

## The Way We Were

MOVIE OF THE WEEK

November 5



## Bicentennial Committee Offers Projects

The North Carolina Bicentennial Committee is offering to financially support students who wish to produce projects with a Bicentennial theme.

In 1967, the NCBC was created by the North Carolina State Legislature. Its purpose was "to plan and develop programs for the celebration of the American Revolution in the states."

Three themes have been selected for the celebration of the Bicentennial. They are: "Heritage," "Horizons," and "Festivals."

Student Projects for the Bicentennial Celebration offers post-secondary educa-

tion students the opportunity to create their own projects within the framework of the "Festivals" theme. This theme involves an expanded effort to make North Carolinians more aware of the traditions, the culture, the hospitality, and the character of the state and its people through the arts, education, travel, exhibits, fairs, crafts and festivals.

Those eligible to apply are students at senior colleges and universities in the state. The project program is sponsored by the North Carolina Bicentennial, the National Bicentennial Internship Pro-

gram and the North Carolina Internship Office. Those interested in the projects and accepted by the NCBC might seek assistance from these organizations.

Nov. 14 is the deadline for all applications. Dec. 8 is the date when notice of acceptance will appear. Applications will be picked up in 111 C.I.D.

At least 25 students will be supported. Applicants will contract with the National Bicentennial Internship Program mutually agreeing on project objectives, beginning and ending dates, reimbursement schedules and time period.

## Claude Kipnis Performs Mimes

If you missed the performance of the Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre last night, be sure and see tonight's show. It begins at 8 p.m. in the Hamrick Auditorium.

The Claude Kipnis Mime Theatre was begun by Mr. Kipnis to present the art of pantomime to audiences of all ages throughout the world.

He began his career with a nine-week tour of America in 1966, opening at New York's Theatre de Lys.

Mr. Kipnis has other credits to his name besides his leadership of the Mime Theatre. Several works have been commissioned by Kipnis for the New York Philharmonic, the Boston Opera and CBS television. He has also served as Director-in-Residence of the Boston Opera Company and Artist-in-Residence at the University of Illinois.

Another member of the group is Judi Ann Coles. She is an experienced choreographer and dancer and has toured in a production of "Godspell."

Kate Hibshman is a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. She is a dancer and has studied at the Cleveland Institute and the Ballet Arts School in New York City.

Lynne Jassen has been in front of audiences since the age of ten when she appeared singing and dancing

on the Perry Como show. She is a graduate of the University of Miami. When not on tour with Claude Kipnis, Lynne teaches tap dancing in New York.

Jay Natelle is a former student of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and is the member who has been with Claude Kipnis the longest. Besides his theatre career, Jay plays guitar.

Marty Robinson is a talent especially in the field of puppets and marionettes, and is most entertaining when the "Mime Theatre" presents children's shows. He was in the touring company of the Nicolo Mario-

nettes before joining Claude Kipnis.

The last performer in the troupe is Jon Ruddle. Jon has studied mime in several different places including Paris and Canada.

Tonight!

MOVIE OF THE WEEK



Young Winston

## Introducing . . . James Guild

"Have you ever met a Scottish-Rhodesian?" Not many people have, knowingly. This writer, though, a "Scottish-Rhodesian" to be a particular breed of flower that blossoms in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Jimmy Guild, one of Gardner-Webb's new foreign students, was quick to correct this blatantly erroneous erratum.

Jimmy is a Scottish lad, more recently from Rhodesia. "My parents emigrated from Scotland to Rhodesia to farm," explains Jimmy. "I stayed in Scotland to complete Elementary School, then went to join them in Rhodesia in 1960. I really consider Rhodesia my home and not Scotland."

How does someone so far removed from Boiling Springs decide to complete their studies at Gardner-Webb? Jimmy heard of Gardner-Webb from Rev. Clyde Dotson, a Southern Baptist Missionary sta-

tioned in Rhodesia. At the time, Jim was working with "A New Life For All," a Christian organization based in Rhodesia.

"I started working full time for N.L.F.A. in January 1973. Last year, I felt the need for more training in the work I was doing and started to pray about this. The Lord opened the door to Gardner-Webb."

When asked the differences between African Universities and colleges in America, Jimmy replied that in Rhodesia "there are no real facilities where I could study Religious Education. I did visit several places while in Britain but found them very 'stiff and starchy'. The advantage to me of being able to study in America is that I feel that the training I will receive here will be much more beneficial in youth work, when I return to Rhodesia. Teenagers over there relate a lot better to American Ideas

## Dixon Reflects On GW's Past

How has Gardner-Webb changed and been affected by the years since the early days of its establishment? Who has been involved with most of this change? Hubert Dixon has been at Gardner-Webb long enough to see the college go through many phases.

Mr. Dixon began his involvement as a student when Gardner-Webb was known as Boiling Springs Junior College. In 1933, he attended Wake Forest University and returned to Gardner-Webb in 1935 to teach.

Since he was the only match teacher on campus, Mr. Dixon was also the head of the Math Department.

Besides being a department head, Mr. Dixon also served as registrar and academic dean from 1938 to 1940. In 1940, when officials were looking for a new president, he served as acting president.

Hubert Dixon has seen many students come and go throughout the years. He feels that the types of students he has encountered were and are direct reflections of the economic status of the country.

For example, the students during the Depression came to college with a very serious attitude; there were not

very many educational opportunities and times were very hard.

After World War II, ex-soldiers populated the campus. They also took college very seriously since there was a great job demand. Also, being older and being married, they took responsibility more seriously.

In 1950, however, things changed. College became a popular thing to do, a mere fad. Says Dixon, "These students did not belong in a liberal arts college. They would have benefited more by attending technical schools and learning trades."

When, in the late 1960's, technical schools became popular and a feasible alternative to liberal arts colleges, students began to make wise choices for their professions. Mr. Dixon feels that today, students are better adjusted and know what they really want out of their education.

Mr. Dixon is in agreement with many of Gardner-Webb's academic policies. He feels that the low ratio of professors to students helps the Gardner-Webb graduate find jobs easier. Employers see how graduates are able to enter people, and are anxious to hire Gardner-Webb people.

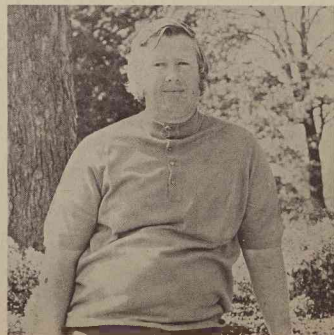
He also feels that the Christian fellowship on the campus adds to the ability of the Gardner-Webb graduate to relate to his employer and co-workers.

Mr. Dixon admits what he calls Gardner-Webb's "essence of private enterprise." Since this school has not accepted federal monies, thus making it subject to HEW regulations, it has retained its religious emphasis and remained a unique campus.

than they do to British Ideas."

Jimmy, a Religious Education Major, has fallen in love with Gardner-Webb. "It has a spirit about it that

I've never experienced anywhere else. I really feel at home here—everyone is so friendly. This makes a big difference when you're so far from home."



Jimmy Guild reflects upon life here.

## CORRECTION

In the last issue of the Pilot, two officers names were misspelled in the Phi Beta Lambda article. They are Syd Caudle, President and Gerry Hazlewood, Vice-President, instead of Clyde Caudle and Gerry Hazlerwood.