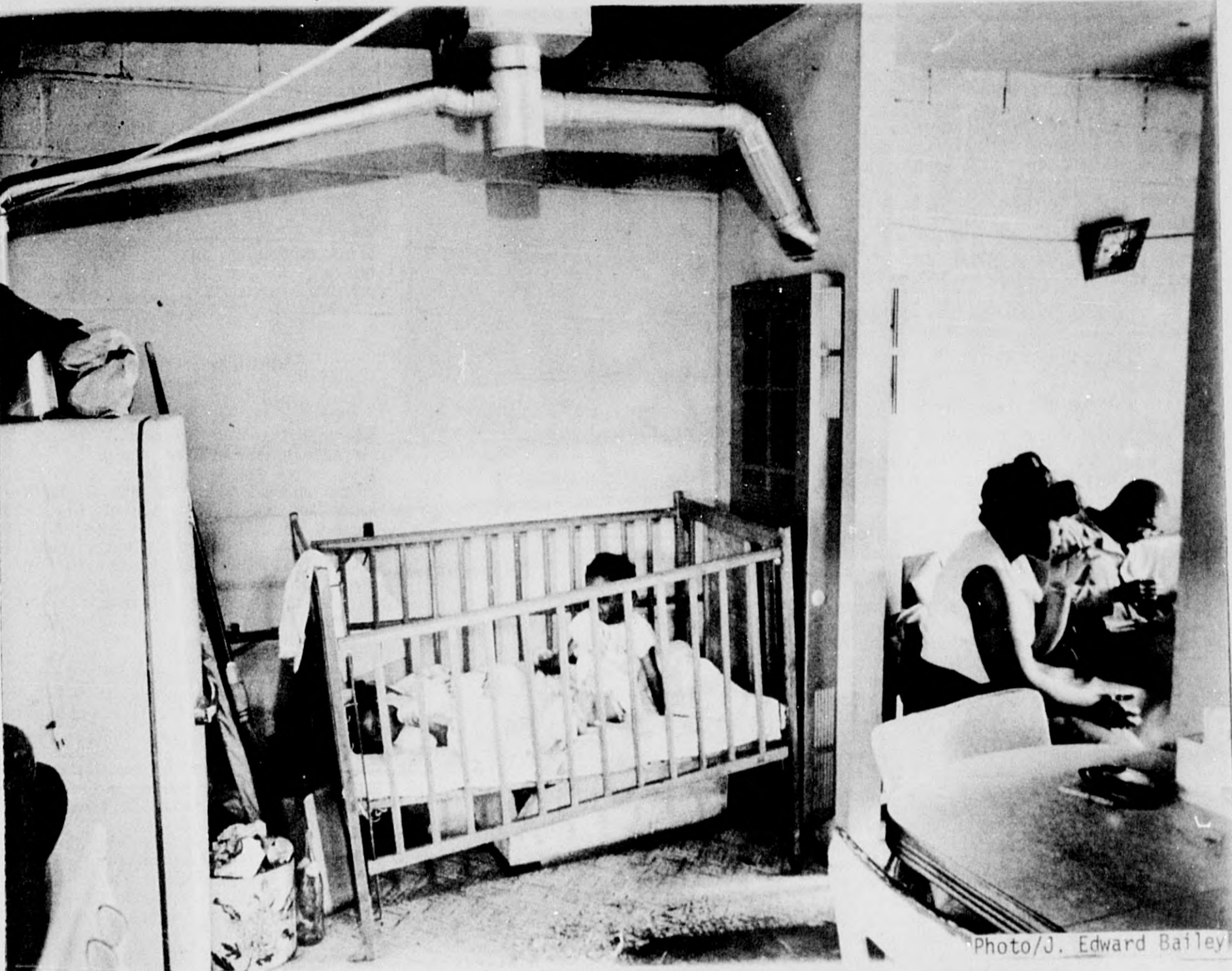


The Almanian.



Photo/J. Edward Bailey

NEW ART EXHIBIT AT CLACK

by Janet Worth

J. Edward Bailey III is a rare man. To see him as a black photographer is not to see him at all. From sheer experience, hard work, drudgery, and, indeed, rewards, he transcends the shackles of photography or race. Basically, he is a man with a camera. But the eye that looks through that camera has seen and experienced the sickness of the ghetto, the ennui of the assembly line, the competence of the board room. With impeccable credentials for "dual citizenry" he has on the one hand advised companies on personnel and planning practices, then shared these thoughts with ghetto youths and movers.

Joseph J. Kane
 Chief of Bureau, Caribbean
 TIME-LIFE News Service,
 Miami

There are a number of ways to interpret and express the feelings one may experience when living in the poverty, the filth, and vastness of a big American city such as Detroit. Perhaps the most revealing constituents of any city are the attitudes and the lives of the people within, for they play the most important part in shaping, building, and in sharing what has been left by those before them. In an exhibit called "The City Within" to be shown in Clack Art Center during the month of February, J. Edward Bailey III, a black photographer born and raised within the confines and the turmoil of Detroit, captures in a satisfying depth, through the eye of a photographic lens, the people of that city and holds them high for all to see. The directness used and the con-

frontations displayed in Bailey's work seem to reflect attitudes and feelings he has needed to express while living in Detroit as an automobile assembly line worker. Bailey's first experience with photography came during World War II when he worked as an army staff photographer in France. He gained national prestige after winning third place in a Life magazine talent search, and is presently receiving assignments from Life, Time, Jet, Sports Illustrated, Fortune, and Ebony.

The works of J. Edward Bailey III displayed in Clack Art Center next month will be a part of a larger exhibit originally shown at the Detroit Institute of Art and will accurately represent yet another more complex exhibit; life in an American city.

I've looked at a 23-year-old girl in her casket,
 dead, gone, no longer beautiful. She died of leukemia.
 I've watched Detroit since I was born here.
 More and more, I've looked and pondered and gone nearly
 mad seeing her diseased and dying from cancers.
 The face and body of my City, my love!
 Still, my brothers who know the eastside grind I
 came from and who have seen me make it (oh, the
 sometimes gnashing of teeth) share hope before death,
 Don't we, brothers black and white?
 Dead, died, dying?

J. Edward Bailey III

ALMA'S OWN FRENCH CONNECTION.

The following is the last of a series of articles intended to provide the Alma College student with knowledge of the various programs offered outside the traditional classroom.

From Detroit to Saginaw, Washington, D.C. and now to Paris, France, all these places are the focal points for student experiences.

Some students have recounted their fantastic, rewarding experiences, ones which have provided a good background or reference point. Others have not been as positive about their experience. All, however, have grown in some way, they can not deny that, good or bad, their particular program was one they'll not forget.

So we end in Paris with the contributions of Bill Spencer and Anne Schumann. For more information about this program, contact Professor Hayward.

Anne Schumann

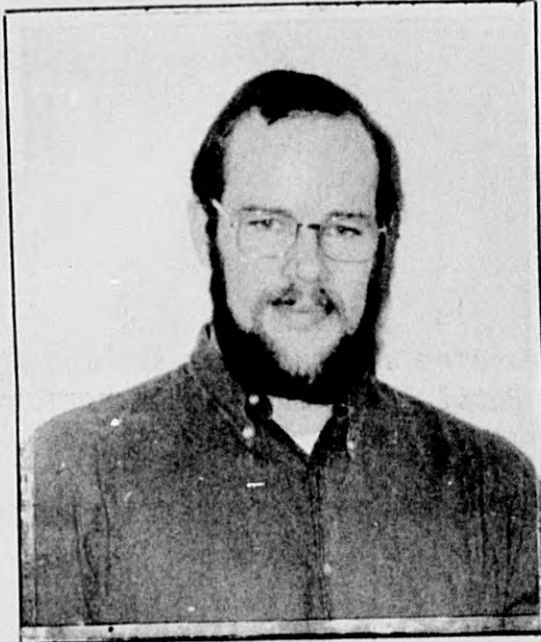
When I was asked to write an article on my experiences on the French program, I found it very difficult to explain five months abroad in capsule form. There is really no way to convey the meaning of making new friends, or to recreate our experiences while traveling. For it is these things which can make a trip either a fantastic or, for some people, a frightening memory.

My decision to go on the French program was, for the most part, credited to a few friends of mine who had recently returned from France. Still enthused about their trip, they whirlwinded me through applications and a passport, allowing me no second thoughts about leaving. But I came down to earth fast when I found myself in a boarding house room lacking every convenience of home, and when I realized how little I knew of the language. For the first month or more I bungled my way through, always trying to be in the company of someone who knew French better than I. Our classes were all taught in French so my notes looked like fill in the blank.

While shopping or traveling, sign language and a pocket dictionary were necessities. The Parisians, hurried and used to tourists did not extend themselves to us. Outside of Paris people were easier to meet. I found, however, that I would never defend the American tourist. After living in Paris and feeling quite a part of it, we could stand back and watch the spoiled, demanding, and impolite American whom, as we did, became easily irritated with the more casual way of living in Europe.



Anne Schumann



William B. Spenser

After a while, living like the French came more naturally. Our accommodations were good compared to most student quarters in Paris. Running up two flights of stairs to take a shower and no television were things we could disregard. More important were our traveling plans for London, Amsterdam, Rome, and Vienna, some of which were hitchhiking trips. When we could afford it, we traveled by train.

Back in the states again, France seemed like a chapter of life, like a home away from home. Hours of euchre on rainy days, singing on trains to pass the time, and being homesick at Christmas were all symbolic of Paris. And the experience is ours alone.

William Spenser

What does the programme in Paris do for American students? It poses a respite in the midst of the four year struggle for a degree. While one is in France, he develops diverse attitudes toward the value of his education and goals. Many students who stay for both semesters find it an experience in understanding of not only a foreign culture but universal human behavior and thought patterns. Students learn to fend for themselves in order to see Europe, gain friends and enjoy their sojourn in the often lonely and depressing City of Lights.

As all of the instructors are French, the quantity of homework remains very low and lectures induce sleep. A saving grace is that the Alma Programme has wisely removed some "oldies but goodies" and, through recommendations of the students, replaced them with interesting and cooperative instructors. The programme is testing various courses and methods to fit the needs and backgrounds of its students. Some courses are for only students of the programme. Others are for students from all nations of the world and of all ages. The programme tries to stress both academic and non-academic experiences in order to improve self-confidence and knowledge of the history and people of Europe.

Having been on the programme, I can confirm that its value to me was a broadening of my perspectives. I was only an average student; some were fluent and others could hardly speak. All with whom I have spoken were glad that they went. Many said that only French majors should be allowed to go. Although I wasn't, I am.

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CAST ANNOUNCED

for

"THE FATHER"

Dr. Phillip Griffiths, director, has announced the cast for the Alma College Player's winter production of Strindberg's modern tragedy, "The Father."

Heading the cast is Alma College senior Paul H. Harasim as the Captain. Harasim was last seen by Alma theatre goers as Tartuffe in the fall production of the same name. Other performances at Alma include "Bus Stop" (professor) and "Summer Tree" (father.) His credits include lead roles in the Flint College, University of Michigan productions of "Shot in the Dark," "The Public Eye," and "Dark of the Moon." Harasim also had the lead role in the Pulitzer Prize winning play, "J.B."--a William sburg, Virginia Community Player's production.

Harasim is a Drama major and will either attend law school next year or pursue graduate studies in theatre.

In the female lead of Laura is Sally Bahlman who was last seen as Elmire in "Tartuffe." Miss Bahlman is a transfer student from Kellogg Community College in Battle Creek. She has performed in both college and civic theatre productions. Her roles include: the daughter in "Harvey," Jill in "You Know I Can't Hear You When The Water's Running," Sarah Brown in "Guys and Dolls," and Laurie in "Oklahoma."

Miss Bahlman is a junior Music major.

Bertha, the daughter, will be played by Beverly Magley. Miss Magley was last seen as Mariane in "Tartuffe." She has performed with the Canandaigua (N.Y.) Academy Players. Her roles include: Beth in "Little Women," Ophelia in "Hamlet," and the daughter in "J.B."

Miss Magley is a freshman Psychology major.

Cast in the role of Doctor Ostermark is freshman Chuck Waltmire. He played Cleante in "Tartuffe!"

Waltmire is a Pre-Law student.

Joe Sobel, last seen as Orgon in "Tartuffe," plays the Pastor. A senior, Sobel has had leading roles in several Alma College productions. The list of plays includes: "In White America," "Red Eye of Love," "Summer Tree," and "Thurber Carnival!"

Sobel is a Speech and Theatre major and hopes to teach Speech Therapy.

Junior Nancy Stodola is cast as the Nurse. Last year she was in a student directed performance of Edward Albee's, "The American Dream."

Miss Stodola is majoring in both Spanish and Speech and Theatre. She hopes to teach.

Nojd will be played by Jim Marvin. He was last seen as Valere in "Tartuffe." A freshman, his high school roles were Teddy Brewster in "Arsenic and Old Lace," King Pellinore in "Camelot," and 1st guard in "Clown Prince of Wanderlust."

In the role of the Orderly is Henry Matthews--a freshman from Vienna, Austria. He played M. Loyal in "Tartuffe."

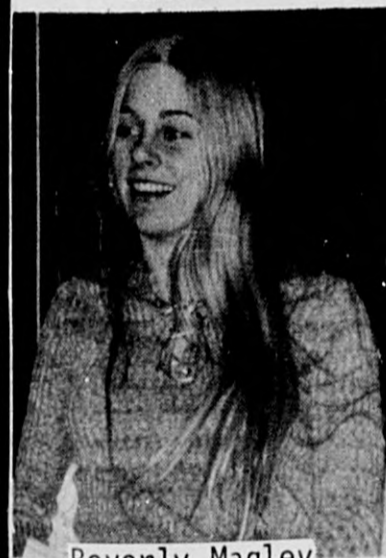
Matthews is an Art major.



Paul H. Harasim
"Captain"



Sally Bahlman
"Laura"



Beverly Magley
"Bertha"



Chuck Waltmire
"Doctor"



Joe Sobel
"Pastor"



Nancy Stodola
"Nurse"



Jim Marvin
"Nojd"



Henry Matthews
"Orderly"

ALMANIAN INTERVIEW

by Dave Scarlett

ALMANIAN: What do you see as being major purposes of community government, Student Council in particular?

VANDENBOS: Well, the purpose of any government is to give expression to the opinions, ideas and desires of the people that the government represents. In particular, student council should be giving expression to the ideas and the opinions of the students whether those ideas agree with the rest of the community or not. When you've got a democracy, it won't function efficiently unless all parts of the community express their opinions and work for a compromise for those opinions which are expressed. Council itself has the duty of taking those opinions and trying to translate them in some form of workable, feasible programs..

ALMANIAN: What proposals has Student Council submitted and what has happened to these proposals?

VANDENBOS: Well, we can start with women's hours which has been a topic concern for student councils for the last three or four years. To refresh everyone on last year's activities...we--along with practically every other element of community government--came out with a proposal that said that women's hours were discriminatory and should be abolished. A decision was then made that women's hours would be retained for Fall and Winter terms indefinitely... that was a presidential (ie. Swanson's) decision. Student Council took the same position at its initial meeting this year that the hours should be abolished. The new change in the age of majority (and I think that has had more of an effect than anything to affect the status of women's hours). . . I don't think that anyone is at all certain as to the legality of having hours for women only . . . It is my informed belief that there will be no more hours after Winter term.

ALMANIAN: What assurance does the student body have that we will have an equal participation in the decisions that affect the student body and the control of their execution?

VANDENBOS: There is no assurance...being that the college is legally franchised to be governed by a Board of Trustees who, in the laws of the state, has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing all the functions of the college. Therefore, they cannot guarantee that anyone will have equal say in what happens. Legally, I'm not saying that the way it should be..

ALMANIAN: What influence have you and other members of the Associate Board of Trustees had upon the Board?

VANDENBOS: Probably very little influence. On the Associate Board of Trustees we have no voting power as do Trustee members. The Associate Board of Trustees was set up to try to give students some voice on the Board of Trustees by giving (students) the power to make a motion on the Associate Board, then comes before the entire Board of Trustees for a vote. I'm not at all certain that this has been the most effective way of getting voice. If you really want to ensure participation of the students and the faculty then they should be voting members of the Board of Trustees.

ALMANIAN: Has Student Council formulated any position regarding the 'new drinking law'? If not, then what is your personal view on this and should Student Council do anything about it (the law)

ALMANIAN: In the minutes of Student Council last term there was discussion regarding the abolishment of student council. Do you have anything to say about that?

VANDENBOS: There were just a couple references to that. It was a comment made in a moment of frustration. Someone had sat back and tried to access what were the things Student Council had been able to accomplish that had any major consequence. Let's not talk about issues such as parking lots and maintenance men sweeping the sidewalks or something like that. . .but consequential issues having to do with the educational system. We were coming up with a score that was not very good.



Bob VandenBos

Student Council President

If we don't have the authority, judging from past performances, is this really a worthwhile way for students to spend their time? That's the feeling that arose behind the comment. I don't think it's particularly unique, a particularly novel idea. It's been said in many places besides here and it's been done in a few places. Grand Valley, for one, has abolished their student government in light of the fact that since they really had no power to do anything and apparently never did get anything done there's no sense in having it. So they did abolish it.

VANDENBOS: Student Council has passed no resolutions or motions regarding any change in the drinking policy. . . . However, it is the common topic of the student council and the student body that being legal adults, students should be treated as legal adults--which would include the enjoyment of rights that they enjoy in society-at-large. To most students the most important seems to be the right to consume alcohol whenever and with whomever they so desire. We do have a committee that is investigating the possibility of obtaining a student bar on campus. Primary resistance against such an idea seems to be stemming from the fact that such a bar would have security problems, that alcohol is undesirable on campus and does not promote an educational atmosphere. However, personally and from what has been said in the letter that has been distributed to all students by Dean Plough, I fail to see how the college can take the position of promoting a bar to be located as close as possible to campus yet seeing no efficacy in a bar which would be located across the property lines which would be placed, in essence, on school property. To my knowledge of thinking, it's only hypocrisy and it's only done to present a face of the college which should not be presented. If there is no justifiable reason for striving to get a bar as close to campus as possible. The two ideas are conflicting. I don't see why we should have a bar just off the campus--because you know and I know what would happen--the businessmen of the town will see themselves with a captive market and prices of drinks, shall we say, will be exorbitant and the students will be ripped off once again.

Whereas if a student bar is operated by the college (I'm not saying that it should be non-profit although it could be) I believe prices could be more modest than what they will be in a private establishment. I'm not at all certain that the townspeople exactly want us in their bars--and I have heard numerous say they do NOT want us in their bars.

ALMANIAN: Would you speak to the President's Commission Report?

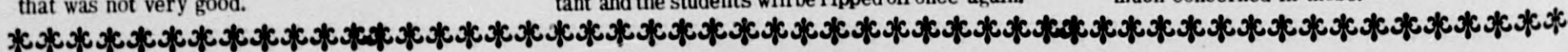
VANDENBOS: Student input has been, I feel, minimal. . . far below what it should be. I'm beginning to realize that more and more. The majority of the work done by the President's Commission was done over the summer. Faculty members worked throughout the summer and were paid stipends for the work that they did. Student members (not: Under strong suggestions President Swanson appointed a student advisory board to the President's Commission consisting of six student members) were called upon once for an overnight session in the middle of July. For the most part, we were given very little time to prepare and some members of the student advisory commission did not even receive a copy of the report before arriving at the meeting to discuss the report. That was the only student input into the report which took literally months of preparation. Students arrived back in the fall for more student input and were given what essentially proved to be the final report. There has been no official request of the student council to make a stand on the report, one way or another. . . although student council has taken its initiative and made a stand on a number of various issues in the report. I DON'T KNOW WHAT EFFECT WE'VE HAD. cite an example of student input I couldn't do it. I could not point to a single item and say, "This is the result of student input." I couldn't do it.

The report as it now stands includes several important things which the students should be rightly concerned with. . . those things being the fact of course requirements--are we going to move backwards or forwards? Apparently we're moving backwards. We are going to require our students once again to not think for themselves, not to use the marketplace to select those courses . . . but we are going to set up a regulated system of required courses that students will be forced to take.

Also contemplated is a change in calendar from a 3-3 system to a 4-4-1. I think it's unfortunate that so far the students have not been given the opportunity to do this. I think it's an oversight to try to put together an educational institution, a product which they will have to offer to a certain constituency--that constituency being students to fail to ask those students what they think of the product is a rather backwards way to approach. The product should be geared to the market rather than producing a product and hoping there's a market for it. It could be a very painful experience to find out that the product may not be sellable when it could be found out by asking students who have to by it.

ALMANIAN: Do you have any items you would like to discuss regarding the function of student council, student life?

VANDENBOS: Personally, those topics are more suited to small group rap sessions than an interview because I could go on forever on my own views of student life. I have no desire of burdening students with reading an interview (of personal views). . . if they would like to find out, they can ask me. For the most part I think students would be most interested in more concrete items--when you speak of alcohol on campus you are speaking of something that most students are interested in. . . or when you are speaking of a radio station you are speaking of something that affects everyone. But when I speak of student attitudes or vague ideas such as that, more or less my opinion, I don't think students are that much concerned in those.



TOOL OF REPRESSION: THE GRAND JURY

by W. D. Lennox

The Grand Jury system, once the inherent protector of the individual from the state, has become so base and perverted that it now represents one of the most effective, as well as frightening tools the government has to eliminate political dissent. The Grand Jury, as it stands today, is being used by the Executive branch of our government in the capacity of a shock tool. Using the convenient weapon of the conspiracy charge in combination with the Grand Jury, the designers of repression are indicting and prosecuting many members and leaders of groups advocating social change within this country; resulting in an erosion of political opposition due to fear. A detailed analysis of the present Grand Jury system and the government's perverted use of that same system will prove that the preceding accusation is not false.

Initially, a basic overview of the Grand Jury is necessary. It is a jury consisting of 16 to 23 members, endowed with uninhibited investigatory powers for the purpose of gathering information to determine whether or not enough evidence exists to bound a person or persons over for felony prosecution. The Grand Jury presides over the hearing to check the prosecutor in his questioning of a witness of defendant, who must appear alone without counsel. If the Grand Jury decides the prosecutor is using legally acceptable means of obtaining information, and that enough has been elicited, then the prospective defendant will be bound over for trial. That is the purpose and function of the Grand Jury in a nutshell; in theory anyway.

What then, is the reality of the situation? Unfortunately, (1) the Grand Jury does not exist as a buffer between the state and the individual, and (2) because of the existence of the prior point, the Grand Jury takes on a "Kafkaesque" appearance due to the perverted purpose the government has designated it. Let me refer back to the first point of that analysis, that being: the Grand Jury system does not exist as a protective buffer between the individual and state. The Grand Jury, remember, does not decide the guilt or innocence of an individual. They only decide if the state or Federal government has enough evidence to bring a case to court; the trial and sentencing stage. Because they are assigned this specific role, they are asked to decide matters of legal distinction and technique concerning admissibility of evidence and the legality of the prosecution's lines of questioning. Now, because they are average American citizens, they are not trained in matters of legal distinction and unfortunately have to rely on the prosecutor for an interpretation of the proceedings... Convenient huh? Marvin Antell agreed with me on this point when he stated, "In short, the only person who has a clear idea of what is happening in the room is the public official (the prosecutor) whom these 23 novices are supposed to check." This point illustrates the entirely free reign the prosecutor has over the Grand Jury proceedings. If his power cannot be controlled by the jury members, as Antell's statement indicates, then he is free to interrogate, abuse, cross-examine, or magnify the testimony in any way he feels will enhance the government's case. The witness or defendant is usually just as confused as the jury, and without counsel, he has no right to objection or aide. Under these conditions, a reasonably competent prosecutor can gain an indictment at will. In fact, in Philadelphia, the Wall Street Journal pointed out, the Grand Jury refused to return indictments in only 2% of all cases. Still, only 70% of all those indictments led to convictions.

The relation between my thesis and the reality of the situation under the present Grand Jury system brings the second point of my analysis into perspective. That being, the government has taken advantage of this situation and employed it as a tool to crush political dissent. Using the Grand Jury system as a vehicle to gain repressive ends is extremely easy, considering the structure of that same system. Notice, the entire proceeding takes place behind closed doors. Incorporating this one time beneficial aspect of the Grand Jury gives the government's lawyers a chance to use any and all means possible of gaining testimony without the chance of press coverage and the subsequent expose' of the illegality of their verbal methods. In addition to this, the witness or defendant must appear and submit to the prosecution's unrestricted barrage without the aid of counsel. In this way, the government's counsel can verbally trick the witness or defendant into uttering testimony normally considered illegal in a petit jury trial. This lack of counsel results in extremely serious harms for an individual facing a Grand Jury. One, he does not know the proper time to invoke the fifth amendment, thus risking the prosecution's right to waive it, therefore rendering himself subject to prosecution by means of his own testimony. And secondly, the witness or defendant does not know if the prosecutor is using illegal verbal techniques in gaining testimony. If the witness or defendant, himself, objects to the prosecutor's tactics and refuses to answer his questions, he can and will be charged with contempt of court, which brings us to a third serious harm represented by the contempt citation itself. It is not something a witness or defendant can appeal and gain release pending the decision. Upon receiving a contempt citation, in the Grand Jury system, the defendant is immediately brought before a judge and sentenced, then jailed. The witness or defendant who refuses to testify can be jailed for up to three years, or until he answers the questions posed by the prosecutor.

The pattern of repression becomes frighteningly apparent when one ties all these factors together. A Grand Jury is convened in secret, unknown to the public or press. Then activist group leaders and members are subpoenaed by the Grand Jury, upon the prosecutor's urging, and asked unfair and impossible questions about the organization and members of opposition groups. If they refuse to divulge this information, they are jailed on contempt charges. Frightening huh? But this is not the worst part of the pattern. The Grand Jury can subpoena anyone; and many non-leaders and non-members who are just vaguely familiar with certain

people who the government wants to prosecute, break under threat to contempt and spill their guts (which is mostly hearsay evidence used by the prosecution to emotionally sway the Grand Jury members). Or in the case of activist group members specifically, the prosecution offers them immunity in hopes of gaining incriminating testimony against the other members of their group. Still, after the proceedings, if the prosecution works it right, they will not have gained an indictment. But they will have a complete dossier on a specific group and all its members, which makes the Grand Jury system a convenient information gathering device.

The culmination of the preceding analysis leaves one the following conclusion; The entire Grand Jury system of inquisition, in the hands of a government devoted to repression of political dissent, undermines the individual's right of freedom of association by mounting a horrendous attack on political privacy. This potentially affects every United States citizen. One may be subpoenaed at any time and asked questions, which one must answer on threat of contempt, about any and all of your associates. 1984. Do not consider this an impossibility of just a potential threat; it exists. Attorney General (pig) Mitchell has put together groups of extremely competent lawyers with the official designation of "STRIKE FORCE," whose sole function is to pervert the Grand Jury system towards the end I have illustrated. Their presence has been evidenced in New York, Seattle, Detroit, and Los Angeles, just to mention a few of many instances. The Federal indictments of Leslie Bacon, the Berrigan brothers, and John Sinclair will attest to this fact.

The time has come for the people of this country to strike back against these oppressive measures blatantly exhibited by the people in power. The public must regain control of their government; the control that these same men have so deceitfully usurped with pleas for "law and order". Perhaps, this article strikes a chord in the back of the mind. A chord twanging ominously with the word "McCarthyism; It should. But remember, the purge trials McCarthy headed were public and under observation of the press. The tactics of the new "STRIKE FORCES" go on behind the closed doors of the Grand Jury chamber, making it infinitely more dangerous than the McCarthy witch-hunts. If the people do not realize the subtleness in this method of repression, the rights, inherent rights, of associational freedom and political privacy will no longer exist. Remember also, the men perpetrating this crime have definite goals at which they are aiming; the elimination of all dissent with present political policy. I only have to refer the reader to the deception employed by these same men in relation to the Vietnamese war, the murders of George Jackson, and the inmates of Attica Prison to illustrate the devotion and dishonesty these people have and use in quest of their Facist ends.

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SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM: ARBITRARY RULE EXTANT

by Andrew Shapiro

Point Blank News Service

Last night I accompanied a young client to his draft board hearing. As a lawyer I was, of course, barred from the hearing itself; Selective Service has long since stowed the Sixth Amendment in its dead file.

While my client parried with the board members alone, I remained in the outer office talking with the clerk. She is regarded by the board as the fountainhead of legal learning, so it seemed advisable to present my client's case to her.

The case couldn't have been more straightforward. Indeed, I showed the clerk copies of decisions by the federal courts consistently upholding my client's position against that espoused by Selective Service.

After my ardent appeal, the clerk looked up from her careful, gum-chewing deliberation: "Well, I don't know, Mr. Shapiro," she apologized, "my Supervisor says we're not authorized to follow the courts."

So it goes.

After three years of practising draft law, I have come to admire the Selective Service System as one of the purest forms of arbitrary rule extant. Within this amorphous setting, the draft lawyer's victories are pyrrhic. He has his day in court--but no more. Because the precedents set by judges are never translated into policy by draft boards; or if they are, the legal clout is lost in translation.

Take the monumental safeguards for conscientious objectors recently erected by the Supreme Court. Right now they are being dismantled through a new questionnaire for C.O.s just proposed by Draft Director Curtis

Tarr. The new SSS Form 150 would increase the present four questions to, at least, twenty-two, and many of these are as intimidating as they are unauthorized.

For instance, the C.O. seeking exemption under the liberalized standards of WELSH vs. UNITED STATES is asked: "Demonstrate to the board that your beliefs are more than a personal moral code. Are they held by others?"

The implication seems to be that there is something disqualifying about a "personal moral code" not shared by others. This implication is false and misleading. The Supreme Court clearly ruled that a personal moral code, if deeply held, is a sound basis for exemption.

The SSS 150 Form would also be revised to inquire: "A man who has a valid claim for conscientious objection may have serious reservations about his nation's political or sociological policies. If you have such reservations, how can you be certain that they have not been the primary reason guiding you to make the claim of conscientious objection?"

Tough question? On its face, yes; but not if you knew that WELSH vs. UNITED STATES ruled that the C.O. exemption does not "exclude those who hold strong beliefs about our domestic and foreign affairs or even those whose conscientious objection to participation in all wars is founded to a substantial extent upon considerations of public policy."

Indeed, the vindicated Elliott Welsh, himself, wrote his draft board: "I can only act according to what I am and what I see. And I see that the military complex wastes both human and material resources, that it fosters disregard for (what I consider to be a paramount concern)

human needs and ends; I see that the means we employ to 'defend' our 'way of life' profoundly change that way of life. I see that in our failure to recognize the political, social, and economic realities of the world, we, as a nation, fail our responsibility as a nation."

The proposed C.O. form is also seriously misleading on the relevance of a willingness to use force: "A person's willingness to defend himself, members of his family, or his immediate associates may be consistent with a valid claim for conscientious objection. Are there any other instances in which you believe that forceful acts on your part are justified? Have you ever been convicted of a crime involving physical force or violence?"

These inquiries imply that use of force may adversely affect a C.O. decision. But the courts have consistently held: "The statute... does not speak of objection to force, but rather of conscientious objection to participation in war in any form." ...Agreement that force can be used to restrain wrongdoing, especially as the last alternative, has little bearing on an attitude toward war. We would not expect a full-fledged conscientious objector to stand by while a madman sprayed Times Square with machine gun bullets, or while an assassin took aim at the President."

Such judicial precedent is rendered nonexistent when a bureaucratic form arrogates to itself the role of grand inquisitor. The very questions asked imply that the answers sought will be both relevant and determinative. In fact, they are neither. I know that, you know it, and I daresay Curtis Tarr knows it too.



Kathy Gelston

ALMA COED IN OFFICE

The office of State Senator Robert VanderLaan (R-Kentwood) is serving as the classroom of Alma College junior Kathy Gelston during the college's winter term.

Miss Gelston, whose home is in Traverse City, is serving as a research assistant to Sen. VanderLaan, who is majority leader of the Senate, and at the same time she is receiving credit in political science at Alma College.

Miss Gelston will place the practical experience gained in Lansing in a framework of history and theory of legislative behavior provided by readings and course work, according to Dr. John J. Agria of the college's Department of Political Science.

The combination of theory and practice should provide her with valuable insights into the operation of the state's legislative system, Agria adds.

Other off-campus experiences in political science at Alma College have included the establishment during the past year of an internship program which enables an Alma student each year to spend a 10 to 12-week period of the summer in Washington, D.C. The student participant in the program engages in research with the American Enterprise Institute concerning various areas of national policy.

Also, for the past five years the Alma College Political Science Department has sponsored a Washington Workshop between the winter and spring terms. An average of eight students each spring have participated in this program which provides first-hand information on government activities and procedures through briefing sessions with top officials in the nation's capital.

DEBATE TEAM IS MOVING

After a delayed start, the Alma College Debate team had another successful showing at the Kellogg Community College Bruin Switch Side-Traditional Debate Tournament last weekend. This year the Scots have eight masters of debate including two girls; a first for the team.

The traditional unit was comprised of Morgan Ohwovoriole and Tom McCaughna on negative and Barbara Foster and Jean Duncan on affirmative. The affirmative unit, the first girl unit to debate for Alma, was the best at the tournament with a fine record of four wins-no losses. Barb and Jean also won certificates for superior and excellent speaking abilities respectively. The entire unit tied for second place in their division with an overall record of five wins-three losses.

The switch-side unit also made their presence felt in the contest. In switch-side debate, each group of two debaters is required to debate both affirmative and negative. The participants in this division were Denny Valkanoff and Jeff Foran, and Bill Lennox with Bruce Plackowski. At the awards ceremony all three received excellent speaker awards.

Over the week of preparation for the Bruin Tournament, the debate team received some help. Larry Nelsen, who graduated from Alma last June and won the Barlow Trophy, now a graduate student at Tulane University and their debate coach too, gave the team some useful advice.

The Scots first tournament of the year in December at the University of Michigan also met with success. In this debate, the team finished over all with four wins-two losses; good enough for a second place tie. At this debate Lennox and Plackowski were affirmative and Foran and Valkanoff negative.

NEW IFS FILM

The next feature in the International Film Series is THE TREASURE OF THE SIERRA MADRE, an American work starring Humphrey Bogart. It shows Sunday evening, January 30 in Dow Auditorium at 8:00 p. m.

Done in 1948, TREASURE rates among the outstanding films this country's movie industry has done. Adapted from a novel by B. Traven, it tells an ironic story of a trio of down-and-out Americans who hope to strike fortune in the rugged Sierra Madre mountains. They do find a productive vein of gold but incursions by Mexican bandits, human relations corrupted by greed, and a quirk of fate complicate the attainment of their goal.

Bogart, in what is widely held to be one of his best pictures, portrays Fred C. Dobbs, whose depravity, paranoia and selfishness seed the downfall of the fortune-seekers. Tim Holt, as a blunt, honest young man, and Walter Huston (Oscar winner), as a shrewd, toothless old prospector, complete the trio. And Alfonso Bedoya appears as a frightening primitive bandit. Strong character studies and excellent photography help to make TREASURE a noteworthy film.

John Huston, director of several of the Bogie movies, won Oscars both for the screenplay and for his directing of this one. He demonstrates his mastery as film-maker as he picks out each thread in the allegory of three men's fruitless quest for riches. The result: a perfect conjugation of director, star and subject matter which realizes the true potential of the film medium. The camera constantly seduces the viewer into believing in the reality of an external appearance, only to destroy that reality later by substituting the contradictory appearance in its place.

Richard Griffiths has remarked that "it is many a year since a director in Hollywood has used action, the human countenance, and the brooding face of nature to take us into the minds, and into the guts, of his characters."



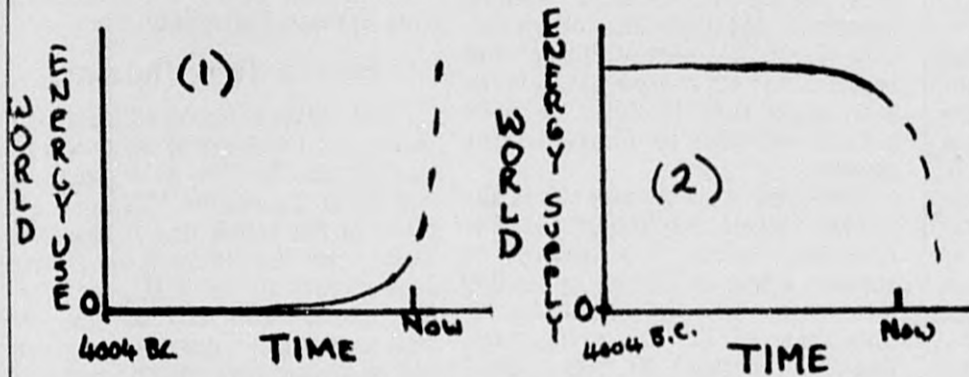
ACADEMICIANS ARTICULATE THE ENERGY CRUNCH

by Randolph Beaumont

Dr. Beaumont is an Assistant Professor of Chemistry

My contribution to "Academicians Articulate" has taken too long in writing. I have been partially scooped by this week's Time magazine but I don't mind (too much) because the message is important. I refer to the article based on a study by the Club of Rome and on another article in Ecologist magazine (ref. 1). I do wish that the Time article be read in addition to this one because the two are complementary to a great extent.

Of concern to me is what might be called the ENERGY CRUNCH. Demonstration of what I mean is simple by means of graphs; the following two crudely but I hope effectively represent the energy crunch.



Graph (1) shows the consumption of world energy resources, beginning with the creation of the earth in 4004 B.C. (ref. 2). The dashed portion of the line is a prediction of increased consumption based on the earlier part of the curve. Graph (2), the world energy supply as a function of time is, as it should be, merely the reciprocal of graph (1) and indicates that at some future time the presently known kinds of energy resources will be depleted.

I can supply no definite figures or dates although an estimate has been made that known energy reserves (oil, coal, natural gas, uranium, ect.) are sufficient to last us another 30 years but not more than 50 (ref. 3).

Similar extrapolations into the future have been made to show, for example, that the number of federal employees will exceed at some approximate date the population of the U.S. We all know perfectly well that something must happen to prevent such extrapolations from becoming fact. In the case of energy resources, it is impossible to use more than is available.

The problem with energy is that, unlike matter, it can not be recycled and reused. The energy released in fuel combustion is only released once, regardless of the efficiency of the apparatus in which the fuel is burned. The released energy eventually dissipates into the universe, contributing to ever-increasing universal entropy.

One might argue that the energy crunch could be further away than a few decades because of gas, oil, coal, and uranium deposits which have yet to be discovered. This will be so, but such discoveries will be postponement, not solution of the problem. It also will be true only to the extent that the deposits are economically and perhaps ecologically accessible. It is interesting to note the "big" energy finds of recent years are off-shore oil and gas deposits off our eastern coasts, those in the North Sea, and the oil on the north slope of Alaska. Also receiving publicity have been efforts to extract oil from oil-shale deposits. Could it be we already are forced by necessity to seek the less accessible and formerly less desirable energy reserves?

What else should be done to postpone and perhaps eliminate the energy crunch? This really is a question of what can be done because there seem to be only two paths we can take. We could become a semi-industrial civilization of low energy demand, a good (?) example of which is India.

Transition to this life-style probably would not be catastrophic but likely a rapid evolution. It would be indicated economically by relative increases in price of energy and items requiring high amounts of energy for production.

The other path would hinge upon success in discovery and development of new energy sources. Among the presently known possibilities are geothermal energy, tidal energy, wind energy, and direct solar energy (ref. 4,5,6.), all of which have not been fully exploited because they can not yet compete in price with fossil energy. Various estimates of the combined potential of these resources for the U.S. range from a small fraction of to equal to our present energy consumption.

Another possible source of energy which has been demonstrated in theory and in bomb and is now being sought by several nations is controlled fusion of nuclei of light elements, the same type of reaction responsible for solar energy and hydrogen bombs. While controlled fusion offers tremendous amounts of energy, the technological obstacles are at this point more than equally tremendous and possibly (I hope not) insurmountable (ref. 7).

It is tempting to make predictions for the future of our society (civilization?) based on success or lack of it in solving the problem of the energy crunch. Because it is possible to make so many prophecies and because so many are self-evident upon reflection, I won't. I do hope that those who have had the patience to read this far will contemplate the possibilities of the future and their dependence on energy supply.

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KI'S MAKING PLANS

Plans for the K.I. Luxury Liner "Anniversary Cruise" are bringing back the nostalgic Alma College school year of 1921-1922, a time when the girls shades were drawn at 7:00 p.m., restaurants and ice cream parlors were forbidden, and per was at 10:00 p.m. Why this year in particular? October 1921 saw the "charmin' gals" of Kappa Iota donning their white blazers for the first time to form the Kappa Iota Literary Society.

On January 29th the annual Luxury Liner presented by the K.I.'s of 1972 will show an affectionate view of their founders. Want to know what Alma College was like when "cat's pajamas" were the rage? Join the K.I.'s and find out. See ya there!

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Dancing Friday & Saturday nights featuring: Earlin Thrush, Gary Acton, Al Cantu and Jim Miller.

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JEAN HOUSE

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Eat It Raw

Call Me Animal

To the members of the Alma College Community

The Men of Tau Kappa Epsilon consider it their responsibility to inform the student body and faculty of Alma College that contrary to popular opinion, we are still on suspension by our national. However, the jurisdiction over our activities lies in the hands of our chapter's Alumni Board. All activities which we partake in, are power by our Alumni Board is nothing new or freshly added to our suspension terms. They have been capable of using this power for the past term but chose not to do so.

We hope that with this in mind, we can continue our growth in, and along with, the Alma College community. The Men of Tau Kappa Epsilon

P. S.

The brothers of Tau Kappa Epsilon would like to announce their new slate of officers. They are as follows:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| President | Jim Dohm |
| Vice President | Mark Jacobson |
| Secretary | Bill Allsopp |
| Treasurer | Fred Taylor |
| Historian | Ken Diamond |
| Chaplain | Terry Baumann |
| Sargeant-at-arms | Steve Grafius |
| House Managers | Mike Maruzak and Gerry Wassen |

Who needs to line up for Saga food in VanDusen Commons? If you wait long enough, the food will come to you.

Once upon a calm evening meal, some U. F. C. (Unidentified Flying Crap) landed on my face. Were there low-flying, Ex-Laxed birds loose in the commons? No, just a handful of gleeful grapes leading a food fight (a popular social-dinner activity common to people of a certain calibre of mentality at Alma College).

From the corner of my eye, I saw (and smelled) mayonnaise and assorted fruit pieces falling from my hair onto my blouse in a wondrous wave of slime. Like the antics of babies in a high-chair, their hands threw more food than usually slobbered down their mouths. Just give a child a toy; a doll, or a dinner roll. . . it doesn't take much to turn on and maintain the attention of a four year old. Little piggies love slop, and eat it!

Yours truly,
Ann C. Schiessler

P. S.

Since they didn't receive adequate attention at mealtime, I should like to include their names to give them some sort of satisfaction(?). Unfortunately their faces were so blank that they just blended into the crowd. If they had had any class at all, they could have at least given me a beer shampoo!

A summer job in Europe is available to any college student willing to work. As all of these summer jobs in Europe pay a standard wage - and most also provide free room and board - only a few weeks work earns more than enough to cover the cost of a round-trip youth fare ticket to Europe, plus extra money for traveling around Europe before returning home.

Thousands of paying student jobs are available in European resorts, hotels, offices, shops, restaurants, factories, hospitals and on farms and construction sites. Most openings are located in Switzerland, Germany, France, England and Spain, but other jobs are available in other countries.

The Student Overseas Services (SOS), a Luxembourg student organization, will obtain a job, work permit, visa, and any other necessary working papers for any American college student who applies. Applications should be submitted early enough to allow the SOS ample time to obtain the work permits and other necessary working papers.

Interested students may obtain application forms, job listings and descriptions, and the SOS Handbook on earning a trip to Europe by sending their name, address, educational institution and \$1 (for addressing, handling and postage) to SOS - USA, Box 5173, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93108.

Symposium

Alma College has been invited to nominate one student to participate with senior members of President Nixon's staff and with representatives of former administrations in a symposium on the Presidency to be held in Montauk, Long Island, New York on the weekend of March 17-19, 1972. Participants will be guests of the Center for the Study of the Presidency at Gurney's Inn. Interested students should contact John Agria.

McGill Published

An article entitled "The Crisis of Maria Theresa's Reign" by Dr. William J. McGill, Ph.D., associate professor of history at Alma College, has been published in the December 1971 issue of "Illinois Quarterly."

The article, which describes and analyzes the changing tone of Maria Theresa's rule during the 1760's, is the outgrowth of work done by Dr. McGill in completing a biography of the Austrian empress which is being prepared for publication by Twayne Publishers as part of its series, Rulers and Statesmen of the World.

Last year articles by Dr. McGill appeared in "University College Quarterly" and in "Central European History."

A graduate of Trinity College, he holds master's and Ph.D. degrees from Harvard University.

Parts for 'Mame'

Due to several uncontrollable variables, not the least of which was the weather and the Flu, we are planning additional tryouts for "Mame." The place is the Kensington Palace in St. Louis, and the times are: Friday, January 28th at 7:00 P.M., and Saturday, January 29th at 2:00 P.M. We still need singers, dancers and women and men (for both singing and non-singing roles). If you are interested in a singing role or the chorus, bring a song or two to let us hear what you can do. "Mame" is a great musical play with lots of fine opportunities, large and small, for getting your feet wet on the stage; so don't bypass this chance.

Also, we are still looking for a young boy, age 10 to 15, for the role of young Patrick Dennis, the nephew of the zany and lovable Auntie Mame.

Thank you from your co-directors, Cindy Jacamo and Tom Manion.

SENIORS - Don't forget this date!!

JANUARY						
SUN	MON	TUES	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Senior Pictures Wednesday, January 26 10:00 am - 5:00 pm

Hamilton Basement (retakes available free of charge)

CAMPUS EVENTS

Monday, January 24
Dance--"Danory Hernandez & The Ones,"
Tyler Aud., 9:00-12:00p.m., FREE

Tuesday, January 25
Films--"Anaemic Cinema," "The Seashell
and the Clergyman," "Un Chien Andalou,"
Clack Theatre, 10:00p.m.
Card Tournament--Tyler Aud., 9:00p.m.,
\$10 prize.

Wednesday, January 26
Devil's Workshop--Clack Art Center, 7:00
p.m.
Student Council--LG 6-7
Rene DuBos--Lindley Lecturer, Chapel,
7:00p.m.
Film--"The Wolfman," Tyler Aud., 10:00
p.m., admission--10¢

Thursday, January 27
Campus Entertainment--Tyler Aud., 10:00
p.m., FREE.

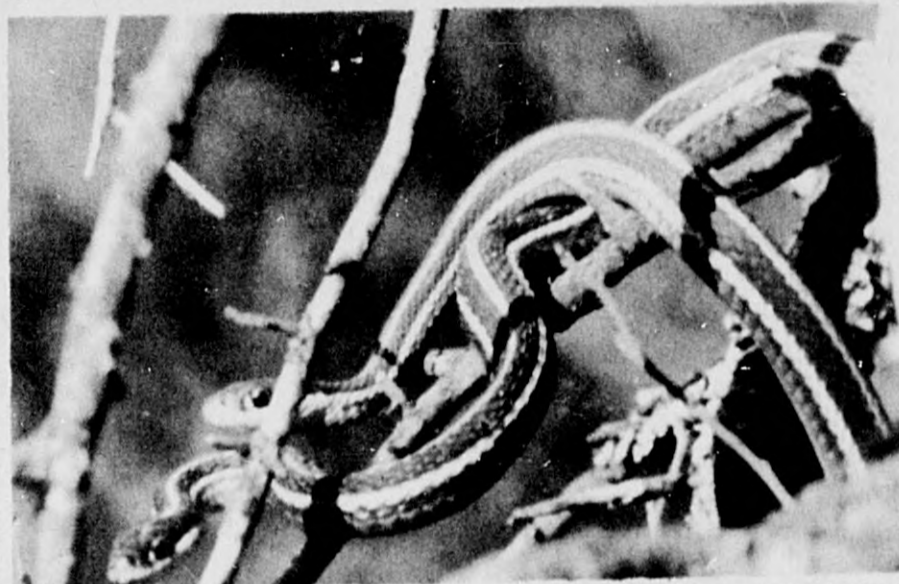
Friday, January 28
Dow Flick--"The Lion in Winter," 6:45
and 9:00p.m.

Saturday, January 29
Dow Flick--"The Lion in Winter," 6:45
and 9:00p.m.
Varsity Basketball--Olivet, HERE, 8:00
p.m.
Luxury Liner--Tyler Aud., 9:00-12:00 p.m.

Sunday, January 30
Civilisation Film Series--"Heroic Materi-
alism," Dow Aud., 2:00 and 3:30p.m.
International Film Series--"The Treasure
of Sierra Madre," Dow Aud., 8:00p.m.

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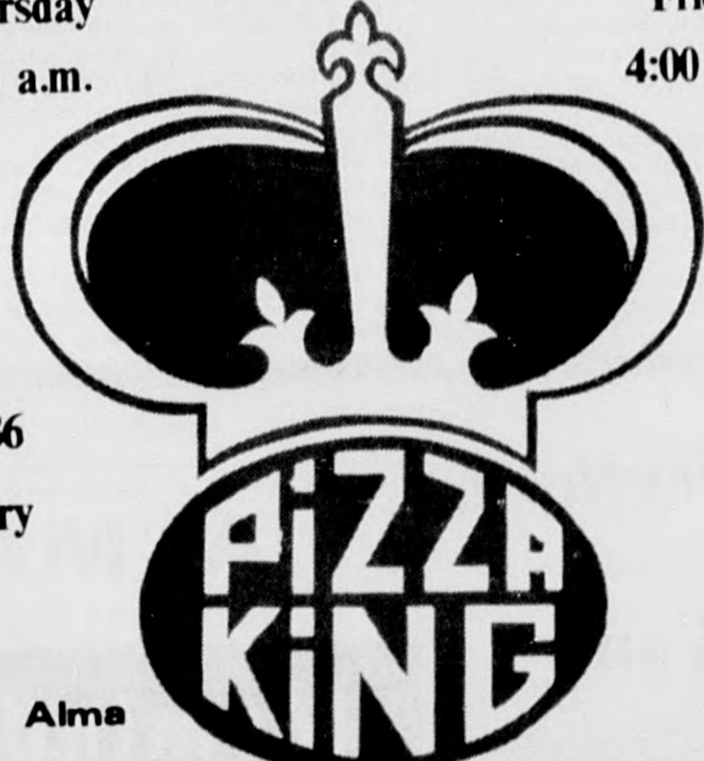
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PIZZA KING

MUSE

by Mark Ioset
Managing Editor

There's always a bitcher or two in the crowd one way or another.
 There's always a revolution and a "Chicago" to make money off of it.
 There's always this race thing and there are mirrors.
 Always there are the fatties, the beauties, the braless, the broken, the overwhelmingly virile, the undefeated.
 Always the same games, the jiving, the routine: coffee in the gut, ashes in the lung.
 There are always the eyes of Van Gogh.
 This is one answer.
 For me.
 There is always a poem:
 They have answered
 Each other.
 Things have been taken care of.
 This is another answer.
 For me.

INMATE ART ON DISPLAY AT ARTS CENTER

The Alma Arts and Crafts Center is again pleased to present the annual exhibit of Inmate Art from Jackson Prison. Professor Joseph Kuszai, Michigan State University, Department of Art was chosen by the inmates as the judge of this year's exhibit. Both he and William S. Gamble, the Advisor of the S.P.S.M. Art Program state their pleasure with the works presented for inclusion. Three previous exhibitors, John Jackson, Vernon Maxey, and Aaron Gilleyen, form the nucleus of the show. The work is varied however, and the exhibit does not repeat a previous year. In spite of some similarities, there are surprises and nuances of overall character. Those who viewed the exhibit last year will gain in perspective as they note the high quality of development taking place within the art program at Jackson. Inmate Art 9 will be at Alma throughout the month of January and may be viewed during regular gallery hours: Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Wednesday evening, 7 to 9 p.m.; and Sunday afternoon, 1 to 5 p.m. All works are for sale and profits go to the individual inmate who produced the work. Participation by the public is most gratifying to the men who are institutionalized. We in Alma hope many people throughout the Central Michigan area may be counted among our viewers as we again display the work from Jackson.

WOMEN AGAINST WALL STREET

by Martha Tregor
Pointblank News Service

Women employees are undependable. They're just not serious about a career. Consequently they should not be regarded as equals by their male colleagues.
 The prevalence of this sexist rot is currently being investigated by the Human Rights Commission in New York City. The Investigations Division of the Commission is pursuing a complaint of sex discrimination in employment filed by thirteen women against ten prestigious "Wall Street" law firms.
 As the basis of the complaint is an alleged pattern of discrimination in recruitment, hiring, and promotion that accounts for a dismaying statistic: the placement office at Columbia has calculated that of the 3,926 lawyers in New York City's fifty largest firms, only 161 are women.
 The problem first surfaces at a job interview. One of the thirteen women complaining to the Human Rights Commission alleges that at an interview with the illustrious Wall Street firm of Shearman & Sterling, the male interviewer, after reviewing her resume, leaned over the desk, looked downward, and announced, "Miss Jordan, your problem is that you are wearing a skirt."
 Then the interviewer allegedly asked Miss Jordan what she was going to do with her babies after she was married. When her responses were lightly dismissed, she asked whether the firm had a "pipeline" for male law students facing military service--i.e., men may be hired now for employment starting after military service is completed.

According to Miss Jordan, the interviewer answered affirmatively, but he had no response when she pressed the point and inquired why there was no similar leeway for women who have a child and, shortly thereafter, return to the practice of law.
 The course of an interview may also reveal the prospect of discriminatory working conditions after a woman is hired. According to one of the complaints filed with the Human Rights Commission, a female applicant was told by an interviewer that some of his law partners believed women are intellectually inferior: "The way women reason is disastrous when they step into a law library."
 The interviewer allegedly offered a hypothetical: "If a woman sees a river that is polluted and discovers that a particular factory is doing the polluting, she will recommend getting rid of the factory. A man in that situation can see further, and would look to see if the factory were necessary for the general economic good and keep it there if it were."
 Such irrational generalizations tend to relegate women who are hired to a limited corner of the law firm's practice: trusts and estates. When asked why most women attorneys were assigned to trusts and estates, one Wall Street partner allegedly replied: "There is no doubt that women are specially suited for Trusts & Estates work because they must deal with widows and orphans."
 And a Park Avenue lawyer allegedly explained: "I don't know exactly why, but for some reason women are really good at Trusts & Estates;

they really love the detail work and they're very competent at it. Most men don't like this kind of work...."
 Keeping women out of "tough" "thinking" areas--e.g., courtroom litigation, corporate work--avoids having women travel on assignment with male colleagues who litigate and service corporate clients. In a memorandum filed with the complaint to the Human Rights Commission, attorneys Carol Bellamy and Harriet Rabb charge: "Women interviewees are often told that, if hired, they would not be assigned to cases or areas of work requiring travel because the firm believes it ill-befits a wife or mother to be away from home and/or because the firm wants to avoid even the possibility of jealousy among its partners' wives whose husbands would be on out-of-town business in the company of female colleagues. Such reasoning is as humiliating to female attorneys and their colleagues' wives as it is insulting to male attorneys. It assumes pettiness and philandering and a view of women fundamentally as sex objects."
 Frustrated by such inhibitions, women lawyers often quit out of boredom and anger after having been insulated from client contact, challenging intellectual work, travel, and the opportunity to prove one's merit. As a sad result, the myth of female unreliability appears to generate its own self-fulfilling prophesy. The Human Rights Commission may act to break this vicious cycle so that no male interviewer will say to a woman lawyer again: "Our time is getting short. This has been so much fun."

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PHYSICIAN, HEAL THYSELF

Wells Press Service

For all of us, health and medical care has about the highest priority in our lives. Yet there is no area of public interest so poorly reported and more greatly distorted than the facts concerning medical care and our national health.

In our last issue we reported on the rising criticism, especially among the new generation of young medics, over the high average income of doctors in America—\$40,550 annually—higher than bankers, dentists, professors of medicine, lawyers, in that order.

All agree that physicians should be among the best paid but now the superior income arises largely from: (1) a scarcity of doctors deliberately fostered over the years by the restrictive policies of the American Medical Association; (2) by a system that exploits the ill and elderly when they can no longer earn; (3) by the manipulation of tax laws for the advantage of doctors' incomes. Hence increasing pressures are building up for important changes in our whole medical system.

Most doctors do maintain the highest standards of skill, charity and conscience but enough do not to have created a major scandal in the Federal Medicare and Medicaid systems. Recently thousands of MD's have quietly been trying to make adjustments and restitution to prevent prosecution or embarrassing exposure. Moreover despite all AMA propaganda to the contrary, it is being increasingly recognized that while our medical skills and facilities are the best in the world, far too many Americans are excluded from its benefits; 40 per cent of our citizens get no regular medical care, even more have no family physician and over 5,000 small towns have no doctor at all. (N.Y. Times, October 4, '71).

American medical men, especially those associated with the AMA, after visiting England are likely to publicize lurid stories about the poor quality of the British state-supported health system. Dr. Wesley Hall, president of the AMA, returned from England recently and told the National Press Club in Washington about health conditions which he said "Americans would never tolerate." Anthony Lewis, chief of the London Bureau of N.Y. Times, who has lived in England for some years, advises that before Americans shed tears over British health, a few statistics would be enlightening. First of all, British doctors quickly concede their facilities are much less costly and elaborate but with rare exceptions are up to date and adequate. Meticulous and responsible care moreover can make up for the best equipment carelessly used, and the record of our laboratory research and tests has often been admittedly disappointing when examined.

Here is the record Lewis presents:

"Infant mortality is one widely accepted test of a society's standard of health. In 1969 the rate in Britain per 1,000 live births was 18 infant deaths; in the U.S., 20.7. In infant mortality, for example, a 1969 United Nations report showed 22 countries with a better rate than ours.

"Then there is the maternal death rate. In Britain the 1969 figure per 100,000 births was 19, the American 27.4. Not only are those British figures significantly better today but they were achieved over one generation from a starting point much worse than America's. In

1945 the infant mortality rate was 46 in Britain, 38 in the U.S. The maternal death rate was an appalling 1,260 in Britain, 207 in the U.S.

"Outside the maternal-infant area, Britain publishes death rates for men and women from a number of diseases. A table published in Social Trends, a statistical annual, uses the 1950-52 average as a base of 100. If the rate is up by 10 per cent in a later year, for example, the table would show 110.

"Seven leading causes of death were chosen completely at random for comparison with our trends. With the 1950-52 base as 100, here are the U.S. and British death rates for men in 1967:

"Tuberculosis--U.S., 25, Britain, 15; Diabetes--U.S., 150, Britain, 112; Arterio--U.S., 160, Britain, 158; Hypertension--U.S., 55, Britain, 40; Influenza--U.S., 20, Britain, 9; Pneumonia--U.S., 135, Britain, 118; Bronchitis--U.S., 253, Britain, 91."

A similar table for women shows exactly the same phenomenon, except that the British figures are comparatively even better.

There may be other causes for the comparative death rate trends. American pollution could be worse, or family tensions increasing. But not even the apologists of the AMA could read those figures to prove Britons get inferior medical

care.

Dr. Hall should stop shedding tears for the British and start worrying about the inadequate medical care provided in the richest nation on earth, advises Lewis.

How do the two systems contrast in terms of personal experiences? The writer, Robert Deindorfer, was in England last summer living in a Cotswold village. His four-year-old son became seriously ill and spent three nights in a hospital, having numerous tests and intravenous feeding. The boy had a private room and his parents a room nearby. The hospital bill at the end was \$7.80 and that for the parents' meals. Americans are always astounded to find they too can receive free care in Britain.

The experience of Britons caught by illness in the U.S. is somewhat different. An English businessman, Reginald Forrester, was rushed to a hospital in one of our major cities in desperate condition, but he could not be admitted until a financial guarantee was obtained. That took time and he died 16 days later. His widow was billed for \$12,000.

The British system has many inadequacies; many English doctors are highly critical. But the facts submitted here indicate the kind of changes overdue in the U.S.

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ALMA ROLLS OVER HOPE, 101-71

by Theodis Karshner



Dan Shinanbarger

Isaac Neitring and crew made it four straight victories last Saturday night by crushing Hope College 101-71 in a MIAA conflict played at Alma. Neitring played his usual "Kareem Jabaur game" of blocking, tipping, rebounding, and goal-tending as he topped both squads with 25 markers and 12 boards. Grand Rapids Junior College transfers Pat Cwayna and Craig Bahle padded Alma's margin of victory with 19 and 18 points respectively.

Mike Stuart, Alma's notorious field general, bottled up Hope's big gun, Dan Shinanbarger. Shinanbarger, who netted 51 against Albion last season for a MIAA record, hit only six of 28 attempts for 17 points. He had been averaging over 30 per contest before encountering the Scots' defensive throngs.

Coach William Klenk's cagers unveiled a full court press and caused the Dutchmen to turn the ball over on numerous occasions. The Scots' intermission lead was 48-39.

the second half was all Alma's as Neitring dominated play with eight quickies, a few boards, and a beautiful snuff. Cwayna and Bahle contributed three points and Hope found themselves on the short end of a 59-43 tally.

From that point on Alma gradually increased its lead and Klenk sent in his submarines with over five minutes to remain in the contest. The last two minutes were highlighted by Alma's Bruce Moss. Moss responded to the frenzied cries of the fans with eight points, two of which put Alma over the century mark.

Alma hit 37 of 75 shots from the field for 49% while the cold-handed Hope squad managed to score on 29 of 84 for 34%. The Scots also wiped up at the foul line with 27 of 34 to the opponent's 11 of 21. Both squads recorded 40 rebounds.

Marty Snoop led Hope scorers with 19. Shinanbarger had 17 and Jack Handkamp tallied 12. Besides Neitring, Cwayna, and Bahle's outputs, Alma squeezed 11 out of Stan Aumaugher.

The hot Scots now own a 6-5 overall record and a 2-0 conference mark. This week, by all means, will be a test of Alma's true strength. Wednesday they clash with Calvin on the road and Saturday the Scots host the Comets from Olivet. Calvin and Olivet shared the conference title last season with 10-2 records. Olivet was the pre-season favorite to repeat and Calvin was selected as runner-up.



Sophomore Jim Parker spots an opening along the baseline and drives for the easy bucket as teammates Pat Cwayna (left) and Craig Bahle(right) observe.



Two Hope defenders strain in vain as senior Ike Neitring cops a layup. The 6'6" center took game honors with 25 points and 12 rebounds.

PHOTOS/KLOOSTERMAN

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Each league will play round robin. The best two teams in each division will play in the championship tournament.

Saturday night, January 29, Alma's hot basketball squad will lock horns with current league-leader Olivet. The contest begins at 8 PM in Caepert Gymnasium.

The Comets were co-champs last season with a 10-2 conference mark and a 17-4 overall record. Only one starter graduated from last year.

In the pre-season press luncheon Olivet head mentor Gary Morrison commented that Olivet College is not greedy as far as winning basketball championships--they've won twice, in 1932 and 1971. As for this season Morrison said, "Our athletes are excited about this season and have set a goal that is high. We must guard against being too confident, but at the same time, must have the necessary confidence to be a winner. The key to our success, in my mind, is related to remaining a hungry team. If we remain hungry, I am confident that the Comets will be a team that our fans can be very proud of and one that they can support with enthusiasm."

Heading Olivet's attack are senior co-captains Mike Maciasz and Rick Clack. Maciasz, a 6'7" center from Garden City, made good on 58% of his shots last year. Clack, a 6' guard also from Garden City, hit an amazing 61% of his field goal attempts.

Chicks Drop Cage Opener

After leading at half time by a score of 21-13, the Women's Varsity Basketball Team lost its season's opener to Delta College last Wednesday by a score of 49-34. Bev Palmreuter's game total of 20 pts and the outstanding defensive rebounding by Marcia Simmons and Lorraine Lake were not enough to stop Delta's tall women from winning in the fourth quarter.

Alma's defensive zone kept Delta out of the key where their height would have ruled the entire game. Outside shooting and several fast breaks provided continual surges for Alma's score. Fatigue and first game mistakes led to an excessive number of turnovers by the Lassies and points for Delta.

Heavy practice sessions during the coming week will prepare the Women's Varsity for their first WMIAA game on Thursday, January 27, as they travel to Adrian.

Apology: Due to a change in the men's varsity schedule at Delta, the televising of the women and men's basketball games did not take place.

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FALLACY MASKS PARKING PROBLEM

by Lynn Coddington, News Editor

I am appalled at reported comment from last weeks Student Council meeting. As stated in the ALMANIAN, the reason for not providing more student parking stems from the fact that Alma is a residential college, therefore there should not be that many students owning cars.

I'm sorry, but I fail to see how the statement answers the problem. Granted, Alma is a residential college but does that criteria mean students of a residential college don't need cars? I never realized that by attending a residential college, I was not supposed to own a car because I need not drive anywhere. The campus is too compact.

I recall during the spring of my freshman

year, I took Critical Thinking called Philosophy 203. I struggled throughout the term in that class. However, one ability I did begin to acquire was to recognize fallacies in conversation and writing. And the reasoning given for no more student parking sounds like a fallacy to me.

"The glittering generality fallacy consists in using a broad generalization as the reason for advocating or rejecting a specific proposition without supplying the requisite logical connection between the two." (Vernon and Nissen-Reflective Thinking: The Fundamentals of Logic).

The broad generalization of the parking lot statement has to do with the assumption of the

relation between a residential college and cars. Alma is a small school, enrollment presently is about 1250-1300 students. The campus provides approximately 350 spaces for student parking. The problem is not the spaces but the location of them.

The people in the new dorms can not park in the spaces provided outside their doors from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 a.m. because of the administrators and workers from Reid-Knox. That leaves Wright Hall lot, in which the Wright Hall people park, behind Kirk House, where the Kirk people park or the lot by the gym which is a long ways away on a cold day. Why do you think Reid-Knox uses the new dorm lots-they don't want to walk anymore than the students do.

By definition there is no logical connection in the statement either. What is the connection between Alma College as a residential institution and ones right to own a car?

But the problem goes beyond the argument involving numbers and spaces. It ultimately stems from a lack of responsibility by the College. The College is simply refusing to meet or even acknowledge the problem. Their reasoning? The cars should not exist.

But they do. I see them sit under my window at 7:00 in the morning and 11:00 at night and collect tickets no matter when. If you can't roll out of bed in time to move your car, the ticket is slapped on. It's like seeing birds flock to fresh-thrown seed when word reaches the dorm that the ticket-writer is on the way. The dorm empties of frantic car-owners.

Perhaps the only answer to the problem is to fill up all the reserved faculty and visitor parking spaces as Morrison suggested. If some wealthy visitor finds he must trek the way from the P.E. lot to the library on snow and ice-covered walks, he may be kind enough to allocate money for new lots. How nice.

Of greater concern to me however, is that the College be forced to meet this problem expressed by the students and not cop-out by refusing to believe cars exist.



PARKING A PROBLEM ?



DUBOS TO SPEAK

Dr. Rene Dubos, microbiologist and Pulitzer Prize winning author, will present the annual Lindley Lecture at Alma College on Wednesday, January 26.

Topic of the lecture, which will begin at 8 p. m. in the college's Dunning Memorial Chapel, is "From Industrial Society to Human Civilization." The public is welcome to attend and there is no charge for admission.

The Lindley Lectures, as well as the Lindley Forensics Awards at the college, are made possible by the Lindley Fund which honors the late Adelbert H. Lindley and his son, the late Bruce Lindley.

Dr. Dubos, a professor at the Rockefeller University in New York City, more than 20 years ago was the first person to demonstrate the feasibility of obtaining germ-fighting drugs

from microbes.

He has written several books, among them SO HUMAN AN ANIMAL for which he received the Pulitzer Prize. In this book he warns that each individual faces the critical danger of losing his "humanness" to his mechanical surroundings. Asserting that man's environment can greatly enhance, or severely limit, the development of his potential, Dr. Dubos adds that we are deplorably ignorant of the effects of our surroundings on human life and are thoughtlessly creating conditions which can only thwart human nature.

Dr. Dubos has received many awards for his scientific contributions, among them the Arches of Science Award of the Pacific Science Center.

Studying Art in Europe?

Five weeks in Europe and college credit? Impossible? Not so! A representative from the American International Academy will be a guest of the Art Department to explain the summer travel-study program. Two presentations are scheduled for the Clack Theater. On Wednesday evening, January 26th at 8:30 p.m. for interested art majors and the college community and on Thursday, January 27th at 10:30 a.m. for Art History students in Art 112. Everyone who is interested is invited to attend.

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