

Dean Lowe Elected To Accrediting Body

By WILLIAM HOBSON

Dr. B. Franklin Lowe, Jr., dean of the college, has been elected to membership of the Commission on Colleges of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

The association is the chief accrediting agency for private and public elementary and secondary schools as well as colleges and universities in 11 southeastern states. Its purposes include preparing statements on the standards of membership in the association for colleges, conducting on-campus visits and evaluations of colleges applying for membership, and preparing lists of institutions which meet the standards of the association. The commission encompasses some 600 member institutions.

Dr. Lowe came to Chowan in 1964. He was named to his present position in Feb. 1969 after serving as acting dean for eight months, and has served as a member of the association's visitation committees. Lowe is a graduate of Furman University, Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary and Emory



DR. LOWE

University, where he received his Ph.D.

College president Bruce E. Whitaker congratulated Lowe upon his selection to membership of the commission.

Gym Goal 75 Percent Attained

By CINDY LEE

The \$1.5 million goal, set by Chowan College trustees and advisors on Sept. 11, has been reached in pledges and gifts toward the cost of construction of the new gymnasium-physical education center.

The announcement was made by Chowan's president, Dr. Bruce E. Whitaker. He said that Chowan has now reached 75 percent of its original goal of \$2 million through its "Accomplishing Our Mission" program. He pointed out that due to inflation the building will now cost \$2,150,000.

"But our task is not over," Whitaker added. "We must now apply ourselves with all diligence to raising the final \$650,000 to complete the campaign and make the urgently needed new gymnasium-physical education center a reality for our students."

Whitaker said the main motivation for providing the new facility is to meet the needs of Chowan's students. The present gym was built when Chowan's enrollment was under 300, but the college now has some 1,000 students.

He said the new facility will also meet a need in the area for a facility that will accommodate large groups for cultural, religious and civic events.

The features of the new gymnasium-physical education center, according to Whitaker, include three full-size basketball courts, two classrooms, weight room, mini-gym, three handball and paddle tennis courts, and an Olympic size swimming pool. The facility will provide 63,000 square feet of space and seating for up to 5,000 people.

The building, which is under construction, is scheduled to be opened by January, 1980. "The new gymnasium-physical education center will round out the facilities called for in the campus master plan," Dr. Whitaker noted. He said the building is the last major facility to be constructed for the foreseeable future on Chowan's campus.

\$1,000 Grant Given Chowan By Sears

A \$1,000 grant to Chowan College is among grants totaling more than \$48,000 which have been distributed to privately supported colleges and universities in North Carolina by The Sears-Roebuck Foundation, according to a spokesman.

The North Carolina colleges and universities are among more than 1,000 private accredited two-and four-year institutions across the country which are sharing in \$1,500,000 in Sears Foundation funds for the 1978-79 academic year. Funds may be used unrestrictedly as the colleges and universities deem necessary.

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This clock-regulated heating system has saved 50,000 gallons of fuel oil and nobody has suffered because of it, Hassell explained. "The only problem encountered is with people altering the thermostat in the dorms. Each resident advisor should take the responsibility of controlling the thermostats."

Rooms in Parker Hall have separate heating units in them. These units are controlled by the student occupants who, Hassell said should be energy conscious.

Hot water in Parker is heated electrically before the peak hour. "The peak hour is the hour that the greatest energy demand is made by the public," he explained. "Our clock is set to heat the water before the peak hours of 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m."

About 1,000 lights have been removed from around the campus. The removal of these lights saved energy and the cost of buying replacement lights according to Hassell. Chowan College is a member of a National Energy Organization based in North Carolina, he added.

Everybody can help to conserve energy by turning water off after using it, switching lights and other electrical appliances off when possible and wearing enough clothing to stay warm.

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She is a sophomore pre-nursing major. She hopes to continue her studies at Atlantic Christian College in Wilson, or Emory University in Atlanta, Ga. to receive at least a masters degree.

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Bertha likes living in the United States, especially in this area. "I generally love Murfreesboro, especially the people. Occasionally I talk to the senior citizens of the area. I find the people are very friendly, making my studies more successful."

She has found American college life to be quite different from that in her country. The rules of the colleges of Cameroon are very strict. Very rarely are guys allowed in the girls dorms, according to Bertha. They are not allowed to stay away from classes more than three consecutive times or they are suspended. The girls must sign out to leave campus, giving the time expected to return, where they are going and be accompanied by a senior student. Senior students in Cameroon are given much respect; Bertha does not feel that is so here.

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Federal Tuition Loans To Students Proposed To Expand College Aid



DIGGING DEEP — Terry Francey goes into his sock for the last few coins to pay his overdue book penalties and remain eligible to take his final exams in December. Mrs. Doris Taylor waits patiently for the cold cash before crossing his name off the delinquent list. Photo by Randy Stogner

Clocks Help To Cut College Energy Cost

By ALLEN DAVIS

Clocks help to conserve energy for the future on the Chowan College campus.

These clocks are programmed to turn the heating system of the academic buildings and all the residence halls except Parker Hall on and off.

"The heating systems for the academic buildings are programmed to operate for three hours in the morning to knock the chill off the buildings," superintendent of buildings and grounds Jack Hassell said. "Once the chill is knocked off, the buildings are heated by the occupants' bodies."

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Any suggestions anyone has should be passed on to superintendent of buildings and grounds Jack Hassell. Or if someone spots an area where light is

being wasted, one should report it, Hassell said.

"Sweden uses only 2/3 of the energy we use in this country and they have a colder climate," he pointed out.

Last year Chowan used 4.25 million kilowatt hours which was estimated to cost \$3.75 per kilowatt hour. The electric bill came to about \$158,000 for that year.

With the addition of Parker Hall to the campus in 1972, but before Carrie Savage Camp Hall was completed, Chowan used 4.006 million kilowatt

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Kennedy Plan Open To Sophs

By JULIAN WEISS

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — With the price tags on both public and private college degrees more than double what they were in the mid-sixties, there's been no shortage of plans to cope with the crunch. The price of education is, for the first time since 1945, becoming an effective deterrent to enrolling in college. So Congress, is expected to debate — once again — ways of making education easier to pay for, if not ways of making it cheaper.

The debate will be different this time around, for Congress enacted President Carter's Middle Income Student Assistance Plan last year. Though it was defeated in favor of the Carter plan in October, a tuition tax credits bill will be introduced. In this session, it will be challenged by another alternative form of financial aid, Sen. Edward Kennedy's tuition advance fund (TAF).

Kennedy, who worked out the idea with the Boston University President John Silber when debate over tax credits and the Carter plan stalled last spring, says TAF would cover tuition costs "in a comprehensive fashion."

People at the sophomore level or above could apply for as much as \$5000 a year under the TAF scheme. The college would testify that the applicant does indeed attend, and Washington would give the school money, plus \$1000 for expenses. Then "they (the students) rather than their families or taxpayers" would be responsible of repaying the government.

The schedule for repaying the loans could be spread out to avoid overburdening those struggling to find jobs after graduation.

As Kennedy sees it, current aid programs reach only about one of every five college students. TAF, he says, would have an even broader scope than Basic Educational Opportunity Grants, (BEOGs, which afford a maximum \$1500 a year per student). The senator adds that more and different kinds of aid are needed because college and bank loan terms are "prohibitive".

His idea, moreover, stands a good chance of becoming law. Kennedy's normal clout is even bigger in this case, since he's a member of the Senate Education Committee, and has already gained support from some of his committee colleagues. Senators John Durkin (D-N.H.) and George McMovern (D-S.D.) also support the plan.

Kennedy's bill sets aside \$4.5 million a year for the fund, on the condition it stays solvent. It stipulates that, to be eligible for TAF aid, a student must carry a "reasonable" course load, be under 35 years of age, and be in good academic standing after freshman year. A student can withdraw a maximum of \$15,000 over three years. After graduation, the student pays the money back to the Internal Revenue Service.

The success of the tuition advance fund, though, rides on how much residual support tuition tax credits legislation has, and on how much interest the very topic of financial aid remains after last fall's passage of the Middle Income Student Assistance Act (MISAA). At that time, President Carter warned that the U.S. could afford only one type of financial aid expansion.

Tuition tax credits legislation, as it stood when it died in a conference committee, allowed parents to deduct certain amounts from their income taxes if they had a dependent in college.

Specifically, they'd get the credit for up to 35 percent of tuition costs, as long as they didn't exceed \$100 in 1978, \$150 in 1979, and \$250 in 1980.

But the house version of the bill would have given credits for pre-college education as well as for college education, and the Senate, which wanted to limit credits to college tuition, refused to compromise.

Chief supporters of the credits proposal are still Republican Senators William Roth (Delaware) and Bob Packwood (Oregon), and New York Democrat Daniel Moynihan. As Roth said last March: credits "would simply allow taxpayers to keep more of their

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Don't Look With Naked Eye

Eclipse of the Sun Will Be Visible Here

By DOUGLAS DUGGAN

On Monday, February 26, 1979, just about all of North America will see either a partial or full solar eclipse. The total eclipse will run a path across the United States starting in Oregon, then to the Hudson Bay area and on to Greenland.

For this part of the country, the partial eclipse will be at mid-day. Here in Murfreesboro, the eclipse will start at 10:50 a.m., the totality of 53 percent will be at 12:07 p.m. and end at 1:23 p.m.

Never should one look at an eclipse, unless it is at totality, with the naked eye. There are several ways to view the sun and be safe. One method is to look through an arc-welder's number 14 shade. Another way is through a double thickness piece of light struck and fully developed black and white film. It is NOT safe to use smoked glass, color film or even sun-glasses.

The most popular safe method is the pin hole projection type. This can be done in your room or outside. It involves putting a pin hole in a piece of cardboard and placing a sheet of white paper about one foot back from the board. Through the reflection of the hole on the paper, you will be able to view the sun's disc and all that is involved in the eclipse.

If you have a telescope, you can observe the eclipse in several ways, too. The first and most popular way is your projection screen. Second is through a filter protected lens on the telescope. Last is through a filter protected camera, either attached or separated from the telescope. Be careful when looking through the protected lens because you cannot tell if or when the lens may crack and your eye is exposed to the sun. When using the camera, be careful here for the same problem, also the heat intensity of the sun may damage the mechanisms in the camera.

If you wish to photograph the sun through the telescope, here are some tested camera exposure settings. Use a shutter speed of 1/125 of a second at f/8 when using ASA 64 color film. If using a camera not attached to a telescope, then use a number 5 neutral density filter on a telephoto lens. Whatever your set up is, make sure you use a tripod.

For the duration of the eclipse, pictures taken at 5 minute intervals will record the best series through the height of totality.

The last total eclipse in this area was February 15, 1966 and the next one will be March 30, 2033.

Interesting People on Campus

Bertha Likes Chowan Atmosphere

By CINDY LEE

Some of us have had the chance to see her in a carbar. Most have seen her dressed like all the rest. Who is this woman roaming campus in her native dress?

Her name is Bertha Mokake from Great Soppo in Buea-Cameroon located in Central West Africa. The Carbar is a type of dress worn in her country. It pulls over the head and is gathered slightly, it is loose enough to keep cool in the summer and has enough material

to keep you warm in the winter, according to Bertha.

She is a sophomore pre-nursing major. She hopes to continue her studies at Atlantic Christian College in Wilson, or Emory University in Atlanta, Ga. to receive at least a masters degree.

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