

The Captain's Log



Volume VII, Number 17

Christopher Newport College

Newport News, Virginia 23606

January 19, 1976

CNC: Unencumbered by Tradition, Yet Mature

In opening remarks during orientation last Tuesday, Dr. James C. Windsor, President of Christopher Newport College, said that "CNC is old enough to be mature, yet young enough to be unencumbered by staid traditions."

More than 150 students enrolling for the spring semester here were told that they "will be treated with respect as an adult."

Dr. Windsor said that the college would make great demands on each student because "...we have high expectations. Among the goals of the college described by Dr. Windsor as "lofty," were to train the mind to use its own power rather than just to fill the mind with the accumulations of others, and to create in a student a feeling of intellectual excitement -- a thirst for knowledge and understanding -- an eagerness to know the truth and to pursue it."

While these goals are frequently realized, sometimes they are not, however, Dr. Windsor says, "they are worthy goals and worth pursuing." He said that "No matter what happens in the job market or the society as a whole, it will be knowledge and understanding which will see you through."

While our society values individual freedom of expression, it tends to dehumanize by valuing individuals for what they do rather than what they are, he said. "Being aware of this paradox, the (CNC) faculty and staff makes a sincere effort to humanize the educational process and to be sensitive to the particular needs of the individual student as a person," he went on. "With this sensitivity, you may expect an emphasis on the education of the whole person, not just on the mind as a separate entity." In addition to finding a listing of courses to enroll in here, he said you will also "find a receptive faculty and staff; and a philosophy of education which includes a high standard of excellence and a commitment to persons who have emotions and values," he said.

In concluding, Dr. Windsor said that he was available to meet with individual students or groups of students to discuss any matter of mutual interest and concern. He pointed out that, "We can also communicate through the 'Dialogue' column in *The Captain's Log*."

In closing, he wished everyone, "...a very meaningful and productive year."

Artmobile Exhibition to be Shown

The manner in which twelve artists from varying time periods and geographic locations interpreted nature and their environments is the subject of a Virginia Museum Artmobile exhibition currently touring the State.

The exhibition, *THE NATURE OF LANDSCAPE*, shows how many influences played important roles in the artists' depictions of landscapes and seascapes. All of the paintings in the exhibition are on loan from the permanent collection of the Virginia Museum.

The Artmobile containing the display will be located in front of the Campus Center of Christopher Newport College and will be open to the public from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday (January 19), 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Tuesday (January 20) and Wednesday (January 21).

Assembled by exhibition director Charles Worsham, *THE NATURE OF LANDSCAPE*, the paintings in the display reflect such important themes as God and nature; manifest destiny and natural history; nature as a background to human activity; light; technological advances; man's fear and love of nature; and the retreat from reality and flight to nature.

The artists included in the exhibition represent a time span from the middle of the

seventeenth century to the early twentieth century. Geographical regions represented include France, England, America, and the Netherlands.

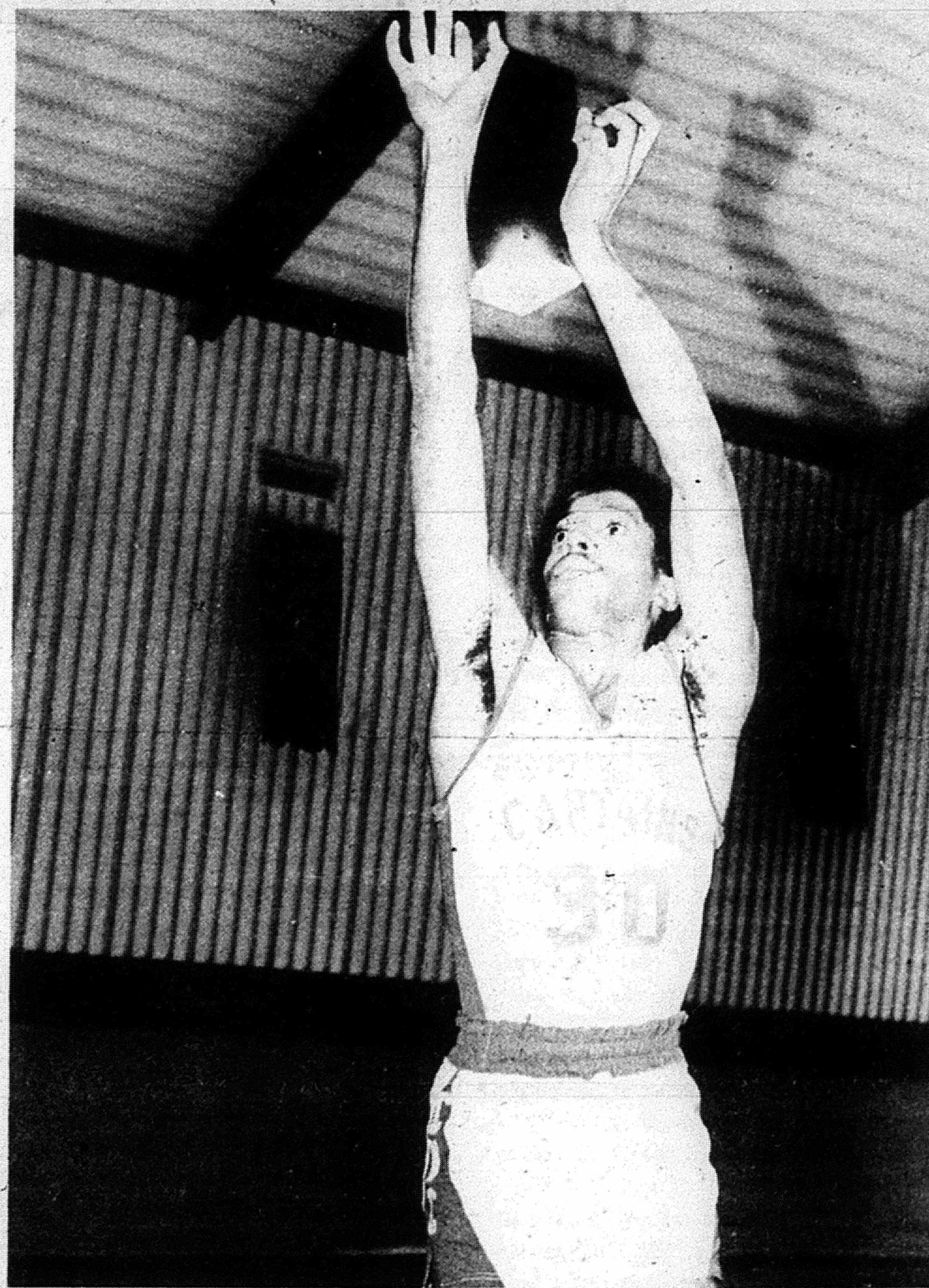
The paintings are augmented by information panels which describe in greater detail some of the influences that affected each individual artist and how these influences are evident in the canvas in question.

Third Annual Women's Conference

Ms. Bessida White, a leading member of the National Black Women's Political Caucus and a founder of the Richmond Women's Center, will be the keynote speaker at the Third Annual Women's Conference sponsored by the Organization for Women's Equality on Saturday, January 24. The conference is being held at the CNC Campus Center and free day care facilities are available for children.

The variety of workshops to be included under this year's theme of "Women Involved" is diverse. Ms. Mary Sherwood Holt, of the Newport News City Council will lead the discussion on "Women in Politics," while Det. Ann Bardou, of the Newport News City Police and Dr. Lora Friedman, of the CNC Education Department will discuss "Self-Defense Against Rape." The final workshop session to be offered in the morning, from 9:30-11:30, will be a discussion of "Quality Day Care Centers" lead by Ms. Bonnie Hansen and Ms. Carol Whitman of CNC.

Lunch will be followed by the keynote address by Ms. White in the CNC theatre.



Steve Brown was star scorer in seven game series played over the break with a total of 125 points.

Photo by D. Lyon

lunch. Ms. Bonnie Hansen of the CNC Counseling Department must be notified in advance if day care facilities are required. For further information or registration, please contact Debbie Cutchin, CNC Political Science Department (7092). Everyone is welcome.

Veteran's Work Program Announced

The office of Veterans Affairs has installed a new Veterans Work Study Program under the auspices of the Veterans Administration for full-time veterans attending Christopher Newport College.

The new office of Veterans Affairs is located in Room 111, Newport Hall, and is open from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays.

Any registered veteran at Christopher Newport College interested in working part-time doing clerical work in the VA office should contact Bob Laverriere at Ext. 7175. Preference will be given to veterans now receiving disability compensation.

Hear
CHRIS KYPROS
Pianist
Wednesday

8:15 p.m. Theatre

Editorial U.S. Involvement in Angola:

The Beginning of Another Vietnam?

There is an increasing fear that U. S. involvement in Angola could mark the beginning of another debacle like Vietnam. But what is the true extent of American involvement in Angola? Why is Angola so important? What is the crisis there all about?

Angola is a former Portuguese colony on the southwest coast of Africa. Rich in gold, diamonds and oil, it has a vast mineral wealth but little industry. Last year, after fourteen years of fighting with three national independence groups, Portugal gave up and agreed to grant the colony its independence. Now all three groups are fighting among themselves for control of the country. Angola has become an international issue, with the U.S.A., the USSR, Communist China, Cuba, North Korea, South Africa, and Zaire all involved.

The strongest of the three factions is the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). With between 10,000 and 30,000 men, it is receiving massive amounts of Soviet arms and equipment. Fighting alongside the MPLA are 7,500 Cuban soldiers, Fidel Castro's contribution to the conflict. Headed by Agostinho Neto, the Marxist-oriented MPLA holds Central Angola and the capital, Luanda.

Opposing it is a coalition formed of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). The FNLA receives direct aid from the U.S., while UNITA gets U.S. weapons through Zaire. With a combined force of about 50,000 men, the coalition claims to have support from more than two-thirds of Angola's six million people. UNITA holds most of the South and the FNLA is struggling to maintain its tenuous hold on the North.

The USSR and Cuba actively support the MPLA, while the U.S.A. and Zaire support both the FNLA and UNITA. Communist China and North Korea have helped to train the FNLA forces, and are still doing so. South Africa has an estimated 1,000 troops in Angola, which crossed the southern border from their bases in Namibia, which is controlled by South Africa, and are operating in areas of Angola controlled by UNITA. There have been reports of Americans fighting with FNLA and UNITA; Washington insists that it has sanctioned no plans to train or recruit Americans, nor foreigners, for service in Angola. But American military men have been seen piloting cargo planes, acting as "observers"; their official status has yet to be determined. The Pentagon insists that if Americans are fighting in Angola, they are mercenaries on their own.

The U.S. has given \$32 million in aid to the FNLA and UNITA, and the Administration has asked Congress for an additional \$37 million. But last December 19, the Senate banned further covert U.S. military aid to Angola; the House is expected to do the same.

At the urging of Angola's neighbors -- Zaire, Zambia and South Africa -- the U. S. sent \$25 million in August 1975 to the two anti-Soviet factions. The White House informed eight congressional committees and subcommittees about the aid, as required by law, but the program remained a secret to most of the Congress and the nation until last December. United States aid to FNLA and UNITA has been mostly in the form of small arms, mortars, machine guns and light artillery.

The USSR has been supplying military equipment and training to the MPLA as far back as 1960. Soviet aid to the MPLA totalled more than \$100 million in 1975 alone. Soviet air force Antonov-22 cargo planes are now making regular daily deliveries. The MPLA now boasts perhaps 300 Czechoslovak-made Tatra armored personnel carriers, about 75 T-34 and T-54 battle tanks, 50pt-76 amphibious

tanks, and large quantities of SA-7 surface-to-air missiles, 107mm and 122mm multiple-rocket launchers, mobile antitank recoilless guns, 3 inch mortars, heavy machine guns and the renowned AK-47 assault rifles. Three Soviet ships, a guided-missile destroyer, a guided-missile cruiser and an amphibious tank landing ship, are believed to be off the Angolan coast. This is the largest export of

military equipment the USSR has made to a foreign area other than the Mideast in recent years.

Experts see the Angolan issue as a basic test of American will in the fact of Soviet expansionism. With air and naval bases in Angola, the USSR would have the capacity to intercept Western supertankers en route from the Persian Gulf to Europe and the United States.

Both the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity have tried to resolve the Angolan conflict. The OAU has called for a government of national unity comprising all three factions. But the MPLA has been recognized as the legitimate government of Angola by no less than 39 nations, 22 of them African. So far, no nation has recognized either of the other two groups, largely due to South Africa's active support of the FNLA and UNITA. There were indications last week that the MPLA might be prepared to join UNITA in a coalition government, which would leave the OAU and U.S. high and dry calling for a three-way coalition.

The best the U.S. can hope for in Angola is a coalition government that would end the civil war and keep the new nation from becoming another Soviet satellite. But whatever Washington plans to do, it had better act soon. The MPLA appears to be winning the war; it delivered a number of decisive defeats to the FNLA early this month, routing its soldiers in one battle after another in the North. Already, the civilian death toll has reached 100,000 and the International Red Cross has reported that unknown thousands have become refugees.

Angola may very well prove to be another kind of debacle for the U.S.A. Holden Roberto, head of the FNLA, the side Washington most strongly supports, is widely regarded throughout Europe and Africa as corrupt and inefficient. By seemingly siding with South Africa, which also supports the FNLA and the UNITA, the U.S. is risking the permanent alienation of most of Black Africa.



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The Captain's Log Staff

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The Captain's Log is published weekly during the academic year. Deadline for articles and advertisement is 3:30 p.m. on the Thursday preceding Monday publication. All material submitted for publication is subject to approval and editing by the Editor-in-Chief. Editorials published in this newspaper do not necessarily express the opinion of *The Captain's Log*, nor members of its staff.

Letters from our readers on matters of general interest are welcome. However, they are subject to editing and must be signed. Please include full address and, for verification only, telephone numbers. Anonymous letters will not be published.

British Confrontation - 1775 In Review

By Steven Zapinski

Although the Bicentennial celebration officially started last year, 1976 will be remembered as the year that our nation observed its 200th birthday. Too many people, though, think that 1776 was the year we won our independence -- it was actually the year that it was declared -- and so we offer this article, the first in a series celebrating the Bicentennial, to reacquaint our readers with the events of 200 years ago which had so profound an effect upon the history of the world.

By early 1775 the colonies were in a state of rebellion, although many on both sides of the Atlantic still hoped for a reconciliation. In February, Lord North, the British Prime Minister, secured the passage in Parliament of a conciliatory measure allowing the colonies to tax themselves for costs of common defense. But nothing could dampen the rebellious spirit that was sweeping the colonies. On April 18, 1775, General Gage, the Commander-in-Chief of British forces in America and Governor of Boston, sent 700 men to Concord to seize a cache of arms and ammunition which the rebels were hiding there.

That night Paul Revere, William Dawes and Samuel Prescott rode out to alert the countryside that the British were on the march. Revere was caught by the British patrols, but Dawes and Prescott succeeded in spreading the warning. On April 19, 1775, eight Minutemen were killed in a skirmish with the British troops at the town of Lexington. Later in the same day the British suffered heavy losses in a panicky retreat to Boston after confronting more Minutemen at Con-

cord.

Within days, the city of Boston was besieged by a force which soon grew to 16,000 militiamen. The siege lasted until March 17, 1776, when the British evacuated Boston and left it to General Washington.

The Second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia on May 10, 1775 and immediately committed the colonies to united action. It created a Continental Army of 20,000 troops and appointed George Washington as its commander. On the same day, Ethan Allan and his Green Mountain Boys (a volunteer band from the Green Mountains of Vermont) captured Fort Ticonderoga in upstate New York, which guarded the Lake Champlain-water route into Canada, in the process gaining many valuable stores and cannon pieces sorely needed by the new Army.

On June 17, 1776, General William Howe, newly arrived in Boston, was ordered by General Gage to assault the hastily erected patriot fortifications on Breed's Hill. Showing remarkable discipline, the small force of patriot militia held its fire until the advancing British troops were but fifteen paces away and then delivered devastating volley after volley, decimating the British ranks. After three such disastrous assaults, the patriots made an orderly retreat and Howe captured the hill. But the toll had been terrible; of the 2,300 British troops who had marched up Breed's Hill, 1,054 would never march anywhere again. One-eighth of all the British officers killed in action during the Revolution died on the slopes of Breed's Hill that afternoon. In comparison, patriot losses were relatively

light, best estimates being given as only 500.

On July 5, 1775, Congress adopted the Olive Branch Petition, beseeching King George III to end hostilities. On July 6, it adopted a Declaration of the Causes and Necessities of Taking Up Arms (written by John Dickinson and Thomas Jefferson), which did not demand independence but claimed that the colonies' cause was just and their union perfect. It expressed the delegates' resolve to die free-men rather than slaves.

On August 28, 1775, General Richard Montgomery launched an invasion of Canada from Fort Ticonderoga. After a two-month siege, the city of St. John surrendered to Montgomery's ragged troops on November 2, permitting him to proceed with the completion of his invasion.

On September 13, 1775, Colonel Benedict Arnold launched a diversion to aid Montgomery. With four divisions of New England militia, he led an expedition up the rugged Kennebec River of Maine, fighting hunger, sickness, and insufficient supplies. Arnold's starving column arrived in Canada with only one-third of its original strength. His struggle against hunger, weather and tortuous terrain remains one of the epic feats of the Revolution.

After a long hard slog through the Canadian winter, Montgomery reached Montreal, which he took on November 13. On December 2, he joined forces with Arnold at Quebec. Although the city was too heavily fortified and too well defended to take by a frontal attack, and the enlistments of most of Montgomery's men expired on January 1, 1776, he was forced to launch a surprise attack on the night

of December 30. Montgomery was killed in the initial assault while leading the vanguard of the attack; subsequently his troops retreated from the battle. Arnold, who had penetrated into the city, was wounded and had to be carried from the scene. Most of the 1,050 American troops were either captured or killed. A small American force continued to hopelessly besiege Quebec for most of the new year, but eventually the British drove the Americans out of the Canadian territory that they had held for more than a year, and launched an invasion of the colonies through the very same water route. The pathetically optimistic attempt to seize Canada died in the snow-blows of December 31, 1775, and with it died all hopes of making Canada "the fourteenth colony."

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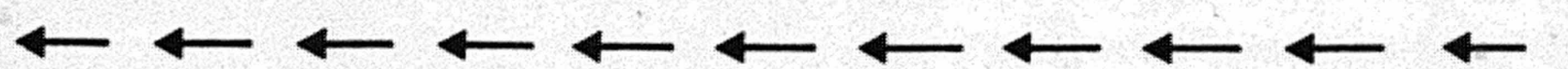
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Choir Thrills Audience at December Concert

By Steven Zapinski

If audience reaction is any indication of success, then the CNC Choir is off to a good start. Over 130 persons attended its concert held last December 12 in the Campus Center Theatre.

The Choir's first selection was an introductory piece designed to show off the group which ranged up and down the musical scale, changing tempo frequently. The choir next presented two selections by American composer Walter Billings and one by Modernist Charles Ives. Audience reaction was mixed, ranging from approval to irritation. Kathleen Vadala accompanied the choir on the piano, playing heavy chords with her arm and elbow which many in the audience no doubt considered very weird music.

One of the better parts of the concert was a soloist Ann Czarnecki as she sang three Stephen Foster songs. The first, "There's a Good Time Coming," was a sweet, melodic piece and the student songstress gave a pretty rendition. The second, "If You've Only Got a Moustache," was a light, humorous ditty that was very well received by the crowd. The chorus accompanied Ms. Czarnecki in the last selection, the bitter-sweet, romantic, "Willie Has Gone to the War," both singer and chorus were very good.

The entire choir next performed three selections in Latin, two fifteenth-century songs and one by Mozart. The majestic sound of the In Pace by Des Prez and the quiet, gently-building Ave Verum Corpus by Mozart were quite a contrast to the earlier music of Billings and Ives.

The fourth part of the concert was a performance of seven Medieval and Renaissance pieces by the Thursday Consort from Williamsburg. Using such Renaissance instruments as chrumhorns and recorders, the group entertained the audience with a varied selection of period pieces.

Finishing to heavy applause, the group stayed on stage during the intermission and explained their instruments to interested member of the audience.

Rounding out the first half of the concert, the Thursday Consort and Kathleen Vadala, on the harpsichord, accompanied the Choir as it sang Cavalieri's Festa.

By far the most ambitious selection on the program was Part I of Haydn's *Creation*, which relates the story of the first four days of the world. Kathleen Vadala, flawless as ever, began with a musical description of chaos on the piano. Guest soloists Paula Huddy as the angel Gabriel (soprano), James Morrison as the angel Raphael (bass) and Thomas Forrest

as the angel Uriel (tenor) lent a very professional air to the piece. Ms. Huddy possesses a very smooth and delicate voice which contrasted well with Mr. Morrison's rich, deep bass. Both are members of the Norfolk Camaratta, which Dr. Hines used to direct before he came to CNC.

The best part of the selection was the final three solos of Mr. Forrest and the Choir. Doctor Hines became so enthusiastic in his work that while conducting he hit the music stand in front of him with his left hand. Nonetheless, he undeniably saved the best for

last.

Not on the program was the closing piece, the Hallelujah Chorus from Handel's "Messiah." As the audience rose to its feet, certain individuals remained seated, unaware of the custom relating to the piece: When King George II first heard the chorus in 1743, he was so enraptured he rose to his feet; the rest of the audience rose with him, for when the King rises, everyone rises, and the custom is still observed today. The members of the choir obviously enjoyed singing the piece, and as it culminated in a rousing finish the audience responded enthusiastically.

Richmond, Va., Virginia's 1975 traffic death toll now stands at 1,021, or 29 less than the 1,050 of 1974 to mark the third consecutive year in which they have been reduced, Colonel H. W. Burgess, Superintendent of State Police, reported today.

Colonel Burgess said that while late reports and deaths of persons now carried as injured can cause slight upward revisions in all statistics, the year's toll is certain to be the lowest since the 989 of 1963.

Important factors in the reduction were the lowering of all time July high of 124 in 1974 to

90 and the December score of 74, which was the lowest for December since the 74 of 1948.

Deaths of pedestrians were down from 195 to 176, of motorcyclist from 61 to 51 and of servicemen from 50 to 44. Those of bicyclists stood at 16 for both years.

The State's mileage death rate, or deaths per each 100 million miles of vehicular travel, was placed at 3.0 to compare well with the national counterpart of 3.5. Traffic volumes for the year were up about two percent.

Deaths numbered 1,256 in 1972, 1,220 in 1973 and 1,050 in 1974.

Community Agencies Offer Emergency Aid

By Steven Zapinski

As the last in this series of Peninsula civic aid agencies, we present some of the most important agencies in any community:

The Newport News Fire Department (2914 Warwick Blvd; 247-8881) and its Hampton counterpart (306 W. Pembroke Ave.; 7233355) are responsible for the prevention and extinguishing of fires, the education of the public regarding safety hazards, and also provide ambulance and rescue services for accident and emergency cases. Newport News operates four vehicles and has one in reserve. Hampton has ten vehicles. In case of disaster or civil defense other privately owned vehicles are on call from other sources. Fire Department personnel are supplemented by volunteers in many cases.

The Police Departments of Hampton (136 N. King St.; Emergency: 722-2535) and Newport News (229 25th St.; Emergency: 247-8511) in addition to protecting the rights of citizens and enforcing the laws, provide education to agencies, organizations, schools, etc., and at times sponsor youth athletic programs. Officers will lecture and do demonstrations on drugs, self-defense for women, bicycle safety, crime, and juvenile delinquency. The Newport News Police Department also has a library and a film library available to any citizen at 230 25th St.

The Poison Control Center (Hampton General Hospital, 3120 Victoria Blvd.; 722-1131) provides information on accidental or intentional unprescribed doses of medicine or poison. If it is deemed necessary, the person calling is referred to his doctor or to the hospital in his area. The Center has information on the breakdown of all chemical compounds, what constitutes a legal dose or an overdose, antidotes, etc. If further information is needed, they are equipped to call the center in Richmond or the National Poison Control Center.

A handy number to remember is that of Question Line (Box 746, Newport News, Va. 23607; 245-2869). Sponsored by the Daily Press and Times-Herald, Question Line pro-

vides a communication channel through which citizens may seek an answer to any type of question of general concern.

If your question is of a more specific nature,

perhaps the Information Center of Hampton Roads (245-7322, toll-free) can help. It serves as a central source of information concerning all human resources, and offers referral to health services, medical services, social welfare services and community service agencies. It serves the Greater Hampton Roads area including Hampton, Newport News and York County.

By far the most important service organization you can turn to is Contact Peninsula, which meets a wide range of needs. Its staff mans a telephone hotline twenty-four hours a day (245-0041; 874-7279) and is trained to help you cope with any kind of crisis, be it suicide, depression, rape or loneliness. If they can't help you, they'll give you the number of someone who can. It is open to anyone in need of help with a problem, free of charge.

1976 Varsity Basketball Schedule

January 20	Emory and Henry College	Away	8:00
January 24	Bridgewater College	Away	8:00
January 26	North Carolina Wesleyan College	Home	8:00
January 30	Washington & Lee University	Home	8:00
January 31	St. Andrews College	Home	8:00
February 3	Methodist College	Home	8:00
February 6	Lynchburg College	Home	8:00
February 7	Bridgewater College	Home	8:00
February 10	Washington & Lee University	Away	8:00
February 13	Greensboro College	Away	8:00
February 14	University of North Carolina-Greensboro	Away	8:00
Feb. 18-21	D.I.A.C. Tournament		

1975-76 Junior Varsity Basketball schedule

January 27	Apprentice School	Away	8:00
January 31	Cinclant Fleet (U.S. Navy)	Home	5:30
February 6	Southeastern Community College	Home	5:30
February 7	Bridgewater College	Home	5:30
February 10	Frederick Military Academy	Away	7:00



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Captains' Defense Ranked Tenth in Nation; Lose 3, Win 4 During Break

Ten is the magic number for CNC's Captains as of January 3, 1976; the Captains are ranked #10 in the nation for team defense in basketball.

Over the semester break, the Captains had four wins and three losses. In an away game on December 10th at Eastern Mennonite College, CNC was defeated by one point, 67-66. The one point loss did not affect CNC's high scores, Steve Brown and Dave Hutcheson both chalked up 17 points apiece.

On an unlucky Dec. 13, at home, CNC lost to Virginia Wesleyan, 67-63. Steve Brown, again chalked up 17 points. He was followed by Bob West and Dave Hutcheson with 13 points apiece.

Hampden-Sydney defeated CNC in an away game on Dec. 20 by a score of 67-64. Once again, high scorers were Steve Brown and Dave Hutcheson with 22 points and 11 points apiece, respectively.

CNC began their four game winning streak at an away game at N.C. Wesleyan on January 7. The score was 75-56 with the Captains in front. Coach Vaughn commented that, "It really paid off that we came back earlier because the practice we got paid off." The star scorers came through again as Dave Hutcheson netted 21 points followed by Steve Brown with 15.

The Captains crushed Hampden-Sydney in a home game on January 9, 79-66. Dave Hutcheson scored 18 points, Steve Brown and Dale Travis got 16 points apiece followed by Bob West with 14.

In a game on the home court, January 10, The Captains slashed Eastern Mennonite with the victorious score of 75-64. Steve Brown dropped 22 points in and Ben Harper grabbed 13 big ones.

The No. 4 victory of the winning streak was on January 12, a 70-62 win over Lynchburg College. This was the first time the Captains had ever defeated Lynchburg on their home court. The four high scorers were Dave Hutcheson-17, Steve Brown-16, Bob West-13 and Ed McSweeney-10.

Overall, the Captains have a 7-4 average this season, with a 4-2 record in the Dixie Conference and are probably in third place in the DIAC. In the VCAAAC (Virginia College Athletic Association) CNC is ranked No. 6. After seven games Steve Brown is the No. 4 scorer while Dave Hutcheson is the third leading rebounder.

For the seven game series, Steve Brown

lead the Captains scoring drive with 125 points. Dave Hutcheson, with 97 points, was second highest. Bob West was the third high scorer with 40 points. Other high scores were Dale Travis, 16 points; Ben Harper, 13; and Ed McSweeney, 10.

The Captains' next home game will be on January 16 when they will meet N.C. Wesleyan in an 8:00 p.m. contest. See you there!

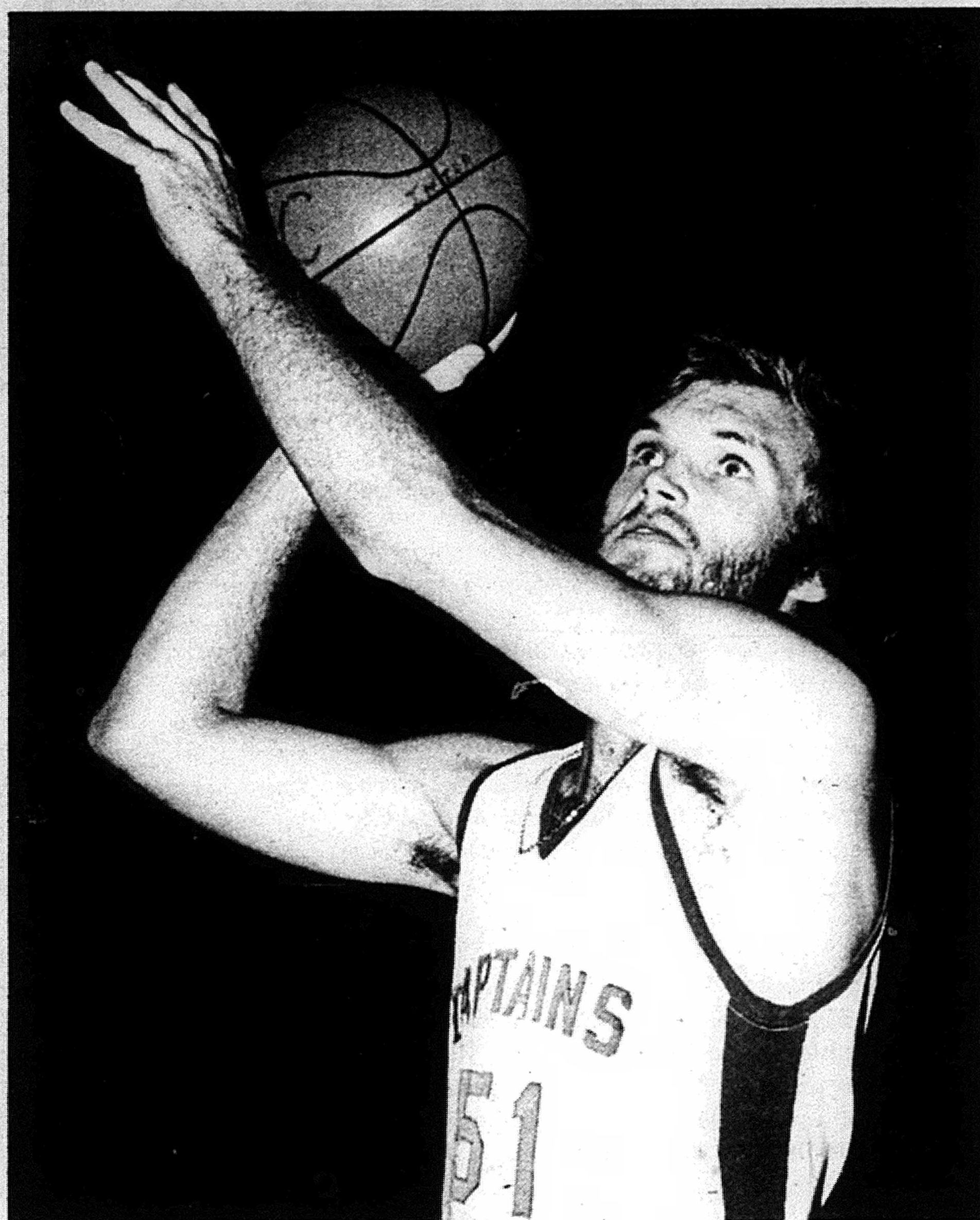
Employment Bill Introduced by Bentsen for Youth

WASHINGTON, D.C. -- Senator Lloyd Bentsen (D-Texas), a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, has introduced the Youth Employment Act of 1975, which is designed to help America's young people locate jobs and aid them in selecting a career.

In a Senate speech, Senator Bentsen said, "Almost half the unemployed in this country are young people; 3.3 million youths under 25 years of age are out of work and are having great difficulty finding a job." He went on to say, "One reason unemployment among the young is disproportionately high is a lack of understanding about where job opportunities lie."

As an example, Senator Bentsen said that during the 1970's over 4 million people will be trained for teaching positions but only 2 million grade school and high school positions will be open. Bentsen added, "We knew years ago that the number of students would fall after the post-war boom babies went through school, but no one passed that information on to preparing teachers." "Now," continued Bentsen, "millions of young Americans will waste time and money preparing for teaching jobs that don't exist."

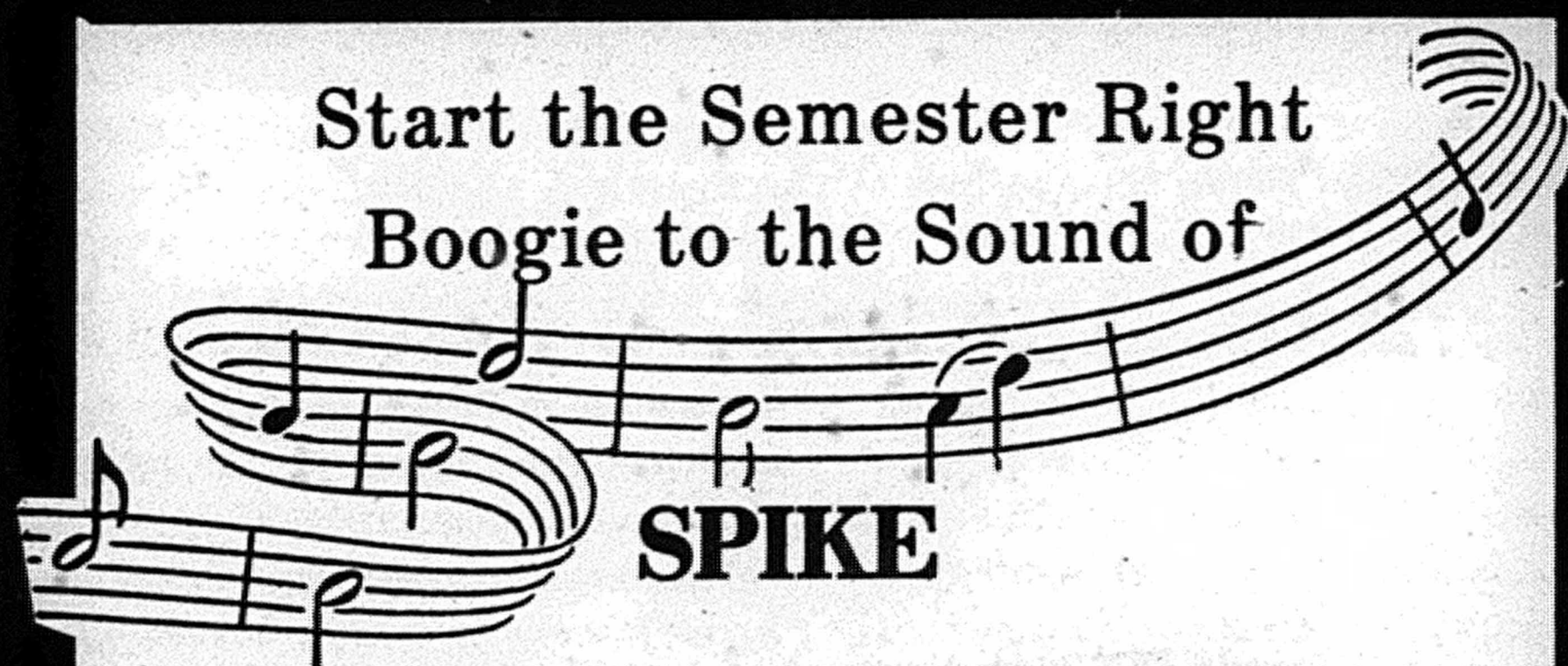
The Senator offered his Youth Employment Act to help solve this problem. His proposal would put counselors in high schools and vocational schools to help advise and place students in jobs prior to graduation. The plan would place computer terminals in schools so students themselves can get information about careers and specific jobs, and it would also establish neighborhood and seasonal placement offices to assist youths who have left school.



Bob West netted 40 points for the Captains during the seven game series played over the break.

Photo by D. Lyon

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Financial Aid for '76: The Need Analysis Nightmare

By Neil Klotz
College Press Service

(This is the first of a three part series on how to get financial aid for the 1976-77 school year. Most aid deadlines fall in the next three months.)

Ebenezer, meet the Ghost of Financial Aid Present.

You walk into your financial aid office looking for money for next fall. The director takes you into his office and tells you that, from the information you gave about your family finances, you won't be expected to contribute anything toward your education, according to a government-approved system of estimating your financial need.

The next day you return, fill out more forms and again find yourself in the director's office. This time he tells you that you will be expected to contribute \$1200 toward the cost of your education, according to a government-approved system of estimating your financial need.

You ask him which figure is right. He tells you they both are and that he can decide which one to use. At this point you're ready to wake up. But the director points to a finely-printed copy of the *Federal Register* and says, "It's all right there."

And it is all right there, I discovered, after a mind-boggling trip through the rat's nest of regulations surrounding the three federal financial aid programs that are administered through colleges themselves: College Work-Study (CW-S), Supplementary Education Opportunity Grants (SEOG) and National Direct Student Loans (NDSL).

Essentially, if your financial aid office gives you the wrong forms, you could drop a bundle in grants, loans and work-study that you're legally entitled to.

At stake is almost a billion dollars worth of financial aid which students at more than 1000 institutions may not get their fair share of. In brief, it happened like this.

Early this year, the US Office of Education (OE) issued regulations that would require all private "need analysis" firms like the College Board's College Scholarship Service (CSS) and the American College Testing Program (ACT) to submit the formulas they use to figure a student's financial need for federal approval each year. In addition, these firms' estimates on how much a family should contribute toward a student's education would have to approximate almost exactly new federal "benchmark" figures.

The regs were at least partly in response to a previous announcement by CSS that it had adjusted its need formulas to

drastically lower a family's expected contribution. This didn't go over too well with the feds, since thousands of families across the nation would be waving Parents' Confidential Statements calling for more aid than OE had.

For instance, a family that was previously required to contribute \$1230 would only have to put up \$590 under the new CSS formula. Under the federal benchmarks, which sort of split the difference, the same family would have to pay \$900.

CSS and ACT agreed to a common formula that would meet federal guidelines, but their system still hasn't been officially approved.

Then OE threw a curve ball. If a school didn't want to pay to use CSS or ACT, it could use two other systems which were free, already approved and ready for use. These two systems, however, call for families to contribute amounts way above the benchmarks that OE has just set up -- for everyone but itself, it seems.

The first, known as the "income tax system," stipulates that a family's contribution must equal the amount it paid in federal income tax plus 5% of its assets above \$12,500. Under this system a family that would, for instance, pay \$40 under the federal benchmarks would have to pay \$940 under the income tax system.

The second system is only slightly better. It's the Family Contribution Schedule used to award Basic Grants (BEOG), a separate parcel of federal aid issued directly from government to student rather than through the schools. While the federal benchmarks use Bureau of Labor figures for how much it costs a family to maintain an average lifestyle, the BEOG system uses Social Security poverty level figures. So while a family of four would be allowed \$9000 to maintain itself under the benchmark formula, it would only be allowed \$5700 under the Basic Grant formula.

To put things in perspective, a family with a \$12,000 income and assets of \$20,000 would be required to pay \$1410 under the income tax system, \$1240 under the basic grant system and only \$500 under the federal benchmarks.

Did OE know it approved two systems which produce contribution figures way above its own schedule? "The difference is recognized," said an OE spokesman, but "the Commissioner does not consider it desirable to force institutions to use the services of a need analysis contractor" and will continue to let schools use either of the other two systems.

Could a school use both systems at the same time -- or a mix-

ture of all three including the private firms? "We would prefer one system used uniformly, but there is nothing to prevent that variance," said the spokesman.

In one stroke OE seems to have muted demand for financial aid dollars by schools that unwittingly use the "free" systems and at the same time set up the possibility for unscrupulous financial aid officers to give preferential treatment to some students merely by switching systems.

The snafu is compounded by the fact that the free systems are at present the *only* ones officially approved. OE is telling all schools that have been using the private contractors that they will have to "stand by" until the CSS-ACT formula is approved. Meanwhile, most schools have deadlines in January for picking up need analysis forms and in March for returning them so students will know before summer how much aid they'll get. As time runs out, "several schools" have turned to the income tax or Basic Grants systems, an OE official admitted.

Even if most schools that have used CSS or ACT in the past stick with them, more than 1000 schools don't use either. The very real danger is that, when these schools find out that whatever system (or combination of guesses) they've been using must go through a federal approval process, they'll just turn to what the feds say they should -- the free systems.

About all you can do at this point is make sure your financial aid office doesn't use the income tax or Basic Grant systems. If your officials are not aware of the difference, point it out to them. You'll have at least hundreds and maybe a couple thousand dollars of aid bucks riding on it, so make the effort.

Things can always be worse, and in the financial aid picture for '76, they are. Another federal aid program, the Guaranteed Student Loan, is currently on trial in the Senate; for the last half year, legislators have heard gruesome testimony about sloppy record-keeping systems, misuse of funds by and bribery of government officials, illegal collection practices, negligence and on and on. In addition, President Ford is still trying to rescind funds for student financial aid for '76. Even if he doesn't succeed, the Congressional appropriation for student aid, although slightly more than last year, is actually \$190 million less due to inflation.

What can you do? Just make sure that you're (1) aware of and (2) apply for every dollar you're eligible for. For the next two columns, I'll do my best on the first point. Number two is up to you.

Women Against Women: Dissension in the Ranks of NOW

By Cynthia Crossen

(CPS) -- The stalling of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) -- just four states short of final ratification -- has already prompted many opponents of women's rights to applaud the death of the women's liberation movement.

But now, with a split in the ranks of the largest and most powerful feminist organization in America -- the National Organization of Women (NOW) -- the ERA may be only the first of many casualties in the most recent war between women and women.

The sides were drawn at a recent conference in Philadelphia where a NOW faction calling itself "The Majority Caucus" won two-thirds of the seats on NOW's national board with the slogan "Out of the mainstream into the revolution."

In one of its campaign newsletters, the Majority Caucus explained that their platform "commits us not just to get women into the mainstream of American life, but to change the very nature of that mainstream itself."

The newsletter went on to say that "to achieve equality in a society that is fundamentally corrupt, compassionless, dehumanizing and destructive is to stop short of realizing our own full potential for social change..."

Few times in NOW's 10-year history have such radical ideas been proposed to its 60,000 members. NOW has always sought support from women "who enjoy being wives and mothers" and whose most radical ideas include

child care, equal access to credit, better jobs and improved income.

These are the women who will be alienated by NOW's new leadership, according to the NOW conference delegates who lost their bids for the national board. Many of the defeated delegates subsequently formed their own faction, "Womensurge," to decide how to put NOW back on its old track.

"You don't make the great strides on child care and jobs and credit and things by alienating the people you want that from," one Womensurge member said.

The Womensurge group is expecting that the new priorities approved at the Philadelphia conference -- lesbian rights and alliance with Third World and working women -- "will frighten most women."

Indeed some of NOW president and Majority Caucus member Karen DeCrow's ideas have come under sharp attack from several local chapters. DeCrow advocates third term abortions -- abortions when the fetus could be viable -- and NOW endorsements of political candidates, both stands widely opposed by the NOW rank and file.

But DeCrow responded to Womensurge criticism by repeating her commitment to the women NOW has previously neglected. "Somehow, if the feminist movement pays attention to anyone but white, middle-class straight women, we are off course," she complained.

The dissension in the ranks has proven to be more than the usual political infighting associated with such diverse organizations as NOW. One member of NOW's board of directors labelled it "a crisis of tremendous proportions...There's a great deal of bad will in the organization," she said.

Fortunately, much of NOW's efforts towards equality for women happen in the local

chapters which decide many of their own projects and priorities. The effect on the grassroots organization is expected to be limited.

But 50% of the NOW membership is "at large" -- unaffiliated with any local chapters. And if the factionalism of the national leaders continues for long, the women's movement and all the progress it has made, may be lost in the scuffle.

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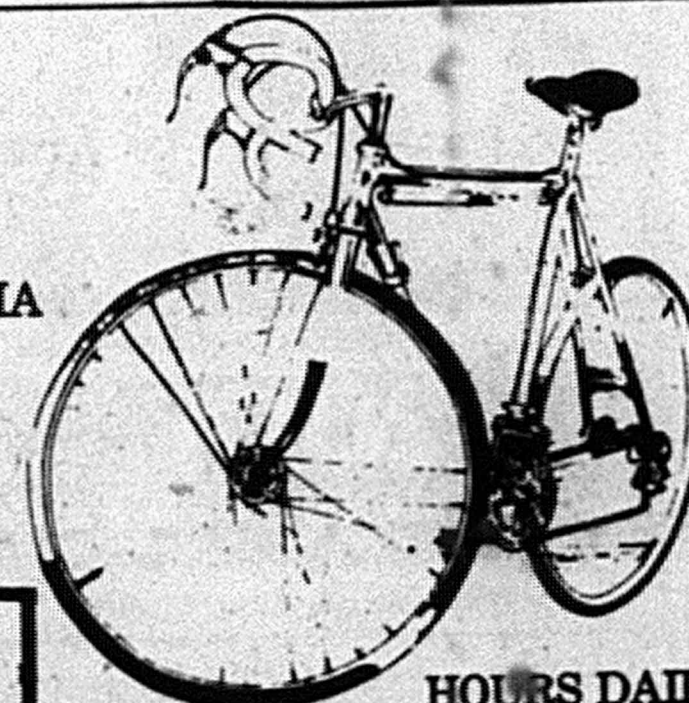
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Last Date for Refunds, Drop-Add Announced

The office of the Registrar announced that students who wish to register and/or drop and add classes for the Spring 1976 semester may do so in the Office of the Registrar from January 19 through January 23. The times for late registration and add/drops will be from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. on January 19 through January 22 and from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. on January 23. A schedule change fee of five dollars (\$5.00) will be charged for each student initiated schedule change. A schedule change is defined as any addition or drop of course or section. The fee will be charged for a single change or several changes processed at one time. Any subsequent change (i.e., on another day or even later on the same day) will require another \$5.00 fee. No admissions or registrations will be accepted after Friday, January 23.

The last day for refunds for students who drop a course or withdraw from the College is

February 6. A full refund less fees will be processed for any drops before January 23. After January 23, a 50% refund less fees will be processed for any drops or withdrawal.

The last day to drop a course without receiving a grade penalty is February 27.

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FREE ADS FOR CNC STUDENTS
(For three issues)

The non-student rate for classified ads is \$1.00 for four lines in four issues. Bring your ads to *The Captain's Log*, CC 225, or phone 599-7196.

Employment

HELP WANTED: Anyone interested in working on the Campus Center Publicity Committee please contact Faith Ann Gibson at the CNC Info Desk 1-5 MWF. New ideas and people power are more than welcome. Be sure to come to the meeting on Wednesday, January 21, at 12:00 in the Graphics Room in the Campus Center.

For Sale

FOR SALE: Elephant Ear plants, purple heart, begonias, coleus, succulents, wandering jew, spider plants, hanging baskets, reasonable prices. 17 Mc Kinley Drive, Stoneybrook --Denbigh, 877-7013. (pd)

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SERVICES: Babysitting in my home. Reasonable rates. References. Cloverleaf Village Apts. 599-5882 - Jo Ann West.

Rentals

FOR RENT: Room with private shower and entrance in home within walking or biking distance from CNC. Can hook up private phone and make meals if desired. Non-smoker and traditionally-structured, serious student preferred. \$75.00 per month. 599-4068.

ROOM WANTED: Female desires to share apartment near CNC. Call Terri at 5953792.

ROOMMATE WANTED: To Share expenses in Apt. within walking distance of CNC. Rent \$85.00 All Utilities incl., dishwasher, wall to wall carpeting. Call 826-3656.

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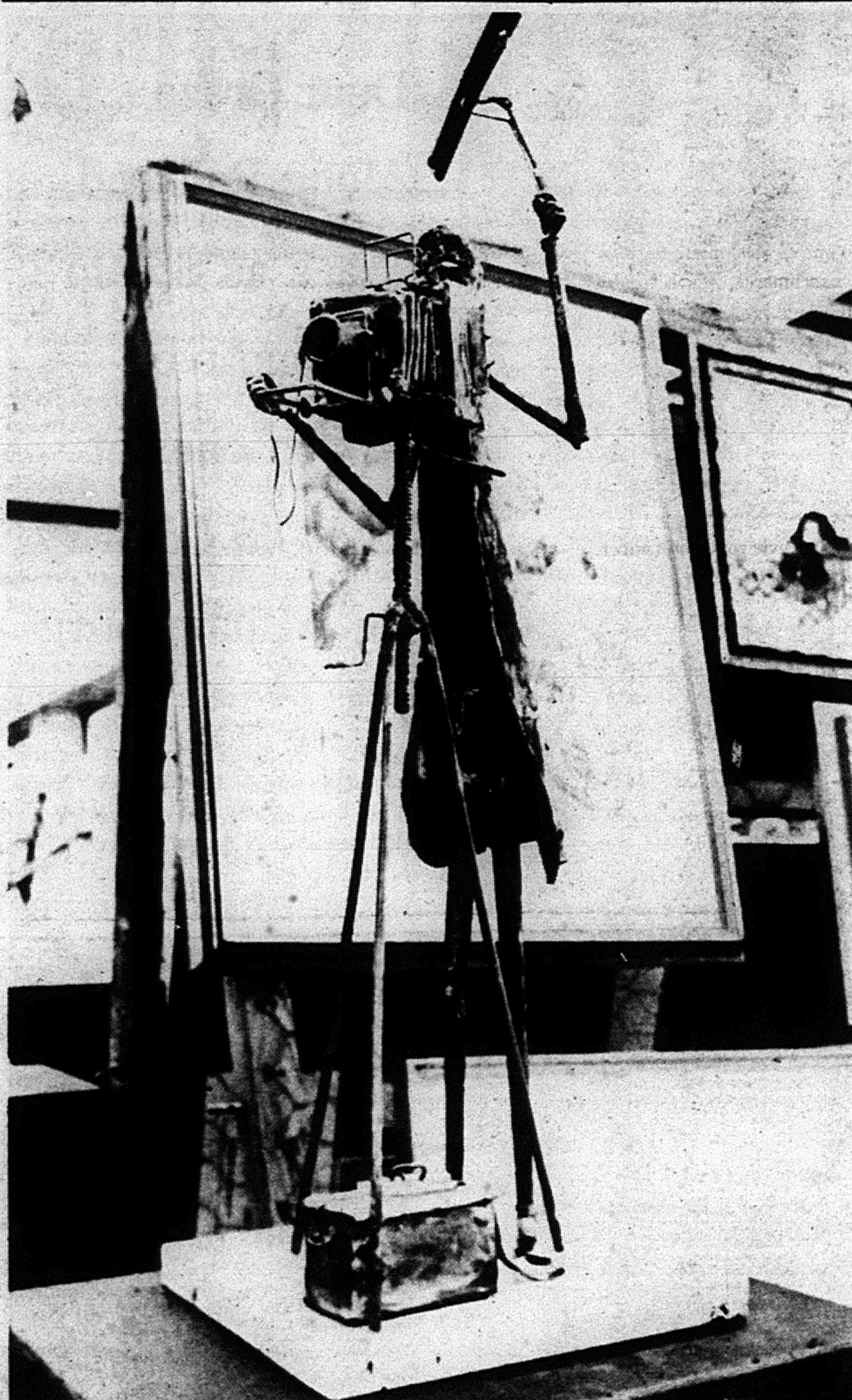


Photo by David Lyon

"Watch the Birdie, Please!"

Students Beat High Cost of Utilities

(CPS) -- New Mexico State University students may be on their way to beating the high cost of utility bills by enrolling in a new course in windmilling.

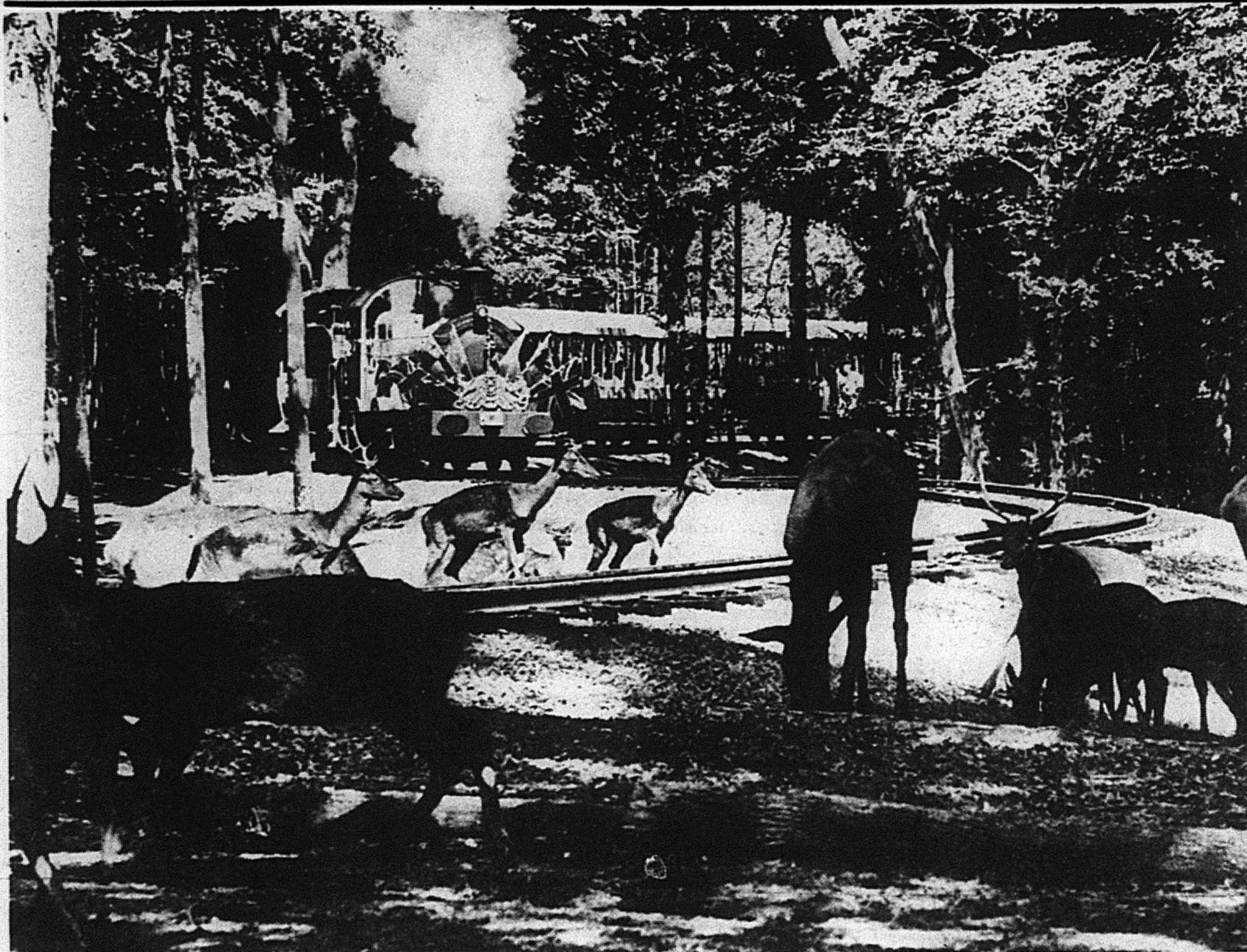
College officials say they decided to offer the course after a "surprising and entirely unanticipated" deluge of more than 1200 letters from people in every state and from as far a

way as Argentina requesting information on the repair and operation of the structures.

"A windmill renaissance has developed throughout the United States in the interest of conserving energy and cutting soaring utility costs," says Mogens Rasmussen, the course's director. He estimates there are still about 175,000 windmills in existence in the U.S. a-long, about half of them in working condition.

Calendar of Events - January 1976

8	19 Classes Begin Artemobile 2-4 p.m.	20 Artemobile 9 a.m.-4 p.m.	21 Artemobile 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Music by: Jeff Smith Noon: Cafeteria	22 Artemobile 9 a.m.-4 p.m.	23 2001 Noon: Theatre 7:30: Cafeteria Jr. Class Dance Women's Gym	24
25 2001 7:30: Theatre	26 Parlour Potpourri 10-2 Va. Opera Assoc. Noon: Theatre CNC vs N.C. Wesleyan Home, 8 p.m.	27	28 Pink Panther Cartoons in the Pub - Noon Music by: Muddy Creek Pub: 9pm-12am	29 January's Birthday Party 12:15: Cafeteria	30 Terminal Man Noon: Theatre 7:30: Cafeteria CNC vs Washington & Lee Home, 8 p.m. Muddy Creek Pub: 9:30pm-1:00	31 CNC vs St. Andrews Home, 8 pm



Deer Graze Along Railroad Track as Steam Locomotive Approaches at The Old Country in Williamsburg

Major Changes in National Testing Programs Reported by ETS

PRINCETON, N.J. - Educational Testing Service (ETS) reports several major changes in two national testing programs whose scores are used as part of the admissions process in many of the nation's graduate schools.

Both programs, the newly-titled Graduate Management Admission Test (GMAT) and the Graduate Record Examinations (GRE), together test more than 400,000 prospective graduate students every year.

ETS says the changes were made to help simplify the test-taking process by making it more accommodating for student candidates.

The GMAT formerly was called the Admission Test for Graduate Study in Business. The new name parallels a change in the sponsoring council's name -- reflecting a trend among graduate business schools to broaden their curricula and degree titles to include other areas of administration, as well as business.

The program is developed and conducted by ETS for the Admission Council for Graduate Study in Management, a group representing 43 graduate schools of management.

Another significant change in the GMAT is an expanded admission ticket correction form that allows the candidate to verify, and correct if necessary, the accuracy of the information he or she provided ETS on the registration form. Walk-in registration, established during the 1974-75 academic year, also will be honored, space and material permitting.

There also are several new additions to the GRE. For the first time, a full-length sample GRE aptitude test is available to give candidates an accurate view of the scope of the test and the type of questions it contains. The sample test is the same length and format as the currently used forms of the aptitude test, and contains questions previously used in past tests. An answer key is provided. The sample aptitude test may be ordered separately or as part of the Graduate Programs and Admis-

sions Manual, which provides information about more than 500 institutions and their graduate programs. See the 1975-76 GRE Information Bulletin for more details.

The aptitude test also has been shortened by five minutes from the former three-hour total. And an estimated additional 15 minutes of student time at the test center has been saved by soliciting background information on the registration form rather than at the center.

For the first time, GRE candidates will be allowed at the time of the test administration to delete or change the list of institutions to which scores are to be sent.

The GRE program also will continue to accept walk-in registrations, if center space and materials are available, and after all normally registered candidates have been admitted.

Both programs emphasize that walk-in registration for the GMAT and the GRE are being continued to provide a needed service to candidates who are unable to preregister because of circumstances beyond their control.

ETS administers the GRE for the Graduate Record Examinations Board, an independent board affiliated with the Association of Graduate Schools and the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States.

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Activity Calendar

Tuesday, January 20, 1976

Artmobile	Outside CC	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Alpha Kappa Psi Used Book Sale	CC-227	9-1 & 6-7 p.m.
Alumni Association	CC-214	8:00 p.m.

Wednesday, January 21, 1976

Artmobile	Outside CC	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Alpha Kappa Psi Used Book Sale	CC-227	9-1 & 6-7 p.m.
Faculty Theology Luncheon	CC-214	11:30 to 1 p.m.
Gymnastics Club	Gym	11:15 to 1 p.m.
Alpha Kappa Psi Fraternity Meeting	CC-233	Noon
Collegiate Civitan Club	CC-205	Noon
Pi Kappa Sigma Sorority	CC-209	Noon
SGA Executive Council	CC-229	Noon
French Club	N-203	Noon
Campus Activities Committee (Publicity)	N-202	Noon
Faculty Advisory Committee	CC-214	2:00 p.m.
Women's Basketball - College of William & Mary	Gym	7:00 p.m.
Student International Meditation Society	CC-233	7:30 p.m.
Chris Kypros, Pianist	Theatre	8:15 p.m.
Entertainment	Pub	9:30 p.m.

Thursday, January 22, 1976

Artmobile	Outside CC	9 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Alpha Kappa Psi Used Book Sale	CC-227	9 to 1 & 6 to 7
Family Service Board Luncheon	CC-214	Noon to 2 p.m.
Outing Club	CC-229	12:15 p.m.
Internship Program	Theatre	3:00 p.m.
Student International Meditation Society	CC-229	7:30 p.m.

Friday, January 23, 1976

Gymnastics Club	Gym	11:15 to 1 p.m.
Movie, "2001"	Theatre	Noon
Newport News Bicentennial Commission	CC-214	10 a.m. to Noon
Movie, "2001"	Cafeteria	7:30 p.m.
Jr. Class Dance	W. Gym	9 to 1 a.m.

Saturday, January 24, 1976

Organization For Women's Equality Conference	Campus Center	9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
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Sunday, January 25, 1976

Movie "2001"	Theatre	7:30 p.m.
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Monday, January 26, 1976

Parlour Potpourri	CC-Hall	10 a.m. - 2 p.m.
Virginia Opera Association - Ashley Putnam, Soprano	Theatre	Noon
Gymnastics Club	Gym	11:15 to 1 p.m.
Basketball Game - CNC/N.C. Wesleyan College	Gym	8:00 p.m.