

Clayton Junior College

# THE BENT TREE

*The Student Newspaper of Clayton Jr. College*

Volume IX

Issue 8

Feb. 20, 1978

## Food Service Manager Hired

by Tom Barry

Clayton Junior College has recently added a very distinguished gentleman to its staff. Mr. Harvey Hein has replaced Maureen May as Food Service Manager (although he prefers to be noted as a chef by trade).

Mr. Hein served the United States Air Force for twenty years and became a Master Baker during that time. He has been stationed all over the country and has served overseas five times. He spent six years training bakers in the Air Force before moving to the Atlanta area.

Since moving here, Mr. Hein has worked as

Executive Chef at the Riviera Hyatt House, the Admiral Benbow - Airport, the Downtown Hilton, and most recently the Airport Hilton. When asked why he chose to work at Clayton he commented, "It's only four miles from my house" and "It's different, it's a different feel."

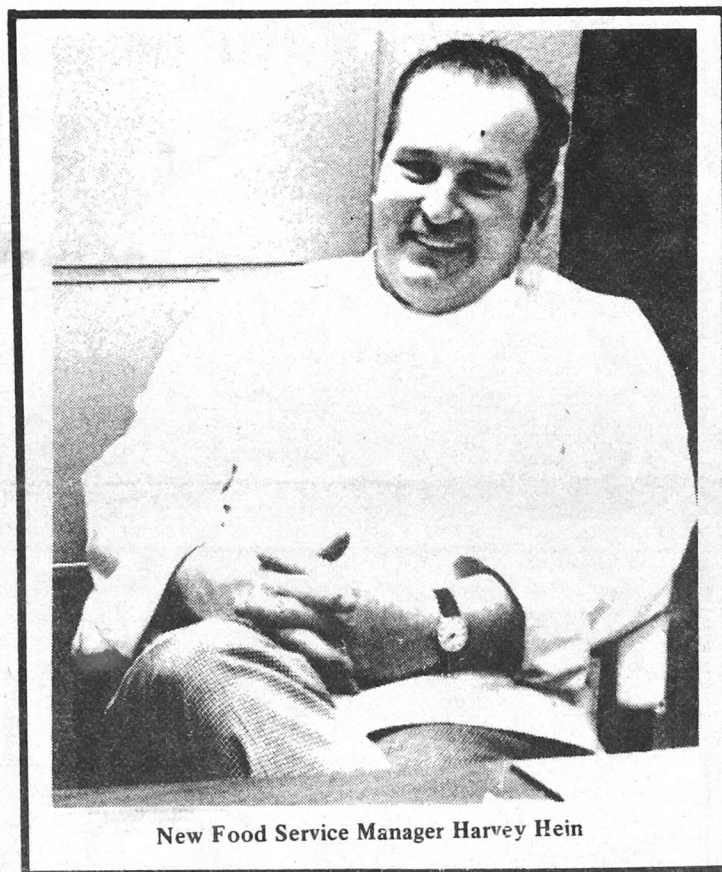
Mr. Hein believes that working at Clayton Junior provides a challenge. He realizes the difficulties students have in finding time to sit down and not rush through their meal. Mr. Hein is going to try to always have fine quality food ready for the students.

Mr. Hein has hired a new

baker so Clayton Junior will now have fresh baked goods including; donuts, cakes, pies and cookies. He also will begin selling quarter-pound hamburgers instead of those ghastly things many have had the displeasure of tasting.

Mr. Hein is married and has a fifteen year old son, Eric, and twin daughters of fourteen, Teresa and Alecia. Mr. Hein's wife attends Clayton Junior as a Monday night speech class student.

From the way things sound, the Clayton Junior Cafeteria may soon become the downfall of Wendy's, McDonald's, etc.



New Food Service Manager Harvey Hein

## Black History Week Held at Clayton Jr.

by Gigi Helton

"Black History Week," a program that is sponsored by the Lyceum and Black Cultural Awareness Association, was held February 6-9. The week included lectures, a high school concert and an art exhibit.

The week began by a concert given by the W. F. George High School on February 6. The choir, under the direction of Mrs. Mildred Faucette, showed their talent by singing a few Negro folk songs. Also in the program was a group of dancers who performed while being accompanied by music. The choir presented a program that was very impressive and enjoyable.

Also on the program for the week was Dr. Wiley

Bolden, Professor of Education in the Department of Educational Foundations at Georgia State University. Dr. Wiley's lecture, "The Education of Blacks in the State of Georgia," touched on both public and private schools and considered some aspects for the future.

On February 8, art exhibits were held in the lobby of the "C" building and the Library lobby. The exhibits, provided by the Shrine of the Black Madonna Bookstore, Price High School, Therrell High School and Henry County High Schools, included paintings, artifacts, sculptures, handcrafts, jewelry, African imports and books by black authors. The exhibit showed the talents of all involved and

were educational as well.

Also at the art exhibits was a special feature of the works by Thomas Nash, an 11th grade student from George High School. Thomas Nash's works have won 1st place in the 5th Congressional District of Georgia and have been placed on exhibit in several areas of the state including the Memorial Art Center in Atlanta.

The final event for the week was a lecture from Joe Washington, anchor newscaster for WXIA TV, Channel 11, here in Atlanta. Mr. Washington's lecture was on "Journalism and Newscasting for Blacks." His lecture pointed out some very interesting and helpful facts for anyone wishing to enter the field of journalism.

## Dean to Meet With Evaluation Committee

by Patricia Jeanes

Dr. Billy R. Nail, Dean of the College, is scheduled to meet with the Faculty Evaluation Committee tomorrow (Tuesday). The purpose of Dean Nail's meeting is to answer all questions concerning the present Student evaluation of Faculty form.

In a recent interview with the *Bent Tree*, Committee Chairman Bill Namer explained that the purpose of the committee is to improve the quality of our education. He stated, "The committee is concerned with many student's requests to make the faculty evaluation

available so students can know something about their teachers."

They, (the students) according to Namer, feel that by having access to faculty evaluations and information made available to students will help to maintain high educational values.

Namer went on to add that any and all interested students and faculty are encouraged to attend the meeting in Room C-55. The floor will be open for comments.

Chairman Namer also added that if anyone had any questions, that they could contact either himself or members of the committee.



Shown above are Doris Holloway, Jeannine Morrison, and Bill Gore as they performed in their recent concert.

## CJC Students Help Red Cross

by Denesha Bell

As you are probably all aware, Georgia is having a blood crisis. However, a few students here at CJC have begun to take steps to modify this problem.

A committee of four was formed in the hopes of increasing donor response. This group consists of Laura Jenkins, Tom Bale, Jennifer Morgan, and Esther Golden (a non-student). Tuesday, January 24, a blood drive was held at Clayton General Hospital. Another was held February 3 in Rich's at Southlake Mall. The next will be held April 17 here at CJC.

On January 16 Laura Jenkins, Vice-President of the SGA, met with Bob Batcher, an American Red Cross Representative, to discuss possible ways CJC could help with these blood drives, which are held monthly. Mr. Batcher recommended that they call previous donors. These donors names were supplied to them by computer

printouts, in order to ask them if they would give again.

The committee spent two hours telephoning previous donors urging them to give blood. Their results indicated that the Tuesday, January 24 drive showed a 35-50 pint increase that day.

In further elaboration on the crisis, Mr. Batcher said that it was not unusual for blood donations to drop during the Christmas season. However, it may help to know that northwest Georgia alone needs 700 pints of blood a day.

Mr. Batcher said that most schools usually showed an 85% turn-out for student donations and 15% for faculty. However, with CJC these figures were reversed. If that sounds bad to you, then maybe we'll see some familiar faces in the April 17 drive here at CJC. Remember, it doesn't hurt as much to give blood as it does to need it.

## Faculty Featured in Concert

Three Clayton Junior College music faculty members were featured in a 12 noon chamber concert Wednesday (Feb. 8).

Doris Holloway, Bill Gore and Jeannine Morrison presented a program that was considered exceptional by all who attended.

The program included: "Trio I in G" by Joseph

Haydn, featuring Mrs. Holloway playing the violin, Gore the bassoon, and Mrs. Morrison the piano. "Suite for Violin, Clarinet and Piano" by Darius Milhaud switched Gore to the clarinet with the other two performers still playing the violin and piano respectively.

A "Duet" by Ludwig von

Beethoven featured Mrs. Holloway on the viola and Gore with the Bassoon.

The highlight of the program was "Trio in E for Clarinet, Viola, Piano, K.498" by W. A. Mozart. Mrs. Morrison was on the piano, Gore played the clarinet and Mrs. Holloway the viola.

*Second Front*

# THE BENT TREE

February 20, 1978

Printed by News Daily

Jonesboro, Ga.

## Harrell Becomes Financial Aid Director

William T. (Bill) Harrell has assumed duties as Director of Financial Aid and Placement at Clayton Junior College, according to Robert C. Bolander, Dean of Students.

Harrell, a native of Bainbridge, Ga., had served as the Assistant Director of Financial Aid at Valdosta State College for the past three years.

Responsible directly to Dean Bolander, Harrell's duties at CJC will include assistance to students in a number of ways. He will seek out students in need of financial assistance, counsel them and members of their families about the various types of financial aid available, and assist these students in completing a

financial aid application.

In addition, Harrell will maintain student records and administer all federal, state, local and institutional financial aid programs. He will be working with students involved in on-campus and off-campus jobs.

The Office of Financial Aid and Placement was established at Clayton Junior College to provide assistance to students who otherwise could not attend college. The Director of the office administers general work programs, general loan programs, grants, general scholarship programs, and specialized scholarship and loan programs.

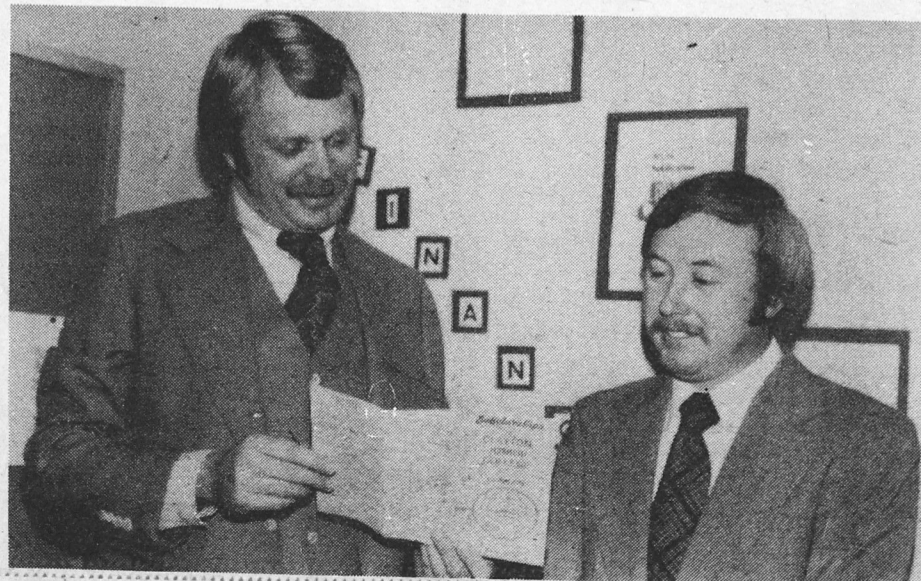
Students who plan to enroll at CJC, or others who already are enrolled, should contact Harrell (phone

363-7735) for complete information about the various programs available.

A member of the First Methodist Church of Bainbridge, and of the

American Legion, Harrell, who is single, makes his home at 2550 Akers Mill Road in Atlanta. A 1965 graduate of Bainbridge High School, Harrell earned his

bachelor's degree in psychology and master's in counseling and guidance from Valdosta State College.



## Letters

Dear Editor:

I am a freshman here at Clayton Junior College, and like all of the rest of the freshmen, I have to take English III. As we near the end of the quarter, I find myself wondering if I got into the right class! Everything says "English III" but from taking the course I find the title incorrect. Rather it should be titled "How to pass the F.E.E.E. III." The F.E.E.E. exam seems to be the basis of the freshman English program for the simple reason that the course(s) center around it. Furthermore, what is even stranger is that this test decides whether or not a

student passes or fails regardless of class grades. This in itself seems to make the course decline in importance.

A suggested solution to this problem could be a system similar to that used by many senior colleges. A similar test is given to freshmen before entrance. They then are placed in a class based on the results of this test, and taught English.

With all those statistics around telling us about high school seniors who can't read, you'd think someone would realize that it's about time to start teaching English rather than devising ways to see how much you don't know!!!

A confused freshman

## FROM THE



## RIGHT SIDE

by Stewart Lipham

Recently, President Carter, with the help of Attorney General Griffin Bell, broke a campaign promise to appoint U.S. attorneys on the basis of merit, not politics. He fired David Marston, U.S. attorney for Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, appointed by former President Gerald Ford.

I feel the firing of Mr. Marston was purely political. Mr. Marston was doing a fine job. He was getting many convictions against local politicians for such crimes as tax evasion, irregularities in Federal funding, and corruption. In fact, it was a congressman that Marston was investigating, Representative Joshua Eilberg, that first placed a call to the White House calling for Marston's removal.

When questioned about the matter, President Carter said that since Marston was just one of hundreds of U.S. attorneys - there are actually 94 - he didn't know much about the matter. However, he finally admitted that Representative Eilberg did telephone to push for Marston's ouster. But he denied knowing Eilberg was being investigated by Marston.

As much as I would like to, I don't believe President Carter was malicious or dishonest in his removal of Marston. The irony of the situation is that until Marston, Carter had done a good job in appointing by merit.

But the handling of Marston was a snafu the President will remember for a long time.

## Gun Control,

## From the Other Side

by James Conroy Doig

Does the U.S. Constitution contain a guarantee of "shooter's rights," that is, the right to own firearms? Some Americans insist that it does and the last issue of The Bent Tree contained an article to that effect (cf. "From the Right Side" by Stewart Lipham). The argument given in favor of shooter's rights rests on a statement taken from the Constitution: "The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." However, the 2nd Amendment to the Constitution, as written by the founding fathers, reads this way: "A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

According to the legal opinions of Supreme Court justices and of the American Bar Association, the 2nd Amendment refers to the people's right to have a militia, i.e. a national guard as opposed to the U.S. military, and does not refer to any individual right to own firearms. Thus, the argument for shooter's rights based on the U.S. Constitution simply has no value at all.

The attempted defense of shooter's rights was not the only interesting aspect of The Bent Tree article mentioned. The article, as is too often true of most "views from the right" on gun control, lumps in the same basket all advocates of any sort of gun control. I

cont. d on page 4

## FRIDAY'S RERUNS

by Tom Friday

Eleven dollars a week was not a lot of money, but it was better than nothing.

After searching every where I knew, in the Thirties, and having about given up hope of ever finding a job, my uncle (my mother's brother) came through with a job of running an elevator. This uncle was in charge of several office buildings so he decided to give me and his oldest son, a young man about my age, the job of running these two elevators in one of the buildings.

There were several stipulations in my having the employment. One was to work hard and be punctual and the other was to behave. This word behave was quite foreign to me. It was several years after this that I learned the true definition of the word as defined by my uncle, who made weekly reports to my mother. After about a year of wondering what "behave" meant and crowding in an awful lot of fun along with it, I was finally called in to report back home; to revert to my original status.

I went to work about one in the afternoon and was supposed to work until nine at night. At eight I turned off the elevators and locked the office building. Then it was my duty to mop the lobby and the elevators and not to leave until nine.

After about a month I had made friends with quite a few people who came by for me almost every night. Well, nine was a little late to do much prowling, so I was very easily persuaded to leave early.

This proved to be my downfall, as my uncle came by one night about eight-thirty.

Up until this unlucky night, the gang and I had made quite a few visits to places of entertainment. One place I will always remember was a type of house-boat that was tied to the bank of a lake. We boarded the boat by way of a long gangplank.

This flat-bed boat had been converted into a dance floor with a Nickleodian at one end. There were crowds of young people there nearly every night. They danced, clowned and had a ball until someone would come up with the suggestion that we move on to where another dance was in progress.

Our means of transportation was usually an A-model Ford with a rumble seat which was really cold in the winter. No one cared at that age though.

The band that played for these dances almost always was made up of a piano, a guitar, a trumpet or cornet and drums. There must have been a shortage of drummers because they found out I had at one time played a drum in a marching band, so I was drafted to play drums in this dance band. I had never done anything like this before but all they needed was someone who could keep the tempo going. This wasn't really important because after about two hours most of the members of the band were on the floor dancing with the others.

Most all of the dancing was a combination of country and square dancing, but at least once a night we had a session of "Big Apple."

This particular routine was named for a Black night club in Columbia, South Carolina. This particular night club had probably derived its name from the big city New York.

This dance craze followed immediately the "Charleston" of the Twenties. All the participants formed a ring where each individual kept time with the music by doing a particular dance step. Then the leader would call on certain ones to "Shine." You may think we have some weird dancing in this age, but it is nothing compared to some of the individual inventions enacted by those kids of that time. Gee, that was a long time ago.

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## Gun Control Cont'd

presume it's easier to enlist hunters in your cause if you imply that any opposition to guns is opposition to all guns.

Be that as it may, many people, and I include myself in this class, want to ban only handguns. Within the last year many groups have joined together under the title "National Coalition to Ban Handguns." I don't know our latest membership total, but very recently four rather respected groups have joined NCBH: The American Public Health Association, representing over 29,000 doctors, nurses, technicians, and others involved in the public health field; the American Psychiatric Association, representing 22,500 psychiatrists; the U.S. Conference of Mayors, representing the mayors of over 800 of the nation's largest cities; and the

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), representing 1.3 million people.

These groups and others already in NCBH are joined together only to promote the banning of handguns. The Bent Tree article indiscriminately calls all gun control advocates "bleeding heart liberals," but if that epithet means a deep respect for human life, I'm sure none of the members of NCBH would mind the title at all.

If anyone has any difficulty seeing the connection between the control of handguns and a deep respect for human life, two studies published recently in the New England Journal of Medicine and in the Journal of the Ohio State Medical Association might help. The former study presents the following statistics for the years 1960-1970: among men 25-34 years old, the overall mortality rate rose 16 per cent with homicide becoming the leading single cause of death for non-white males in that age

group; the national increase in homicide mortality in that same population group was 80 per cent; concerning the same group, the homicide rate attributable to assault by firearms and explosives jumped 135 percent.

For the metropolitan area of Cleveland, Ohio where the study was made, among the statistics given for the years 1958-1974 are these: homicide is growing fastest among white city males (a 455 per cent increase); city teenagers and men in their early twenties have experienced the greatest increase in homicide rates (for non-white males a 283 per cent increase; for white males a 1845 per cent increase); most homicide victims were killed by relatives, friends, or acquaintances during or after a quarrel and the killing occurred independently of any other crime; firearm homicide rates increased in all race-sex groups and accounted for 81 per cent of all victims in 1973, where as in 1960 firearms had accounted for 50 per cent.

With these and many other statistics to draw on, the researchers drew conclusions such as these: during the 1960's among U.S. men 25-34 years old, 50 per cent more were

killed in domestic homicides than in Vietnam; from 1960-1973, "increases in production, importation and ownership of firearms were accompanied by increases in both the national firearm homicide rate and the proportion of homicides caused by firearms;" "Rates of accidental firearm deaths and the proportion of homicides and aggravated assault with firearms have been found to be positively associated with gun ownership;" "A handgun in the home is more likely to be used in a domestic homicide or to cause serious

injury, intentional or accidental, than to deter a robber or burglar."

(There are many more frightening statistics and enlightening conclusions to be found in that study. For those interested, the New England Journal of Medicine is in our library; see the issue of Sept. 8, 1977, pp. 531-538.)

The study found in the Journal of the Ohio State Medical Association (not found in our library) dealt with the cost of medical treatment of gunshot victims: each year, at least 1.5 to 2 million dollars is spent treating victims from the time they enter to the time they leave hospitals in Cleveland, Ohio. This figure does not include things such as the cost of rehabilitation and physical therapy, loss of wages from work and disability. If these other costs are taken into account, the researchers concluded, "the figure for treating gunshot victims would comprise a significant part of the gross national product."

Clearly, the U.S. has a serious problem due to the presence of handguns in the hands of people. Guns don't kill; people do and they do it primarily with handguns, taking thereby a terrible toll of the nation's life and wealth. Therefore, we must take those handguns out of the people's hand.

The Bent Tree article notes also: "When guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns." Not quite true, for the police will have them too. As well, not as many outlaws will have as many guns. Consider the case of Japan where the possession of firearms by private individuals is so restricted that crimes involving guns are a rarity. (Paradoxically, Japan can thank the U.S. for that, since the extraordinarily stringent gun controls in that country were laid down by the U.S. military governing Japan after World

War II.)

Under Japanese law, handguns may be carried only by government security officials and by athletes training for Olympic shooting events. Private citizens over 18 years of age may own a hunting rifle under the following conditions: local officials are convinced that the weapon will be used only for hunting; before a license is issued, the applicant attends classroom courses on hunting and on the handling of explosives; when the license is issued, the caliber, type, model, and other information on the rifle are fed into a national data bank; rifle permits must be renewed every five years.

What all these regulations accomplish is obvious: while there is a reasonable number of guns in Japan (roughly one hunting rifle for every 120 people), Japanese police know where almost all of the guns are. What is the result as concerns crime? In 1976, the 1.2 million crimes committed in Japan were primarily fraud, robbery, petty larceny, and other non-violent offenses. Only 171 crimes involved the use of hunting rifles or handguns - and that figure of 171 violent crimes is for a population of over 100 million!

In addition, virtually all the rifles and pistols used in the violent crimes were unregistered weapons smuggled into Japan. So what is this nonsense about "When guns are outlawed, only outlaws will have guns?" In Japan, where handguns are virtually outlawed and hunting rifles strictly regulated - in Japan, a country of over 100 million people, 1976 saw only 171 violent crimes involving the use of guns; in 1976, Atlanta had far more violent crimes involving guns in any single month you may care to choose.

But Americans are different than Japanese, many will say, and therefore

we can't be certain of the effects of gun control in the U.S. While it's true we can't be certain as gun control has scarcely been tried, there are some indications as reported in the same issue of the New England Journal of Medicine previously mentioned. For example:

"The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice noted that gun use and crime are associated with handgun availability, suggesting that the relatively low rate of gun use in crimes committed in New York City result in part from the strict screening of would-be purchasers and the use of permit procedures for firearms."

Another instance is found in Massachusetts where, on April 1, 1975, a new gun control law was implemented which mandated a one-year jail sentence for anyone convicted of a violation of the firearm licensing and registration laws. Homicides caused by firearms in that state fell from 141 in 1974 to 97 in 1976, a drop of 31 per cent; over the same period the total number of homicides dropped from 271 to 209, and the percentage of homicides in which firearms were involved decreased from 52 to 46. These are the first downward trends in recent times. (See pages 537 and 556-558.)

Gun control opponents, led by the National Rifle Association, have long had their own way with gun control legislation. Yet nearly 75 per cent of U.S. citizens support laws controlling the sale and possession of handguns, and almost the same number support registration of all firearms. It is to be hoped that these 75 per cent of Americans will stand firm behind President Carter and their congressmen when the president's proposal for curbing the proliferation of handguns is sent to Congress later this month.

## Seminar To Be Held

Clayton Junior College is offering a free seminar to help anyone interested in taking college courses for credit.

Designed to "ease your mind" about entrance examinations and other questions about going to college, the one-night seminar is scheduled for

tomorrow night. Ms. Judy Nichols, Admissions Counselor in the Office of Admissions and Records, will conduct the 7:30 p.m. class.

Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SAT) and other entrance requirements will be discussed and explained. The program is open to adults who have been out of

school for a period of time, or for high school juniors and seniors and their parents who wish to obtain additional information about college requirements.

Complete information about the seminar may be obtained by phoning the Office of Admissions and Records (363-7723).

## Lung Association Holds Meeting

There will be a meeting sponsored by Georgia Lung Association under the guidance of Dr. Avery Harvill and Ms. Betty Rashoon on February 28th

1978, 7:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. in the Physical Education Building, Room E-27. All interested persons are invited to attend.

# The Clayton Junior College Library



A  
Good  
Place  
To  
Spend  
Some  
Time



## Poetry Reviews:

### Dr. Duane Locke

#### "Visit Was Worthwhile"

by Edna Nix

Dr. Duane Locke, Professor of English and Poet in Residence at the University of Tampa, shared some of his poetry and prose with us in his visit on February 8.

He is widely published and has a style very much his own. He read: "When I Asked To Be Born," "Kissing a Mechanical Ape," "Columbus Day," "The Tiger Trainer," "Six Boys," "Night Grows Lightning Inside My Bones," and "A Glimpse of Premonition."

Dr. Locke says that many college professors do not agree with his style of teaching, nor do they care for his poetry. I found his prose to be very amusing and even somewhat enjoyable, but his poetry was difficult to understand. His technique of reading was monotonous, with no color or texture at all.

Dr. Locke feels that to be a poet, you cannot be false - you must be real. He feels that if language is to be

real, it has to be unique. The challenge of poetry is to find a word to come out of a real situation. He feels poetry is human awareness - awareness of reality, and reality is value - not facts.

I feel Dr. Locke's visit to CJC was worthwhile. Even though I didn't enjoy his poetry very much, I feel the experience of hearing him broadened my knowledge of poetry and the literary world.

#### "A Put-on"

by Susan Horton

I hesitate to say how much I hated the lecture by the poet Duane Locke because I know so little about poets and poetry. However, I also hate being "put on," so I'm going to take the risk and plunge right in.

During his lecture it became apparent that Dr. Locke is a fast talker. I think his ability to jump from one subject to another, along with his machine gun style of delivery, has helped him to perpetrate his hoax. He is a con artist of great talent. He

is putting us on and has so little respect for our intelligence that he feels he needs to aid us by dropping clues.

He said he first started writing poetry as a joke, and published thirty poems in the first year. (Who was the joke on?) He also mentioned his New York days with the painter of tomato soup cans, Andy Warhol. He told how Andy imparted to him the secret of how to please the critics (did he mean fool the critics?). Whatever you do, do a lot of it, was Andy's

advice. (Are ten canvasses to tomato soup cans and six hundred published poems enough?)

Dr. Locke appears to be a cliché of the avant garde poet, thinly disguised in a corduroy suit. His hoax is at its height when he reads his poetry. He drawls along with ne'er a change in expression of voice or face. I remember seeing Maynard, the bearded beatnik of the old "Dobie Gillis Show," reading poetry exactly the same way. Maybe Dr. Locke saw Maynard too.

## Winter Quarter Enrollment Drops

Female students outnumber male students at Clayton Junior College, according to Winter Quarter enrollment figures released by Annette Satterfield, Director of Admissions and Registrar at the two-year institution near Morrow.

The quarterly report revealed that of the 2,838 students currently enrolled in credit courses, 1,464 are women and 1,374 are men. Past records at CJC show that men students generally outnumber the ladies.

The Winter Quarter enrollment, down from the 3,046 who were involved in credit courses during the same quarter a year ago, also revealed that more students are taking day classes than those who are studying at night. Slightly more than 61 per cent of the total (1,741 students) are enrolled in day or mostly day classes with the remaining students (1,097) taking night or mostly night courses.

Students classified as freshmen make up 51 per cent of the total enrollment, while almost a third of the student population carries sophomore status and the

remainder are classified in various other categories. The report showed that 462 veterans are enrolled.

Students from a 23-county area are enrolled in credit classes, with 93 per cent of them living in the four-county area of Clayton, Fayette, Henry, and Fulton. Clayton County students number 1,495 (52.7 per cent of the total), 789 are enrolled from Fulton County (27.8 per cent), 203 from Fayette County (7.2 per cent), and 164 from Henry County (5.8 per cent).

Other counties contributing students include DeKalb (43), Spalding (39), Cobb (23), Coweta (20), Douglas (20), Rockdale (12), and with lesser numbers, Butts, Carroll, Dawson, Glynn, Gwinnett, Haralson, Harris, Lamar, Lowndes, Meriwether, Newton, Paulding, and Pike.

In addition to students involved in credit course offerings, Clayton Junior College also has more than 925 students enrolled in non-credit classes conducted by the Office of Community Services.



BLACK HISTORY WEEK HELD AT CJC

### Lyceum Presents...

Mr.

John

Reardon



Tuesday 8:30 p.m.

G-132

One Performance Only!!!

# THE BENT TREE

## FEATURE PAGE

Feb. 20, 1978

### Student Enjoys Helping Others

by Art Rogers

"I feel good when I've helped someone."

Those are the words of Claire Bethune telling of her interest in people and why she enjoys helping them.

"People to me are very interesting. I enjoy studying them and working with them. Someday, I would like to work as a counselor or work in a clinic. I would even like to be a social worker."

A graduate of Griffin High School, Claire is presently in her second year at Clayton Junior and plans on getting her Associate's degree in Psychology. She states that she will be graduating in the Summer quarter of this year.

When asked why she became interested in psychology, she replied, "because I feel really good knowing that I have actually helped someone."

Claire, with some help

from her parents, is presently working her way through college. She works at the Picture Show at Southlake Mall, where she puts in anywhere from 18 to 22 hours per week. She adds that she is presently seeking work with Delta Airlines as a reservationist, a job that helps others.

Besides working and carrying a full academic load at Clayton, Claire also finds time for some of her hobbies. These include playing tennis, dancing, singing, painting, and watching soap operas. And she enjoys eating, especially seafood and pizza.

A native of Griffin, Georgia, Claire was presented the "Most Outstanding Youth Award" by the League of Women Voter's and Dramatics Club. She also worked at WKEU radio station through her speech and Dramatics class at Griffin High.

That Speech and

Dramatics class seemingly left an impression on Claire as she considers it to be very worthwhile.

Naturally, Claire has had the opportunity to take the speech class offered here at Clayton. She considers it to be her best class thus far. The reason? She explains.

"I think it was because of the student's and instructor's involvement. He (Mr. Stone) really made it an interesting class." Claire also feels that all of these opportunities to take speech should help her in her dealings with people.

She recalls the numerous occasions when she dealt with friends.

"All my girlfriends used to call and I loved to listen to them. I really enjoyed listening to their problems and trying to help them."

"You know, there are a lot of people who don't care whether you have a problem or not. But I found that you really get something out of

helping other people."

At twenty years of age, Claire has most of her life ahead of her.

And if she decides to spend the rest of her life to

helping others, with all of the enthusiasm that she has to offer, then this world should be a little bit nicer place to live.



Claire Bethune - "It makes me feel good to know that I have helped someone."

### PERSPECTIVES

### From My Side of the Desk

by Elena Zimmerman

"Hey, man, how's it goin? Wherd ya go las' night?"

"Fleetwood Mac."

"Yahh? How was it?"

"Fantastic, man, outta sight. Wild, would ya believe - what can I tell ya? Got time for the low-down? They done six new songs -"

"Naw - I hadda burn the midnight oil last night or else flunk math - that teach laid it on - laid that authority thing on, man -"

"Too bad. Keep cool, man - that's the name of the game."

Hey, you're really laid back . . ."

And so on. (I've used some peculiar spelling, as you see, to indicate pronunciation.) The state of spoken English is such today that it must be translated for anyone outside its immediate group.

We speak jargons - many different Englishes, depending on what age we are, what part of the

country we live in, and what jobs or interests we follow. How can we get together so that we can understand each other?

Furthermore, how can we restore to English the grace, precision, and authority it once had? For it is my observation that the quotations given above and most others that people speak, have none of those qualities.

I'm not worried so much about the various Englishes I hear (youth jargon of the current "far out" kind, specialized job vocabularies, geographical dialects, or academic formalities) as the monotonous and sterile repetitions of formulas which may have meant something when they were new, but mean nothing anymore.

Mindless repetition of words and phrases - imprecision of speaking and writing - these are stultifying our English language, crippling the brightness and exactness of

our communication with each other.

Simple examples: "That sure was nice!" (Meaning: that was pleasant, that was satisfying, that was delicious, that was smooth, that was stimulating, that was mediocre - one could go on with this for at least a page.)

"That was interesting." (See above. All meanings fit.)

"Fantastic, man." (In spite of the slightly elevated emotional tone, same meanings.)

And the hundreds of phrases like "keep cool," "laid back," and "fantastic," which are spoken daily are already mindless in that people say them because other people say them and know not what they really mean. The fact is, they mean everything and nothing.

We try to teach "good English" here at CJC. Just what is "good English"? The term sounds faintly

moralistic and somehow unattainable. Teachers are supposed to know it and practice it and judge anyone who doesn't ("Oh, you're an English teacher! I'll have to watch my language!" - unnecessary and frustrating to hear) - and are expected to teach it successfully. I must tell you that most of us are not successful, but we do try.

"Good English" is correct English, according to a basic Standard Educated English format which is used in most informative publications in the English-speaking world. (Note that Standard Educated English is only one of the Englishes spoken in the world today.) It originated in the mid-18th century when authoritative grammarians first published English grammar books, in order to put some system in the chaos that English then was. Their rules have been handed down from generation to generation of

students as tools necessary to literacy. It follows that literate speakers and writers get the best jobs out there in the working world, for it is necessary (let's face it) to have a standard of excellence for all professions that men usually compete for - law, medicine, theology - yes, engineering and banking and science.



We must have a base for our common understanding - Standard Educated English. Everyone literate must know it. We know it changes from decade to decade - more like week to week - and we try to keep up with those changes. Events like World War II and the social changes of the 1960s put many new  
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## PERSPECTIVES

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words and constructions into the language. Punctuation is simpler now than it used to be, and sentences are forming into new patterns. The rules persist, however, so we can have our literate common understanding.

College English can open doors to understanding to the student who comes prepared in the basics. It is possible for the student to reinforce his knowledge of Standard Educated English and in addition to begin to understand all those other Englishes.

One should be able to see, but mostly hear and understand varieties such as the Texan, the six-year-old child, the Scottish highlander, the M.D. giving a speech, the ladies' Sunday School class teacher, the rock musician, the chemist, the Charlestonian, the sociologist - there are many more - in their uses of their particular Englishes. Not all of them will know Standard Educated English, but the literate person will know, and he will be able to use any of them as he wishes, and he will be able to understand them all.

"Good English" - we're back to that - is communication. It is the English used by each of those people we just mentioned, if he communicates with it. Very likely he will communicate to the limited group of his peers; however, the world is large, and his language becomes "bad English" insofar as he fails to communicate with others.

Literate people who know S.E.E. (you know what that is now) can communicate as well as

receive communication because they can translate: they know when to use a given kind of language. They don't use the same kind of English for every occasion; furthermore, when they use it, they SAY SOMETHING.

The world today badly needs people who can translate what others say. It needs people who can SAY SOMETHING PRECISE. Repeating vacuous phrases just because they are "in" (See there? I said it, but I have always wondered where "in" is) results in fuzziness and confusion in the meaning of language. A word, phrase, or sentence should mean something precise, and should be so understood. Lazy thinking results in confused or stupid speech and writing. We should try to get away from that.

Near the end of Hamlet, Shakespeare's incandescent study of a young man's problems, the hero says, as he approaches almost certain death - "Readiness is all." I would like to use this statement as the supreme argument for studying the basics of whatever kind, but particularly language: we should get ready. Readiness is all. We should get ready to work, get ready to think, get ready to communicate. We need to study language constantly and put into precise words precise thoughts. The principle of getting ready is worth pondering as a lifetime task; in order to begin the task and pursue it properly we must realize its importance.

We should keep our Englishes ready, and augment and refine them - for whatever comes.

# Movie Review

## "Saturday Night Fever"

by Gigi Helton

Everyone has no doubt heard about the movie Saturday Night Fever starring John Travolta and Karen Lynn Gorney.

The movie is about a young 19 year old New Yorker, Tony Manero, who is a paint store salesman during the day and Disco King during the night. Tony's world revolves around his Saturday night disco hours. On one such Saturday evening he finds and falls in love with Stephanie, a "disco queen." Although Stephanie will not allow the relationship to go any further than friendship, she does consent to be his dancing partner. Their partnership proves to be

worthwhile when they win 1st prize in a disco dance contest.

During the weeks of practice before the contest Tony undergoes many emotional stressing situations. Through these situations Tony matures and eventually is able to except things as they are and not as he wished they were.

Saturday Night Fever is filled with fantastic music. The Bee Gees wrote eight splendid songs that make the movie worth seeing. Also, the numbers by Tavares and Yvonne Elliman add to the success of the production. Perhaps the most success gathering aspect is the dancing. John Travolta does a splendid job in his performance, as does

Karen Lynn Gorney.

Now for the weaknesses. First, Karen Lynn Gorney's performance left something to be desired. She undoubtedly couldn't make up her mind as to which accent to use for she changed her mind numerous times during the show. Secondly, the language is terrible. Surely they could have found some better words to get the same point across. Thirdly, the sex is animalistic. Here again they could have left out these scenes and still have an adequate movie.

Saturday Night Fever is not one of the best movies produced but it is, through its music and dancing, enjoyable.

## Concert Review

### Phillips Performs at Music Hall

by Tom Allen

Glenn Phillips appeared on February 3, along with the Jan Hammer group at the "Great Southeast Music Hall." Glenn's band consisted of Bill Ray; fretless bass, Dave Wilson; piano, and rhythm guitar, and Doug Lansberg on drums. They provided a strong, solid, hard-driving background for Glenn's intense soaring guitar leads. The bands performance was spontaneous they played a show that can be best described as brilliant.

After the show I had an interview with Glenn. He was born in Massachusetts and lived in the northeast until he moved to Atlanta at the age of thirteen. At sixteen Glenn started playing guitar, one year later (1967) he joined the "Hampton Grease Band" until they broke up in 1973. After leaving the Grease Band he played a short stint with the "East Side Blue Band" and worked toward forming the present band.

Glenn has recorded three albums and is currently working on the fourth. Music to Eat was recorded by the "Hampton Grease Band" in 1971. "Lost at Sea" was recorded by Glenn

himself and even though he had no record company backing the album was discovered by a BBC disc jockey and became a hit in England and Europe. The album has a "boot-leg"



Glenn Phillips

guitar feeling to it. Swim in the Wind is his latest album. Glenn used members of the Atlanta Symphony, "Marshgrass," and other local musicians to give the album different musical textures yet it still retowns the bands "sound."

Because Glenn's largest success has been in England both Swim in the Wind and Lost at Sea are on the

"Virgin" label though several major American labels have shown an interest.

Despite his European success he still prefers living in Atlanta. "There's a certain king of musical spirit, an original uniqueness that I've never seen anywhere else in my life."

Glenn's musical goal is to make good hard-driving, yet with a more melodious approach, instrumental music that's fun to play and fun to listen to. His style can only be labeled "Glenn Phillips." He describes himself as a electric blues guitarist who knows a lot of

scales and chords who has a unique approach and who's main goal is original music.

Glenn, in my opinion is one of the best local artists in this city. Every performance I've seen is better than last. Be sure to see him with Roy Buchanan on February 24, 25 at the "Great Southeast Music Hall." Glenn's albums are available on Virgin records.



March 3

ACADEMY AWARD NOMINEE  
GOLDEN GLOBE WINNER  
**BEST SONG**  
BENJI'S THEME  
**I FEEL LOVE**

Benji

A family film by Joe Camp

Critics and audiences alike are saying  
you'll fall in love with this floppy-eared dog  
(and his movie) no matter how old you are ...  
no matter how young.

**G** 1:15, 6:30, 8:30, B-15  
7:30, 9:30, B-14