been designed for the visitor to sit under the sparkling skies of the planetarium and enjoy music. These programs last one hour and admission is \$1.00 for adults and 50 cents for students.

The regular 11:00 a.m. Saturday morning planetarium presentation will be centered around the Solar Eclipse of February 26th. Fernbank astronomers will explain the why's and where's of this partial eclipse. This program will continue through February 24th and lasts approximately one hour. There is a charge of \$1.00 for adults and 50 cents for students.

If you would like to see the eclipse first-hand, Fernbank Science Center will have a telescope available (weather permitting) which will be

equipped with special solar filter through which you may safely view the eclipse. Come to Fernbank February 26th between 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. for your observation. **WARNING:** Do not stare at the sun, do not use binoculars or a telescope to look at the sun -- This has nothing to do with the eclipse but with the sun.

The Astronomy Film and Lecture Series continues every second and fourth Wednesday from 9:15 to 10:15 p.m. January 10, the film, "The Crab Nebula" will be shown; January 24, the lecture will deal with "Mechanical Marvel: The Zeiss Planetarium Projector"; February 14, the topic is "Love Stories in the Sky"; and on February 28, the presentation will be "Messages from the Stars."

View your favorite celestial object every Friday evening in the Fernbank Observatory. The Observatory is open to the public on CLEAR Fridays from 7:45 to 10:30 p.m. free of charge.

For more information, contact Fernbank at 378-4311.

To the Kennesaw College Family:

Thanks for your visits, cards, and well wishes during my recent confinement in the hospital. Your concern effected a speed recovery.

Thank You,
Tom Jones,
Social Science

Care

NEW YORK - Since its inception in 1946, CARE has put the needs of children in the forefront of its programs. So the CARE Crusade for Children is naturally linked with all efforts to give special emphasis to basic needs and rights of children throughout the world during 1979, designated by the United Nations as the International Year of the Child. CARE currently administers feeding, health care and education programs directly benefitting children in 29 developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Middle East.

HONDURAS - The muppets, especially Miss Piggy, would be proud. When asked to describe the school project they like best, many of the children at the primary school project they like best, many of the children at the primary school in Santa Cruz, El Paraiso wrote about their pigs and accompanied their letters with drawings of smiling pigs. CARE is helping the Alvaro Contreras Rural Pilot School in its agricultural training program. While learning the "three Rs," the children are also growing vegetables, fruit and flowers, producing honey, and raising pigs and rabbits for their meals and for sale. All profits are channeled back into the school.

ECUADOR - Gathering water used to be hard work for the children in Manabi Province. Everyday they walked long distances with their mothers to contaminated drainage ditches and rivers. They would fill barrels and then heave them onto donkeys' backs. Then under CARE supervision their fathers built a well with a hand pump to provide clean water for the rural villagers. Now it's fun to gather water - the children laugh as they swing the pump up and down.

JORDAN - At a clinic in a poor section of Amman where CARE food is distributed, a young mother brings her child to see the doctor. "Three weeks ago this child had eagle eyes and was near death from malnutrition," he tells a CARE employee. "But now ... the mother can't believe the remarkable progress." In a corner of the clinic are contributions of medicines and supplies from American companies, which the doctor says are invaluable in his work.



Photo by Ray Bridenbaugh

Families High School Play

FAMILIES, a play for middle and high school students, will tour schools and communities throughout the state and metro Atlanta area from January 9 through May 12. Company-developed and directed by Frank Wittow, FAMILIES presents a sometimes humorous, often poignant collage of experiences in traditional and contemporary family living: family relationships, rivalries, needs, conflicts, celebrations, separations, reunions. The drama explores especially the search for identity within the family structure, the need for growth in responsibility, the trauma of loss of loved ones, the discrepancy between true family living and media-created family images, the enrichment of family closeness.

For the past fifteen years, with the support of the National Endowment for the Arts and the Georgia Council for the Arts and Humanities, Artists-In-Schools have created plays to explore with high school students their interests and concerns in today's world. Through their suggestions of themes and situations for dramatization, students throughout the state have been very much a part of the creative process of FAMILIES.

For elementary age children, grades 1-7, Artists-In-Schools will continue to tour THE FLEXIBLE FIREMEN. Written by Ethel McFarlan, an Atlanta playwright, and directed by Frank Wittow, this play is a lively and delightful drama about human potential to change and grow. Rhyme and rhythm, imaginative use of language, and the re-creation of an ancient Chinese folktale highlight this drama.

For both plays, Artists-In-Schools will conduct full and half day residencies of performances and student and teacher workshops. The workshops offer intensive work with the actors in theatre games and improvisational scenes structured to explore themes and situations of the plays. Study Guides are available.

Members of the Artists-In-Schools Tour Team are Actors Mimi Edwards, Tom Hammond, Kenneth Leon and Peggy McGrath. Flora Levin is Assistant Director.

For further information, phone 892-0355.

Free At Last

Poets *Corner*

<p>For equality, freedom and peace he fought, To make the liberty bells ring, Non-violently, he fought throughout the land, Did Martin Luther King. He fought against the violence, Of both the blacks and whites, And he strived to a greater extent, For the people's equal rights. He stood by his convictions, Though threatened by those he saw,</p>	<p>He detested all unrightousness, Such as hatred, crime, and war. He did not use the violence, Such as burning, killing, or hate, To close the door of bondage, And to open Freedom's gate. He marched in Mississippi, And in Washington, D.C. To protest racial prejudice, And to fight for equality. For love, freedom and peace,</p>	<p>A violent death he paid the price, But he's now an undying Martyr, Like his Saviour, Jesus Christ. Now through the many achievements Of his prosperous past, The Reverend Martin Luther King, Is truly FREE AT LAST. -Tyron Copeland-</p>
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What's Wrong With Psychology

Is modern psychotherapy any more effective than a few beers, a day in the country, or a good talk with a friend? Michael Nelson thinks not. There is no evidence, says Nelson, that psychology does much to solve a host of human neuroses. And, he adds, "when we say that there is something wrong with a psychology that doesn't help people, we are also saying just how much we need a psychology that does."

By Michael Nelson

It was you might say, psychology's equivalent of the Ali-Inoki fight of a couple years back. Remember that one? - the "World Martial Arts Championship" between Ali and clownish Japanese professional wrestler Antonio ("The Pelican") Inoki, who spent the entire 15 rounds scooting around on his rear, firing scissors kicks at Ali's legs. The "fight" ended in a draw, the judges ruled, but everyone else knew better, including Ali. When you stoop, you are expected to conquer.

The "World Therapeutic Arts Championship" (or so they could have called it) took place in India, not Tokyo; lasted five years, not 15 rounds; and matched psychologists and witch-doctors, not boxers and wrestlers. But aside from these particulars, it was the same sort of affair. Schizophrenics who came in to the All-India Institute of Mental Health in Bangalore were divided up, reports Martin Gross in his excellent book, *The Psychological Society* - halo to the Institute's Western-trained psychiatrists and half to some native Ayurvedic healers. Both groups of therapists were instructed to ply their trades to the utmost. Yet after the five years were over, the best psychology could claim was a draw; each set of patients had shown equal rates of at least partial improvement. (The only difference was that the witch-doctors tended to send their's home about a week earlier than the psychiatrists.)

For Ali, of course, the Inoki fiasco was a one-shot deal; he soon went back to beating Ken Norton and company and in time most people forgot the whole thing. But for psychology, the stand-off with the witch-doctors turned out to be just one in a series of similar humiliations.

The trouble began 26 years ago. Since the days of Freud, psychology had reveled in its cure rates. Three decades of research had found over and over again that people who received psychotherapy of one kind or another enjoyed about a two-to-one chance of improving significantly. In 1952 University of London psychiatrist Hans Eysenck reviewed and duly recorded these studies in an article for the *Journal of Consulting Psychology*.

But Eysenck went one step further. He turned up another report, this one from a medical, not a psychological, journal. A Dr. R. Denker, he learned, had dug into the claim files of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and found 500 cases of people who had been "totally disabled" for three months or longer by various forms of psychoneurosis. These people

had received no subsequent help from professional psychologists, just general practitioners. Yet after two years 72 per cent were back on the job without further complaint. The figures, Eysenck concluded, "fail to prove that psychotherapy, Freudian or otherwise, facilitates the recovery of neurotic patients. They show that roughly two thirds of a group of neurotic patients will recover or improve to a marked extent within about two years of the onset of their illnesses whether they are treated by means of psychotherapy or not."

That article opened the floodgates. Though psychology kept on bragging about how well its clients were doing (which it still does, successfully in most circles), a few people began asking: "Compared to what?" Hans Strupp of Vanderbilt pitted five of his university hospital's most experienced psychologists and psychiatrists against seven professors from the English, history, math, and philosophy departments. Each group was assigned 15 undergraduates suffering from anxiety or depression; the professors were told to do just whatever came naturally. After a year the two sets of patients were reevaluated. The amount of improvement was the same for each. In a different study, writes Martin Gross, a researcher "pressed college students into service as group therapy leaders at a mental hospital and compared their results with those of psychiatrists and social workers running similar groups at the hospital" This time the amateurs did better than the professionals.

If there was any consolation for psychology in all this, it was that at least it was losing to warm bodies. But the research of Jerome Frank, an emeritus professor at the Johns Hopkins University medical school, did not leave psychological professionals even that much to cling to. In his book, *Persuasion and Healing*, Frank describes an experiment he conducted to see what would happen if you gave some patients placed box (sugar pills described to the takers as a "new pill, not yet on the market") and others six months of psychotherapy. The results? You guessed it - a banner day for M & M's.

Doctors, witch-doctors, college students, candy - all shown to be the equal of modern psychology. Surely, though, psychology would prove better than nothing, wouldn't it? The answer (and you've probably guessed it, too) came in a series of "waiting-list" studies, one of them conducted by, of all people, Timothy Leary.

Back in his pre-visionary days, Leary was a rising star in psychology - assistant professor at Berkeley, lecturer at Harvard, and psychological research director at the Kaiser Foundation Hospital in Oakland, California. (In fact, Leary was so straight while at Kaiser that he developed a personality test that the CIA, among other agencies, picked up, and that later was administered to Leary himself during one of his incarcerations). Kaiser's psychiatric clinic had more applicants for treatment than it could handle. Patients were accepted arbitrarily; those not chosen were put on a waiting list - but all were screened first with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Test. Leary and a colleague saw an opportunity to learn something here. After six months, they readministered the test to both groups, the lucky ones who had received psychotherapy and the unfortunate ones who had not. Was psychology better than simply fending for oneself? "The therapy patients," concluded Leary, "did not improve significantly more than did the waiting-list controls."

Competing Cures

It is possible, of course, that there are subtleties being lost here, that even if applied psychology as a whole is unsuccessful, some kinds of treatment work better than others. Possible, but not yet shown. "To be sure," says Jerome Frank, "practioners of each method report successes with patients who had failed to respond to other methods, but since all can do this, the claims cancel each other." Thus, group therapy turns out to be just as (In)effective as the more vaunted and expensive one-on-one treatments. (Penn's Lester Luborsky found that in 13 comparative studies, the score was: group therapy, 2; individual therapy, 2; no difference, 9.) Frequent sessions probably are no better than infrequent ones (groups of veterans who received variously four hours, two hours, and one hour of treatment every two weeks all improved about the same, reports the *Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*). And treating people when they are children is no more successful than counseling adults. (Eugene Levitt's waiting list-study at the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago turned up the same two thirds improvement rate for both treated and untreated children that Eysenck discovered in

treated and untreated adults). Even psychoanalysis - the four hours a week for five years variety - doesn't seem to work especially well, Professors Luborsky, Eysenck, and others have found.

Let's dwell on this last point for a moment. After all, analysis is psychology's top-of-the-line applied Freud in the purest form, its practitioners only a generation or two removed from the master. It is also the theoretical fount from which other leading therapies have sprung. So the reasons why analysis doesn't work ought to show us why applied psychology in many of its lesser incarnations doesn't work either.

Analysis is the familiar stuff of Woody Allen monologues and "Grin 'n Bear It" cartoons, so a brief description of what it involves should suffice. The patient really does lie on a couch or its equivalent, comfortable and free from distraction in order to encourage a relaxed regression to a childlike state. The analyst sits quietly, behind or off to the side - "impenetrable to the patient," in Freud's prescription, "and, like a mirror, reflect(ing) nothing but what is shown to him." He is, the theory goes, both there and not there - a neutral entity on whom the patient is supposed to be able to project whatever childhood emotions he summons up. This goes on for a few years until, at long last, comes the climax, the analyst's "interpretation." "In this intriguing detective game," writes Martin Gross, the analyst finds the clues in memories, word associations, dreams, fantasies. Freudian slips, traumas, the patient's transference to the analyst, and even in his resistance to the analytic procedure. As drama, it can surpass any of the literary arts. In its sexual content, it competes with the best of Henry Miller." Gross cites as not atypical a Michigan analysts journal report of a woman patient who took an amphetamine from her purse and, meaning to say it was a "crutch," inadvertently said "clutch." The analyst, noting that as she spoke she made a fist as if "clenching an imaginary gear-shift lever directly over her pubic area," decided that the pill represented "an illusory penis." His conclusion ("The whole symptomatic act could be expressed through the various meanings of the one key work: 'She clutches her clutch when she feels clutched-up in the clutch.' " Armed psychoanalysts say, patients can understand themselves and thus handle life a lot

better; "Where id was," said Freud, "there ego shall be."

As we already have seen, though, nobody has found any evidence that analysis does any such thing, any more than its spin-off therapies do. For one, analysts can't apply Freud's theories the way homemakers apply Betty Crocker's recipes; they just aren't that clear. One rueful San Francisco analyst, Allen Wheelis, concedes that "a dozen psychoanalysts listening to the same material are likely to formulate a dozen different estimations of its meaning." But even more important is that the basic theory on which psychoanalysis rests (and which, for reasons we will see later, has gone untested) may not make good sense.

The theory revolves around Freud's notion of infantile sexuality, a notion which, to state it baldly, regards small children as veritable sex machines - sucking, licking, stroking, and lusting their way through successive stages of oral, anal, then genital obsession with their parents and selves. Problems can crop up at any of these stages, but the most serious ones originate between ages three and six, when the famed Oedipal conflict occurs. This is not just allegorical stuff - Freud wrote that the male child "wishes to possess (his mother) physically in such ways as he had divined from his observations and intuitions about sexual life." With any luck, the kid gets over it quickly and emerges from childhood unscathed. But if he doesn't, the time bomb starts ticking, set, to go off when adulthood brings back all the unresolved conflicts in new guises - the fellow who can't get along with his boss because he was afraid of his father, the compulsively orderly person whose toilet-training wasn't right, that sort of thing. Nobody remembers any of these childhood feelings, but that doesn't trouble the psychoanalysts. "The reason is simple," says one. "We prefer to forget this forbidden love. The memory of the incest wish is repressed and becomes unconscious." That is why interpretations often are based not on anything that anyone actually recalls, but on the analyst's "reconstruction" of events that he thinks "probably" happened during the patient's early childhood.

Of course, there is an alternative explanation of why nobody remembers their sex-obsessed childhood: they never had one. A remarkable thing

YES I am interested and/or curious about the possibility of a Psychology Club at Kennesaw College. I would like to get together with like-minded people to discuss it.

Such a club would be open to any and all students, staff, and faculty interested in Psychology.

Such a club would be particularly relevant to those considering a major or minor concentration in the behavioral sciences.

It should be lots of fun.

What would we do in the Psychology Club? Whatever the members thought would be feasible and interesting.

Name _____ (please print)

Address _____

Telephone Numbers where I can be reached _____ OR _____

The best time for me to meet would be: 11:00 _____ 12:00 _____ 1:00 _____

2:00 _____ 3:00 _____ 5:00 _____

Interested Faculty: Grace Galliano, Polly Trnavsky

about analysts is how little time they spend studying young children as they are going through their purportedly determinative stages. "Why do I not go into the nursery and experiment?" asked Freud. "Because (I have) 12½ hours' work and no time and because the womenfolk do not back me up in my investigations." Yet people who do work with infants and pre-schoolers - even child psychologists - rarely see any evidence of the supposedly universal Oedipal conflict. Professor William Sewell, who observed 162 farm children over a period of time, found no link between such things as whether they were breast-fed, or how they were toilet-trained, and how they turned out later on. As for "repressed" memories, researchers have found that it is doubtful they were ever retained in the first place; infants simply don't have the reasoning capacity to remember very much, good or bad.

To be sure, not all psychologists are undiluted Freudians; surveys of the profession estimate that at least 90 percent are not. But even those who strenuously emphasize their differences with Freud often recognize that their approaches are variations on his theme. Followers of Karen Horney may have a more benign attitude toward women, Harry Stack Sullivan's disciples a less rigid view of infantile determinism, and so on, but when you get right down to it, concedes John Briggs of the American Academy of Psychoanalysts (rival to the avowedly Freudian American Psychoanalytic Association), "We are Freudians."

The only fundamental theoretical challenge to Freud has come from B. F. Skinner's behavioral psychology, which holds that people act the way they do not for reasons of basic personality, but rather because of prods from their environment in the here-and-now. This "seek pleasure, avoid pain" ethos, when it emerges from the laboratories of university psychology departments, has been put to some disturbing ends. (The behaviors that behavioral psychologists value always seem to be on the order of quieter children and more docile prisoners.) And the effectiveness of Skinner's psychology as therapy is far from proven. Conditioning or "behavior-modification," as it is called, seems to work best only in controlled environments (like schools), when the desired behavior is specific (raise your hand before talking), with people whose learning is not very far advanced, and for relatively brief periods of time.

The Secret of Success

In short, psychological counseling as presently practiced seems about as useful as a few beers, a good cry, and a day in the country. The main reason the two thirds of the patients who get counseling also get better is the same artifact of timing that the medical profession has profited from all these years: people start treatment when there is literally no place to go but up. As Jerome Frank explains, "Most people come to psychotherapy when they are in the throes of a crisis or recovering from one." Naturally, they are "more distressed and incapacitated than they were a few months later regardless of any (professional) intervention." Psychology remains a boom

industry simply because people don't know that; what they know is that their friend Gini was a wreck after the divorce, started seeing that nice Dr. Van Sicle, and sure is a lot better now.

That takes care of the two thirds whose wounds time will heal, and whose experience leads some critics of psychology to wish the whole field would just up and disappear. But it still leaves the one third whom neither time nor psychology seems to be helping - the really sick or, at the very least, the chronically troubles. (It also leaves the victims of psychiatrogenic, or therapist-caused, damage - as many as one of every 10 who are treated, in Hans Strupp's estimate.) Ours is the kind of high-pressure society that produces a lot of psychological victims - people who have been told that they are supposed to be happy and successful yet aren't - and they are not going to get better by themselves. When we say that there is something wrong with a psychology that doesn't help people in need, we are also saying just how much we need a psychology that does.

Why aren't we getting it? One reason is that those who practice applied psychology - the psychiatrists, clinical psychologists, and other psychotherapists - don't have to push themselves. In fact, there is every incentive not to: the real money comes from "counseling" well-off people, many of whom are going to get better anyway, and it comes with a lot less effort. Genuinely sick people, not surprisingly, are the last ones many applied psychologists want to fool with, especially if they are poor or working class. One psychoanalyst, Ralph Greenson, records in volume one of *The Technique and Practice of Psychotherapy* a list of characteristics for analyzable patients that, as Martin Gross says, "seem better suited for screening candidates for an Order of the British Empire than a troubles soul seeking to spend \$50,000 for psychic repair." Keep in mind, as you read this list, that Dr. Greenson isn't kidding:

The ability to endure waiting, frustration, and hardship.

Since the patient must reveal his innermost secrets, it requires a person of honesty and integrity of purpose.

He should be "verbal" and have the ability to communicate intelligibly about subtle mixes of emotions.

He should not be physically sick, be in the midst of an exciting love affair, or have a combative or angry husband, wife, or parent.

Lest Greenson be thought exceptional, here's what happened when a sample of 421 psychotherapists was asked to check off which on a long list of adjectives described "preferred patients." Heading the charts were intelligent, alert, adaptable, frank, cooperative, sincere, sensitive, and curious. "Anxious" was the only one to make the Top 25 that didn't seem to describe the perfect computer date; despondent, high-strung, suspicious, and unstable didn't even come close.

To be sure, some of these ideal patients may have real problems. The successful, well-liked businessman may be impotent, the published author may have a mental block which prevents him from publishing twice as frequently. But it's depressing to realize that a

large segment of the profession spends so much time uncovering these hidden defects of the rich, when there are so many others babbling incoherently on city street-corners or destroying themselves with drugs or alcohol. And as long as psychotherapists see their purpose in life as saying "There, there" to slightly overwrought YAVISs (Young, Attractive, Verbal, Intelligent, Successful), it's no wonder that the really sick people don't get better. (Apparently this class bias hasn't pervaded the profession to the point where therapists think that *only* those who can pay the bills are sick. Quite the reverse, as a rather wicked study by two University of Oklahoma researchers suggests. They hired an actor to portray on tape a man of unusually good mental health, then played the tape for separate groups of psychiatric residents. One group was told that the man was an \$85-a-week grocery clerk; the other two thought he was either an office-supply salesman or a wealthy industrialist. After each group heard the tape, it was asked for an opinion. The psychiatrists who thought the man was a grocery clerk said he was mentally ill and probably beyond hope or recovery. Those who had been told he was rich said the man was perfectly fine as far as they could tell. And the group in the middle came down in the middle.)

But psychology's dirty little secret is that even if professional psychotherapists wanted to help the truly disturbed of all classes, it is doubtful that there is much they could do - the studies cited above, and the many more they represent - are evidence enough of that. Which brings us to the second, more important reason why applied psychology doesn't work: the basic psychology - the scientific, intellectual foundation that any applied science needs to keep it going - just isn't there. "Psychology," explains Professor Allen Bergin, "is still a primitive discipline, in its pre-Galilean stage awaiting a breakthrough that will bring it closer to science. The problem, I believe, is that psychology skipped its naturalistic, descriptive phase. It jumped into experimentation without first going through its job of simple observation. Perhaps before theorizing and experimenting, we should have talked to grandmothers and mothers watched children and adults, and simply described them. Biology did that for hundreds of years." What Bergin is saying is that the vacuousness psychotherapy displays to its patients (especially that truly sick one third) in the clinics, offices, and hospitals is a reflection of how little we really know about the mind and its disorders.

The Rat Imperative

One would expect, or at least hope, that the deficiency would be remedied in the psychological research departments of the major universities, where such basic knowledge is supposed to come from. Unfortunately, the culture of academia - and of academic psychology in particular - virtually guarantees that it won't. It is a culture that values scientific trappings above science, and worse yet, that encourages a blandness of thought and manner from its members that all but precludes any effective challenge to those values.

"Back when I was coming through school," recalls 59 year old research psychologist John Holland, "everybody was pretty much disillusioned with just sitting around theorizing about the human mind. They all kind of decided that to be scientific they needed to go get some data and let it speak for itself. What that meant in practice was concentrating on the problems that were most amenable to data-gathering studies."

The amenable problems, it turned out, more often involved rats than people. You can do just about anything you want with rats - run them through mazes, keep them awake all night, pump them full of drugs, feed them when they respond and starve them when they don't. Even the CIA can't do those things with people any more. On top of all that, because rats are so easy to get in large quantities and so subject to manipulations, you can measure their behavior, plug the measurements into the most complicated statistical models imaginable, and be fairly certain that the answers you come up with will make sense. The final product: a publishable article or, if you play your cards right, a dozen articles and a big government grant for your next research proposal. So while Freudians and their fellow travelers abound on the therapeutic front lines, the rat people control the universities.

Suppose, now you're a first year psychology graduate student at a typical major campus. You say you chose psychology because you were interested in people? Fine. First there is the screening committee your university has set up to pass judgement on research proposals involving "human subjects" (that's people) - you have to get by that, which is time-consuming at best. Next you have to recruit your subjects - remember those ads on the school bulletin boards? And then there is the basic decision: Do you want to study a lot of people, which means you will be able to quantify the little you have time to learn about them, or are you going to concentrate on just a few in the certain knowledge that no matter how deeply and well you explore their complex personalities, there is a journal editor just waiting to tell you that your article is too methodologically "soft" to be scientific? If you care at all about your career in the land of publish or perish, you will either stick with the rats or learn to study people with as little subtlety as is they were rats.

"The obsession with quantification," writes social science critic Stanislaw Andreski, "promoted mainly by the desire to claim the status of an exact science, has led an increasingly large portion of psychologists to abandon all the higher forms of human conduct and thought and to concentrate on the simplest forms of behavior of rats or even lower animals." The result, he contends, is that "we get on the one side irrelevancies and trivialities produced with the aid of ultra-sophisticated statistical methods, while on the other, we have dogmas emanating from flights of disordered imagination," namely, psychotherapies that don't help anybody.

Some psychologists will admit, if asked, that the human

psyche is a complex thing, and that they don't know very much about how it works. This different attitude could use a lot more public exposure and professional diffusion. It might lead to a profession a little less willing to make grand therapeutic claims, and a little more open about testing and applying new knowledge. For example, there are a lot of studies (of twins and adopted children) that seem to suggest that schizophrenia may be a disease rooted in genes rather than emotions. Autism, mania, and depression are other "mental illnesses" that may be physically caused and cured. At the very least, there are plausible hypotheses, worthy of serious consideration by anyone whose business it is to understand the mind.

Unfortunately, asking the psychological profession to flaunt its own ignorance is a lot like asking the economists to admit they don't know how to stop inflation. Psychologists don't receive healthy salaries, attend symposia, and chair prestigious departments because people think they don't do anybody any good. The continued well-being of the profession requires that it hold out at least the promise of effective therapy.

And what is that promise is largely illusory? Assuming modern psychology adds little or nothing to the mental well-being of the truly disturbed, are we any worse off than we were before it came along? We sure are. Decades of braggadocio from psychologists have spawned, with less-than-happy results, a therapy-starved public that professionals can neither serve nor satiate. We've all become used to hearing friends rhapsodize about the latest brand of pop psychology, be it TM, T-A, est, or even scream therapy ("F-you! I'm entitled! F-you! I am me!" incidentally, is what they scream). Some of us actually have learned to tolerate paperback bookstores that carry little more than the collected works of Werner Erhard and the hate-your-way-to-success-and-power anthology. But I had no idea how far things had gone until I started browsing through the psychology section of the Johns Hopkins University bookstore this fall (it could as easily have been Harvard, Berkeley, or Bimidi State, I expect). There amidst the Freud, Jung, and Horney - dominating them, almost - were titles such as these: *Hos to Get Angry Without Feeling Guilty*, *The Complete Bio-Cycle Book*, *Psycho-Cybernetics*, *Beyond est*, *The Body Language of Sex*, *Power and Aggression* ("How to Recognize It and How to Use It"). and - steady now - *S-M: The Last Taboo* ("S-M allows our aggressive instincts . . . to be released in the bedroom rather than the battlefield"). The space that these and similar works occupied on the psychology shelves of this major scientific university's bookstore - space that would preferably be filled with legitimate scholarly books if there were any reason to read them - may be the best index of all of how insane the hunger for psychology, in whatever bastardized form, is driving us. Psychology has been Eve, Pandora, and the Sorcerer's Apprentice rolled into one, freeing selfish excesses in the human spirit that it cannot hope to control or contain.

Back to Basics

by Terri Campbell

All across the country, the health-food, or more accurately, the natural-food movement is growing faster than an alfalfa sprout. People are becoming more aware of eating foods without preservatives and chemical additives, both of which have been combined with most commercially prepared foods for years. However, the current nutritional revolution is a full spectrum, from those who are practically hypochondriac to those disbelievers who rationalize and say, "I've got to die someday; I can't concern myself!"

There is evidence all around us as to a new health consciousness. Almost half of the families in the U.S. demonstrated this last year by eating fresh foods grown in their own gardens. Even more obvious is the number of joggers who take to the streets daily in multicolored attire. Another more subtle way, and perhaps the most important is through mental awareness, "being in-touch with oneself." According to Dr. Paavo Airola, an internationally recognized nutritionist and biochemist, "Nutrition is the third most important factor in health. Exercise is the second most important. The most important determinant of health is a positive attitude." Dr. Airola is suggesting that health consciousness is a multi-faceted concept, in which a positive attitude is the most essential for the body to function correctly.

It is this multi-faceted pattern that determines the degree of health/sickness. There is, obviously, something missing in the American lifestyle since the last two decades have seen the U.S. fall from 13th to 24th in the world relative to chronic and degenerative diseases. Diseases associated with the cardiovascular and pulmonary systems are the major causes of serious illnesses and deaths in the U.S. Cardiovascular diseases alone affect nearly 25 million Americans, causing over one million deaths each year and costing individuals, private industry, and government, \$30 billion annually. To reduce these devastating economic and human losses, comprehensive disease prevention and early treatment programs are essential. Generally, people have been frustrated with the results of traditional medicine and drugs.

There is a trend in medicine toward prevention and goes by the name of holistic health. Holistic health requires that the individual assume responsibility for a lifestyle that is health promoting, that prevents disease, rather than expect the medical profession to repair a metabolic illness. Most individuals consider themselves to be healthy until they experience some overt sign of illness—a symptom. However, with chronic degenerative diseases, the individual is unaware that the disease process has been smoldering and slowly progressing over a long period of time. When an illness finally manifests itself, it is no longer a minor affliction, but one of major proportions. In most cases, the circumstances could have been averted.

Fortunately, alteration of factors associated with the disease process or the individual's resistance to the disease can prevent the development of disease. Corrective measures include changing dietary habits, increasing physical activity, and improving ability to handle psychological stress.

Regarding dietary habits there is no exact solution as the needs are unique for each individual. In *Nutrition Against Disease*, Dr. Roger Williams, a noted biochemist at the University of Texas, says, "Every individual has nutritional needs which differ quantitatively, with respect to each separate nutrient, from his neighbor's. The list of nutrients in the nutritional chain of life is presumably the same for every individual. If we were to indicate the quantities of each nutrient needed daily, however (e.g. calcium, vitamin B1, leucine, and about 35 others), these amounts would be distinctively different for each of us. Some individuals, in the case of specific nutrients, may need from two to ten times as much as others. Each individual has a pattern of needs all his own." There are, however, many things that can be done to insure that these individual needs are being supplied.

There is overwhelming scientific evidence linking poor diet and health, suggesting that changes in dietary habits are warranted. The Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs published a document entitled "Dietary Goals for the United States" based on extensive hearings from July 1976 through 1977. The dietary goals recommended were: (1) Increase consumption of fruits and vegetables and whole grains; (2) Decrease consumption of refined products such as processed sugars, white flour, and foods high in such products; (3) Decrease consumption of meat and increase consumption of poultry and fish, reducing the intake of saturated fats; (4) Decrease consumption of foods high in total fat, and replace saturated fats, whether obtained from animal or vegetable sources, with polyunsaturated fats; (5) Except for young children, substitute low-fat dairy products instead of high-fat dairy products; (6) Decrease consumption of high cholesterol sources; (7) Decrease consumption of salt and avoid all foods that are high in salt content.

Besides improving dietary habits, one measure to help insure adequate nutrition and take care of special needs is the consistent use of nutritional supplements. Although the exact optimum diet is the direction of nutritional research, it is well in the future since there is obvious evidence that commercially grown foods are depleted of many nutrients by the time we consume them. It is no wonder that foods today are deficient; for starters, they are being grown in depleted soil and are constantly being bombarded with various pesticides during growth. They are generally harvested prematurely so they will continue to ripen during the storage and lengthy shipment enroute to the market place. Further, many of the foods go through a

refinement process to the point they do not resemble the original product. All of this abuse takes place prior to one having the opportunity to make a selection from the "tastefully" displayed grocery counter. During preparation the vitamin and mineral content is further reduced by the simple process of excessive rinsing, and many nutrients concentrated under the skin are discarded by peeling. Finally, after killing all the living enzymes by overcooking in water at high temperatures, the water soluble nutrients are drained away so nothing but a nutritionally deficient meal remains.

As a result of our nutritionally deficient grown and prepared foods, everyone would do well to add nutritional insurance in the form of supplements. Dr. Roger Williams advises them if you are concerned about heart disease. He considers them advisable in moderation during pregnancy. Unless a parent restricts a child's diet to good, wholesome foods, they should be furnished an insurance supplement, he suggests; and the same for the elderly.

"If you live in an industrial community and are afraid of cancer induced by industrial chemicals," says Williams, "you will be well advised to use nutritional supplements. It has been convincingly demonstrated that nutritional factors protect against the effects of carcinogens. Good nutrition is also known to protect against other health problems arising because of a polluted environment." "And use of nutritional supplements is certainly advisable as a preventive of mental disease and alcoholism."

In addition to a nutritional insurance supplement, it may be desirable in individual cases with special problems to use, preferably with medical or expert nutritional advice, larger doses of any or all of the B-vitamins and vitamin C, according to Dr. Williams.

At the top of the list of enemies in the new found nutritional revolution is weight control. Unfortunately, people select foods because of the psychological satisfaction of the specific taste of the food instead of eating foods they know to be more nutritionally sound for them. Frequently one continues to eat even after having had enough to fulfill the physical needs; hence, overeating compounds the problem of eating foods lacking in proper nutritional value. According to Dr.

Airola, "systematic under-eating" is a habit which would do us all well to practice.

Obesity and overweight constitute one of the most serious health problems in the U.S. today. It is somewhat ironic that while millions of people in other parts of the world are dying of starvation each year, Americans are dying as an indirect result of an overabundance of food. For the obese person, the problem facing them is two-fold. The first one is to get the weight back down to a desirable level. The second one, perhaps the more difficult, is to maintain the ideal weight once achieved.

Many people unsuccessfully pursue one of the hundreds of faddish diet programs marketed today. Most of the diets, each claiming to be the ultimate, are rapid weight loss programs which encourage water loss and not stored fat loss, therefore, few are considered worthwhile. Weight loss should be a long-term project. Research has demonstrated and experience has proven that rapid weight losses are usually short lived and the original weight is quickly regained. To lose one pound per week, the caloric deficit would have to average 500 calories per day. A reasonable and sensible weight loss schedule would be one to two pounds per week; obviously implying a change in lifestyle.

Again, the important factor is the development of a caloric deficit, while maintaining a balanced diet that is complete in all respects with regard to vitamin and mineral requirements. It is suggested that this caloric deficit be created by reducing the intake of all foods, but not at the expense of some. In other words, "eat what you want to eat (following the aforementioned guidelines), just eat less of them." At the same time consume an abundance of water to keep the system flushed-out, and establish a consistent exercise program.

It is through a combination of diet and routine exercise that one will best lose and control weight. An effortless exercise program would be ideal, but it is unrealistic for one very seldom obtains something for nothing—particularly weight loss. To exercise efficiently where substantial progress can be expected, WORK is a must.

During one's quest for health, as Dr. Airola suggested, all the nutritional food, supplements,

and exercise will be of little value if a positive attitude is not maintained. In *Psychosomatics*, Howard and Martha

Lewis show how emotions can alter endocrine balance, impair blood supply and blood pressure, impede digestion, change body temperature, and produce a sustained state of emotional stress causing physiological changes that lead to disease. Many people have locked themselves in prisons of their own making; however, it is possible to change a state of consciousness. As soon as an understanding of and an appreciation for the inner world is obtained, one is freer to direct energies in a more positive way.

The individual and his interaction within the world is an extremely complex subject and there is no easy answer to discovering a healthful state. However, most physical problems can be controlled if not eliminated by developing a health promoting philosophy. "Back to Basics" is the key to total health and well being.

This philosophy toward total health is being promoted by a new natural foods store call "The Spice of Life." Located in the Corners Shopping Center at 2745 Sandy Plains Road, just north of Sprayberry High School, "The Spice of Life" is owned by two qualified lifestyle counselors, Charlie Ehrmann and Chuck Hess. Their goal is to educate the public as the benefits of proper nutrition, routine exercise, and a sound mental state of being. In addition to the normal vitamin and natural foods lines, "The Spice of Life" features a quaint natural foods restaurant. For lunch or dinner the menu offers such delights as an "Avacado-Boat Supreme" which is one half of an avacado stuffed with a choice of tuna or egg salad surrounded by carrot sticks, and tomato wedges, all on a bed of spinach and topped-off with alfalfa sprouts. Add to that your favorite smoothie such as a "pineapple Pleasure" made with fresh pineapple, coconut, orange juice and honey. These or one of many other choices for a new and delightful experience in eating are available.

You are invited to come discuss lifestyle modification, browse through the store, or have a nutritionally delicious meal. "The Spice of Life" is open Monday thru Saturday from 10:00 AM to 8:00 PM; call 971-6161 for more information.

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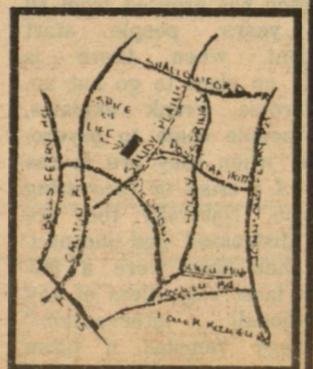
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After Hours

Bob Dylan Loses His Thunder

by Billy Canada

Bob Dylan, the near legendary performer from the turbulent 1960's, gave a performance recently in Atlanta at the Omni. Dylan, who gained critical acclaim when he emerged upon the musical scene, was virtually an unknown when he emerged upon the musical scene, taking Greenwich Village by storm with his acoustic folk ballads. Dylan's song seemed to expose the signs of the times and with his song, "The Times They Are A'Changing," he seemed to have had his hand on the pulse of America. His music has undergone a series of changes over the years, especially after a near fatal motorcycle accident. While time mended his broken body. America's musical prophet readied himself for the fame that was about to befit him. It was during these years that he collaborated with THE BAND, to record the classic

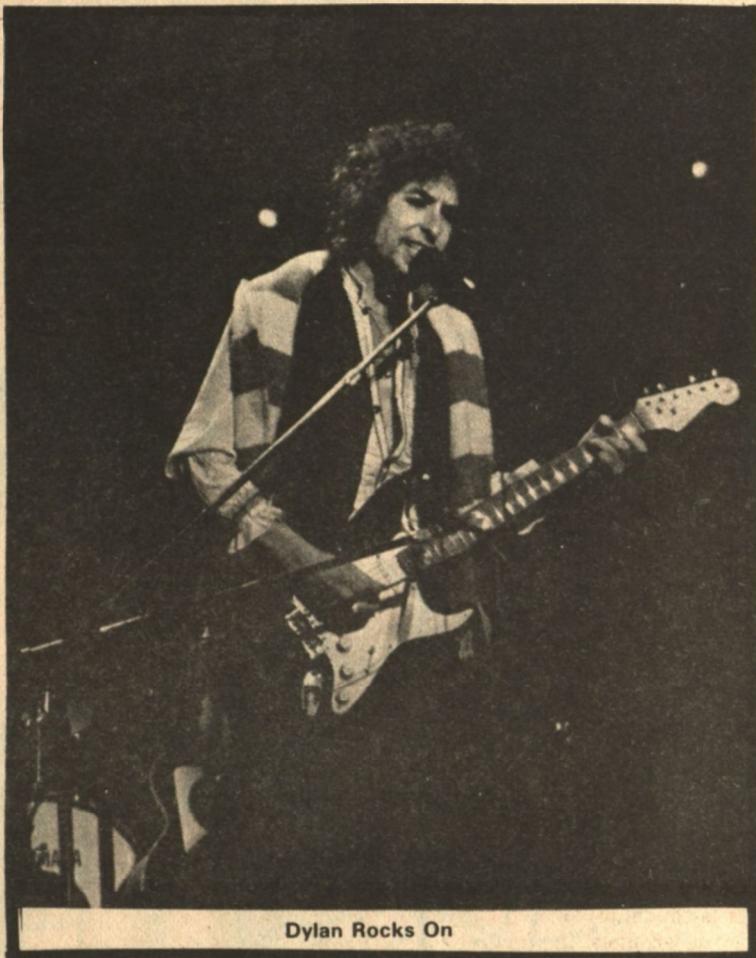
"Basement Tapes". When Dylan finally emerged into the glare of the spotlights again, it was a new Dylan, an "Electric" Dylan. He had traded in his acoustic guitar for an electric Fender. The music world was highly critical of his transition from acoustic to electric music; but ignoring the bad press and the criticism, Dylan rocked on.

Dylan's performance at the Omni was a rare event since he tours infrequently. He was accompanied by a fine compliment of musicians. As in the past, he chose to "update" nearly all of the older material which was played.

"Shelter From the Storm," from the album "Blood on the Tracks," is a touching acoustic ballad. He chose to update the song, complete with three female vocalists that turned it into a sort of twisted rock-gospel song. The rest of the songs that followed, were done in much the same fashion.

The selections included: "Mr. Jones," "Like a Rolling Stone," "Lay Lady Lay," "Maggie's Farm," and "Tangled Up in a Blue," to name just a few. Only once, did the audience get a glimpse of the "old" Dylan. He appeared onstage alone only at one point when he played "It's Alright Ma, I'm Only Bleeding," on acoustic guitar.

The rest of his repertoire were the beefed up versions of his "Folkie classics." Dylan's presence onstage was electric. The crowd responded well to his refired electric versions of the songs which made him famous. Overall, the performance was technically good, but Dylan seems to have lost the edge on his former fury. The "spark" was just not there. It was Dylan, of course, but it just wasn't quite what I expected. In fact, what may have been touted as the concert of the year was a disappointing experience to me. Well . . . at least I can say that I saw him.



Dylan Rocks On

Photo by Billy Canada

Let Us Entertain You!

For a fourth consecutive season, the Variety Entertainment Club of Atlanta is offering Kennesaw College Students and Faculty the opportunity to purchase their coupon books at a tremendous savings!

The booklets may be purchased at the Information Booth located on the second floor of the JVC Student Center as long as supply last.

Students, faculty and staff can purchase the Variety Entertainment Club coupon books for **only \$7.00** -- a savings of \$5.00 off the regular price. The coupon books are valid from

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Arts Festival '79

The Arts Festival of Atlanta, Inc. is celebrating its 26th anniversary by introducing several exciting innovations for the 1979 Piedmont Park Arts Festival which will be held the week of May 12-20.

One of the new developments is a Regional Exhibition of the visual arts which will be hung in the main exhibition gallery in the park.

"This will be an exhibit of works by regional artists," said John McWilliams who is in charge of the visual arts display. "The exhibition will have a distinct regional point of view involving contemporary work as well as possibly folk art, and it will be

curated by the Exhibition Committee," McWilliams added.

Another development this year is the availability of grants to groups of artists and to individual artists. According to McWilliams, the grants are for exhibitions, individual pieces or events to be held during Festival Week.

In addition, three art critics or historians of national repute will be asked to deliver papers on regionalism at a symposium to be held at the beginning of Festival Week. They will also give a critique of the Festival and their papers will be published during Festival Week.

The Atlanta Arts Festival, which has traditionally been held at Piedmont Park, began in 1953 and has grown through the years to include visual and performing arts, crafts and cinematography.

Easter Seal Disco

Like to Disco? How about dancing for 24 hours to help handicapped children and adults in the Atlanta area?

WZGC-93 Radio and the Georgia Easter Seal Society are sponsoring a 24 hour Disco Dance-A-Thon to be held at Cumberland and Southlake Malls beginning at 6:00 p.m., Friday February 16, and ending at 6:00 p.m., Saturday, February 17.

Because of limited space only 200 dancers can be accommodated at each mall. Entry forms are available at all MAJIK MARKET stores, Radio Shacks, and Chick-Fil-A Restaurants in metro-Atlanta. Pre-registration deadline is February 14. All dancers must pre-register with a minimum of \$3.00 per hour, a total of \$72.00 for the entire 24 hour period. Dancers will be selected on the basis of the amount of money pledged per hour and notified February 15.

This is the second year for the WZGC-Easter Seal Disco Dance-A-Thon in Atlanta, last year slightly over \$10,000.00 was raised. All proceeds benefit the Atlanta Easter Seal Rehabilitation Center.

Prizes will be awarded to those dancers raising the most money. The individual raising the most money will win the Grand Prize: an all expense paid trip for four to visit Disney World in Orlando, Florida, room accommodations courtesy of Days Inns. A Realistic component stereo system with Nova speakers will be given to the First Prize winners at each mall, courtesy of Radio Shack. The Second Prize, an RCA color television set, will also be given to one individual at each mall, courtesy of Southco Sales.

Z-93 personalities will emcee at the malls, play music and encourage dancers to give that extra hour for Easter Seals.

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Sexy, French Comedy, "Tartuffe" opens at Academy

TARTUFFE, Moliere's hilarious and brilliant French comedy, opened Friday, January 12 at Academy Theatre, playing through February 10. This Moliere classic which has delighted audiences around the world for over 300 years since its presentation at the Court of Louis XIV, will be directed by guest director Leonardo Shapiro.

Since a great deal of momentum is built into the play, the Academy anticipates a fast-paced, high-energy production. The characters are all quick and eager; everybody in the production has ideas which they are rushing to carry out throughout the play to stay ahead of "Tartuffe" and his unscrupulous plotting. Things sort of happen "on the run" because Moliere has crammed a lot of action into his play.

Costumes, although in the

period of Louis XIV (big skirts, plunging necklines) have been designed for easy movement for the actresses so that they can more easily accommodate the action required. Original music composed by John Forrest Ferguson aids in keeping the tempo of the production.

It is unfortunate that most people's familiarity with Moliere's classic TARTUFFE comes from a forced study of the script during a half-forgotten English class and as a result TARTUFFE is frequently only remembered vaguely as one of those "things" in the "Comedy of Errors" in an old Lit book. It is only when this brilliant satire comes to the stage that one really gets to see how funny, raucous, sexy, bawdy and "Fun" TARTUFFE actually is and why this play has become a classic which has entertained audiences for cen-

turies. The Richard Wilbur translation is, according to most modern critics, the closest in spirit and language to Moliere than any other text. It uses couplets to great comic effect, tying together the farcical sequences to passages of greater weight and resonance and, in effect, results in the "pay-off" lines for long speeches with clarifying emphasis.

Just because the plays of the greatest comic dramatist of France have become "classics" does not mean that Moliere is not just as funny today as he ever intended to be at the Court of Louis XIV. First and foremost, Moliere was a comedian, and the Court of Louis XIV was far from being a stodgy audience.

Moliere takes a family situation - that of Orgon; his demure wife, Elmire; his senile, overly-pious mother; a

daughter who wishes to marry a valient suitor; a hot-headed son and a brother-in-law who is quite enticed by the family maid, Dorinne. Into this family setting he introduces a shady character named "Tartuffe." A seasoned con-man, "Tartuffe" has quickly fooled Orgon into believing that he is a deeply religious man and Orgon, newly-saved by Tartuffe, becomes a religious fanatic and a tyrant over his household. Tartuffe, thus having successfully made his way into the household, begins to manipulate Orgon out of his estate; Orgon promises his daughter's hand in marriage to Tartuffe but Tartuffe is much more interested in Orgon's own wife. The family turned upside down by their pious house guest, sees right through Tartuffe as a fraud but cannot convince the dazed Orgon of Tartuffe's hypocrisy.

Orgon's blindness to the antics of Tartuffe, the family's attempts to expose him as the menace he is and the various intrigues between different characters make for a rollicking evening in the theatre.

Because of the religious hypocrisy in the play, and also probably due to the fact that the play deals so openly with "the weakness of the flesh," Church opposition caused the play to be banned in 1664. Even though Moliere exposes the hypocrisy and affectation of the age of Louis XIV, he at the same time succeeds in making his audience love his dupes. The Church's ban on TARTUFFE was because the play showed "so great a resemblance between those whom a sincere devotion put in the way of heaven and those whom a vain ostentation of good works did not prevent from achieving bad ones."

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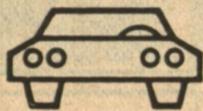
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Give brief details about any "yes" answers above including approximate dates:

Car	Yr	Make	Model (Granada, Dart, etc.)	No. Cyl	Body Style (sedan, 2-dr., etc.)
1					
2					

List all additional drivers in your household:

Age	Male or Female	Relation	Married or Single	% of Use Car #1	% of Use Car #2
				%	%
				%	%
				%	%

Days per week driven to work:
Car #1 _____ Car #2 _____

One way mileage:
Car #1 _____ Car #2 _____

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State _____

Car #2 City _____

State _____

Bowser Says:

By David Gibson



THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF MEDIOCRE ROCK 'N' ROLL HIT SONGS. DID YOU EVER CONSIDER THE FACT THAT YOU PROBABLY COULD DO BETTER? WELL, NOW'S YOUR CHANCE!

WRITE YOUR OWN HIT SONG!

JUST FILL IN THE BLANKS:

1ST VERSE: _____ BABY! I WANT _____ BABY!

WHEN YOU _____ BABY!

I _____ BABY!

DONT YOU KNOW!

CHORUS: OH YEAH _____ BABY, BABY YOU _____!

(ANY NUMBER OF "BABY'S" REPEATED)

THEN... REPEAT FIRST VERSE AND JAM FOR 45 MINUTES.

THEN... REPEAT ANY PART OR WHOLE THING AND FADE OUT.

IF THIS DOESNT GAIN YOU NATIONAL ALLIAM YOU MIGHT TRY DISCO IF YOU CAN AFFORD THE WARDROBE.

CLIP AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

New Circus Has Thrills Galore

The all new 108th Edition of Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, The Greatest Show on Earth, will open at The Omni in Atlanta on Wednesday, February 7 for 23 performances through Sunday, February 18.

This fabulous new Edition, unprecedented in scope and diversity, features dozens of electrifying acts from around the globe, including sixteen spectacular new presentations, many making their world debuts, and exemplifying the finest in sensational feats of daring, athletic skills, and animal training expertise. This season, the Brazilian-born motorcycle-riding daredevil riding duo of Douglass MacValley and his cousin Victor Urias careen wildly around the inside of the metal mesh cage aptly named the "Globe of Death" at speeds of up to 60 miles per hour. In a breath taking finale they criss-cross

around the steel sphere within a hair's breath of a beautiful young woman standing in the center.

Other internationally acclaimed Circus attractions making their first appearance with The Greatest Show on Earth include: The Kondovi Troupe of highwire artists from Bulgaria, building sensational human pyramids and cycling precariously across the slender silver strand; American-born trainer Jewell New commanding 15 savage snarling lions and introducing the only motorcycle-riding cat in captivity; and veteran trainer Buckles Woodcock, presenting extraordinary elephantine antics and mixed mammal marvels.

A constellation of other perennial are also on hand to delight and amaze audiences with new and unprecedented achievements: Tito Gaona attempts the only quadruple somersault in the long history

of the flying trapeze, and renowned animal master Charly Baumann exhibits 15 Royal Bengal and Siberian Tigers in the Great Cage, and features for the first time ever - a six-tiger roll-over!

In addition, The Greatest Show on Earth presents the world's wackiest and wittiest collection of clowns, and the largest managerie of performing animals in existence.

Four new lavish and splendidly costumed spectacles are unveiled, including an undersea adventure at Neptune's Circus, and an opulent pachyderm production set in a Maharajah's marketplace.

Friday evening, February, 9 has been designated as College Night at the CIRCUS. Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus is offering an unprecedented \$2.00 discount on all \$7.00 tickets. This special discount is available to all students, faculty, and staff on our campus.



ALL NEW! 108th YEAR!
NEW!! UNIQUE!! THE MOST LAVISH SHOW EVER!!
SEE! THE HUMAN SPACE SHUTTLE! THE PHANTOM OF BALANCE!
THREE RINGS OF INDIAN & AFRICAN ELEPHANTS
THE GREATEST ASSEMBLAGE OF CIRCUS STARS EVER!!
16 NEW ACTS NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN AMERICA!!

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FRIDAY, FEB. 9 8:00P.M.
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 AT THE INFORMATION BOOTH
 JVC STUDENT CENTER

DOONESBURY

by G.B. Trudeau

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



Movie Reviews

California Suite

by Michelle Spivey

"California Suite" is a star-studded movie with multiple personalities. One scene's personality is sensitive and touching, laced with stinging wit. The second is outgoing with a hilarious sense of humor. The third is a clown with stupid slap-stick antics, and the last one is perverted and cynical.

Many would say a person with all these qualities is a well rounded person. Thus, "California Suite" must be a well-rounded movie. The good personalities are in charge of the movie long enough to keep the bad personalities from staining the whole movie.

Jane Fonda and Alan Alda represent the sensitive and touching personality. Fonda's sharp tongue and Alda's fast comebacks keep this personality alive.

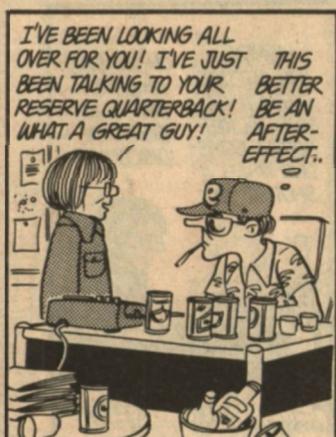
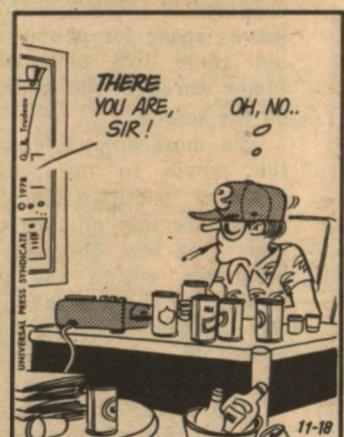
Walter Matthau and Elaine May symbolize a comedian's personality. Their scenes keep the audience rolling in the aisles with laughter. Picture this: A middle-aged man (Matthau) comes too early to his nephew's Bar Mitzvah. His swinging brother hires him a prostitute for the evening. The next morning, the middle-aged man's wife (May) arrives early and the prostitute is passed out in bed. It's like a scene from the Keystone Cops.

Richard Pryor and Bill Cosby's kamikaze comedy is definitely too much of a bad thing. Slap-stick went out with the Dick Van Dyke Show.

cont. on pg. 19

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



"Suite" cont. from pg. 18

Michael Caine's and Maggie Smith's scene represents perversion and cynicism. Their comedy is confusing. If this is British wit, no thanks.

Decide for yourself: the movie is a schizophrenic flick.

Every Which Way But Loose

by Michelle Spivey

"Every Which Way But Loose" is another Christmas present from Clint Eastwood. As usual, no one is going to exchange this Christmas present. This movie is definitely not a typical Clint Eastwood movie. It is an unusual comedy.

Eastwood follows his own set precedent by surrounding himself with "well-known" faces with "not so well-known" names. There is no need in listing the other stars, because their names mean nothing to most movie goers.

This fast-moving movie is filled with fist fights, country singers, barroom brawls, and much more all-American fun. Although the movie is fast-moving, it doesn't lack a comprehensive plot.

"Rocky Horror Picture Show"

By Mary Ellen Hendrick

Over Christmas, on a trip to Chicago, I found myself kidnapped and dragged to a bazaar midnight showing of the "Rocky Horror Picture Show."

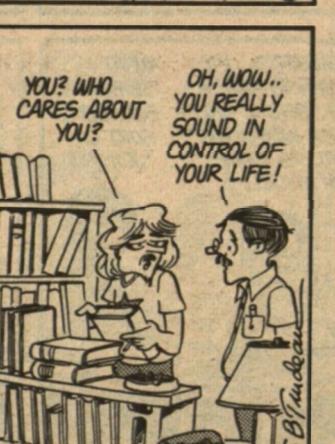
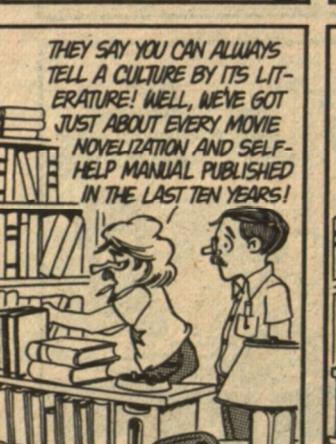
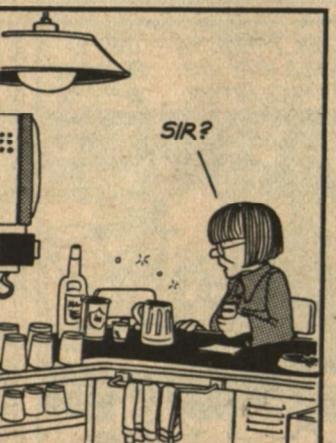
The thick-skinned stranger, who claimed to be my escort, whispered tersely something about the spirit of John Dillinger. It seems that outside this very movie theatre, this illustrious cowboy had met a bitter end from a tip off by his "loving" moll.

The movie started and so did the people. For the next two hours what ensued must be classified as sheer bedlam. It was a delight! This unique film has to be experienced. It is a people participation movie.

"Rocky Horror" is an off the wall adventure story. It centers around an innocent young cont. on pg. 20

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



couple whose car fatefully runs out of gas in front of the mansion of one Dr. Frankfurter. Frankfurter is a 1970's Americanized cinema version of Mary Shelley's story, "Frankenstein." Dear Frankfurter becomes a dark hero whose main claim to fame is his neutered gender. He is rock 'n roll transvestite. We find the doctor busy creating a blond hunk of a man (ala Frankenstein). While not busy with this, the unusual hero is crooning out tunes for his clan. The clan consists of a hunch-backed manservant, a mysterious maid, and a motorcycle gang that likes to sing and dance. We follow the innocent couple through their indoctrination into the "real" world, circa 1970.

The genius of this movie lies in it's successful blending of drama and adventure stories from several eras. With all of the dance movies of a '50's musical comedy, the bawdiness of Tom Jones, a sissy band of "Hell's Angels," and a discotheque hero something for everyone to relate to. By spinning a light-hearted tale centering upon kinkiness, their creator of "Rocky Horror" leaves space for people to act out their own personal fantasies through the characters on the screen.

The most enjoyable part of the movie to me was the audience participation. There were a certain amount of pat lines that lent themselves to responses within the movie. People say the lines along with the characters. At appropriate times they put newspapers over their heads, throw confetti, and more. That a creative way to express aggression! By engaging in these harmless antics, the audience becomes the true stars of the "Rocky Horror Picture Show."

I heartily recommend every mature (or not so mature) adult to see the movie. It blantly speaks of what most of us only whisper about. By breaking through traditional social taboos on sex, this movie, I feel, has a positive unifying effect upon the people that experience it first hand. Yes, different sexual and social values among people can be good. Look at the many smiling faces of the people who come out to see this movie and find out for yourself.

Music Madness

Billy Joel

By Mark Gaber

Dianne's brother, George, took us to the Billy Joel concert last month at the Omni. The half-house configuration was pretty well sold out. The WQXI giant canary (or whatever it was) danced with the 96Rock raccoon. Teenagers smoked, beer peddlers chanted their line, then out came Billy Joel in coat, tie, and hushpuppies.

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau

Billy Joel

Cont. from pg. 20

The whole concert was fantastic! Billy went full tilt for 2 1/2 hours, delivering all of his hits and some song from his recent album: "52nd Street", including his tribute to personal freedom, "My Life". The show was powerful without being loud; the drums were amplified with exceptional quality.

The musicians were a gourmet blend providing unique spice and sustenance for Billy's Main Course Keyboard Delight. His saxophone/keyboard man briefly stole the show with some solo virtuosity which balanced precisely between complement and competition.

Billy danced and sprinted all over the multi-level stage, either for effect or to change instruments. The guy has got to be in tremendous physical condition. Several times he did his shadow boxing dance, a trade mark for the scrappy kid who no doubt fought his way to get where he is.

You should have seen him ham it up as a goose-stepping Mussolini while singing "Big Shot". Billy is a pro. He knows how to shake the hands reaching up to the stage. He also knows how to use the dramatic tension-release of the multi-encore.

Billy Joel is so good at communicating personal freedom through strong identity and awareness of reality that he has become an example for young people. He could have done without the ceremonial on-stage cigarette, chugalugged beer and the occasional four-letter words which, publically amplified, always seem to guarantee resounding cheers. We've got too many young smokers, dopers and drunks; we need more heroes who can pack a house by expressing the exhilaration of pure LIFE!

The Yardbirds, "Greatest Hits"

by Rick Ruhl

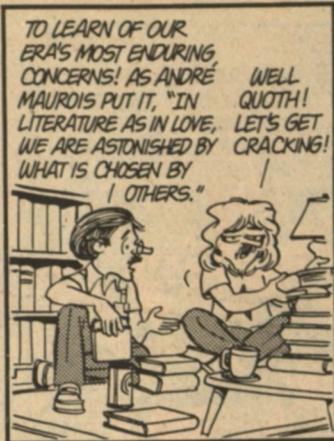
When this record came out last year no one paid much attention to it. The Yardbirds' "Great Hits" is great for any collector. The record reminisces the "acid rock" years with hot songs like "The Train Kept a Rollin' (Stroll On)" and "For Your Love", which were the only top five singles for the Yardbirds in the United States. The main reason for choosing this record, though, is Jimmy Page, Jeff Beck, and Eric Clapton.

Although not in the Yardbirds at the same time, the above three men were responsible for the growth and developmental music of the Yardbirds. On "The Train Kept a Rollin'", Jimmy Page and Jeff Beck both play lead and the finished product is nothing less than fantastic. Eric Clapton makes his mark in "For Your Love" by playing "the boogie part in the middle," according to Keith Reff, the bass guitarist.

The record is good and worth the money. This band is solely responsible for the rise of Led Zeppelin, Cream, The Jeff Beck Group, Renaissance, and it was also partially responsible for the careers of Rod Stewart and Peter Frampton. As the late Keith Moon once commented, "They were a band ahead of their time."



OKAY, KIRBY, WHAT ARE WE REALLY AFTER HERE? DO WE KNOW WHAT OUR GOAL IS?



TO LEARN OF OUR ERA'S MOST ENDURING CONCERNS! AS ANDRE MAUROIS PUT IT, "IN LITERATURE AS IN LOVE, WE ARE ASTONISHED BY WHAT IS CHOSEN BY OTHERS."

WELL, QUOTH! LET'S GET CRACKING!



ZONKER, THAT'S A ZIP CODE DIRECTORY.

HMM... I THOUGHT THE STYLE SEEMED A LITTLE WOODEN.

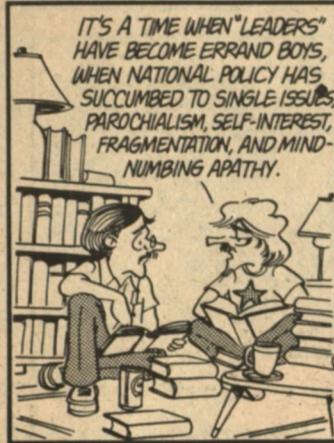


YOU KNOW, ZONK, MAYBE I COULD GET A HANDLE ON OUR TIMES IF I LOOKED AT THEM POLITICALLY..

POLITICALLY? WELL, YES, I SUPPOSE THAT APPROACH IS POSSIBLE..



YOU ABREAST OF ALL THAT? WELL, I TRY TO BE. AND AS BEST I CAN TELL, KIRB, WE NOW LIVE IN A SPECIAL INTEREST STATE.



IT'S A TIME WHEN "LEADERS" HAVE BECOME ERRAND BOYS, WHEN NATIONAL POLICY HAS SUCCEumbed TO SINGLE ISSUES: PAROCHIALISM, SELF-INTEREST, FRAGMENTATION, AND MIND-NUMBING APATHY.



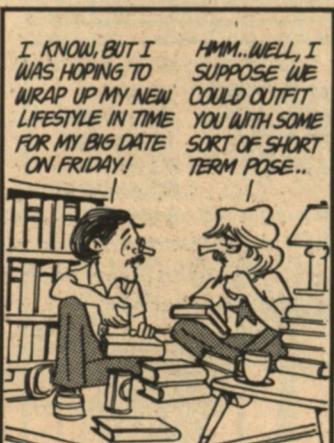
WELL, I'D HEARD THAT..

OF COURSE, I'D BE GLAD TO LOOK INTO IT FURTHER FOR YOU.



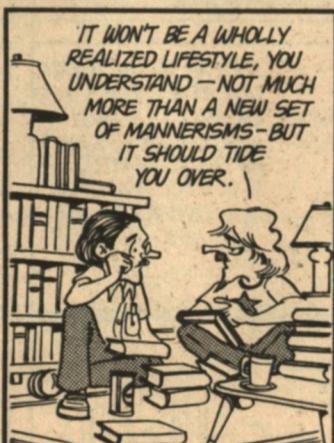
THIS IS PRETTY SLOW GOING, Z. I'M NOT SURE I'M MAKING ANY REAL HEADWAY..

WELL, THESE THINGS TAKE TIME, KIRBY.



I KNOW, BUT I WAS HOPING TO WRAP UP MY NEW LIFESTYLE IN TIME FOR MY BIG DATE ON FRIDAY!

HMM... WELL, I SUPPOSE WE COULD OUTFIT YOU WITH SOME SORT OF SHORT TERM POSE..



IT WON'T BE A WHOLLY REALIZED LIFESTYLE, YOU UNDERSTAND -- NOT MUCH MORE THAN A NEW SET OF MANNERISMS -- BUT IT SHOULD TIDE YOU OVER.

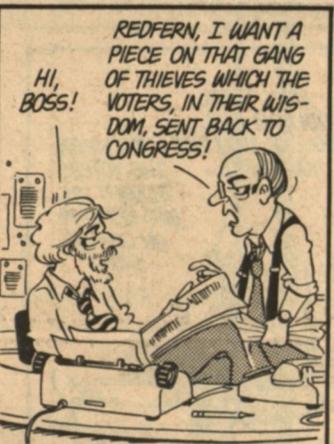


AND IT'D BE FULLY OPERATIONAL?

FOR SURE. ALTHOUGH I'D GO EASY WITH THE DIRECT EYE CONTACT.



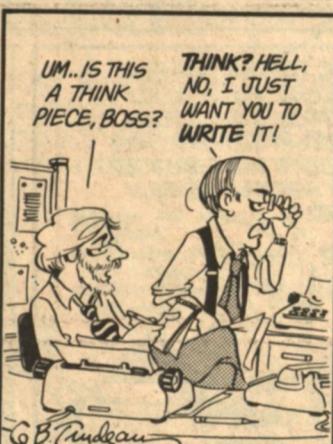
DAMMIT ALL! POST-WATERGATE IS NOT OVER YET, I TELL YOU! REDFERN!



HI, BOSS! REDFERN, I WANT A PIECE ON THAT GANG OF THIEVES WHICH THE VOTERS, IN THEIR WISDOM, SENT BACK TO CONGRESS!

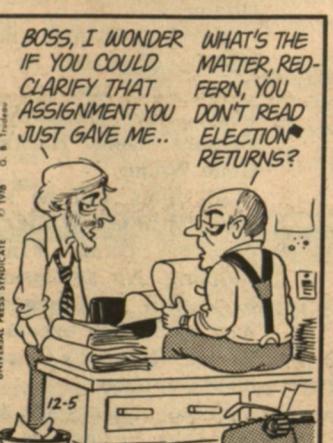


NO, DUMMY, THE SHAKE-DOWN SQUAD! FLOOD! DIGGS! THE KOREAGATORS! AND DON'T LEAVE OUT THE SPEAKER AND HIS DAMN NURSING HOME!



UM... IS THIS A THINK PIECE, BOSS?

THINK? HELL, NO, I JUST WANT YOU TO WRITE IT!

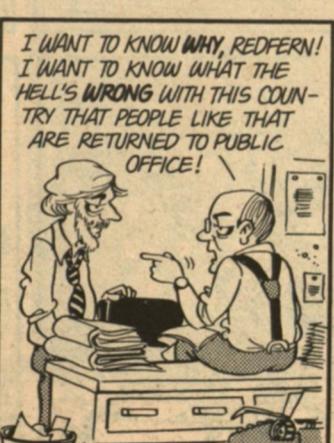


BOSS, I WONDER IF YOU COULD CLARIFY THAT ASSIGNMENT YOU JUST GAVE ME..

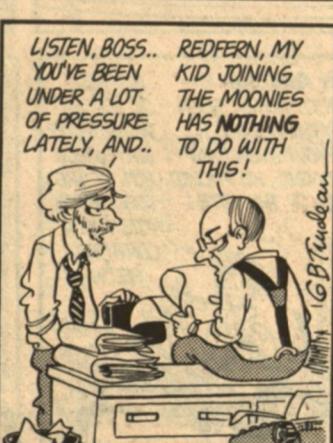
WHAT'S THE MATTER, REDFERN, YOU DON'T READ ELECTION RETURNS?



CHARLES DIGGS, 29 COUNTS OF MAIL FRAUD, RE-ELECTED! DANIEL FLOOD, INDICTED FOR PAYOFFS, RE-ELECTED! ROYBAL, WILSON, ET AL, CAUGHT IN THE KOREAN COOKIE JAR, ALL RE-ELECTED!



I WANT TO KNOW WHY, REDFERN! I WANT TO KNOW WHAT THE HELL'S WRONG WITH THIS COUNTRY THAT PEOPLE LIKE THAT ARE RETURNED TO PUBLIC OFFICE!



LISTEN, BOSS.. YOU'VE BEEN UNDER A LOT OF PRESSURE LATELY, AND..

REDFERN, MY KID JOINING THE MOONIES HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THIS!



..AND IF THE OLD MAN HAS HIS WAY, I'M SURE THE STORY WILL BE PAGE ONE. YOU HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS AS TO HOW I SHOULD APPROACH IT?

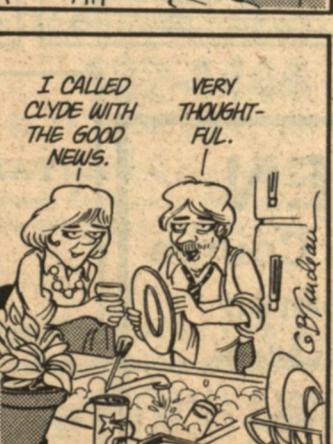


WELL, ANY STORY ABOUT RETURNING RASCALS JUST HAS TO LEAD OFF WITH CONGRESSMAN ROYBAL. HE'S EASILY THE MOST CYNICAL..

HOW'S THAT?



ROYBAL'S AN HISPANIC WHO GOT CAUGHT DANCING WITH A CERTAIN KOREAN. WHEN HIS PROPOSED EXPULSION WAS REDUCED TO A REPRIMAND, HE PROCLAIMED IT A MAJOR CIVIL RIGHTS VICTORY!

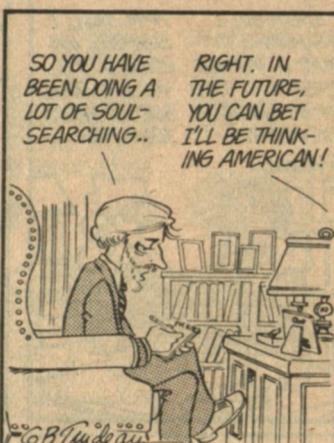
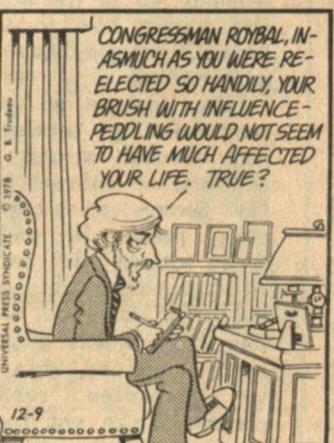
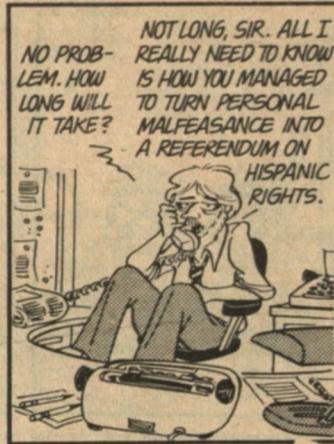


I CALLED CLYDE WITH THE GOOD NEWS.

VERY THOUGHTFUL.

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



Harrison VS. Tingles

by Natalie Beaumont

Harrison is located on Peachtree Street and Tingles, is located off I-75. Both are really fantastic nightlights.

Tingles, which is advertised as being glamorous fun, has a large dance floor, good food, and drinks. But, it is also advertised as being a quiet place to read, which is not a problem if you can read with Disco music and the sounds of laughter. Inside the surroundings are beautiful. The drinks are great, and there is also Backgammon--a game that is fun to play.

Harrison has two parts connected into one. The first is sort of a rest area with comfortable chairs. In the second area, the music is loud for the restless people. There is no cover charge, but the price of the drinks take the place of that.

Harrison and Tingles can both be exciting, fun, and enjoyable. They run about the same price, and they certainly can be called nightlight spots.

Film Season Announced

The Agnes Scott College Film Series opens its winter season. The schedule for the Agnes Scott Winter Film Series is as follows:

Feb. 4, "Triumph of the Will" (1934-36), directed by Leni Reifenhstahl, plus excerpts from "Intolerance" (1916), a silent movie about the Old South, directed by D.W. Griffith;

Feb. 25, Shakespeare's "Henry V" (1946), directed by and starring Sir Laurence Olivier;

March 4, "Bonnie and Clyde" (1967), directed by Arthur Penn and starring Warren Beaty, Faye Dunaway, Estelle Parsons, Gene Hackman and Gene Wilder.

All films will be shown at 7:30 PM in the Winter Theatre of the Dana Fine Arts Building. An admission fee of \$1.00 will be charged at the door each date except on Feb. 25 for "Henry V," which will be shown free.

Season tickets for the Winter Film Series are available for \$2.50 by calling Professor Steven Haworth at 373-2571, extension 273 or Professor David Barton at 373-2571, extension 237.

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*Discount price: \$3.00 (A \$2.50 discount, regular \$5.50 at the door.)

*This special offer arranged by The Kennesaw College Union.



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Mellow Moody Blues



The Moody Blues filled the Omni with mellow sounds.

Photo by Billy Canada

by Billy Canada

The Moody Blues, on their first big concert tour in five years, turned in a memorable concert performance recently at the Omni. The English group filled the Omni with the mellow rock sounds that have come to be so closely associated with them over the years. The show was strictly music and there were no flash or frills attached. The Moody Blues decidedly preferred to let the music speak for itself, and that it did.

The Moody Blues opened the evening with "Stepping in a Time Zone" from their current album *Octave*. Led by Ray Thomas' dynamic vocals and guitarist Justin Heywards' ample guitar, the group glided through a few of their old standards from albums which span a decade of music. Selections from their older material included: "Tuesday Afternoon," "Isn't Life Strange?", "Question", "The Balance", "Knights In White Satin", "I'm Just a Singer (In a Rock & Roll Band)". From their current album effort *Octave*, came "Driftwood" and "I'm Your Man". Curiously absent as Justin Heywards' single, "Forever Autumn", which I thought would have been included in their set. One of the musical highlights of the

evening was Ray Thomas' stunningly performed flute solo of the haunting "Timothy Leary." Justin Heywards shared the spotlight with his sizzling fretboard virtuosity on the Moody's hit, "The Story In Your Eyes."

The lineup of the Moody Blues remained essentially the same with one exception. Patrick Moraz, an accomplished musician who in the past worked with Yes, when Rick Wakeman left the group, turned in an admirable performance on keyboards in the absence of Mike Pinder, the regular keyboardist. Graham Edge handled the vocals on "The Balance" quite well, along with his drumming chores, while John Lodge helped provide the "bottom" with his bass guitar. Justin Heywards contributed electrifying guitar work and shared vocal chores with flautist Ray Thomas.

The English group gave a compelling, sensitive performance and I found myself wondering how such an aggregation of musicians could achieve such an incredible synthesis of music. The music did speak for itself and the sensitive sounds of the Moody Blues provided the musical highlight of the November Concert Calendar.

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Interested students to fill vacant Kennesaw College Union Committees and Committee Chairmanships. We have literally thousands of dollars to spend for the benefit of Kennesaw College students. Come help us spend it!

There are open positions on these committees:
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Recreation
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Classifieds

LOST WATCH

Wylar round white gold nurse's wrist watch with black band. \$25.00 REWARD. Lost in Vicinity of Student Center. Joan Dillard, in evenings 422-6845.

ATTENTION

Need a Rider/Driver to car pool with to save both money and gas. My hours are: 8:00 A.M. - 12:00 & 2:00. If interested, Please Call: 971-3727 After 3:00 P.M. ask for "Leggs".

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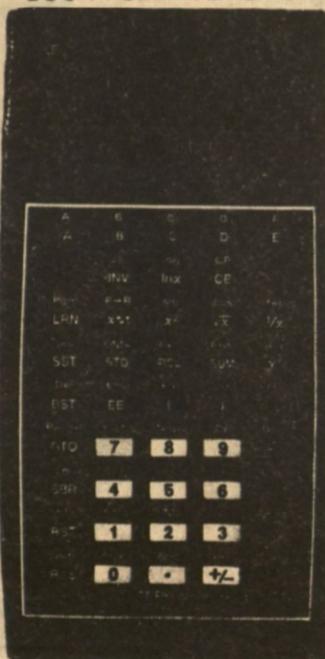
If you are interested and meet the requirements, contact Bureau of Personnel Operations, City Hall Annex, 260 Central Ave., SW, 658-6161 or call Police Bureau (658-6040), Fire Bureau (658-6901) Mon. - Fri., 8:15 am to 4:30 pm.

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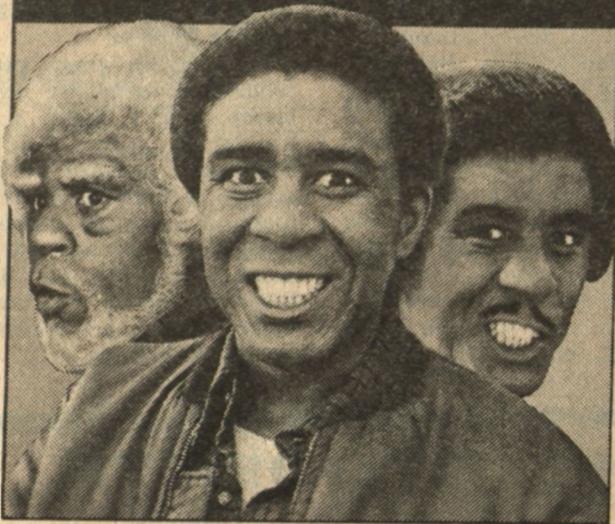
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Friday, February 9

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