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Decision 76: Corridors

The decision to build the new corridor was made after extensive public consultation. The project was designed to improve traffic flow and reduce congestion in the area. The corridor was constructed using modern engineering techniques and materials to ensure its durability and longevity. The project was completed on time and within budget, and has been well-received by the community.
Is There A Future In TV Degrees?

by Ron Layne

Is it merely a vicious rumor that some Winthrop College cords are receiving college credit for watching afternoon television? NO!

Winthrop College, in cooperation with the South Carolina Educational Television Network, is airing two television programs this semester which are being viewed by students as regular college courses, for which they will and medical colleges throughout this semester which are being shown at selected universities and technical colleges throughout the state. Winthrop students have been given the first opportunity to take the courses, each of which is worth three hours' credit.

Dr. Howard Pedersplel is instructing the American Government course which is aired from 1:15-3:00 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays on the Rock Hill cablevision station in Sumter and are being shown at selected universities and technical colleges throughout the state. Winthrop students have been given the first opportunity to take the courses, each of which is worth three hours' credit.

The two courses, "Written Composition" (Eng. 101) and "American Government" (Pol. Sci. 201) are being produced at the South Carolina ETV satellite station in Sumter and are being shown at selected universities and technical colleges throughout the state. Winthrop students have been given the first opportunity to take the courses, each of which is worth three hours' credit.

Michael Smith is the instructor of the Written Composition course, shown from 1:30-2:00 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays on the Rock Hill channel. The English course uses visual images as well as interviews and discussions to acquaint students with various composition techniques.

"There is some initial nervousness in the transition from the classroom to the television studio," Smith said when speaking of his own experiences in the taping of the lessons. "You learn to talk to the camera as though speaking to a group of individuals or a personal friend." Smith said he had the tendency in early taping sessions to look around the studio as a professor might do in a regular classroom.

There has been some effort on the part of the individuals involved with the programs to steer the lessons away from a strictly lecture format. Smith, Dr. Rosalind Johnson and Dr. David Rankin (all from the Winthrop English dept.) made up a three-member educators' panel discussing the problem of college students' declining ability to write on the first program of the course. Smith has also involved student panels on two programs discussing various aspects of writing. He said in this manner the programs approximate a classroom situation. The visual media "focuses attention," Smith said, which he felt was a positive aspect of the televised lessons. He said there is still a definite need for personal contact with the students and an organizational meeting was held for the eight students currently enrolled in the course. His students are required to mail in or drop off a written assignment weekly. The students are given the opportunity to confer with the professor on an individual basis.

Some students meet together at Joyces Center to view the programs and discuss the lectures, while others make use of cable television in their homes. Smith said showing the program on area cablevision has the effect of the college "reaching out" to the community. He said, in this manner, education is going on without the individuals taking the course for actual college credit.

As to how many people are forsaking soap operas for educational television, who can be certain? The important thing is that a television approach to college education is being tested and Winthrop is involved. An increasing number of educators have been concerned about the negative effect television has on the student's ability to write and Smith said a televised course might turn this trend around to a small degree. "Maybe we can turn the television around and put it to good use."

Students furnish home for $1,000

A group of students from Harper College, Palatine, Ill., challenged by a builder to furnish a three-bedroom house for under $1,000, did it for $999.

They stretched their dollars by using tree stumps for stools and fashioning lamps from flower pots, packing cases for tables, among other things.

DEcision '76

Bryan Dorn Students Win Club Students, Says Reagan Would Win Big In S.C.

By Alan Rash

"I commend students at Winthrop College," commented former Congressman Bryan Dorn in a recent telephone interview. "A campus presidential primary like 'Decision '76' indicates that young people are concerned about important national issues."

Dorn, who was the Democratic nominee for governor in 1974, is coming to Winthrop to boost the primary that is scheduled for April 6 and financed by Diskina Programming Board, SGA and the Political Science Club.

Until the recent withdrawal of Senator Lloyd Bentsen from all except possible favorite running, Dorn had been boosting the campaign for the Texas Senator.

In the interview, Dorn said Bentsen was the best qualified because of his business and government experience. "But I will support the nominee of the Democratic Party regardless. It is unethical, immoral, even dishonest for a Democrat party worker to do otherwise. If you jump in and out of the party because you disagree over philosophy, you won't have a party," concluded Dorn. "You can't get left of George McGovern and I voted for him."

Continuing, Dorn said, "This is the Democratic Party. The majority select. My philosophy is closer to a Bentsen, Jackson, Carter, or Humphrey, but I'll support the nominee."

During the telephone interview the Gray County (Texas) leader said, "I doubt that any Democratic nominee can win in S.C. if Ronald Reagan is the GOP nominee. Why? Well, I hate to criticize people in my own state but I am afraid it is an unfortunate oversupply of racism that reached a peak in 1964 when Goldwater carried the state."

According to Dorn, he is maintaining an active speaking schedule around the state, and 1978 is a wide-open question as far as running for office is concerned. But he expressed some definite interest in the governorship and U.S. Senate in 1978.

"I am" Bentsen is also interested in those two offices, according to recent reports. Sen. Strom Thurmond is also expected to run for re-election. Asked if he would like to oppose Thurmond Dorn replied, "I never have run against an individual. I always run for an office and that would be the case if that situation developed."
The "Nursery Song" that WC freshmen used to learn at orientation (prior to coeducation) bemoaned the fact that there were no men here, complained that the students had to wash the nuns, and that "every night at 6:00 they bar the door." This last, for all practical purposes, is true today.

The success of Winthrop's locked gates has been tested to death—stick around for one last licking. Maybe this one will be the last.

Chief of Security Robert Williams has cited safety as the reason for locking all gates except those on Oakland Avenue. This makes no sense when one considers that anyone who really wants to get onto this campus has only to use the gates on Oakland or enter on foot through any one of the pedestrian entrances.

The Johnstonian has consistently advocated practice which will make this campus safer for students. Locking the gates—least as this is done now—is not one of those practices.

If the gates are going to be locked in the interest of safety, it might as well be done properly: lock all of them, and require identification cards for everyone entering the campus.

Not only would such a practice be time-consuming and an inconvenience, it would require a larger security force. More than anything else, however, it is not essential. Even larger gates don't do it.

Williams also said that the gates are locked "to stop non-Winthrop people from cutting through the campus to avoid the stop lights on Oakland Avenue." This doesn't seem to be much of a problem during the day: campus traffic is minimal with the exception of the occasional betweens classes, noon, and 5 p.m. There is no reason to think that the situation might change at night.

Locking the gates accomplishes only one thing: it inconveniences the campus community.

The "powers-that-be" on this campus should change this policy. It is to be hoped that this will be done soon—easugh has been written on this subject.

Thanks to John Wilkes and the Communications 3.11 class for inspiration-ed.

Dear Sir:

This letter is in reference to the first two issues of this semester. There were several weaknesses in last week's editorial. Ida Jane Dacus Library in my experience over the past year and a half has been that is quiet for a college library. It is possible to talk softly and not disturb others. I have also noticed areas where I have never seen students studying, and there was nobody else in that area either. Secondly, as to your comments on where else to study, I have found that McBrady Cafeteria has never been open as a study area this school year. Several friends and I have attempted to use it several times. We have been informed that it was never opened this year due to lack of use last year. This group, however, used it several times last year. In the future, I hope the Johnstonian has up to date information.

The first two issues of the Johnstonian have not mentioned who was on the editorial, but yet you will refuse to print this letter if I fail to sign my name. Would you please start publishing a listing of the staff?

I also would like to point out that the February 2nd issue was an improved issue, however your write-up on Dinkins Board was protected. We are pleased that the student body is more informed and at least as this is done now is not one of those practices.

The powers-that-be on this campus should change this policy. It is to be hoped that this will be done soon—easugh has been written on this subject.

Thanks to John Wilkes and the Communications 3.11 class for inspiration-ed.

by John Blasick

According to a recent study at the Reproductive Biology Research Foundation in St. Louis and at the University of California at Los Angeles, 20 male volunteers smoking 5 marijuana cigarettes a day for nine consecutive weeks suffered a one-third drop in the production of testosterone. This condition, fortunately, for obstetricians everywhere, was relieved within two weeks of a complete stoppage of marijuana smoking by the 20 subjects.

Not only that, says Dr. Gabriel Nahas (and others) at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons, but "Recent medical evidence indicates that long-term marijuana smoking in amounts currently used in the U.S. is associated with the following hazards:"

- "Hormonal imbalance, inhibition of spermatogenesis, lung damage, impairment of immunocomplex formation, increased formation of chromosome deficient cells with possible cancerous growth, interference with memory and speech and impairment of driving performance."

In its unceasing efforts to protect Americans from the baneful effects of marijuana, Congress (and state legislatures) have passed stringent laws forbidding the sale and possession of marijuana by the 20 subjects.

One must search hard for evidence that these (drug) laws have or been influenced by pharmacological reality," says Dr. Robert Byh, associate professor of Pharmacology at Psychiatry in the Yale School of Medicine and the editor of "Cocaine.

"One is more evidence, as Dr. David Musta, "The American Disease," suggests, that laws have been directed at suppression of the unsuitable behavior of undesirable groups in our society."

"We prefer to live with the grand mythology of magical substances of extreme danger. For unreal drug control laws perpetuate the magical mythology. Replaceable scientists quote nonexistent experimental and mythological data to reinforce irrational feelings that killer drugs must be suppressed."

Dr. Byh also suggests that "The government must also recognize that research directed toward specific aims of proving the moral qualities of pharmacological agents will not produce the information needed to produce informed legislation."

Taking this advice to heart, the federal government has spent almost three-quarters of a million dollars on studies to determine such nonsense as whether robo men are sexually aroused while watching pornos films; the use of marijuana by Zulus in South Africa; whether marijuana users and alcoholics are alike in their use of expressions of emotion in an isolated state; and if smokers may be more hyperactive or otherwise influenced.

Fear not, for there are reasonable, scientific, and practical studies being done. The Langley Porter Neuropsychiatry Institute reported a study of 42 volunteers in which 210 milligrams of THC were administered daily in month-long study periods. According to Dr. R.T. Jones of the University of California, there was a tolerance to and a dependence on grass developed but there was no evidence of the "drug-seeking behavior" found in people addicted to alcohol, heroin or other drugs.

Said Jones, "We were trying to maintain a steady level of intoxication as the most effective model for showing dependence and tolerance if it exists... We used a high but safe dose, and we are not trying in any way to duplicate marijuana use patterns that exist in the American culture."

A study that did try to apply the wino pattern was conducted in Jamaica at the University of the West Indies. Heavy smokers in Jamaica take in 10-25 times what heavy smokers in the U.S. do, yet there was no evidence found by researchers "of any sexual relationship between cannabis use and moral deterrence, insanity, violence, or poverty."

At a Drug Enforcement Administration meeting in Washington, D.C., Dr. Joel Fort, testifying on behalf of the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, said that marijuana has been used by the government since 1961, yet has proved helpful in treating glaucoma, cancer, asthma, alcoholism and drug addiction.

Several states—Alaska, Oregon, Maine, California, and Colorado—have passed laws making possession of varying amounts of marijuana a civil rather than a criminal offense. Ohio, Washington, D.C., New York, and Minnesota are considering legalizing their laws to institute criminal penalties. Illinois and South Carolina have defeated liberalization bills while Nevada, Vermont, and Wojen are tightening their. There are two bills pending in Congress aimed at either completely legalizing marijuana or at least making possession a civil rather than a criminal offense.

Remember: There were over 400,000 arrests in 1974 for marijuana use in the United States. Some sanity must prevail among legislators before an entire generation of America's youth is addicted to pot, a bold, unreasoning fear of marijuana now pervading most of the United States.
Your Guess Is As Good As Mine

Jim Good

So often, it seems, one reads newspapers and magazines or scholarly journals of one sort or another in which some deady serious debate is being carried forth with all the heat of a life-and-death struggle. I think, or hope, most of us realize the truth in the old saw about sticks and stones. Well, even though we may allow this so on a purely cerebral level, it becomes impossible for most of us to avoid verbal tugs-of-war once our emotions become aroused. It's as if we feel the sanctity of our own personal viewpoint is at stake, and that somehow constitutes the thing which we call ourselves.

We are not our viewpoints. What we, any of us, believe about the world, what we perceive the world to be from one minute to the next is in a constant state of flux. Moreover, if it is not, we are in serious trouble. If another person ventures an opinion which differs from our own view of things should we feel attacked? Should we not feel that we are capable of assessing the vast amounts of data available to us and that we can say to that person, "Uh, yes your point is well taken...but I disagree."

I guess the thing which stands out in my mind most vividly in its absurdity is this thing about subversion. Back in the heat of the cold war of the fifties and sixties everyone who held even a slightly different viewpoint from the accepted norm was considered either a) a subversive or b) subverted. Our country, which for so many years had billed itself as a free society, was frightened out of its wits to let its citizens make up their minds about what ideology they would or would not align themselves with. If the Americans of that time were truly convinced that they had the truth in their hip pockets, then they should not have feared the lies of the enemy. At what point does one put his faith in his fellow man's ability to discern the truth?

It is my feeling that a person generally has developed a direction in his thinking long before he is ever exposed to the bulk of material-opinion, propaganda, art, literature, current events, and deeply involved personal experiences—which will color his adult life. A person, given his already established predilections, will slant every input he receives in the direction which makes that input easiest to accept. Why was Watergate such a national trauma? So many people became confronted with input which, try as they might, they could not slant sufficiently to make palatable.

The most any of us can hope to do in trying to sift out our private world pictures is to stop and think how utterly different another individual's input has been and to remember how far we, ourselves, have come since we were young enough to believe in Santa. The older you get, the more convinced you should become that you know very little of what there is to be known.

I would like you to consider how profoundly satisfying and sad a place the world is as a result of too many people pretending they know exactly what they were doing. In the thirteenth century the Star Chamber insisted it had a perfect right to castrate the skin from the backs of people it considered to be blasphemers. Today we all agree their position was untenable. They were misguided religious zealots, we will say, yet how many of us still pretend we have a direct line to God? How many religions are there in the world? How many claim to have the answer to true salvation? How many washday products are on the market? How many claim to make your clothes whiter and brighter than any of the others? Are we not selling politics and religion like so many supermarket miracles? Will this religion or that fraternal organization or this political affiliation make you whiter and brighter than all the rest?

The man says to me, "Jim, the only way to save the world is to walk around with a slice of baloney in your left shoe." I would say, "I don't really buy that," and be answered back, "Nobody's asking you to buy it, but it's the truth." I'd say to myself that the man had been hunched together. He believed something I considered to be utter nonsense, but he realized I was under no obligation to believe likewise.

Many people are great enthusiasts of modern science because they believe facts to be unassailable, but it has been shown that even in this area of rigid empiricism, many people will refuse to be convinced that men have been misled or that the world is such-and-such many years old. The lesson I have learned from scientists, religionists, political pundits and professional and amateur philosophers is that the human mind will find ways to convince itself white if it must in order to make the world liveable.

I am a great believer in argument, in exchange of divergent viewpoints. I am a believer, too, in re-evaluating anything anyone says as opinion. What the purist, fallible mind of man conceives or perceives is the world. Most people are always had the highest regard for people who produce copious amounts of misinformation disguised as fact. Mostly the world is looked at as a lot more right; belief that the race of man is still only barely out of its infancy. It is, in many ways, unfortunate that we have been given the gift of handwriting with which we make ourselves such utter fools. Before we have been allowed to develop the maturity we require in order not to injure ourselves.

Seeing all this impressive hardware, many of us have gotten the idea that we are really smart and important creatures. Taking it a step further, we feel that anyone who thinks we personally are anything less than a race of marvelous creatures must be very, very stupid. Why don't you count your fingers the number of people you give credit to for having a bit of insight or sense? If you're not using your toes yet, you must be one of those people worthy of your own contempt.

I'd like to leave you with this parting thought: I ran into my old friend Marty the Martian a couple of weeks back and he reported to me that the Martian Corps of Engineers had been diligently working on the theoretical existence of creatures who employ bipedal locomotion. He said, "Jimbo, this is very embarrassing to have to tell you, but I've got it right here in black and white from some of the finest minds in the Mars. Two-legged creatures were not possible because of their tendency to keep their heart down in his heart that they are were brought from a mind lost hopelessly in a maze of trivialities and deep and utterly profound confusion. My identification with such a kindred spirit is almost staggering.
Believe it or not, there were men living on the Winthrop campus in the early 1940's. In looking through some old articles in Archives, I came across an interesting paper on the presence of men on campus during WW II. In 1942 the War Department approved Winthrop College as a training ground for one hundred and twenty aviators. After the final contract was signed, there were 335 men on the campus. The presence of men on campus was not entirely new to the girls. Men attended summer school and men, affiliated with the Civilian Pilot Training Corps, were enrolled. The main difference was that this was the first time that men actually lived on campus.

In 1943 Captain R.L. Goldman, commander of the 41st detachment, urged the Winthrop girls in an assembly program to be an inspiration to the boys. At the same time the cadets were told, "...this is the Army, and not a Winthrop houseparty." The Johnsonian expressed the feeling the college held toward the cadets arrival in an editorial on February 26, 1945: "Your arrival is something new for us. It gives us a new reason for existing...a more active part in this war in which we're all wrapped up..."

On Sunday night, March 7, 1943, at ten o'clock, one hundred and sixty cadets marched in rank from the train station to Bancroft Dormitory (now called Fort Bancroft) where they were assigned rooms in military fashion. The dormitory was changed to fit the military atmosphere. There was an American flag waving atop Fort Bancroft. The walls were bare, plain chairs were added and the parlor became the smoking room. Even the basement was divided into two parts - card tables and a reading room on one side; television on the other.

The normal day for the cadets began at six o'clock in the morning. Classes of academics and military procedures finished out the day. By the end of five months training at Winthrop the cadets were well prepared for pre-flight and flight school. Now, the cadets' life did not include all work and no play. On Saturday and Sunday the cadets were allowed open post privileges and dating (which the WC girls were more than happy to comply with). Soon other methods of recreation were added to the campus.

On May 15, 1943, under the leadership of Student Cadet Vincent A. Davis, a twenty-eight person military band was organized. Instruments were furnished compliments of WC.

The cadets also became interested in acting. On April 1, 1943, the play "The Wild Blue Yonder" was shown. And on October 10, 1943, the musical comedy "Kiss Me My Fool" was done in collaboration with the Winthrop girls.

No social complications existed between the men and women living in such "close" proximity for the forties. The military kept a strict control on the lives of their men. Winthrop's rules were not that lax either. All Winthrop students, except for seniors, had to be on campus and accounted for by six o'clock, even on Saturday evenings.

There was a wholesome relationship between the cadets and the girls throughout their stay on the campus. For example, on the anniversary of the cadets' arrival, there was a mixture of shelli with the blue and white in the traditional Blue Line.

The Winthrop Army era soon was brought to a close with the ending of the war. On June 30, 1944, President Henry Sims announced to the Board of Trustees that the cadet training program would be discontinued. Thus ended the life of men living on campus and Winthrop's valuable aid to the United States.

The presence of men on campus during the '40's was an interesting and unique experience for both male and female students at Winthrop College.
WC Freshmen Opinions Compared To National Norm

For every Winthrop freshman who buries his dorm to class, wondering what government ever does anything about pollution, or who is looking forward to graduation ahead, or am I really going to fail this test, there are thousands more looking ahead at colleges and universities all over the country. Or are there?

The American Council for Education and the University of California at Los Angeles set out to discover each year with surveys of new college students nationwide. Winthrop College is among the 562 twelfth-year, four-year institutions whose incoming freshmen were asked to complete 1975 surveys. Questionnaires from Winthrop were combined with approximately 56,000 others, then statistically adjusted to represent the nation's 1.67 million first-time freshmen.

Winthrop freshmen, the survey concludes, conform closely to the national norm. Reasons for attending Winthrop varied, but the most positive responses were from those who indicated outside opinions of the school (from family or friends), a desire to get away from home, the high academic standards of the college and moderate expenses. These responses were above the national average.

Freshmen students at Winthrop prefer dormitory life more than freshmen nationwide. Dorms were the first choice given by 62%, while nationally, only 51% responded favorably, with only 20% in agreement. The national average falls somewhere in between the two extremes, although women nationwide are less inclined toward casual sex than men.

Men also came out more in favor of legalizing marijuana than women freshmen at Winthrop, but a higher percentage of men than women consider it "essential or very important" to raise a family. Both opinions vary from the national average.

While numbering only a fragment of the freshmen class, political extremists, both left and right, tend to be more often than female at Winthrop. No women considered themselves far left, and only a fraction of a percent far right.

The bulk of freshmen entering Winthrop this year plan to stop with a B.A. or B.S. degrees, but more than the national average intend to earn graduate degrees. Most plan to study for their master's at Winthrop. And most likely because of a strong education school at Winthrop, more than twice the national average plan to major in that area. For all the advanced degrees anticipated, however, only 1.5% of Winthrop freshmen expressed interest in becoming educators on the college level.

Fewer students plan majors in the humanities area than in previous years, both locally and nationwide, probably because of the tight job market in that area. But 9% of the Winthrop freshmen aspire to be artists, performing and otherwise, almost twice the national average.

Winthrop freshmen also think that they are more likely to fall and less likely to become honor graduates than their peers nationwide. At least a "B" average is expected by 23% at Winthrop, while nationally 39% of the freshmen expect the same.

The detailed survey which produced these figures is part of a long-range program of research on the effects of the "college experience" on students. These Winthrop freshmen, like others who participated by completing surveys, will be tracked through their college years and beyond with periodic follow-up questionnaires. In that way, at least, they are all alike.

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International Students

A preliminary schedule of activities for the International Students Club is being planned for second semester, said Tom Shealy, club advisor. Possible outings to Glencar Gardens and Carowinds, and plans for a South Carolina International Week will be discussed at future meetings.

Meetings of the International Students Club are held every other week, and members will be notified of each meeting and activity.

Shealy encouraged all members of the S. C. to attend the events.

Poetry Reading

Last semester’s Poetry Writing class will give a poetry reading Thursday, Feb. 19, at 5 p.m. at Thursday’s, according to Susan Bartels, professor of English and class instructor.

The reading is open to the public, and all Winthrop faculty and students are invited to attend. Bartels said.

PLS 101 Exemption Exam

The exemption examination for Political Science 101, U. S. Constitution, will be given on Monday, February 23 at 3 p.m. in 147-149 Bancroft, according to Claudia Connolly of the office of Placement and Career Planning.

Students planning to take the examination should sign up by Thursday, February 20. The sign-up sheet is located in 142 Bancroft.

Miss R. H. Pageant

The Rock Hill Jaycees are currently accepting contestant applications for the Miss Rock Hill Beauty Pageant, said Jack Leader, Rock Hill Jaycee.

The deadline for application is March 1, 1976. The minimum age for a contestant is 17. Leader said.

The pageant will be held April 24 at the Rock Hill High School Auditorium.

Anyone interested in becoming a contestant should contact Leader at 328-5582 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. at 327-3737 after 5 p.m.

Nichols Teaches Photo Course at Jaynee

A six-week course in camera use, lens techniques, and basic film processing and printing will be held Tuesday evenings at Winthrop starting Feb. 17 at 7:30 p.m.

"Basic Photography," a community seminar sponsored by Jaynee Center for Continuing Education, will concentrate on procedures for the beginning photographer, such as operation of a still camera, determining proper exposure and use of the light meter, developing film and making prints. Participants will also work toward good photo composition.

Instructor will be Joel Nichols, photographer for the Information Service office at Winthrop since 1963. A frequent contributor to Sendup magazine, Nichols’ work has appeared as well as most major Carolina dailies and on both AP and UPI wire services nationwide. He will evaluate photo assignments of seminar participants.

Fee for the seminar is $25, and participants should have their own 35mm cameras. Registration is limited to eight and will be held through Feb. 17 at Jaynee Center.

For more information, call Jaynee Center at 323-2196.

Benevolence Supper

A Medical Benevolence Supper will be held at the Wesley Foundation on Monday, Feb. 17, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m.

The money from this project will be sent to Medical Benevolence, which provides medical services for peoples in Zaire, Pakistan, Korea, and other underdeveloped nations.

Cost of the meal, which includes spaghetti, salad, bread, and beverage, is $1.75 for adults and $1.00 for children under 12. Carry-out orders may be placed by calling 327-5640.

BICENTENNIAL POSTER PROJECT carried out by Graphic Design 315, designed to invite prospective students to Winthrop’s campus in 1976. Students participating in the projects were top, left to right—Kay Thompson, Carol Robinson, Darlene Shimpine, Meg Stratton, Angela Barrette, Anne Gettys, bottom, left to right—Kathy Wood, Tina Beauty, Diane Walters, Ann Pulser, Mae Dennis, Janice Spakes, Maria Charrasambles.

Notes From Bancroft

A Short Course on The Coaching of Football will be offered by the Winthrop Physical Education Department. Listed as PE 501 SPECIAL TOPICS, it will be held February 16, 18, 23, 25, and 26 from 6 to 9:00 p.m. Contact the P.E. Department for further information.

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