

WHO'S RIPPING OFF THE COLLEGE 9

by Janet Worth and Barb Miller

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Since September, 1971, there have been thefts of personal and college property totaling \$2873.95. Over \$1,000 of sound equipment was taken from the Chapel and the Art Center during the weeks February 10 through March 3. During Christmas break, a student had \$900 worth of sound equipment taken from his room.

According to Dr. Russell, acting head of the Alma College Music Department, two of the music classrooms, normally used as practice rooms, have been closed up now because of the thefts, and an improvisation of equipment has had to be assembled to temporarily replace the stolen sound equipment. "I have requested that it be replaced with new equipment, but I doubt very much if it will be," Dr. Russell commented.

In reply to Dr. Russell's request, Mr. Fraker, Director of Purchasing and Plant Management, said this about the situation, "If the college decides to use money budgeted for another purpose, it could be replaced, but there is no contingency for this sort of thing."

According to Mr. Fraker, "most of the equipment stolen has been recording equipment, probably the fastest moving item that anybody buys and sells today." Along with all the sound equipment, a television set stolen from Tyler, accessed at \$400, was another easily sold item.

For over half of the theft cases, it is believed that doors have been left open. If students, faculty, and maintenance could be more cautious in this respect, there would be less chance of the thefts' occurrence. Other preventative measures which have been taken have been the etching of all college equipment and the checking of I.D.s in a stricter and more effective manner. According to Dean Plough, additional security measures, along with a security police on campus would prove to be most effective. He said, "Right now we have no effective system and I think that we need some security with an effective means of communication." In increasing security around campus, there is little doubt that the thefts would decrease. Ways that Dean Plough suggested for reducing the thefts were cutting down on master keys, double-checking the main doors of major campus buildings, and recording all the locks. "Some of the theft has got to be attributed to our students. Campuses are very vulnerable to thievery," he

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Officer Keith Browand of the Alma Police Department believes that crime is nothing new on campus. "We have always had thefts and always will," he said. Most of the times before it was petty larceny, stealing a few dollars from rooms or dishes from Saga. The recent thefts are considered felonies, punishable by 5 to 10 years in jail. The police think the thief or thieves are students who still have the goods on campus. The police also admit they have informers on campus who have helped them in the past. So far these stoolpigeons have not stepped forward.

"I have a lot of faith in kids, even though they do more destruction than my generation." Officer Browand maintains this belief; at the same time he believes that Alma students are responsible for the thefts of almost \$3,000 worth of cash and equipment since Septemljer. He claims this is the most logical assumption. The thief had to be someone who knew where the equipment was. Maintenance men are not suspected because they are checked out before they're hired. The campus is too small for an outsider to go unnoticed. That leaves only the students. He also thinks the three sound systems and TV set stolen recently are still on campus in someone's room or fraternity house.

The recent thefts may have been committed by the same people since the method of theft was almost identical in all cases. They have probably

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Sergeant Keith Browand
"I have a lot of faith in kids even though they do more destruction than my generation."

WASHINGTON WORKSHOP TERMED WORTHWHILE

Some of us were basking in the Florida sun. Others were schussing the slopes of Colorado or Michigan while still a third group were silently cursing the first two. That was Spring Break for most of us. One enterprising group of students experienced quite a different type of vacation. The Washington Workshop, under the direction of Dr. John Agria, Political Science instructor, provided eight students with a worthwhile and educational series of encounters with officials of our nation's government and with agencies involved with government work.

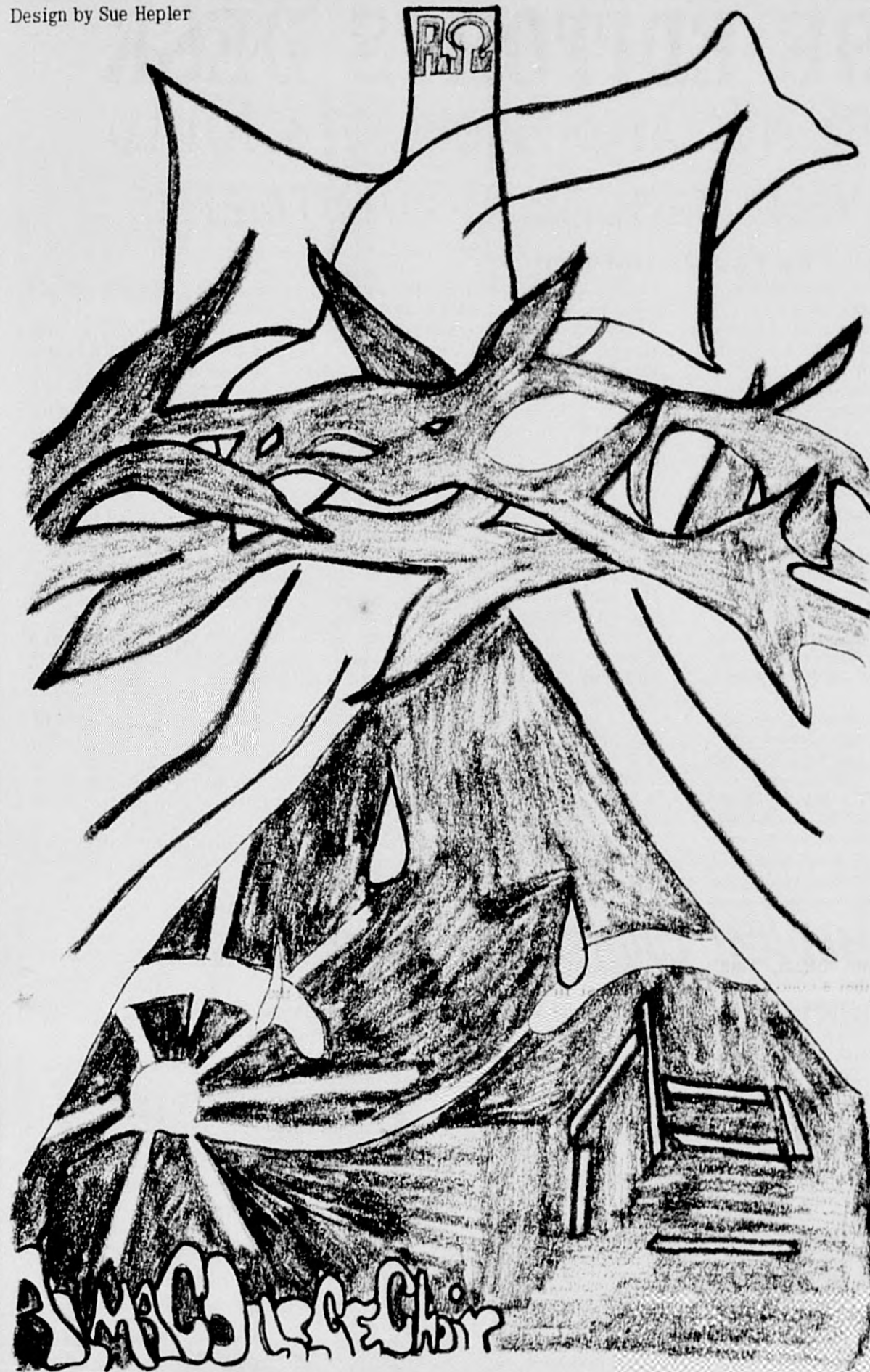
Bill Cheuweth Safe from the broiling sun of Florida or a broken leg from skiing, the Alma Eight

Sharon Burgett

Paul Shirey

Nancy Gettemy

Design by Sue Hepler



ALMA CHOIR WANTS YOU

Hoping to double the size of his choir for a performance of Haydn's "The Creation" this spring, William G. Hartwell of the Alma College Music Department invites mid-Michigan residents to join the college's A Cappella Choir for the presentation.

With the 60-voice college choir as a nucleus, Hartwell is attempting to recruit a chorus of 120 singers to present "The Creation" in the Alma College Physical Education Center at 8 p.m. Monday, May 22.

Rehearsals will be held at 7 p.m. Wednesday evenings, beginning April 5, in Dunning Memorial Chapel on the Alma campus.

Singing the role of Uriel in the performance will be tenor Richard Mathey of Bowling Green State University in Ohio. Soprano Jean Kimball of Alma will perform in the roles of Gabriel and Eve, and Hartwell will sing the parts of Raphael and Adam. Orchestration for the work will be provided by the Alma Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Jack Bowman.

NEW ART EXHIBIT

The Alma Arts and Crafts Center is presenting the 14th Annual Creative Art Guild Exhibit from March 26th to April 30th.

The opening took place Sunday March 26th between 2:00 and 5:00 p.m.

The ever popular Art Guild exhibit is one of the most highly attended of all Art Center activities. Talents and technical knowledge vary from individual to individual, but among all growth and inventiveness is always evident.

The Art Guild was founded in 1958 by a group of people interested in banding together to encourage and promote their creative activities, often exhibiting in various areas and meeting in individual homes. Since the coming of the Arts and Crafts Center in 1964, the Creative Art Guild Exhibit has been an annual spring event in our galleries.

The group has gone through many periods of change and growth and each year brings new additions to the membership with new ideas and a variety of different aspects of the plastic arts being presented. Painting makes up the majority of the works this year with silk screen prints, drawings, pottery, weaving, and other artistic means of expression also included.

The Alma Creative Art Guild consists of members from Alma, Ithaca, St. Louis, Wheeler and surrounding rural areas. In addition to their yearly exhibit the Art Guild now sponsors the Art Fair at the Highland Festival and offers assistance in hosting Art Center openings. They promote field trips and represent Alma at the Ann Arbor Art Fair and conference each summer.

A thriving asset to this community we look forward with anticipation to viewing the 1972 exhibit.

Join us as we offer our support to our local friends and neighbors. All Art Guild members will be present to discuss their works and host their guests.

The exhibit continues through April 30th. The Arts and Crafts Center will be closed for Easter Vacation, March 31 - April 9.

Gallery hours are: Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 12:00 and 1:00 to 5:00 P.M.; Wednesday evening 7:00 to 9:00 P.M.; and Sunday, 1:00 to 5:00 P.M.

THESPIANS CHOOSE NEW PLAYS

ST. LOUIS -- When the Gratiot County Players open their musical production of "Mame" on April 14, they will also announce next season's fare at the Kensington Theater in St. Louis.

The four major productions of the Players' fifth season will be chosen by directors from a list of recommended vehicles narrowed down by the community theater group's play-reading committee.

The director of the 1972-73 season's serious drama will choose from among four favorites: Thornton Wilder's "Our Town"; the dramatic adaptation of Edgar Lee Masters' "Spoon River Anthology"; "You, the Jury," a popular courtroom drama; and Tad Mosel's "All the Way Home" with its 1920's setting.

In the comedy category, the entries for next season are "Mr. Roberts,"

Joshua Logan's play about World War II sailors; "Life with Father," the classic about the Day family by Lindsay and Crouse; "Thurber Carnival," the comedy-revue based on the works of the great American humorist; and "A Thousand Clowns," Herb Gardner's Broadway hit from a few seasons back.

Candidates for next season's mystery-suspense offering are Agatha Christie's "Ten Little Indians"; "The Desperate Hours" by Joseph Hayes; "Dial M for Murder" by Frederick Knott; and "Witness for the Prosecution," another Agatha Christie favorite.

And a year from now, the Players will be presenting one of the following musicals: "Oklahoma," "Music Man," "1776," or "Guys and Dolls."

As a dividend, the play-reading committee has asked the Players' board of directors to consider also

presenting an old-fashioned melodrama. Suggested were such vintage pieces as "Pure as the Driven Snow," "Dirty Works at the Crossroads," "Ten Nights in a Barroom," and "No Mother to Guide Her, or, More to be Pitied than Censured."

The play-reading committee, chaired by Gwen LeBlanc of Ithaca, includes Diane Nickols, Joan Borlach, Ginny Wilson, Lenna Cummings, Louise Hamel, Ellen McGill, Carew LeBlanc and Dr. Don Gardner.

The upcoming production of "Mame," which rings down the curtain on the current local theater season, is scheduled for nine performances. The dates are April 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 28, 29, and 30. The colorful musical, with its cast of 50, is under the direction of Cindy Jacomo and Tom Manion. Cast principals will be announced next week.



THE EDITOR'S DESK

STUDENTS AND FACULTY SHOULD REVIEW TENURE APPOINTMENTS

by Paul H. Harasim

At best a college professor should be a catalyzer. A catalyzer, in chemistry, is a substance that helps two other substances to react. For example, consider the case of ordinary cane sugar and water. Dissolve the sugar in water and nothing happens. But add a few drops of acid and the sugar changes into glucose and fructose. Meanwhile, the acid itself is absolutely unchanged. All it does is to stir up the reaction between the water and the sugar. The process is called catalysis. The acid is a catalyzer.

And this is almost the exact function of the good college professor. It is his business to provoke the reaction between his discipline and the student. The student, relatively untutored, stands unmoved; he may read the material, but it fails to make the most intelligible impression on him; if it came to him immediately, there would be no need for the teacher. But now comes the professor with his catalysis. He makes the material live for the student; he makes the student live for the material. Out of the process comes understanding, appreciation, intelligent enjoyment--and that is exactly what education is all about.

It doesn't take long, however, for a serious student to recognize that many of the professors he has in college are far from catalyzers. And, unfortunately, because of tenure, there is little the student can do to help place the professor in another occupation.

Tenure began as the necessary remedy of an educational evil; it protected the teacher from dismissal without due cause, and allowed him to exercise free speech in the classroom without fear of reprisals from the established authorities.

"But what has happened to this worthy idea," says columnist Sydney Harris in a column entitled "Teachers, Students Should Handle Reviews of Tenure," is that tens of thousands of mediocre and incompetent teachers have become 'frozen' in their jobs, relatively immune from dismissal, and unaccountable to anyone for their level of professional performance.

Their unjustified salaries, pensions and fringe benefits keep younger and better teachers from making as much as they deserve.

"No doubt college teachers deserve tenure, in terms of freedom from arbitrary dismissal by administrators. But at the same time, such tenure should not be immune from regular review by the colleagues and students at the schools themselves. This could in no way be termed 'repressive'.

"Every tenure contract should be given with the provision that, each three years or so, the appointment shall be voted upon by a representative committee of the faculty together with a committee made up of that teacher's students, past and present."

At Alma the evaluation process decidedly does not go far enough. We fill out forms, complain, and receive answers like: "You're not the first that has complained and you probably won't be the last. But there's really nothing I can do about it. If you don't like it, leave."

What is easily seen in the above reply is the resignation toward tenure. The professor can be talked to, receive suggestions, and even pleaded with but there can really be no action taken.

Harris's suggestions are sound. Who is better qualified to judge a professor's capabilities than his students and colleagues? Who else would know that an instructor is so unstimulating that, in comparison, shining shoes for eight hours a day is exciting?

Says Harris: "If teachers want to be protected from the despotism of officialdom, then they must be willing to subject themselves to the scrutiny of their peers and their pupils, in a democratic fashion. If they want to be free from the pressures of the market-place competition, they must agree to take part in academic competition, with their level of performances rated on a regular basis."

It would be wise for Alma College to review tenure appointments every three years. Students and faculty should have a voice in the matter.

It can only improve the quality of education.

UNABLE TO GET MEDICAL COUNSELING ON CAMPUS?

by Eileen Milling

The inability to get the type of medical counseling and services desired is causing as much consternation on college campuses as it is for the general population.

A major difference is that the students are pushing for health care reform--through recognized campus associations--with college administrators. In some instances, considerable gains have been made. In contrast, the average American lacks the organizational framework to accomplish similar objectives.

This is one of the findings of a written questionnaire directed to 100 college student leaders in different parts of the country.

The survey was conducted for PARKMED, a New York City out-patient abortion facility, to determine whether it is apathy or ignorance of adequate birth control measures that is responsible for the sizeable percentage of abortions and the concomitant rising incidence of venereal disease among college age youngsters. This group may possibly account for one-third of all abortions performed in New York City.

The results of the survey, conducted in December 1971, reveal that 57% of the respondents were displeased with existing university health clinic services. The lack of contraceptive counseling was cited repeatedly as a condition to be remedied.

This was also found to be a criticism among the 43% who reported that the student body was basically pleased with its university's health clinic services.

About this, Mrs. Ardis Danon, R.N., PARKMED's Assistant Administrator, states, "Although this was not a formal study, the need for more accurate contraceptive information was so frequently stressed that we may conclude, at least on a preliminary basis, that ignorance and not indifference, or even promiscuity, is the prime cause for the high rate of abortion among college students."

Even when gains are made, the students continue to press for programs that are more responsive to their needs. For example, William R. Ray, Student Body President, University of Denver, wrote, "Some of the

recommendations such as V.D. checks and for a gynecologist have been made time and time again. These have now been established recently in very modified form.

"We shall, however, continue to push for staff changes, expanded facilities, birth control information and dispensing."

Marc Dennis Miller, Chairman, Health Service Organization, University of Pittsburgh, Oakland campus, wrote that sit-ins by feminists at the health clinic because a cutback in finances had curtailed the available ob-gyn services were pressuring the administration to take action.

Hiller, a December 1971 graduate, who will be entering medical school in September said, "If there has to be a choice between limiting services because of financial problems, we do not feel that the limited area should be one in which there is the greatest need. The severity of ob-gyn surpasses that of dermatology."

In answer to the question, "What are the main areas for which changes are being requested?" the answer from Ms. Etta Magnusen, member of the Health Service Committee at the University of Minnesota was typical. Ms. Magnusen wrote, "Women students have made demands for pap-smears at no extra charge (present charge is \$4.00); pregnancy tests at no extra charge (present charge is \$5.00, payable in advance); post-abortion check-ups and an abortion referral service."

Even among the 43% who rate their university health services as "okay," recommendations continue to be made. For instance, Ms. Mary Scitres, President of Student Body, Indiana University, wrote that students are pressing for a gynecologist and for more attention to be focused on married families and their problems.

Abortion and abortion referral were cited infrequently. Obstetrician-gynecologist Bernard Luck, M.D., PARKMED's Medical Director, views this as a healthy sign, pointing out, "Despite the excellent medical safety statistics for the out-patient abortion procedure (under 12 weeks), abortion should not be looked upon as a substitute for contraception.

It is, at best, a measure to be considered when unplanned pregnancies do take place because contraceptive methods have been ineffective."

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Register to Vote—Help Prisoners of War

Dear Editor:

There are many issues in this election year. The one in which we are specifically asking your assistance is achieving peace in Southeast Asia and securing the release of our Prisoners of War and an accounting of our men who are missing in action.

A Non-Partisan Political Action Committee, consisting of families and friends of POWs/MIAs, has been formed to keep this issue before the public, through the candidates, during the 1972 election campaign.

The POW/MIA issue, for better or worse, has become the focus for the settlement of the war. A negotiated settlement will deal with this. We are asking the students in American colleges and universities to make this a vital campaign issue. We think our interests lie together. The war is an issue--for the POW/MIA families, for the nation, and for the people of Southeast Asia. This is the third Presidential election that POWs--some young enough to be your classmates and some old enough to be your fathers--have been imprisoned in Southeast Asia.

This year, 1972, is an eventful year in our country. It is the first time that 18-year olds will have the opportunity to express their opinions in a national election. Your

views will have a great impact on our entire population. Because of this, we are writing for your support and assistance. It can be invaluable to us. There are 11.5 million Americans between the ages of 18 and 20 who have previously been shut out of the nation's political processes. This year the young voter has the opportunity to have a major impact on the outcome of the elections. Help us and our men by:

1. Writing letters to the candidates who are running in your state asking them what they are going to do if elected to settle the war and to gain the release of POWs and an accounting of the missing in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

2. Appearing at rallies of each candidate who comes to your area asking him publicly where he stands on the issue of the war and how he proposes to achieve peace in Southeast Asia.

3. Contacting or writing the delegates to the Democratic and Republican conventions urging them to state their positions on achieving peace and securing the release of our POWs and an accounting of the missing.

4. Contacting the Representatives and Senators who are running in your State. The issue of the war and POW/MIAs will spill

over into the House and Senate races running concurrently with the Presidential campaign. It can be equally as important to contact them as to contact the Presidential candidates.

5. Writing to the state Democratic and Republican party chairmen stating your views on achieving peace and the POW/MIA issue. This can have an effect on the party platform.

Our goal is to elicit a clear statement from each candidate as to what he intends to do--a position on which he is willing to be judged at the polls. By election time we hope that all ambiguities in each candidate's plan will have been removed.

Please let us hear from you if there is anything that we can do to aid you in helping us in our campaign. We would be interested in knowing of any contact that you have made with candidates or delegates and what their response was to you.

Your involvement in this issue can be a strong moral force. VOTE FOR HIS LIFE. REGISTER NOW.

Sincerely,
Joan M. Vinson (Mrs. Bobby G.)
Mary Anne Fuller (Mrs. Robert B.)



HELP THEM Bengal Relief Fund

CARE Committee
Guardian Building, 500 Griswold Avenue
Detroit, Michigan 48226

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From: _____

Give to CARE and help the Bangladesh victims

Dear Editor:

Millions of men, women and children are returning to Bangladesh after months of agony as refugees in crowded camps in India. They were destitute then and they return in the same condition.

Tragedy is being compounded as families are finding their homes have been destroyed by war. Thirty million people are completely without shelter in Bangladesh. They will not survive another period of exposure such as that they suffered before camps could be built in India.

The new government of Bangladesh has asked CARE's help. We are racing to build 7,500 simple one-room houses before the monsoon season arrives in about six months. Working with the people of Bangladesh we will build 62 settlements providing permanent shelter for upwards of 57,000 people. . . the first permanent shelter most of them will ever have known.

CARE must find more than \$2,000,000 to finance this critically needed program. Michigan's quota is \$80,000. Because of the magnitude of the problem it is tempting to do nothing. This is like refusing to help a few people because all can not be helped.

I do hope you will send your dollars to CARE. . . every one delivers \$8.42 in aid, enough to provide several hundred bricks for a house. By so doing, you will reach around the world to those millions still clinging to life after months of tribulation.

Tax deductible contributions will be very welcome, made out to Bengal Relief Fund, CARE, Inc., 2406 Guardian Bldg., Detroit, Michigan 48226.

Appreciatively,
Susan Whittemore
Michigan Director for
CARE

CHOIR TOUR RESULT

Dear Editor,

As a member of the Alma College A Cappella Choir, I was with them as they toured Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan during Spring Break. One of our concerts was at the Missouri State School for the Blind. The school was for blind and partially sighted children ranging in age from 5 to 21 years. Watching the children come in, sit down, and enjoy the concert was an experience I was very fortunate to have. It took some time to figure out what I saw and how I could relate it to my life and thoughts, but this poem was the result.

Sincerely,
Linda L. Haas

IT IS THE SOUL THAT SEES - By Linda L. Haas

It is the soul that sees
And not merely eyes.

I saw a little child
Who was wand'ring in the dark,
But the smile that shone from that child's life
Was by far not stark,

The child in touch with all
Used his fingers for his eyes,
He thanked God for what he'd been given
And not what he'd been denied.

"My nose, my ears, my feet,
My imagination, My body;
I can use these to the fullest
And be glad for what I have.

"I pity the people who come
To see me in my plight,
Because they only use one of God's gifts--
That of sight.

"They're missing so much!
The warmth of the sunshine
A cool breeze brushing against their cheek,
The friendly touch of human flesh.

"People who see miss so much
Merely because they're afraid to touch,
They're afraid of the thoughts of society,
"What will they think of me?" "

If by some miracle
We could all become blind for a week, and then see
How greatly we would Praise God!
From not 'til eternity!!!

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR CONT.

Congressional Reapportionment- Talk to your representative

To the Editor:

The Michigan Legislature will hopefully reach a decision soon on the most political piece of business that can come before state lawmakers--that of Congressional reapportionment.

The redrawing of Congressional districts to fit the "one-man, one-vote" mandate of the U.S. Supreme Court can be accomplished in many ways to comply with the court's guidelines. The issue at stake is just how this should be done, since a particular combination of political and demographic characteristics can determine who will have the political advantage in a given district for the next 10 years. (The districts must be reapportioned each 10 years, based on changes in population shown by the federal census.)

Accordingly, reapportionment is extremely important to the citizens of the State of Michigan. It constitutes the basis on which representative democracy is carried out under our constitutional system of government. Those Congressmen who represent Michigan in Washington should mirror the views and needs of the citizens of the state. The success that the Legislature has in reflecting various constituencies in its reapportionment plan will determine how well Michigan Congressmen will represent all of the people.

With that in mind, Michigan House Democrats insist that the current redistricting should recognize the fact that Michigan Democrats have consistently cast at least 50 percent of the total votes cast for Michigan Congressmen. Yet, under present districting, Michigan sends 12 Republicans and 7 Democrats to the U.S. House of Representatives. This ratio is obviously unfair. If there is to be just representation, that ratio must shift more to the Democrats.

House Democrats recognize the sound governmental concept that Congress should not represent small,

homogeneous groups within the population, but rather represent as nearly as possible a cross-section of the entire state. This should take into consideration such factors as race, creed, color, political allegiance, as well as urban, suburban, rural, industrial, business, labor, and agricultural characteristics.

Congressional districts that are solely urban or solely rural surely do not contribute to equitable representation under the American system of government. Ideally, each of the 19 Congressional districts in Michigan should be a blend of urban, suburban and rural influences. This type of geographical mixture produces a contingent of openminded, truly representative Congressmen. Without that mixture, the Congressman's viewpoint and vision may become narrow.

House Democrats have supported and are working diligently for a plan that would create these types of well-blended districts. Under the Democratic proposal, equitable representation would be accomplished as closely as possible, taking into account difficulties posed by the variable geography of the state.

The House will likely come to an agreement on this plan in the very near future. There is, of course, always the question as to whether the Legislature will be able to agree on one reapportionment plan. The plan accepted by the House may be rejected in the Senate. Thus, it is possible that Congressional redistricting will be taken to the courts. At the present time, however, the Legislature is working over-time to avoid that.

The citizens of Michigan obviously have much at stake in how their Congressional districts are drawn. It is the position of House Democrats that reapportionment must guarantee true representation of the interests of all of the citizens of Michigan.

Representative Marvin R. Stempien
Majority Floor Leader

Merrill Palmer offers chance to get involved

Dear Editor:

What is The Merrill-Palmer Institute? A place where faculty and students learn as they work with (professionals), community leaders, children, and families in a great urban area. Far more than the traditional educational setting; a chance to go beyond peering through a looking glass at humanity to an indepth involvement in the building of a foundation for the enhancement of human potential. Merrill-Palmer offers a one year program of study in lieu of one year at your university for students majoring in sociology, psychology, human development, education, and other fields.

We as students feel that study at Merrill-Palmer means involvement. There exists a great amount of individual responsibility even though few external pressures are present. Students find themselves doing work because they want to learn and become self-motivated in the learning process. Flexible relationships between students and faculty enhance the learning experience along with contributions from professionals and para-professionals in the community. Every student considering study at The Merrill-Palmer Institute must plan to get involved in order to make it a worthwhile year.

Uniqueness can also be found in the campus living experience. As students we find that our living in houses with about ten others of similar interests, but varying backgrounds draws us together and leads to stimulating conversations and dynamic inter-personal relationships.

In some ways the amount of freedom at Merrill-Palmer has entailed a struggle for students to adjust to this life-learning-style. Our belief that students and faculty can work together in shared experiences, with each individual making valuable contributions to the growth of others demands an individual commitment.

Kathy Weddell-Ohio Wesleyan Univ.

Jan Bogrow-University of Rhode Is.

Peggy Thomson Stewart-Eastern Michigan University

P.S. For additional information, contact your campus representative, Irene Linder, or write to The Merrill-Palmer Institute, 71E. Ferry, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

ABORTION

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CLACK ART CENTER TO PRESENT STUDENT WORKS



The Clack Art Center Gallery presents the works of the students from now until May 1, 1972. The show includes several types of pottery, paintings, jewelry, sculpture, five different types of printmaking, photography, three-dimensional design of scale models and playground sculptures, along with a colorful display of weaving.

Students in Mr. Blatt's V. and C. class the winter term, dealt with functional design; form followed function in their projects. One area explored was that of jewelry. Most of these projects were cast in sterling silver.

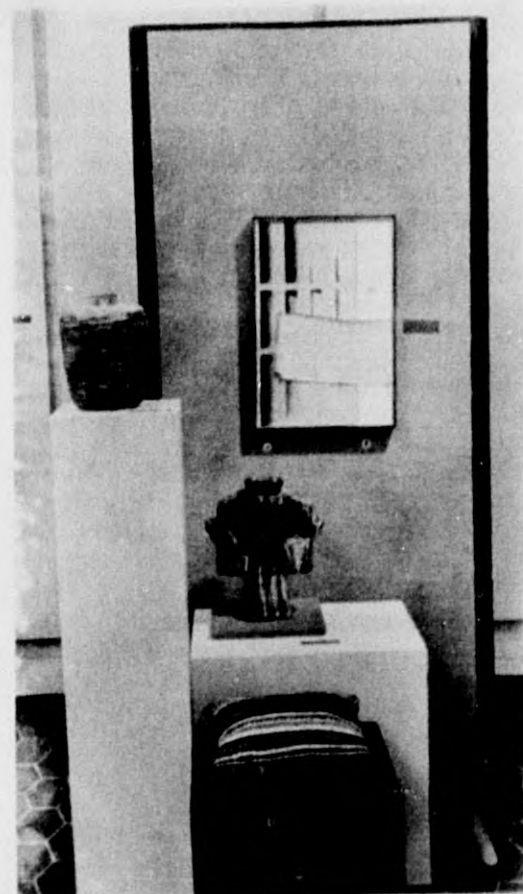
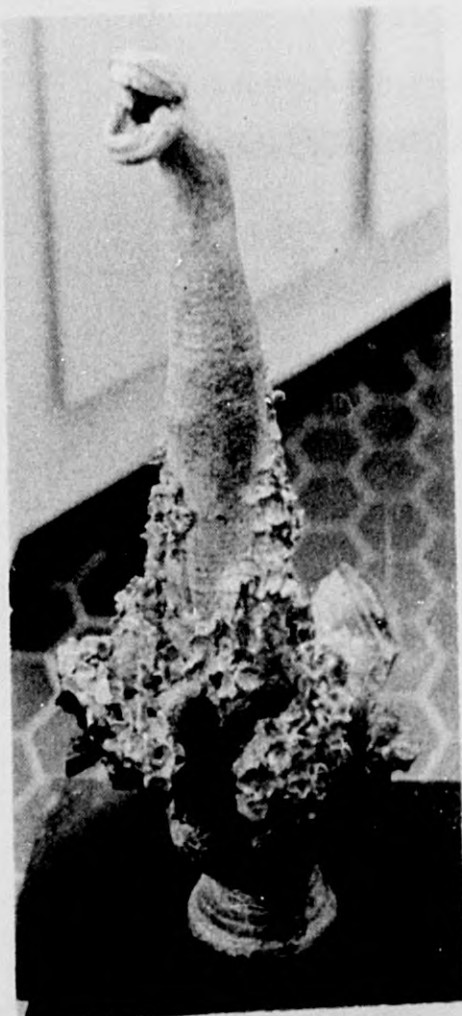
Diametrically opposed in size to jewelry was the second encounter with three-dimensional design; this consisted of scale models and drawings of proposed playground sculptures. This project was proposed in conjunction with Luce Road Elementary School and Camp Monroe for handicapped children.

The five different types of printmaking studied by Mr. KIRBY students, were silk screen, wood cut, lithography, and for the first time etching-intaglio and letter press were taught. The new facilities at the center have made it possible to add these new dimensions.

Mr. Jacomo's students worked with stoneware clay which was finally reduction gas fired. The students have been working with throwing as well as handling, building their own forms, and making their own glazes. They have also been producing plaster casts of which students have made press molds. The work done is both by beginning students and by the independent students.

The weaving class, also under the direction of Mr. Jacomo, has produced wall hangings, pillows, sculpture works. The students have been dyeing their own wool and producing dyes from common as well as exotic forms, such as onion skins to cochinele insects. They have worked on looms that they have made and on the new, large floor model. These students were from an independent study class.

The Clack Art Center Gallery will be open from 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. weekdays, weekends by appointment.



WANGBERG TO PRINT "THE PINE RIVER"

by Greg Wegner

Mark Wangberg, a sophomore at Alma, is taking an independent study this term, the final result of which the entire college community will see. The Pine River Anthology, a collection of student poetry, fiction, and art work is beginning to be assembled. Mark will edit the magazine this year, and in addition will actually set type and publish it himself on the art department's newly acquired printing facilities. Over \$2,000 worth of printing equipment purchased or donated this year makes possible for the first time an independent project of this nature.

The Pine River Anthology is an annual publication of Parnassians, a group of students interested in creative writing. Throughout the year Parnassians meet to discuss original student efforts in poetry and fiction. The English department provides the group with a yearly budget of \$500, which is used for printing the Pine River. Every student receives a copy of this in June, and any student writing or art work is eligible for inclusion in the magazine. Right now Mark is in the process of collecting material. He is calling for contributions from all artists and creative writers on campus. Works of art, fiction, poetry, drama all must be in his hands by Friday, April 7, at 5:00 p.m. "Otherwise," Mark says, "I'll never finish the magazine on time."

For putting out a publication of this sort is an enormous project. Mark has the job both of selecting what is to be included in the anthology and of setting the plates himself, by hand. "No one knows how much time it takes just for the little stuff," he says. "After choosing the things you're going to use, there's the work of page setting. You have to make a dummy copy, get the whole thing planned before even starting the first plate. We have to decide what poems to put on each page, whether this drawing would go well with this story, whether or not each page LOOKS good. All of this takes time." Plus there are the hours of meticulous type setting, getting letters straight, proofreading, the printing itself then folding, stapling, distributing copies to every mailbox on campus. The finished copy looks simple, but behind every page goes hours of planning, careful arrangement, experimentation and rejection until everything is right. "And that's why I have to get started now."

If you have poems, fiction, photographs, or drawings that you consider worthy of publication, send them to Mark Wangberg in 405 Wright Hall. He welcomes all contributions. He also needs typists during the next week to make copies of the poems submitted. Many hands make light work, and many contributions will make for a larger and better quality magazine than ever before. With the addition of the art department's press it is possible not only to save considerably in printing costs, but also to promote more strongly than ever before the written and visual arts at Alma College. We now have the facilities and the talent to produce one of the finest student literary publications in the state. The facilities are waiting; what remains is for the talent to present itself. Writers, artists, send your work to Mark as soon as possible before the Friday deadline. The Pine River Anthology will be out in June; to be completed in time, all materials are needed this week.



Mark Wangberg working at the printing press for The Pine River Anthology. He urges writers and artists to send their work to him before the deadline this Friday, April 7th.

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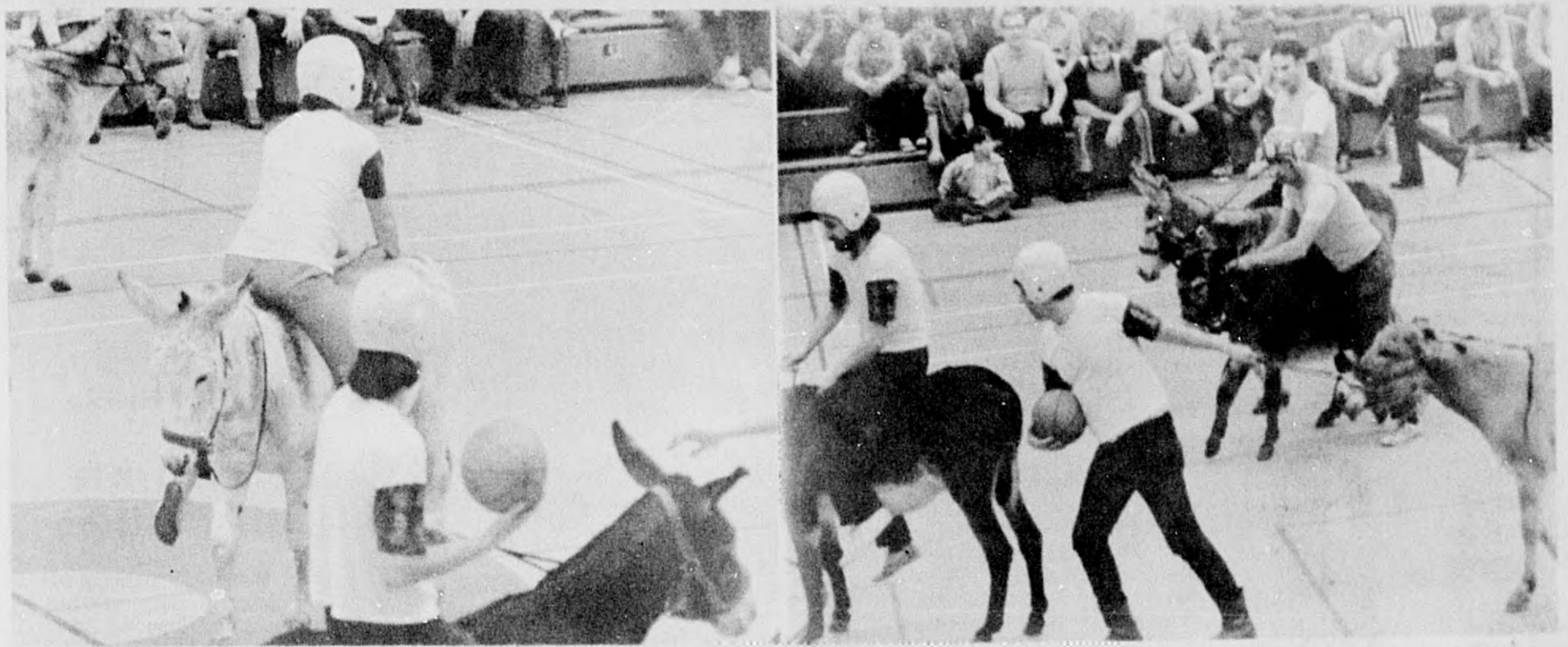
THE ALMANIAN

CONTACT LINDA TREEFUL

AT GELSTON HALL OR

EXT. 234

Photos/Kloosterman



IN DONKEY BASKETBALL, HARD TO TELL WHO'S THE BIGGER ASS

by Bob Miller

"This is Coward Hosell, trying to speak of sports. I have with me today one of the participants of Thursday's basketball game. Cleopatra, that was a fine job you did. The game really got down to the wire."
"Hee haw."
"What groups do you have in

this particular game?"
"Hee haw."
"I noticed you were involved in several skirmishes with your team mates. What caused these?"
"Hee haw."
"Don't you mind getting kicked or shoved on the court?"

"Hee haw."
"What groups do you have in your mind?"
"Hee haw."
"What groups do you have in your mind?"
"Hee haw."
"What groups do you have in your mind?"

"Well, I see our time is just about up. Cleopatra, it's been nice talking with you."
"Hee haw."
"This is Coward Hosell, trying to speak of sports."
In Donkey Basketball, it's hard to tell who is the bigger ass.

U-M MOBILIZING STUDENTS IN PUBLIC INTEREST

The Regents of the University of Michigan announced March 17th their unanimous approval of a student group which seeks to mobilize 300,000 students across the State in the public interest.

The Public Interest Research Group in Michigan (PIRGIM) (pronounced "purge 'em"), will be a non-partisan, non-profit, state-wide organization which will seek to represent students in such areas as: consumer protection, environmental quality, racial and sexual discrimination, unsafe housing, health care and in general, the structure and functioning of public and private institutions.

The Regental decision officially launches the Ann Arbor group through approval of an on-going funding mechanism. Six other schools in the State continue organizing efforts toward formation of local chapters on their respective campuses.

Organizing committees at Oakland and Western Michigan Universities will begin petitioning Monday, seeking support on their own campuses for the idea. Henry Ford Community College, Wayne State, Michigan Technological and Michigan State Universities are formulating plans for petition drives in the near future.

March 17th's decision in Ann Arbor marks the climax of a seven-month organizing effort during which an unprecedented 15,000 students expressed their support for PIRGIM through a massive campus petition drive. Over 600 students were actively involved in the project.

PIRGIM plans to hire a staff of full-time, paid professionals--lawyers and researchers in the natural and social sciences--who will work with student researchers and investigators on specific projects in the public interest.

Funding will come from student contributions of \$1.50 per term, paid

through the University, which will act as a contracted fee-collecting agent for the group.

PIRGIM's approval at U-M is part of a national trend toward the formation of such state-wide public interest groups. Similar organizations are currently functioning in Minnesota, Oregon, Vermont, Southern California and South Carolina.

PIRGIM's major task will be "the acquisition of information through careful, objective investigation and research, and the utilization of this information to effect change," spokesmen said.



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T - 10-4 Sun - 12-5

Kellogg Fellows Selected

Alma College faculty members Dr. Henry E. Klugh and Dr. Irene C. Linder have been selected as Kellogg Fellows and will participate in research, study and writing during the fall term of the 1972-73 academic year under the Faculty Development Program of the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Michigan (AICUM).

A grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation to AICUM in 1970 provided funds for the Faculty Development Program.



Dr. Irene Linder



Dr. Henry Klugh

Alma professors Dr. Verne C. Bechill and William G. Klenk are presently engaged in graduate study as Kellogg Fellows.

Dr. Klugh, professor of psychology at Alma, will be on sabbatical leave from the college during the fall term of the 1972-73 academic year to write and revise textbooks. He plans to continue the project during fall term leaves of subsequent years. Dr. Klugh

will begin revision of a text, Statistics: The Essentials for Research, which was published in 1970 by John Wiley & Sons, Inc. He also hopes to begin work on a textbook and accompanying laboratory manual for introductory psychology courses.

Dr. Linder, professor of sociology, will do research during the fall of 1972. She plans to concentrate on one or more of the following areas: parent effectiveness training, social psychology, new developments in the Sociology of the Future, and the role of women in the world. She hopes to continue her studies during fall term sabbaticals in 1973 and 1974.

Dr. Klugh has been a member of the Alma faculty since 1955. He is a graduate of Geneva College and holds M. S. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Pittsburgh. A native of Harrisburg, Pa., he has written approximately 20 articles for various psychology journals.

A member of the Alma staff since 1958, Dr. Linder is a graduate of Drake University and holds M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from the University of Iowa. She came to Alma after serving at National College in Kansas City, Mo., from 1946 to 1958. Prior to that she was a high school teacher and administrator; was employed at the Minidoka project of the War Relocation Authority at Hunt, Idaho; and was a caseworker for the Greater Cleveland Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Population Growth Conference at Oakland University

A major conference to examine the economics of population growth will be held at Oakland University May 5th and 6th. It is sponsored by Michigan Population Council, Inc.

Announcement of the event was made by Ann Harmon of Pontiac, president, who reported that the date was timed to follow the release of the Final Report of the Federal Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. Robert Parke, Jr., Deputy Director, will keynote the conference. His address will concentrate on studies of the relation between population growth and our economic well-being.

In making the announcement, Mrs. Harmon said: "Up to now no general inquiry has been made as to the true impact of growth rates on the economy. Today, this is a crucial matter. This meeting will dovetail what we are finding in Michigan with what the Commission has found nationally. Topics where plans and budget are especially affected by population growth will be presented by experienced people. These include government planning, land use, transportation, natural resources, industry, labor, education, health and personal services. What we can uncover here will, of course, apply to other states."

Sponsors of the Michigan Population Council include the American Association of University Women, East Michigan Environmental Action Council, Michigan Planned Parenthood Affiliates, Michigan Student Environmental Confederation, Michigan United Conservation Clubs, Sierra Club and Zero Population Growth.



Robert D. Marble

Robert Marble Accepts Position

Robert D. Marble, director of admissions at Alma College, has been named to the Committee on Inter-Institutional Relations of the College Entrance Examination Board's newly created Midwestern Region.

Marble's election to the committee was announced by Hollace G. Roberts, senior regional director of the College Entrance Examination Board.

The Committee on Inter-Institutional Relations is one of five to which members were elected by the Midwestern Region membership at its legislative session last month.

The College Entrance Examination Board is a non-profit association of more than 1,600 colleges, secondary schools, school systems, scholarship commissions and educational associations. Its Midwestern Region includes 13 states.

Marble has been a member of the Alma College staff since 1960. From 1951 to 1960 he was a member of the faculty of St. Johns High School. A native of Flint and a graduate of Beaverton High School, he holds a bachelors degree from Central Michigan University and a masters degree from Michigan State University.

U.B. positions available

Applications for Union Board positions are now available in the U.B. office. These can be picked up Monday through Friday, from 1-6:00 p.m., and should be returned on or before April 17th.

Union Board has 100 tickets for a C.M.U. concert Saturday, April 8th, at 8:00 p.m., featuring Brownsville Station, Teagarden and Vanwinkle, and Guardian Angel. These are being made available to you FREE (courtesy of U.B.), and can be picked up on a first-come, first-served basis. Limit--one ticket per person.

Classified Ads

Part-time work. Must be over 18 and remaining in Alma area throughout the summer. Need valid drivers license. Contact Sears Roebuck and Co. Manager. Equal opportunity employer.

Lost and Found: 1 pair of large filegree earrings. To claim, call extension 251.

The Almanian needs 4-5 copies of the following issues: Sept. 22, Oct. 11, Oct. 18, Jan. 17, and Feb. 28. If you have any of these issues, call Harold Kruse at ext. 234 or Wright Hall.

PEANUT
by Viceroy

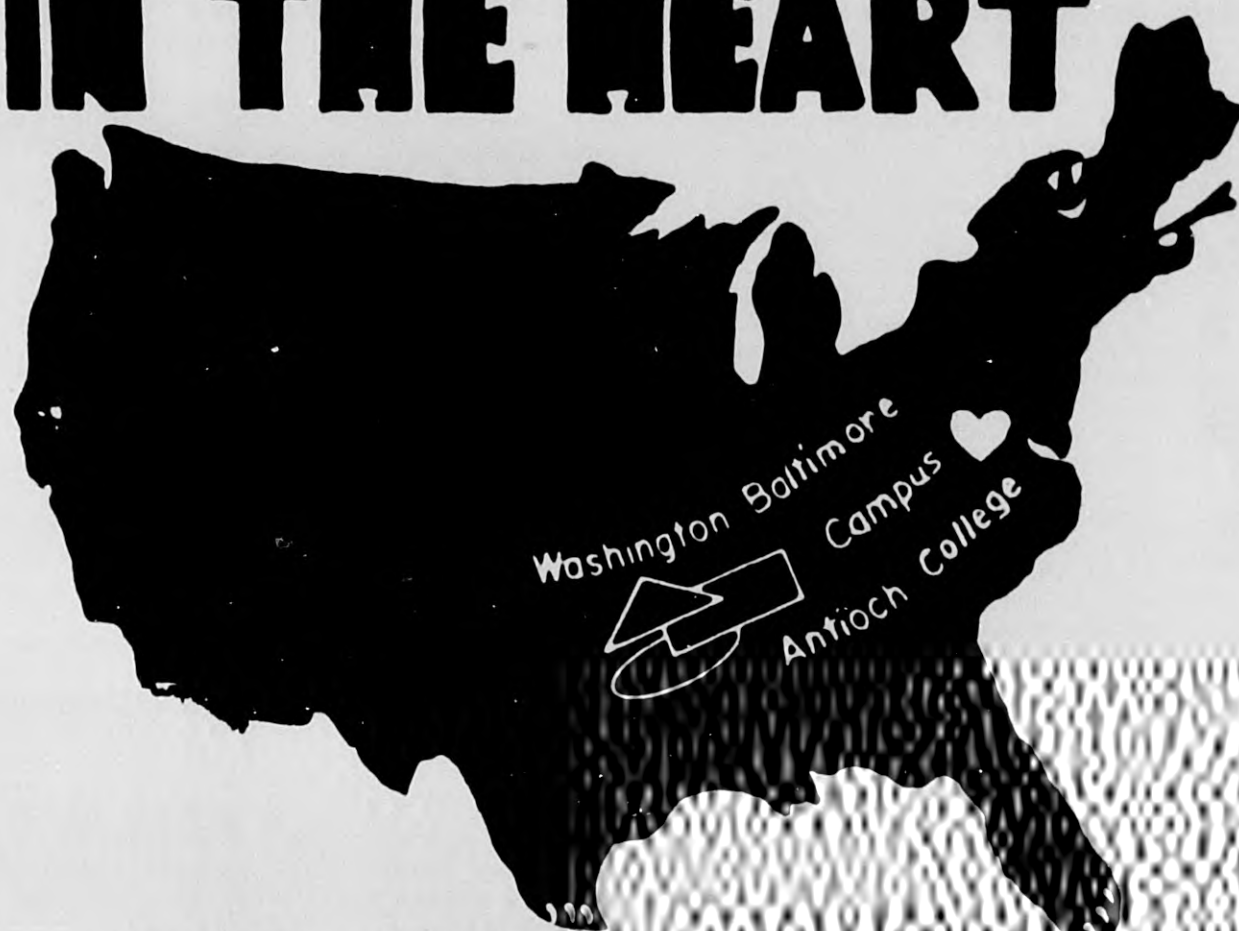
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A concurrent work/study program helps students find meaningful jobs to support themselves and complement course work and individual and group projects.

We feel that college and universities must respond to the needs of the communities that surround them and not just to their own needs.

Our campus is located in three areas; Washington, Columbia and Baltimore.

We are now considering applicants for Summer and Fall, 1972.

Contact: Antioch College
 Anne Bernstein, Coordinator of Admissions
 805 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
 Telephone: 301 752-3656 21201

KAMPUS KORNER, NUT SHOP--THRIVING BUSINESS

by Barb Miller



Shirley Howes
owner--Kampus Korner

Anyone who wants to see the end of small business had better not use the Nut Shop or the Kampus Korner as examples. Despite the existence of supermarkets and chain stores they are doing a remarkable business.

Shirley Howes, owner of the Kampus Korner, and Helen Gerhart, owner of the Nut Shop, are both financial successes. While it's true that supermarkets have taken away some business and forced small store prices up, the convenience and friendliness of a local store keep the customers pouring in at 400-500 a day.

Alma College students make up a large part of both stores' customers, especially the Kampus Korner. Shirley, as she prefers to be called, is friends with many of them and she says they often come in just to talk. In the summer when Alma College students leave, business does not slacken because then students from Alma who went away to school return,

so sales are stabilized.

Both stores are open 12 hours a day or more, all week, all year. Mrs. Gerhart says it is because the store is open all the time that it is successful.

The best seller by far for both stores is beer and wine. School children buy a lot of candy, and the Nut Shop sells a lot of its home-cooked nuts, but Shirley speaks for both stores when she says that without her take-out license she wouldn't have a business at all. She realizes that some small businesses may be having trouble in Alma, but certainly not party stores.

Rumors have had it that soon there will be no more corner stores where a person can pick up a few things before going home. It seems that if a six pack is needed, the corners of Superior and Woodworth will still have the Kampus Korner and the Nut Shop open for business.



Helen Gerhart
owner--The Nut Shop

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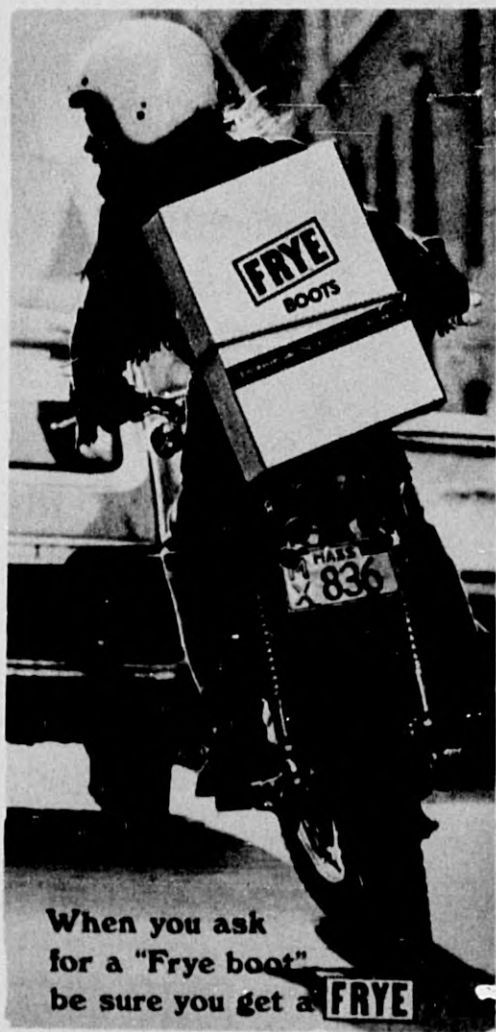
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UNDER NIXON--WHERE DOES JUSTICE AND MORALITY STAND?

Wells Press Service

Where does justice and morality stand, it should also be asked, or even the principles of constitutional law--under the Nixon-Mitchell-Hoover law enforcement system when dealing with dissent? Particularly dissent against the proved inhumane and gross lawlessness of U.S. action in Vietnam? The appropriateness of the question can scarcely be denied in view of the Harrisburg trial of Father Philip Berrigan and six other defendants.

The FBI informer who infiltrated the anti-war groups charged with plotting to kidnap a Government official and blow up heating vents in Federal buildings is quite unexpectedly being used as a chief witness by the prosecution--which reveals the poverty of the Government case. For the informer, Boyd F. Douglas, a prisoner in the same Lewisburg, Pa., penitentiary where Father Berrigan is incarcerated for destroying draft files, has a long record as a forger, imposter, embezzler and professional liar. His record now includes the preposterous demand that he be rewarded with \$50,000 for aiding the Department of Justice, plus a false Army discharge describing him as a Vietnam veteran, which is totally untrue! Yet his word, his testimony, is being pitted by the Department of Justice attorneys against that of priests and nuns who have long been known to many for their high moral character, sincerity and devotion. They have never denied their responsibility for mutilation of draft records but they have not been found in any untruth in this regard nor have they ever committed violence against any person or property. Moreover--

An agent provocateur and catalyst in the alleged conspiracy is the role Douglas has played, according to the testimony of two Bucknell University coeds whom he dated while living on the nearby campus as a student through some mysterious arrangement with the warden of the Lewisburg prison. The young women said Douglas even urged them to participate in illegal acts against the Government, explaining that he was a demolition expert and planned to use his knowledge of explosives in some "meaningful action in Washington." He also admits pressing himself upon Father Berrigan and others as an expert on explosives, thus most definitely encouraging and abetting illegal plans they might have foolishly considered. All this is reinforced by the record of FBI informers performing in such a manner on numerous other occasions, the FBI providing the necessary essentials, even explosives in some instances!

THE DEFENDANTS had neither the knowledge nor the experience to have carried out the destructive action, priests and nuns not usually proficient in the use of dynamite or in the violent art of kidnapping. Therefore, though the Rev. Berrigan and one of the nuns did refer in their correspondence to the possibilities of a kidnapping and dynamiting venture in a rather silly amateurish way, it still cannot amount to a conspiracy unless it is built up by the testimony of the informer with his highly disreputable record which would disqualify him in any other court.

What is to be said about morality and legality of our Government's using infiltrators under instructions to become accomplices and more, to take the lead and instigate criminal action? The use of agent provocateurs among criminals and desperadoes is not the same as among innocent, even gullible dissenters whose challenge to the law is on moral grounds because they believe the state is engaged in immoral acts. This is the core of the case.

KREMLIN METHODS of suppressing dissent are uncomfortably similar. Professional Russian psychiatrists in state mental institutions are compelled, to protect their own careers, to contrive methods that will put sane and talented dissenting Soviet writers and scientists under such pressure that they appear mentally deranged so they may be confined. Failing this, they are submitted to endless tests and trials, an ordeal that would break many and one which succeeds in keeping them out of circulation for long periods.

ANY ANALYSIS IN DEPTH of the Harrisburg case must also lay hold of the fact that the indiscriminate killing of Vietnamese civilians--even those of South Vietnam whom we are committed to defend--has become an accepted official policy in the Pentagon and White House. Ample proof sustains this searing indictment, much of it from disillusioned U.S. military men who have served in Vietnam, many of rank. The chief counsel to the U.S. command at Nuremberg, Gen. Telford Taylor, has also spoken strongly on the subject.

(See Gen. Taylor's book *Nuremberg and Vietnam: An American Tragedy*, Quadrangle, '70.)

THE SLAUGHTER OF CIVILIANS, moreover, has been pursued on an expanding scale through U.S. air attacks, largely to achieve political objectives at home and to salvage the prestige of our military abroad. The war could be left to drag on at the present low level on the ground--except that the Adminis-

tration's policy in Southeast Asia must look good by November to prevent a strong Democratic campaign on the issue. And the Communists now threaten to overrun Laos and Cambodia which would expose the tragic and costly miscalculations of the Nixon decision to spread the war into those areas in 1970. So the U.S. air attacks are being maintained in a desperate effort to hold the Reds back.

THE VOICE OF CONSCIENCE in America is not silent on this. The Council of Roman Catholic Bishops has recently condemned the war in Vietnam as now totally immoral; 17 Protestant Episcopal Bishops denounced the recent escalated bombing forays as "wanton and unconscionable" in a statement of conscience; almost every leading Protestant denomination sitting in their national sessions has done the same. About 70 per cent of the American public now considers the war to have been a mistake. Is none of this to have weight in Harrisburg?

THE ANGELA DAVIS TRIAL is being equated by some with the Harrisburg Seven--which is unwarranted and ill-conceived, though both concern matters of justice. Miss Davis's trial is a cause celebre in all Communist countries due to the barriers to justice which Negroes face in our legal system. The black prisoners who murdered California court officials in a burst of gunfire, criminal action in which Miss Davis is charged with participation by securing the arms, were victims of questionable procedures by California courts and prison officials. Miss Davis and the black prisoners she allegedly aided are, however, self-defined revolutionaries committed to violence.

Any tendency to link the Davis trial to the Harrisburg Seven is regrettable, even should some of the Harrisburg Seven do so themselves. For if the cause of non-violent dissent ever becomes identified with armed revolutionaries, the move will be towards chaos and not towards a more peaceful world through constructive change.

★ ★ ★

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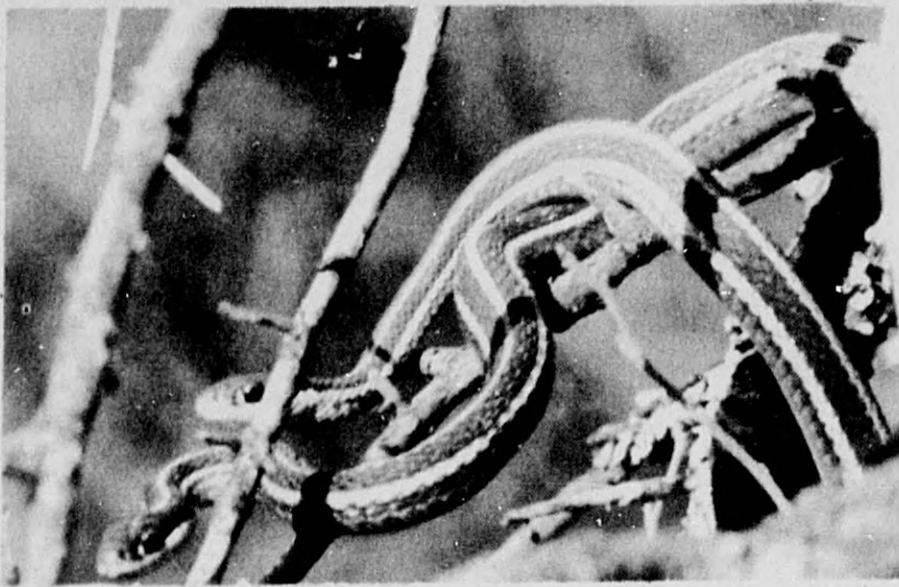
of various segments of Alma College

*Please note the change of date on your calendars

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America's Finest Small College Newspaper

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CAMPUS EVENTS

Monday, April 3
 Soccer Club Meeting--Bruske Lobby, 7:00 p.m.

Tuesday, April 4
 Film, "Teddy at the Throttle, A Night at the Show, Crime Control"--Clack Theatre, 10:00 p.m.
 Trever Evans, visiting Math lecturer--Dow 217, 3:00 p.m.
 L.I.T.--Storeys, 8:00 p.m.

Wednesday, April 5
 Student Council--LG 6-7, 7:00 p.m.
 Soccer practice--Middle School, 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, April 6
 Tri Beta--Dow 140, 7:00 p.m.

Friday, April 7
 Dow Flick, "Sand Pebbles"--6:45 and 9:00 p.m.
 Undergraduate Record Exams--Cappaert Gymnasium, 8:00 a.m.

Saturday, April 8
 Dow Flick, "Sand Pebbles"--6:45 and 9:00 p.m.

Senate eliminates holder-in-due-course doctrine

The Michigan Senate passed a bill the week of March 3rd which would allow a consumer to raise any valid defenses on a retail installment sales contract, even if the contract is sold to a financial institution.

As it is now under the Retail Installment Sales Act, a consumer has only 15 days after his contract has been sold in which to raise his defenses against the new holder. If the product is defective or if it is never delivered, the consumer must pay.

The current law enables fly-by-night operators to sell merchandise on installment contracts, quickly sell those contracts to a financial institu-

tion (known as the holder-in-due-course), get their money and skip town, leaving the consumer with only his payments.

The vice chairman of the Michigan Consumers Council, Mrs. Agnes Bryant, says that eliminating the holder-in-due-course doctrine would prohibit financial institutions from collecting on such contracts when the consumer raises valid defenses.

Senate Bill 559, which would eliminate the holder-in-due-course doctrine for retail installment sales contracts, is supported by the Michigan Consumers Council and the Michigan Bankers Association. It has been referred to the House Committee on Consumers and Agriculture.

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Tyler Snack Bar Announces the Following New Prices:

Hamburger	25¢	Donuts	10¢
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Hot Dogs	25¢	Oranges	08¢
BLT	40¢	Soft Drinks	10&20¢
Cheeseburger	30¢	Milk	15¢
Fishwich	35¢	Hot Chocolate	10¢
H.B. Eggs	10¢	Coffee & Tea	15¢
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Electronic Order Service Dining Room
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All Your Party Needs

Fresh Roasted Nuts

10a.m. - Midnight Mon-Sat

Noon - Midnight Sunday

The Nut Shop

Applications for
Community Government
Available

Applications for student positions on community government committees for 1972-73 will be available at the Student Council office in Tyler Union beginning Wednesday, April 5. Positions are open to all students on the following committees: Executive Council, Educational Policies, Academic Review, Judicial Review, Communications, and Student Affairs. Applications must be completed and returned to the Student Council office by midnight Wednesday, April 12.

REPERCUSSIONS SURROUNDING PEKING TRIP

WELLS PRESS SERVICE

In a position paper opening his Presidential campaign against John F. Kennedy, Richard Nixon said "The Chinese Communists...are international criminals. They threatened us in Formosa...in Korea...Their aim is the world." He later said of Mao Tze-tung, "When you deal with a dictator and make peace...you serve the cause of surrender or war, and we are not going to do this in the United States." As Congressman, Senator, Vice President and Presidential candidate, Nixon was the embodiment of unblinking fanatical zeal against communism.

The wonder of the hour is not just that he has changed, for many change their views. The wonder, of near miracle proportions, is that such a political figure became President just at the time when America had to change its warped and worn-out policy towards a fourth of the human race...and no one else in sight could have gotten away with it. If Senators McGovern, Fulbright or Ted Kennedy had been elected to a position to attempt it, the country would have been torn apart.

Though Nixon has reached the pinnacle of power and opportunity through duplicities and compromises that should make the marble statues blush in the halls of Congress, this purposeful irony in our history will long be marveled at. In fact, why should it not be so, for the U.S., not China, has been isolated by the barriers of fear, prejudice and ignorance about communism we have built around ourselves. The facts are before us; let any man open his eyes to the truth and he will have to change.

On several occasions as the Chinese Communists under Mao Tze-tung consolidated their power, they expressed the desire to remain independent of Moscow and maintain friendly contacts with the U.S. At that time U.S. engineers and other experts were profitably engaged in Russia, and the U.S. was exporting industrial machinery to the Soviet, so the Chinese overtures were not out of line.

Many U.S. military and industrial leaders, however, and oil, shipping and trading corporations exercised inordinate pressures to keep U.S. support behind the crumbling, corrupt Chiang Kai-shek regime, while ignoring Peking's overtures. At an Asian peace conference in Peking in 1952, the Chinese called for the U.S. to use its influence to bring peace and stability to Southeast Asia. At the Geneva Conference on Indochina in 1954, China's Chou En-lai sought U.S. cooperation once more but was rebuffed again, action symbolized by the unfortunate incident in which Secretary of State John Foster Dulles rudely refused to shake hands with Chou.

China scholars associated with the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of California and similar centers at Harvard and Columbia are convinced that, if the U.S. had maintained the normal relations with the Chinese which Peking sought, the Korean War would have been avoided, likewise the war in Vietnam. Both conflicts, with their inestimable losses, have been the result of policies in the U.S. that blindly ignored the fact that revolutionary movements were long overdue in Asia. (China deserved something better than communism, but after the great powers had undermined the Sun Yat-sen revolutionary movement, Marxism became inevitable. Sun Yat-sen is greatly honored in Peking where his widow still lives and is regarded as a saint.)

Opposition to all revolutions, which has characterized U.S. policy since World War II, not only got us into war in Vietnam but has prevented our immense influence from being used constructively where revolutionary changes had to come. The sad irony is that the American Revolution has been the ideal of the people of China and Russia. If Nixon can create a larger sensitivity within our Government and within his own Administration to the needs and aspirations of the less fortunate peoples of the world who still



seek revolutionary changes, he would be taking another stride towards greatness--and renew our own revolutionary mission.

Of course, such a transformation would need to begin at home among our millions of poorly nourished and neglected children. School lunch and child-care legislation the President has either sought to curtail or has vetoed outright. And ghetto children will never get a good education unless they're bused or unless some of the billions spent on bombing children in Southeast Asia are turned to greatly improving our central city schools.

An overdrawn statement? Besides the vast numbers of civilian deaths, the American Quaker medical teams specializing in prosthetic clinics estimate there are at least 30,000 South Vietnamese youngsters within reach of the clinics who have lost hands and/or feet from U.S. bombing, etc., bombing which has greatly increased under the Nixon Administration.

See *The President and The Children*, by Urie Bronfenbrenner of Cornell and Jerome Bruner of Harvard, noted child development authorities, N.Y. Times, January 31.

PERSONAL DIPLOMACY VS. STATECRAFT

THE free world is deeply concerned over present policy methods in Washington. All agree that the doors to China should have been reopened, **but many other doors have been slammed shut by Nixon's personal diplomacy** which bypassed all the established and necessary channels of contact and negotiation in order to glamorize a political image.

Bear in mind that our most important allies were so disturbed over the sudden announcement of the Peking trip, **with no consultation**, that Nixon had to arrange hasty visits with the Prime Ministers of Canada, Britain and Japan and the President of France in attempts to repair the damage. The consultations could not have been held, of course, without starting peaceful initiatives towards Peking through several major diplomatic channels, which was not what the White House wanted, though it would have greatly widened and deepened the ties of reconciliation.

The policies of these countries on everything from trade to armaments had been geared largely to U.S. aims. Especially Canada and Japan are still bitterly resentful of the Nixon tactics, resentments which will yet cost us dearly. Many believe our loss of trust and cooperation with Japan, the world's third-ranking industrial nation and Asia's chief industrial power for generations to come, will outweigh gains made with China. It is well known now that Nixon's two attempts to make amends with Japan's Premier Sato were fiascos. Sending White House aides to explain the Peking talks after the event will probably accomplish nothing. Nixon's efforts to personalize the rapprochement to Red China for his own political purposes has done much harm that could endure long after the 1972 election is forgotten. To ignore this is to invite disappointment and despair rendered even more difficult by secrecy and confusion.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT has been so undermined by the secret personal (Nixon-Kissinger) diplomatic missions which should have been worked out through our Embassies and State Department with men of experience in each area involved, it will take years to restore confidence in U.S. policies again. For instance, all White House action before and during the recent Pakistan-India conflict **completely bypassed the U.S. Embassies, their warnings and**

pleas ignored. The debacle that engulfed the U.S. position in the loss of India to Soviet influence might have been avoided, a failure which is now being covered up by the Administration's Peking story. (The White House had been involved in getting the assistance of Yahya Khan of Pakistan in arranging the Peking visit.)

The political situations in South Korea and Thailand were also rendered so unstable by the sudden Nixon move towards Peking that the leaders in both countries have suspended constitutional freedoms and become military dictators during the past six months. Most of all, the falling level of competence in all our overseas missions will cost American business dearly in the shrinking capacity to anticipate and understand attitudes and trends abroad. This is why the Wall Street Journal and other financial periodicals did not run jubilant headlines over the Peking visit.

SUMMIT CONFERENCES of world leaders have rarely if ever been productive. Progress in international understanding and peace results from patient, painstaking efforts of experienced negotiators. This bypassing of the State Department and its large corps of veteran diplomats began with Eisenhower, was much enlarged under LBJ, and has crested under Nixon. (Eisenhower and the Red chiefs at Geneva in 1955; Khrushchev and Eisenhower at Camp David in 1959; LBJ and Kosygin at Glassboro. Yet no achievement came out of any of these meetings.)

A PLACE IN HISTORY will be well deserved by Richard Nixon for reversing the longstanding, poorly informed, non-productive former U.S.-China policy, and it will, with the Moscow trip added, no doubt get him re-elected. But the method by which this has been done has already created problems about as big as those we are trying to solve. **Can political self-seeking be successfully merged with peace-making?** We face the same problem in our economy: Wages and prices **must** be controlled but don't do anything that will lose votes — so demands the White House of the Administration's economic managers.

Several of the most highly regarded and experienced diplomats serving both GOP and Democratic Administrations have expressed the above concerns. See George Ball's article in the N.Y. Times Magazine, Feb. 13; also series by Charles W. Yost in the Washington Post, Feb. 10 to 17.

The "Nixon doctrine," that we will no longer use our manpower "to stop communism," only providing the weapons for others to use, must soon be carried a step further: that we will be prepared to assist all people in achieving constructive revolutionary change under whatever political system they choose while we keep our weapons at home. Vietnam has certainly taught us that. To be specific, in all the Peking palaver, unless Nixon pledges Mao and Chou to pull our armed forces out of Taiwan, which is the sine qua non of Peking's demands and expectations, all talk of "opening new doors to peace" will prove futile. And to conduct elaborate negotiations while evading that issue, leaving details to subordinates to struggle over after all the political glory has been skimmed off by the chief, is deceptive as well as futile, for the Pentagon is known to be adamant about not giving up Taiwan. If the President won't compel the Pentagon on that issue for fear of political repercussions, what chance have his subordinates? This is doubtless the nitty-gritty of the Peking negotiations.



Reprinted from CLEAR CREEK

MARTHA MITCHELL POLLUTED

WASHINGTON, D.C.—

Martha Mitchell recently learned that the black smoke near her apartment came from the very heating plant that serves the White House and her husband's Justice Department Offices.

Mrs. Mitchell is not a person to remain silent when something bugs her: "It's such a shame that these people violate the air pollution laws, especially if the government does it."

Mrs. Mitchell places both the city and federal government among the regular air pollution violators, though none have been prosecuted. Her original complaint

did lead, however, to a formal violation notice against the federal west heating plant in northwest Washington. She calls about every six weeks concerning one violator or another that she spots from her apartment.

"Air pollution around here is perfectly terrible. The dirt is unbelievable. It's like a New York City apartment... My husband sat here and saw this and said, 'you get on the phone and do something about it,'" Mrs. Mitchell said.

"I called the mayor's office and got the runaround from about 16 people. Then I told them who I was!" she said.

If Martha Mitchell has trouble eliciting a response from the perpetrators of air pollution, pity the soft-spoken, anonymous citizen.

THERAPY INSTEAD OF JAIL FOR DRUNKARDS

With over half of U.S. auto fatalities due to alcohol, the National Highway Traffic Administration (NHTA) is completing plans for a nation-wide drive to stop drunk driving. The basis of the effort is to get the offending driver out of the hands of city, county and state lawmen and into secluded centers for intensive "behavioral modification courses." There for 30 days psychiatrists and therapists attempt to change the problem drinker's attitude towards his habits and towards his drinking, as it relates to driving, through group dynamics and various forms of therapy. It's "30 days of help in-

stead of 30 days in jail that does no one any good" which the NHTA hopes will stem the rising tide of bloodshed on the highways.

Subtle pressures from the \$18 billion a year liquor interests in many states result in drivers soon being back on the road, menacing everybody on the highway including themselves. Consequently, there will be strong undercover opposition to this or any other plan that threatens the free flow of liquor at roadside taverns and other outlets. Nonetheless the NHTA believes public sentiment has now reached the point where corrective

measures will win support.

Seattle already has one center underway, the Seattle-King County Alcohol Safety Action Program. A lot of surprised drunken drivers are finding themselves, after their second offense, in a lodge called Cedar Hills. The goal of the NHTA is to have one or more such programs in every state and in most instances the initiative is coming from groups of concerned private citizens. To find out more about the programs and what you can do to help, write the National Highway Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C. 20590.

SCHOOLS SHOULD BE COMMUNITY CENTERS

Development of neighborhood schools into "total community centers for people of all ages and backgrounds" would be encouraged through legislation cosponsored by U.S. Senator Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich).

The Community School Center Development Act would aid in developing community schools in three ways:

1. Federal grants would be available to establish new community school programs and expand existing ones.
2. Federal grants would be available to strengthen existing community education centers and to develop new ones at colleges and universities throughout the Nation.
3. The U.S. Commissioner of Education, who would administer the act, would be charged with the responsibility of promoting community schools.

"It is a waste of valuable resources to use public school facilities for only part of the day, only part of the week, and only part of the year, for the sole purpose of formal education," Griffin said. "This is an extravagance we cannot afford."

Griffin pointed out there are already 183 community school center programs in operation in Michigan, based on a concept begun in the 1930's under the sponsorship of the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation in Flint. Nationwide there are about 300 programs.

The bill is sponsored by Senators Griffin, Frank Church (D-Idaho), and Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D-N.J.), in the Senate and by Flint Congressman Donald W. Riegle Jr. (R-Mich), in the House.

"I envision this program benefiting all segments of our society, but particularly providing a place for the elderly to take part in programs of education, health, recreation and nutrition.

"It might even be possible to utilize the fleets of school buses, which stand idle for the post part during the summer, to provide transportation to and from schools," Griffin said.

Estimates of additional cost, based on \$25,000 per program a year would be about \$6.6 million nationally, Senator Griffin said. The successful Flint programs are costing the average homeowner just pennies a day, Griffin added.



WELLS NEWS SERVICE

VETERANS FOR PEACE MEET TROUBLE

In Denver, New Orleans, San Francisco and other cities, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) have been clashing with other veterans organizations whenever parades occur on patriotic holidays. Typical was the experience of 80 VVAW's in Denver when they attempted to march with the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and other similar veterans organizations. When the VVAW's first sought permission to march in the parade, the request was denied. They then tried to get a

parade permit from the city and were refused. The VVAW's charged that since the city of Denver had donated \$600 to veterans for parade expenses, this contribution of public funds should include them.

The mayor said in a press conference, "The main thing . . . is to keep the peace — like on Law Enforcement Day, if there are law enforcement officers marching, you can't mix in a bunch of convicts," a smear that made the VVAW's

even more determined about their rights. When they finally began to march in the rear of the parade, carrying an American flag and identifying banners, the police forced them onto the sidewalks where they stood quietly with their hands folded behind their heads until arrested for "disturbing the peace." Similar encounters occurred in other cities.

The VVAW's arouse much stronger reactions than most peace groups. "They've been in the war

so they've got a right to say what they think," say many citizens who otherwise might remain indifferent. Others become infuriated and would treat the VVAW's as traitors. It is at this point that the group becomes most effective as they stand in silence, the majority in uniform, many with combat decorations on their jackets, hands behind their heads, a unique and effective posture which makes their presence quickly and disturbingly recognizable.

SITTING ON A THRONE

A STORY BY BRIAN BAKOS

God sat upon his throne and brooded with all the blackness in his heart, never had anyone seen him in such a dark mood. Before Him, in miniscule arrogance, sat the American ambassador.

"Sir," spouted the American, "I believe that you realize the gravity of the situation. I also believe that you know the necessity of accepting the treaty conditions of my government.

Allah glowered down at the ambassador and pondered the situation carefully. Indeed, what the American said was true, his country did have a very powerful bargaining position, a position that would soon become unbeatable.

"Mr. Ambassador, your logic is correct and your points true. I am afraid that I shall have to give them very serious consideration."

With that, He raised an index finger to the man's chest; a giant spark issued and the ambassador burned to a cinder.

"Never even found out his name," God thought.

The great pleasure of rubbing out the American momentarily raised His spirits. But soon He was back to his broodings.

So, now even America had turned against him, after all these years. God had always been on America's side; never, through conflicts and wars, had His loyalty ever faltered.

It was His power that had turned the tide in the revolution. It was His backing that had helped to defeat the Germans twice, the Spanish once, the Mexicans a couple times and so on.

"What a bleary eyed fool I've been," the old entity mused. "If I'd only the time to do everything over again!"

Just what caused Him to side with America all the time was now a complete mystery. At the time it seemed wise, just and prudent; and old habits were hard to break anyway.

In the old times it was a small matter to push people about. An occasional flood or plague, or great fire would do quite well to keep them in line. But for years now the power balance had shifted until the Americans held most of the good cards.

All the mistakes and poor judgements of the past assaulted his mind, how could he have let them get so far? He had reposed while they discovered atomic power, weather control and finally (the thing that really turned the trick) time and space travel.

Even with atomic power against Him, the Maker still held the upper hand. But, when the Americans had broken the secret of Time-space travel the odds changed in dramatic proportions.

"With their new power they have come right

to the very heavens beneath my nose." He rose from his chair "Soon they will come armed, crawl over me like ants and tear me to pieces."

With this last remark a thought struck him with such severity that he had to sit down again. In His hand was the American document:

To the Imperial Majesty,
In the light of recent events, it is evident that previous solutions to the government of the universe no longer apply. We thus submit this ultimatum.

As of this date next month you will have given up any and all power you now hold over the affairs of the United States and its people. This includes any and all influence you now enjoy anywhere in the universe.

Failure to accept this proposal will result in very grave consequences. The people of the United States will not hesitate to use force if necessary to secure their rightful place.

Sincerely,
Al Jones
President of the Republic

Such arrogance and power had already paid off, the entire world was ruled by America. The entire world outside of America had already been reduced, in recent years, to a waste land.

He leaped from his chair in horror, another American stood before Him.

"What do you want?!" roared the entity.

"Your Majesty," condescended the American, "I have come to visit the ambassador in working out a peace treaty."

"Of course, right this way." Into a room in the back.

That night great storms and hurricanes smashed into the United States. But all that was expected and the AMERICAS were well prepared.

It was the next stroke that was unexpected. After the stormy nite, Americans everywhere arose to meet the new day, and were in turn met by - the enemy -

They struck everywhere at once.
Great clouds of flying insects.
Great clouds of angry birds.
Great herds of angry rats and mice.
Millions of people were assaulted by their house pets - children were slaughtered by

rodents - uncounted trillions of ants swarmed into even the most well defended spots killing people right and left.

All throughout America things were happening. By the first day the armed forces were totally disorganized; by the third day all communications had broken down, and by the fourth, all resistance ceased.

The animals would never cease their hate filled campaign - that was now part of their nature, never to be changed.

Not many survived the attack, and with the dedicated enemy everywhere, they could not expect to thrive in good health.

With - the enemy - eating his food supply-- hunting and spreading disease, the future was not rosey.

America did manage to send the space-time invaders before the fall. Packed them into the machines, you see, gave them a one way ticket because there would be no way to get them back.

The hastily mustered, but powerful, forces arrived in the Majestic palace and found not a soul about. Just a note on the throne:

"I hope that you enjoy yourselves here, I always felt a bit foolish."

Back in America, a giant man strode about the streets with a mighty escort of dogs and rats.

"Yes, we love you here."



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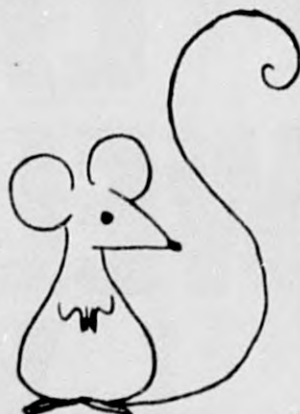
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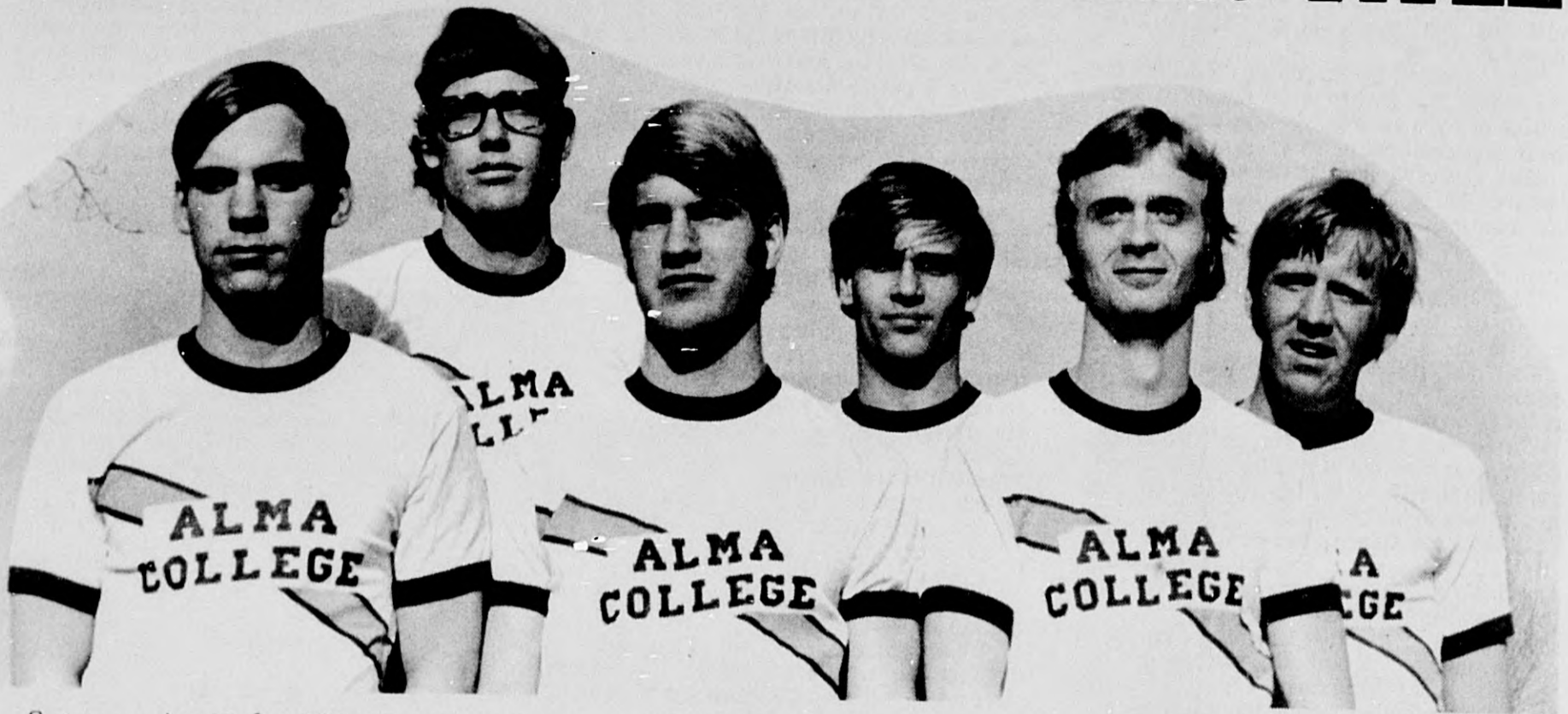
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Three In A Row??

THINCLADS SEEK ANOTHER TITLE



Super seniors John Skinner, Ike Neitring, Brad Carey, Jeff Arbour, Gus Bishop, and Cal Kerr.

by Theodis Karshner

Alma College will be putting two consecutive MIAA championships and 17 straight dual meets on the table when they encounter Adrian College on Tuesday, April 11 to kick off the 1972 season. The key to the tracksters success will shoulder on six seniors who have tasted defeat only once in three years. That loss was to Calvin College on April 29, 1969.

Jeff Arbour will captain this year's squad. The senior from Bloomfield Hills owns the Alma 880 record with a 1:55 performance. Jeff also is a member of the record setting mile relay team.

Ike Neitring will command the high, long, and triple jumps. Ike, who owns the Scot high jump record at 6'9", has already accumulated a few honors. On March 3 he leaped 6'8 1/2" to set a new Finch Fieldhouse record at Central Michigan University and four days later he shattered the Ferris fieldhouse mark with a jump of 6'8 3/4". The lanky senior from Grand Haven also copped a first at Ferris in the triple jump by going 44'4".

John Skinner, Cal Kerr, Gus Bishop, and Brad Carey are the remaining four seniors. Skinner runs the 220, 440, and mile relay. Kerr is in the 440 and mile relay. They both made up one half of the record setting mile relay. Bishop is in the 120 high hurdles and the 440 intermediates. Carey partakes in the long and triple jumps.

Among the underclassmen playing key roles this spring will be all MIAA cross country men Jim Hare and Clare Kreger. Hare runs the mile and two mile while Kreger runs the two mile. Bill Copland will be the premier pole vaulter with the 13'6" Alma record to his credit. Mark Wangberg will be Alma's number one shot putter. Wangberg finished fourth in the conference last year as a freshman.

Bill Smith will have to be a must in the 440 intermediates if the Scots hope to repeat. Craig Bienz strengthens the triple and high jumps as does George Psastas in the 220 and 440. Freshman Rick Leweke, who copped a third in the state in the lows last year, will be the key to Alma's sprints.

Head coach Charles Gray cites Hope and Calvin as Alma's strongest competition. He predicts the April 29 meet here with Hope as the biggy. The Scots will also have the home track advantage with Calvin on May 9.

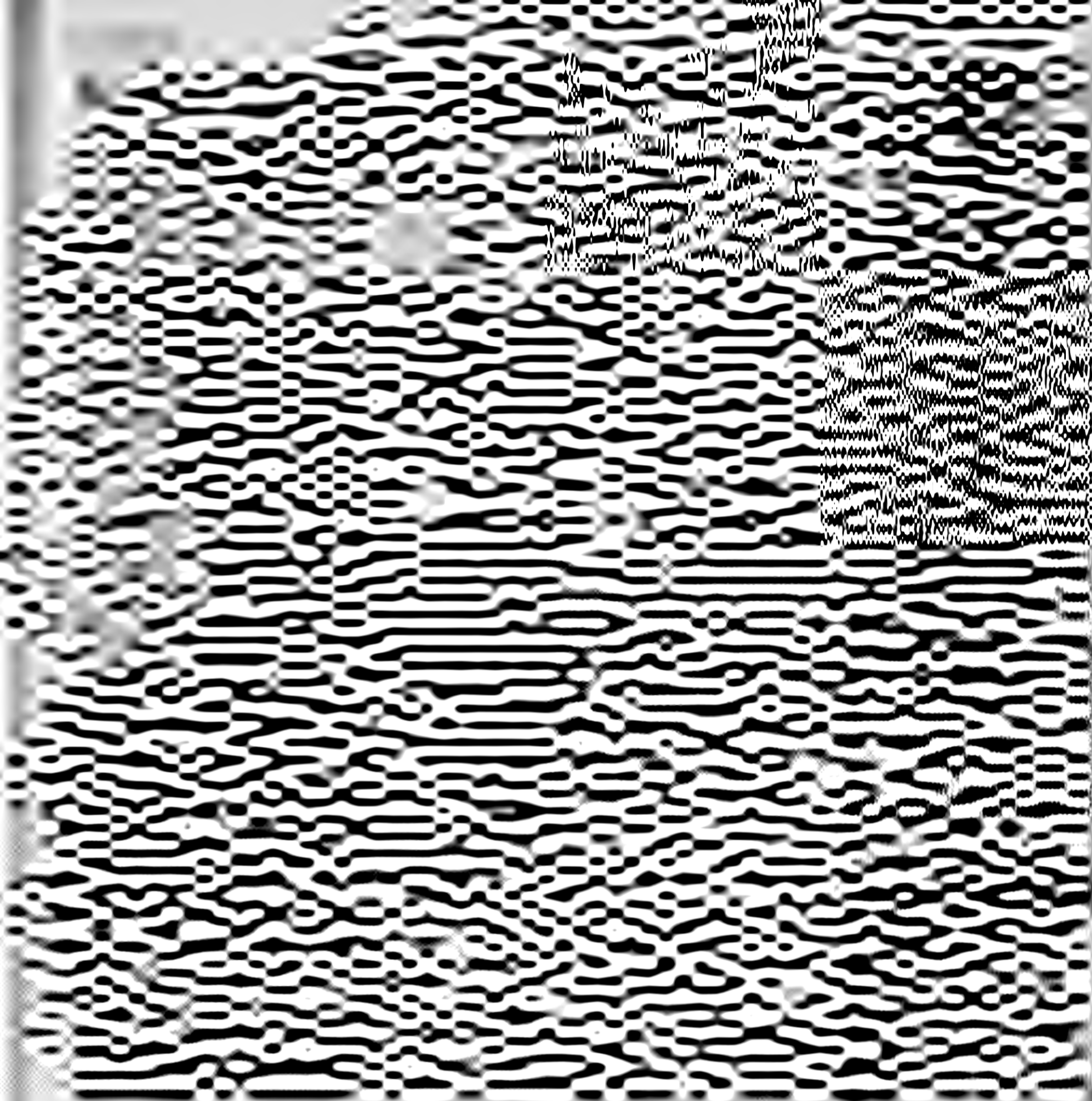
All home meets will be held this year at Alma High School. The track, made of a material called reselite, is in Gray's words, "the finest facility in the MIAA."

1972 Track Schedule

Date	Opponent	Location	Time
Apr. 11	Adrian College	at Adrian	3:30 P.M.
Apr. 15	Ferris Invitational	at Big Rapids	9:00 A.M.
Apr. 19	Albion College	at Albion	3:00 P.M.
Apr. 22	Carthage Invitational	at Kenosha, Wis.	10:00 A.M.
Apr. 29	Hope College	Alma	2:00 P.M.
May 1	N.A.I.A.	at Grand Rapids	5:00 P.M.
May 6	Olivet College	Alma	2:00 P.M.
May 9	Calvin College	Alma	3:30 P.M.
May 12	M.I.A.A. Calvin	at Grand Rapids	
May 13	M.I.A.A. Calvin	at Grand Rapids	
May 20	Kalamazoo College	at Kalamazoo	2:00 P.M.

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