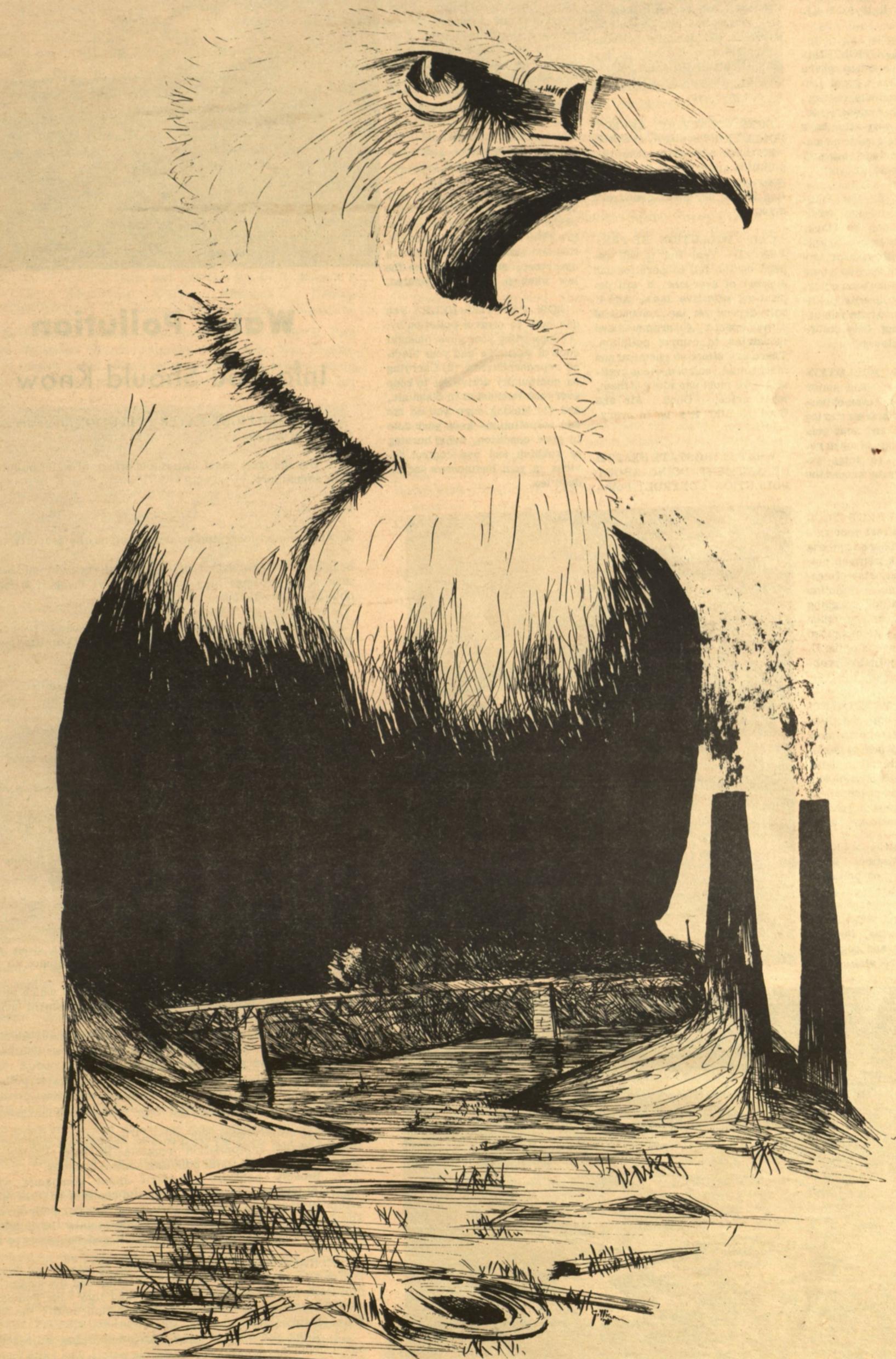


The SENTINEL

Vol. V, 7

KENNESAW JUNIOR COLLEGE

FEBRUARY 22, 1971



Ecology Seminar

IS POLLUTION EVERYONE'S CONCERN? You can bet your life it is! Without sufficient clean air, all life would cease. Pollution is becoming one of our greatest problems and it's going to get worse IF cooperation of ALL to control it IS NOT BEGUN NOW!

WHAT IS POLLUTION? This is a man-made condition where the outdoor air has a great concentration of materials not normally present in "clean" air. Man, animal and vegetation have no need for these air-borne materials which include harmful gases, liquids and solids.

WHAT COLOR IS AIR POLLUTION? It can be any color or no color. It can be black, white or any shade between. Pollution can be yellowish or any hue of the rainbow. And some types of pollution have no color. One of the most deadly pollution materials is carbon monoxide - which is not only colorless but also odorless!

WHERE DOES POLLUTION COME FROM? The major sources are: (1) Automobiles; (2) Factories and manufacturing plants; (3) Power and heat generation; (4) Burning of open refuse dumps and, to some extent, (5) trash burning around the home.

DOES IT AFFECT YOUR HEALTH? It can affect your respiratory system. There is strong evidence of a link between pollution and the steady rise of respiratory diseases. Pollution causes eye irritation, coughing and headaches among other things. The death rate has risen sharply in some areas of the U. S. where known pollution problems exist.

HOW ABOUT VEGETATION AND ANIMALS? Both need clean air to live. Some animals have suffered poisoning due to harmful air-borne material settling on plants they ate. Pollution has been estimated to cause some \$500 million damage a year to crops and flowers alone.

DOES WEATHER AFFECT POLLUTION? Weather has a strong influence on pollution. Winds mix the air and dilute pollution. The stronger the winds, the more dilution. When there is little or no wind, the polluted air remains and begins to concentrate. Winds also deter-

mine the direction polluted air will flow. Temperature plays a major role also. When a cool layer of air next to the ground has a warm layer above it, a "lid" is formed which prevents polluted air from rising to be dispersed. This is called temperature inversion. And these inversions occur frequently. "Nature" can normally keep itself clean—and she tries hard, but man is dumping pollution materials into the air so fast that "Nature" finds the job impossible. She needs all the help we can give her!

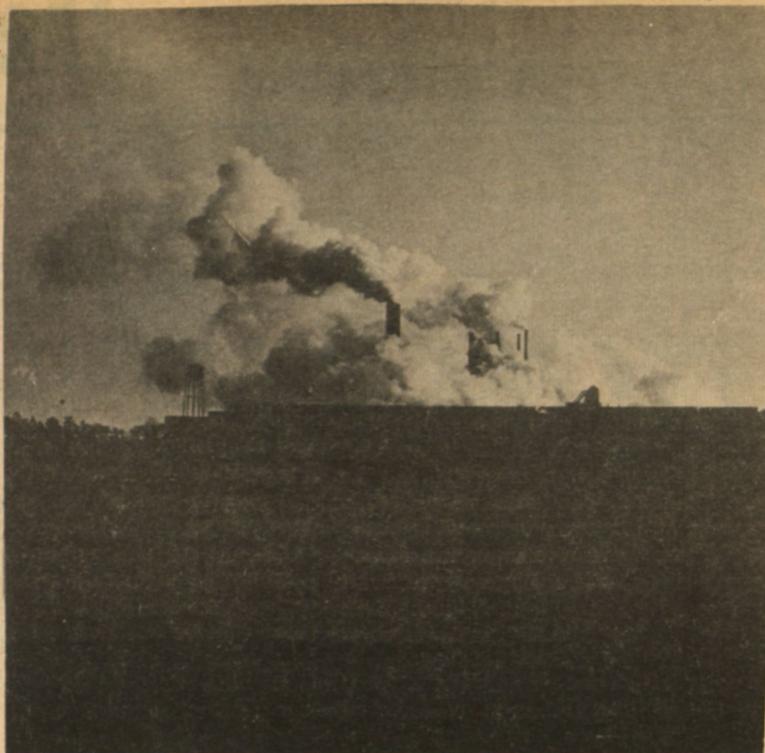
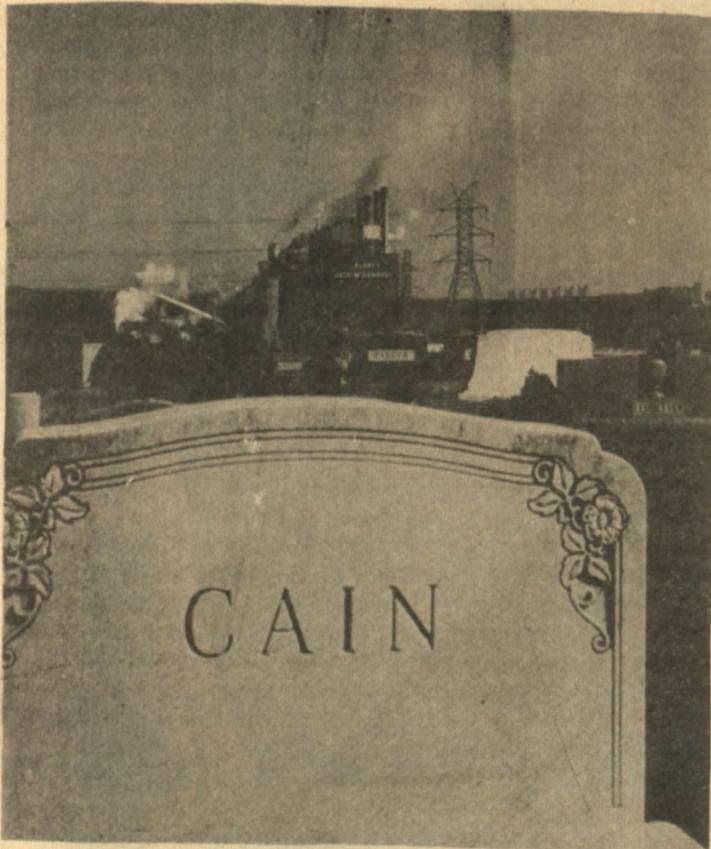
DOES SUNLIGHT AFFECT POLLUTION? Sunlight, at times, will cause a reaction of certain pollution materials in the air and produce that unhealthy condition known as "photo-chemical" smog.

CAN POLLUTION BE PREVENTED? Yes! But it will depend on the full cooperation and support of everyone. It will depend on effective laws. And it will depend on the amounts of money spent by governments and industries to control pollution. There are effective chemical and mechanical control devices available—we must use more of them. What price, Good Air and Good Health? It's up to everyone!

WHAT IS THE STATE HEALTH DEPARTMENT DOING ABOUT POLLUTION CONTROL? PoMu-

tion has not become a serious state-wide problem in Georgia yet, but some areas in the state do have serious problems now. If control methods are not taken state-wide, pollution will be a threatening problem to ALL areas. In 1967, the Georgia General Assembly passed the state's first Air Quality Control Law and gave the responsibility of setting rules and standards for control and the enforcement of the law to the State Health Department. The Department has created, within its organization, a Branch of Air Quality Control to carry out the provisions of the law. The Branch has collected and analyzed technical data, met with representative interested groups and formulated rules and standards for control. The Branch is working closely with operators of pollution sources to assist them in complying with the law. The Branch offers consultation and survey services to these operators, and will enforce the law when it is being violated.

HOW CAN YOU HELP? You can help to control pollution by: (1) Supporting your governmental control agencies and your elected representatives; (2) Carrying on community activities to keep everyone interested in clean air, and (3) Making sure you do not add to pollution—keep your auto in good condition, avoid burning of rubbish and use control devices in your businesses and industries.



Water Pollution Info You Should Know

HELP FIGHT WATER POLLUTION? Here are a dozen things you can do

1. Get the facts about causes and effects of water pollution in your community.

Find out:

A. Are polluted local streams depressing nearby property values?

B. Is water recreational activity (along with the economic benefits such activity brings to your community) being restricted by polluted waterways?

C. Are jobs being denied or threatened because pollution is making the useable supplies of essential manufacturing process water too scarce or too costly?

D. Are the state water quality standards set for your local streams and lakes being met? If not, who is violating these standards?

E. Are existing municipal and industrial wastes receiving adequate treatment? Any treatment? If not, do corrective plans and construction timetables exist? Are they being implemented?

2. Join an organized citizen group working on local pollution problems. If none exists, organize one.

3. Promote a clean-up campaign in your community. Publicize your goals and program.

A. Get your local newspaper editor interested. Supply him photographs which dramatize your story.

B. Seek the support of local officials—the mayor, city council, county commissioners, etc.

4. Vote for candidates who actively support clean water programs. Oppose candidates who show indifference to such programs.

5. Vote "YES" for local and state bond issues which provide funds for public sewerage programs. (Pollution control facilities cost money to build!!)

6. Push for water and sewer rate charge structures which are both equitable and sufficient to provide a continually self-sustaining level of pollution control.

7. Insist your municipal or county-owned water pollution control plant hires only fully qualified operating personnel (unqualified operators are often responsible for avoidable stream pollution).

8. Urge your congressmen and state legislators to support fully funded grant appropriation requests to help finance the construction of local water pollution control facilities.

9. Broadly publicize the facts about companies which flagrantly violate water quality laws and continue to resist taking action to abate the pollution they cause. Let company officials know you will refuse to buy their products until the abuses are permanently corrected. Ask your friends and neighbors to take like action.

10. Report stream pollution caused by sewer line breaks, malfunctioning septic tanks, spills, unauthorized discharges, etc. promptly to your local officials. Demand they take immediate corrective action. If they fail to take action, notify the State Water Quality Control Board.

11. Bring suit against those who dump refuse (other than liquid municipal sewage) into navigable waters. The 1899 Federal Refuse Act prohibits such dumping. Armed with proper evidence you supply him, the appropriate U. S. Attorney will prosecute offenders.

12. Don't be a polluter yourself. Don't throw your trash on beaches, parks, stream banks and highways. Don't throw your wastes and garbage overboard. Prevent oil and fuel spills.

Guest Article by Mrs. Eleanor Babcock

POLLUTION: CLEAN-UP

About a year ago January two families, the Babcocks and the Killingsworths, drove to Allatoona Lake and walked its shoreline. We became heartsick at what we saw. There was trash all around a lovely campsite and an unbelievable amount of cans and bottles (many broken) in the mud where the water had receded for the winter months.

Perhaps the fact that scientist and responsible news media were re-emphasizing established and impending ecological imbalances that I suddenly secretively wished for a day to be designated as FAMILY WATERWAY CLEAN-UP DAY, when families (aunts, uncles, etc. included) would go to a favorite and frequented spot and work together to insure beauty and safety.

Imagine how much the Lake and its 270 mile shoreline means to just our family! The last seven years of the fifteen that we have boated, fished, and waterskied, we went there.

The Babcock Treasure Chest is full of arrowheads and flint dart heads, rocks, and other relics. A musket ball possibly dating back to the 1700's, a near perfect tomahawk, an Indian grinding stone, skull rock, drift wood, countless beautiful clear and colored bottles.

A days outing on the 11,860 acre Lake in the Summer or just a hike over any portion of the surrounding hills usually nets "desirable but unsought-for discoveries by accident" (The Three Princes of) SERENDIP (who had this faculty) by H. Walpole + -ity)--The American College Dictionary. Endless SERENDIPITIES are mine because of a challenging statement by

the late J. Wallace Hamilton and quoted to we of the St. Paul United Methodist Church congregation by Rev. Neal Ponder, Jr. "a tragedy is not always something bad that happens to us, but quite as often is something wonderful that could happen but doesn't".



Simultaneously with my wishing something wonderful was happening. The BIG SHANTY GARDEN CLUB women had several studies on ecology. Because they were so impressed by what needed to be done, they decided to sponsor a Forum at Kennesaw Junior College. A fifteen-cent poster type announcement placed in a shop window at the Canton Road Plaza Shopping Center caught my husbands eye.

Bob, Robert, Jr., and I attended the April 5th, 1970 panel, question and answer type meeting. Suddenly it dawned on me that here were representatives not only of Civic groups and Technological groups, but also representatives from city and federal government. The panel was most enthusiastic about the feasibility and (possibility) of a CLEAN UP DAY and asked me to follow through on "this marvelous idea." Please do it, they said!

Several months of agonizing soul-searching and faithtesting ensued. A few negative glances came our way, but, OH! you beautiful ones whose enthusiastic "nudges" and encouraging words were immediate and resulted in positive action.

"I represent the Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta's leased property on the Lake", Rev. James Clarke of Marietta said, "we'll be there". Roses to you, Reverend, Dr. Sturgis of KJC, you checked out our "unique and fresh approach" and then requested TEN additional Participation-Instruction and Commitment sheets. Our everlasting gratitude is yours. "Just think--it's one thing that you can do." . . . May GOOD NEWS follow you wherever and whenever you go, Don Blake and W. S. B. Radio. Along with Governor Jimmy Carter and sixteen other News Media, the MARIETTA DAILY JOURNAL and NEIGHBOR NEWSPAPERS, breathed life and reality into the once read



claim. . . "that with 26 lead soldiers (the alphabet) the world can be won for good" The Family Waterway Clean-up Committee, Bob and Eleanor Babcock, Norman and Phyllis Corey, Stanley and Judy Nix, Gerald and Jacque Long, and Bob and Laura Peterson, salute you.

Laurels go out to Sears, Roebuck and Co., Mr. Cliff King, and Union Carbide Corp. for donated bags; The Red Cross for two Medical Vans; The Adults and Builders Sunday School Classes for \$10.00 each for mailing expenses; Mrs. Hoyt Rogers, for telephoning; Mrs. Oscar Kay, for hostess and volunteer Babcock. "house-cleaning" services; and Mrs. Jack Redwine for secretarial and mineograph work.

Seventh grade student, Susan Higgins, aptly commented on CLEAN-UP DAY, JANUARY 16th, 1971 when she recognized and helped to make our endeavor a SUCCESS. Over 1100 people whose symbol of a bare-foot with a yellow ribbon tied around its big toe. . . remembered. . . and "walked into HISTORY" by transferring an estimated ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-ONE TONS of litter and debris to its appropriate resting place, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers dump.

Only in retrospect do we appreciate the ground swell, not unlike the undulation of the ocean, caused by and felt at a distance, from a gale or earthquake. To paraphrase. . . "drop a pebble, or idea, in the water. just a splash, and it is gone, but the ripples keep a 'circling on. . . and on. . . and on'".

Even as I write early this February 5th, 1971, and as Commander Shepard in the Apollo 14 spaceship safely comes to rest on the "highlands" of the moon the very heavens sing. Rain is intensely falling. Precious life-sustaining H₂O: A quick falsh of light and the resounding thunderous echo seems to accentuate, punctuate, and exclaim, "the earth is the Lords and the fullness therein". . . and "everything that is beautiful is made by Him."

Maturity and Faith understands that Ecology is a moral question answered only when looking upward and wishing is accompanied by looking inward and acting.

Each of us is, indeed, Gods workmanship, Created in His image for good works. . . both beautiful and capable of usefulness to humanity. Maturity and Faith accept the matchless interdependent gifts of life and environment, and in lofe and gratitude share it with and preserve it for others.

The FAMILY WATERWAY CLEAN-UP Committee and the MAGNIFICENT U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, David Grabenstedted, RESERVOIR MANAGER, Cartersville, Georgia are fellow-workers in God's garden.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT



WATERWAY AND LAND CLEANUP DAY

BY THE GOVERNOR:

- WHEREAS: The growth of our State is contingent upon the preservation of the health and welfare of our people and upon the conservation of our State's natural beauty and resources; and
- WHEREAS: The Government of the State of Georgia is engaged in a quest to improve the quality of life and environment of all the citizens of Georgia; and
- WHEREAS: The shorelines and receded water areas in our State are in great need of being cleaned up; and
- WHEREAS: The recreation areas and roadsides in our State are also in great need of being cleaned up; now
- THEREFORE: I, Jimmy Carter, Governor of the State of Georgia, do hereby proclaim Saturday, January 16, 1971, as "WATERWAY AND LAND CLEANUP DAY" in Georgia, and request all the citizens of our State to join together in the observance of this day by taking all reasonable measures available to them to clean up and beautify the aforementioned areas; and to further establish future practices of conservation and protection of the natural beauty of the same.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the Executive Department to be affixed. This 15th day of January, 1971



BY THE GOVERNOR
Hamilton Jordan
Secretary, Executive Department

Jimmy Carter
GOVERNOR

Gas Rate Increase

Leads to Pollution

Commenting on the proposed natural gas rate increase in Georgia, state health authorities responsible for air pollution control warn that mounting gas costs could lead to stepped-up usage of higher pollution-causing fuels such as coal and oil.

The change could have a harmful affect on air clean-up activities in the state's heavily industrialized areas, according to Robert Collom, director of the State Health Department's Air Quality Control Branch.

"We are not experts on the economics of the proposal," Collom explained, "but there is a definite point at which industrial and commercial users--the major fuel consumers in the state--will be forced to switch to increased emission fuels."

The health official released these approximate comparisons among the three major industrial fuels, based on per million units of heating value (B. T. U. 's):

PARTICULATE MATTER (SOLID WASTES): GAS - .017, COAL - 6.5, OIL - .093.

SULFUR DIOXIDE: GAS-.0004, COAL- 2.9, OIL -2.25.

Collom added that if for comparison purposes--based on uncontrolled emissions of all three fuels--natural gas is assigned a polluting factor of one, "then oil is 5.5 times as harmful in particulates and 5600 times as harmful in production of sulfur dioxide. For coal, the ratio shows 380 times more particulate released than gas and 7300 times as much sulfur dioxide."

Warning

The academic school year is almost over and with it comes the annual life insurance sales pitch to college seniors and juniors.

Comptroller General Johnnie L. Caldwell has issued a warning to college students "to be sure you understand the policy before you sign it."

Caldwell, who is also Georgia's Insurance Commissioner, revealed that the biggest complaint his office has received from college students is about a feature in the policy which allows them to receive coverage without paying for it during the first year.

"Most people don't realize that they are not getting free insurance. What actually happens is that on some policies they have signed a promissory note which comes due in five years. Simply stated, with these companies, you are only deferring the payment and in five years you must pay the full year's premium with its five year's interest in one lump sum."

Cautioning the students to read the fine print, Caldwell also noted that the promissory note contains a clause stating that if you fail to make payment, the insurance company may demand immediate payment in full on the balance due on the promissory note. Some companies apparently bring pressure on the student to pay by threatening to record an unfavorable mark on his credit rating.

"There is nothing illegal about these life insurance policies, but my office has received a lot of complaints because students didn't take the time to read and understand exactly what they were signing."

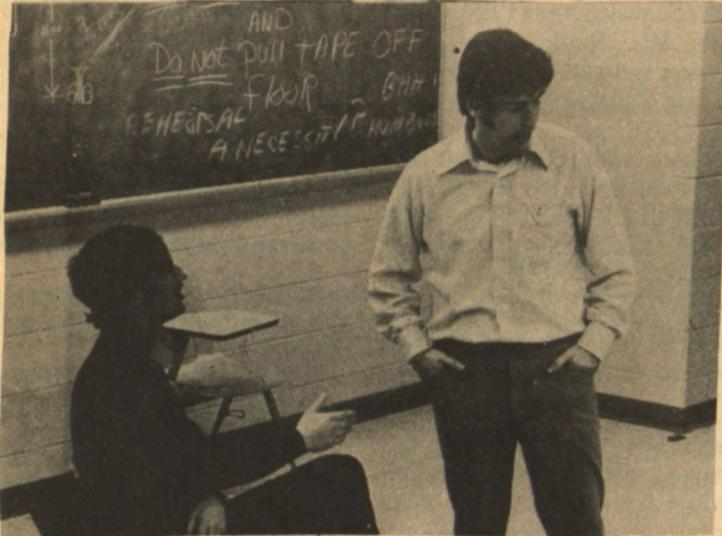
Theatre of The Now

by David Stahl

If you have not been keeping up with the drama club at Kennesaw Junior College, you're in for quite a surprise. The Socc and Buskin Players are advancing their goal of "more drama for Liberal Arts" very fast. After a moderate success with Williams' A Streetcar Named Desire in December, immediate plans were made for other productions this year.

After much indecision, it was decided that, rather than perform more heavy drama on campus, the club would work with comedy for a while. The idea seemed good but by the time the production was selected, it was half comedy and half social comment. Two one-act plays by Edward Albee, author of Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf, were chosen for the Winter quarter production. The Zoo Story is a comment on social pressure and opinion on an estranged young man. The production has a cast of two, and is about 35 minutes long. Designed to make the audience think, Albee's play cleverly incorporates wry humor and serious drama. The cast for Kennesaw's production is as follows:

JERRY DENNIS KEEFE
 PETER DAVID STAHL



The Zoo Story is directed by Mr. Keefe, who has had extensive experience in acting with Theatre Atlanta during recent years. Rehearsals have been in session for about a month and, by all indications, the audience is in for a treat.

Albee's The American Dream is the other one-act being produced the same evening on campus. This play points out the fact that family life is simply a farce. The very funny characters of MOMMY (Mrs. Judith Larsen, French instructor), DADDY (Mike Fredericks) and the YOUNG MAN (Wane Morris) are guaranteed to make the audience laugh hard. An especially interesting role, that of GRANDMA, is being played by Tim Rife. Mr. Rife is doing an excellent job of that characterization. To complete the picture, a typical gossip, MRS. BARKER (Brenda McVey), enters the scene not quite knowing why she is there.

An evening of THEATRE OF THE NOW is an evening well spent. The two plays, which together run about 2 hours, is slated for Friday and Saturday nights, February 26 and 27, 1971 at 8:00 in the Physical Education Building. Tickets will be 75 cents for students with Kennesaw I. D. cards and \$1.00 for all others. It promises to be an evening well-spent and refreshingly funny.

ART

A traveling art exhibit of student works from the University of Georgia was on display at Kennesaw Junior College Feb. 1-5, according to M. Thompson Salter III, assistant professor of art at KJC.

The display climaxed with a co-ordinated lecture Feb. 5 by Miss Virginia Dudley, of the art department at Shorter College in Rome. Miss Dudley lectured at 11 a.m. in the library seminar room.

Featured in the exhibit were 20 prints representing a variety of media and processes.

This marks the 12th year that such collections of paintings, watercolors and prints have been made available to communities in the state, but this is the first year that lectures have been co-ordinated with the art exhibit.

Lecture Series Europe

Carole Roach and James F. Keith Jr., faculty members at Kennesaw Junior College, presented a joint slide-lecture in the KJC library seminar room Tuesday, Feb. 16, on "Europe 70: The Other Side for KJC Students and Faculty."

The lecture was the second in a winter quarter series sponsored by the Humanities Division.

Mrs. Roach and Mr. Keith showed slides they made while accompanying a group of students to Europe last summer.

The final program in the series will be presented March 4 by Dr. Greider, chairman of the Division of Humanities.

Husson College Technique

BANGOR, Maine--Professors are prowling dormitory corridors nightly at a small college here.

Not spies on disciplinary missions, the profs are voluntarily in the dorms each evening to aid stumped students and to keep communications flowing outside the classroom.

The "professors in residence" idea was that of Dr. Barkev Kibarian, 43, president since July of Husson College, a four-year business college in Bangor. Dr. Kibarian, whose professional credentials include being most published professor during his four years at Georgetown University and a business consultant to the Japanese government, aims to treat what he calls the "whole man concept" of today's student.

Upcoming Events



Kenny Rogers

Date	Event	Place	Time	Cost
Feb. 26	Last Day to Drop			
Mar. 2	Kenny Rogers	P. E. Building	8:00 P. M.	\$1.00, \$3.00
Mar. 4	Humanities Lecture	Seminar Room	11:00 A. M.	Free
Mar. 5	Last Day to Withdraw			
Mar. 9	Film	Huma. Room 202	11:00 A. M.	Free
Mar. 11	Senior College Visitation	Student Services	10:00-11:30	Free
Mar. 15	Final Exams Begin	K. J. C.		
Mar. 26-27	Marietta Civic Ballet Performance	P. E. Building	?	?
Mar. 30	On Campus: Colonel Bull	K. J. C.	11:00 A. M.	?
April 29-30	Symposium 1971	K. J. C.		Free

VENCERAMOS

by Sheila Tippin

On the fourth of February the students of Kennesaw Junior College were entertained by Chele Galloway. The event was sponsored by the Kennesaw Forum. Miss Galloway, who recently returned from Cuba, was one of many college students and workers who comprised the Third Brigade or Venceramos Brigade. Miss Galloway gave a brief highlight of her trip and then opened the floor for questions. The following is a summary of her thoughts and travels.

Venceramos means "WE WILL WIN", and these Americans had journeyed to Cuba to help harvest the sugar cane. Because of the U. S. Blockade the Brigade could not leave directly from the States, but rather had to travel first to Canada and then by boat from Canada to Havana Harbor, where they were warmly received. Immediately Miss Galloway felt strange being a minority rather than the superior. During the working weeks the 450 member delegation lived in barracks which really became an industrial-agricultural school. There was also a smaller delegation of Cubans with them at all times.

The day began at 5 A.M. with a small breakfast. The workers were trucked out to the fields within two hours. There was a mid-morning coffee break and then lunch at noon, which was followed by a two hour rest period. Back to the fields in mid-afternoon until sundown. The work was strenuous, too, and many workers were women.

There was tight security around the camp. It was felt if any incident occurred it would be blown up by the United States Government beyond proportion. At the same time, Miss Galloway said the Cubans have never hated us--the United States. They do believe there is a problem lying in our administration but they have nothing but praise and the highest regard for our peo-

ple. The Cubans would very much like to come here to live, but only those who are from the higher economic level have thus far been able to afford it. According to Miss Galloway, Castro feels if the Cubans do not believe in his system they might as well leave. If they were to stay they would only work to destroy it.

Miss Galloway said the beauty of Cuba is being preserved because there is little industry to pollute. The Cubans are not worried about not being industrialized, according to the speaker, because until they no longer have to fear invasion by the U. S.,

real people from the 21st century."

Concerning United States ings toward the Brigade, Miss Galloway said nothing was mentioned by our government before they left. After their return she readily admits harrassment by the FBI towards her group, and also the First and Second Brigades. The harrassment is in the form of FBI agents visiting homes and questioning. She said it is very possible that her entire group may be called up for interrogation.

The subject of planes hijacked



their main goal will be to feed the people. And, just the same, none of the Third World Countries can develop until United States Imperialism is vanished.

Chele Galloway's emotions centered around the people she met. The highlight of the trip, she says, was the week 60 Indo-Chinese came to work with them. There were other revolutionary groups visiting them from Brazil and Africa, journalists from Havana, and women from the Women's Federation. There were interpreters everywhere and most of the people spoke French, so there was no problem communicating. Quote, "These are

to Cuba was interjected in the discussion. It was explained that the Cubans do not send the hijackers back to the United States because they would only be put in jail. They cannot tell how sincere the hijacker is in wanting to go to Cuba, so he cannot be trusted. The hijackers are fed, clothed, and kept in semi-isolation.

A time factor brought the meeting to a close. Although many disagreed with Miss Galloway's philosophy, it was unanimous that she was well worth the time. Hope you will be able to attend the next meeting of the Forum.

Symposium

Dr. Matthews

(PIO)--Dr. David Mathews, 35-year-old President of the University of Alabama and one of the Jaycees "Ten Most Outstanding Young Men In the Nation" in 1969, will be one of the speakers examining America's changing values at Symposium '71 April 29-30 at Kennesaw Junior College.

Representing the field of education, Dr. Mathews will offer his views on the symposium theme, "America versus America-Revolution in Values."

The sixth annual symposium is co-sponsored by the Cobb County Medical Society's Committee on Medicine, Religion and Law, the Cobb Judicial Bar Association, the Marietta-Smyrna Ministerial Association and Kennesaw Junior College.

Among other speakers will be Margaret Mead, world-renowned anthropologist, and Tom C. Clark, former associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and attorney general during the Truman administration.

When Dr. Mathews assumed the presidency of the University of Alabama at the age of 34 in 1969, he became the youngest man ever to hold that position and one of the youngest university presidents in the nation.

A native of Grove Hill, Ala., Dr. Mathews has held several educational posts during a decade in the field. After taking his doctorate in the history of American education at Columbia University in 1965 he became interim Dean of Men at Alabama. During the year he held this position, he was cited for his "fresh approach of openness, fairness and personal concern" toward students.

To keep in touch with the grass roots of the institution, Dr. Mathews began and has continued to teach a course in American history.

Prior to his position as interim Dean of Men, Dr. Mathews was instructor in the history and philosophy of education at colleges in the New York area while attending Columbia. Earlier he served as counselor and Director of Men's Activities and Assistant Dean of Men at the University of Alabama.

The Alabama educator served as Executive Assistant to Office of the President of the University of Alabama and Executive Vice President of the institution before assuming the Presidency.

A member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Alpha Theta, Phi Delta Kappa, Omicron Delta Kappa and the Jasons, Dr. Mathews is active in civic affairs including the United Fund, the Boy Scouts, the American Cancer Society, the American Red Cross and the March of Dimes.

He received his A. B. degree in history and classical Greek from the University of Alabama in 1958; his M. A. in education from the same institution in 1959 and his Ph. D. in the history of American education from Columbia in 1965.

Dr. Mathews and his wife, Mary, are the parents of two children, Lee Ann, nine, and Lucy, six.

Justice Clark

(PIO)--Tom C. Clark, former associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court and attorney general during the Truman administration, will be one of the speakers headlining Symposium '71 April 29-30 at Kennesaw Junior College.

Representing the law profession, Mr. Justice Clark will view new laws and judicial interpretations in relation to the symposium theme, "America versus America-Revolution in Values."

The sixth annual symposium, co-sponsored by the Cobb County Medical Society's Committee on Medicine, Religion and Law, the Cobb Judicial Bar Association, the Marietta-Smyrna Ministerial Association and Kennesaw Junior College, will also feature an address by the eminent world anthropologist, Margaret Mead.

A native of Dallas, Tex., Mr. Justice Clark was nominated as associate justice by President Truman in August, 1949, and took office as successor to Mr. Justice Murphy in October of that year. After 18 years on the court he retired in 1967 to devote his time to trial work.

In a recent interview with the Associated Press, the 71-year-old Clark said that although there are injustices in the American legal system, the Supreme Court has developed a criminal justice system "that has been unsurpassed in any civilization." He also noted that improved administration, not more judges, is needed for the dispensation of faster, better justice.

"Any president who thinks he

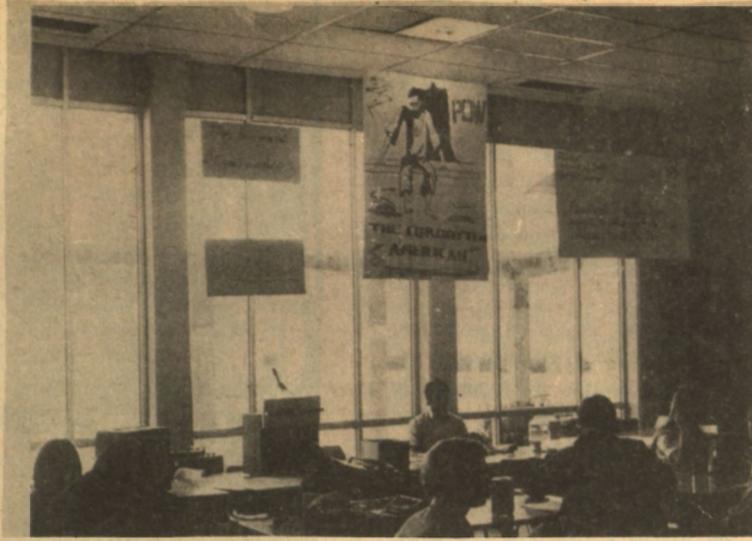
can mold the court through appointments doesn't know the court," he said. "You just have a different feeling after you get on the court."

Mr. Justice Clark joined the U. S. Department of Justice in 1937, serving in several capacities. In 1945, he was named attorney general by President Truman. While in that office he created the Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and sponsored the Freedom Train which carried the original documents for exhibition across the country and was a co-sponsor of the program, "I Speak for Democracy" in the nation's high schools.

He received his A. B. degree in 1921 and his LL.B. degree in 1922 from the University of Texas, and holds honorary degrees from 23 universities throughout the country. After admission to the Texas Bar in 1922, he joined his family law firm, Clark and Clark. He became civil district attorney for Dallas County in 1927, and in 1933 formed the firm of McCraw and Clark with William McCraw in Dallas.

The former associate justice is affiliated with many organizations and has received numerous awards and academic honors. For his work in civil rights, he was awarded citations from the American Legion, Army-Navy Union, National Catholic Veterans Association and B'nai B'rith. He organized the National Conference on Citizenship and later served as president and received the Big Brother Award from that organization.

Letters to North Vietnam



A grass roots movement by Kennesaw Junior College students this week was picking up speed Thursday as some 350 letter signers asked for immediate changes in the handling of prisoners of war in North Viet Nam.

The letters are addressed to North Viet Nameese President Tom Duc Thang. They call for publication of a complete list of American P. O. W.'s and "immediate release of as many American P. O. W.'s as possible."

"We are aiming for a thousand signatures," said Terry Newton, president of the Student Government Association which is sponsoring the letter-writing campaign. "If we're successful on campus, we intend to take this idea to the shopping centers and into the community," Newton said.

"If these letters allow only one family to know a loved one is alive," Newton said, "the effort will be worthwhile." Like many other KJC students, he has a brother stationed in Viet Nam.

S. G. A. is underwriting the project financially, but asking for student donations. When the campaign is over, all the letters will be mailed together.

Signers may choose one of three letter texts, two of them prepared by students and the third taken from a suggested form printed on a milk carton.

Hub of the activity is the student services building, where students are manning tables, playing popular records and displaying a large, suspended, hand-drawn picture of a P. O. W., "The Forgotten American". Letters are displayed on a table, for examination by possible signers, who may choose which draft best suits their feelings.

"The Republic of North Viet Nam can no longer indulge in the callous acts of the past," states a letter drawn up by student Grady O'Bier. "Informed world opinion will condemn the continuance of these activities."

The O'Bier letter asked for "immediate and complete compliance with the Geneva Convention of 1957, specifically with reference to the humane treatment of P. O. W.'s. . ."

"Return these men to their families," another letter pleads, "...They are of no military value. . ."

"I am one among many thousands of involved American college students who are deeply concerned about your inhumane treatment of American prisoners of war," states another letter written by Newton. "...It goes without saying that the college community, the American public and the entire free world realize the caliber of government that permits such inhumane treatment to prisoners of war. . ."

Faculty members and other college officials and staff members were among the early signers of the documents, Newton said. He hopes the movement will spread to other campuses.

Aid of the effort, the student leader said, is "a positive response from the government of North Viet Nam."

Criminal Justice

(PIO)--Students who want to continue their education in the field of criminal justice on a college level now may choose between two options at Kennesaw Junior College.

These programs, offered in cooperation with Georgia State University, include the original transfer course in police administration and a new two year career program in criminal justice.

If students choose the career program, they will complete their studies in two years and receive the Associate in Arts degree in Criminal Justice. Those wanting a four year degree may enter the regular transfer program at KJC, taking core curriculum requirements and progressing with junior standing into the urban life program at Georgia State University to earn the Bachelor of Science degree.

Georgia State University faculty members teach criminal justice courses on the KJC campus.

The two year career program is "designed to better meet immediate needs" of law enforcement personnel by offering heavier emphasis on the social sciences, according to Dean Robert H. Akerman, of Kennesaw Junior College. Such emphasis "helps round out the background" of students in this field, he pointed out. "It fulfills more of the practical vocational needs in two years than the first two years of the regular transfer program."

The transfer program offers a broader base in liberal arts to prepare students for a four-year degree. This core curriculum includes mathematics and science, while the career plan emphasizes the social sciences.

HOME COMING

a short, short story by Robert Stanley Burns

The men stood half hidden in the shadow formed by an ancient Coca Cola sign. They mumbled tensely and harshly to one another. . .

"Yeah," one said, "I agree with ya one hunnerd percent! Them dirty hippies out there (he pointed with his stubbled chin at the bright lights and ringing voices and instruments) are nothin' but a bunch'a immoral homos and dope addicts! Lissen to 'em! Screaming! An they call that singin'! I betcha half of 'em are on dope right now!"

"Yeah, yeah, yeah!" said a gravelly voice, to his left, "They all, if'fin they ain't homos, like ya said, are shackin' up togetha! Sometimes ten or twelve at a time! Y'know, those communist type things.

"Sure enough? Ten or so at a time? Damn!

"It's so, I tell you! An they all get on this L.S.D., and this pot, an, an that marijuana junk, and just get real, real funny, I tell you!"

"Shoot! If'fin's you ask me, they're all crazy! Keep going 'round havin demonstrations and such. 'Peace!' Only reason they don't want the war to go on is 'cause they're all afraid a' the army! Burning draft cards, 'going to Canada, you know. Like a buncha a crummy commies! Damn draft dodgers!"

"Psst! Here comes down the street. Look at him. Damn panzy! Look'a them duds! Queer!"

"Hey, George. You got your billy?"

"Sure! Didja think I'd leave it at home tonight?"

"When he get's across from the alley here, let's grab 'em!"

"Yeah! Let's show them hippies what it feels like!"

"Wait. . .There he is! Get 'em!"

Like a beast of prey, the small knot of men jumped out and swiftly dragged the stunned youth into the alley. In the darkness a single low shout and then nothing but grunts and thuds, intersperced occasionally by moans. Then; silence. On the ground lay the young man. His mouth was a bloody ruin. His noze was a squashed, shapeless mass of burst cartilage. His glazed eyes were awash in a flood of scarlet from the horrible crushed mess which had been his forehead. . .

This is how they found him the morning after. Near his outstretched hand was a small hunk of bright metal. It had been deeply imbedded in the soft earth by the sole of a boot. One of the policemen reached down and picked it up. It was what the young man had been fingering in his pocket right before death's dice rolled his number. The policeman, astonished, looked at the body with new knowledge in his somber eyes. The small disk he held in his hand was the Medal of Honor.

Marijuana

by Bud Wilson

"And the times they are a-changing." Bob Dylan.

American society has always been slow concerning the implementation of change. It took more than a century for the black man to receive even the most basic of constitutionally guaranteed civil rights.

A change in attitudes toward certain drugs is presently evolving in this nation. At long last, the Federal government has begun to investigate the effects of marijuana. This presently illegal weed has been the cause of much disharmony, unrest, and undue imprisonment of "free citizens."

For the first time, the National Institute of Mental Health has released the findings of intensive research on marijuana. This information destroys many of the myths concerning the drug. Findings include the following:

1. There is no evidence that marijuana smoking is physically addictive. Some persons may develop a psychological dependence, but these individuals would probably develop the same dependence on alcohol or something else if they did not smoke pot.

2. There is no evidence that marijuana necessarily leads one to any other drugs.

3. There is no evidence that marijuana can affect unborn children whose mothers smoke.

4. Although some individuals experience anxiety feelings, or paranoia, when smoking pot, the feeling is temporary and ceases when the individual is reassured that nothing is wrong.

5. Use of marijuana in the U. S. has tremendously increased, although decreased in some areas-California in particular.

An editorial entitled "Considering Marijuana" appeared in the February 2, 1971, edition of *The Atlanta Journal*. This article is reflective of a changing attitude in American society today. While the editors do not actually endorse marijuana usage, they do propose that we, as a society, should evaluate this drug thoroughly and reexamine the legal status which has been imposed upon users of this drug.

The most depressing aspect of marijuana use is the "bust". Punishment for possession varies from life imprisonment in Texas to seven days behind bars in Nebraska. It is most unfortunate that a nation "... Under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," is guilty of labeling as "criminals" and "felons" many of its finest citizens whose only offense has been a momentary escape from reality, induced not by "legal" brew but by "illegal" weed.

One noted scientist, Dr. Peter H. Rossi of Johns Hopkins University, openly advocates legalization of marijuana. According to Dr. Rossi, the only harmful aspect of marijuana smoking is that it may lead to cigarette smoking.

Presently, there are more than 40 governmental studies and over 200 private investigations being conducted to determine factual evidence of the effects produced by marijuana. Many questions are yet unanswered, but these will be answered in the near future.

The facts recently released by the National Institute of Mental Health do bring to light one "criminal" aspect of marijuana-the manner in which users are considered felons, subjected to harrassment and imprisonment, and deprived of basic civil liberties.

It is time for society to begin the process of changing its attitude concerning this drug. Many other drugs do present real dangers to users. Society's efforts should be consecrated to the prohibition and elimination of the threat from hard drugs.

Letter to President Nixon

Dear Mr. President:

During your presidential campaign in 1968 you promised to "bring us together" and said you had a "plan" to end the war in Vietnam. For the first part, I am sorry to say you have failed; for the second, at the current rate of withdrawal it will take at least another ten years to fully disengage ourselves from Vietnam. The current "protective and non-offensive" action into Laos scares me. It scares me because it means the President can break the law and fully disregard the Constitution of the United States without reprisals from Congress or the Supreme Court.

With the news release Thursday, the 11th of this month, that there are reconnaissance troops in Laos, you, as Commander of the Armed Forces, have broken the law. After the Cambodian invasion a law was passed that forbids the presence of American advisors or ground combat troops in any Southeast Asian country other than Vietnam. Now sir, reconnaissance troops, carry guns and if they are shot at I am sure they are going to fire back.

Secondly, according to the Constitution Article I, Section 8, and Article II, Section 3, you have the power to station troops anywhere you believe they are needed, but only Congress, by declaring war, has the power to allow them to fire. There has not been any formal declaration of war, therefore the troops are fighting illegally.

I am not so naive as to believe all political promises, but please sir, keep these.

Sincerely,

Jack C. Long



What Can Be Done

by Roger Carroll

If you listen to people talking today, especially young people, you eventually hear the conversation dwell on subjects concerning pollution, environment, Vietnam, Congress, race, poverty, etc. etc.

Talking about these subjects show at least, that people are concerned about their nation and the problems that it has.

People are always asking or thinking, "What can I do?"

The important word is "I". What can I do as an individual.

What can I as an individual, who is concerned about pollution and environment, do except stop using leaded gasoline in my car and stop throwing coke bottles and beer cans onto the side of the road?

What can I as an individual who is concerned about race problems and poverty do except very honestly wish I could help them?

What can I do as an individual who is concerned about what is going on in Washington do except vote for the man I think should have the position of representing me in Congress?

As an individual you can do very little except show your concern by the way you act and by what you say.

As an individual who is concerned and is a member of a well organized group of individual you can have a very decisive impact on legislation concerning

the major problems of our country today.

These organized groups are in existence right now. Though they have different names they are generally referred to as pressure groups. Like the problems of our country today, these pressure groups are growing. Their members are people who care and are interested in seeing something done instead of hearing someone talk.

Then asked what he thought about these pressure groups, Dr. Beggs, who is the head of our Social Science Division, said, "They are the most effective way of changing public policy, and therefore to be effective as an individual one should join these active groups and one can have as much influence as one has the effort to put out. All major legislation is amended many times as a result of pressure groups on public officials and on the committee system of Congress. Pressure Groups have full access to advertising on national media. They have full access to the legislative body and the committees of Congress. They have full access to the President and the administrative Agency. They also have full access to the courts in any case they are concerned about."

Each of these pressure groups are concerned with a particular problem that they feel is of utmost importance. One doesn't have to take on the whole system at one time.

If its Environment or pollution that worries you, join a pressure group concerned with Environmental and pollution problems. Some of these are: The Sierra Club, Wilderness Society, National Wildlife Association.

If race or poverty have a priority in your thinking, the American Civil Liberties Union; the Urban League; the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference are all concerned with these issues.

"Common Cause", a new organization which already has national standing is the only group taking on a variety of problems they feel are of national importance.

Listing the hundreds of pressure groups would be impossible in this newspaper. Most that have been mentioned can be found in the Phone book. "Common Cause" is one that cannot be found in the phone book. It's address is 2100 M street, Washington, D. C.

The most recent and outstanding effects that pressure groups have had is the defeat of the S. T. legislation in Congress and the stopping of the building of the canal across the middle section of Florida.

If you are concerned, pick up a phone and call one of the organizations or write a letter. They will tell you to join and most important, they will tell you what you can do.

Black History

by Moses Wright

- Beauty
- Love
- Action
- Courage
- KINKY
- Black (African-American) History

The week of February 7th through February 14th was the observance of Negro (African-American) History Week: a time set aside for both Blacks and Whites to take inventory of the progress and success that African-Americans have accomplished over the past one hundred years; a time to look ahead at the remaining mountains that must be conquered.

Opened Question: Why not a course in Black History at K.J.C.? Black history is beautiful! Black history is wholesome, not only for Blacks but Whites also. Through Black history, one can understand the underlying causes of the "Black Revolution."

It is time for K. J. C. to begin doing its homework--Black History.

Right On!

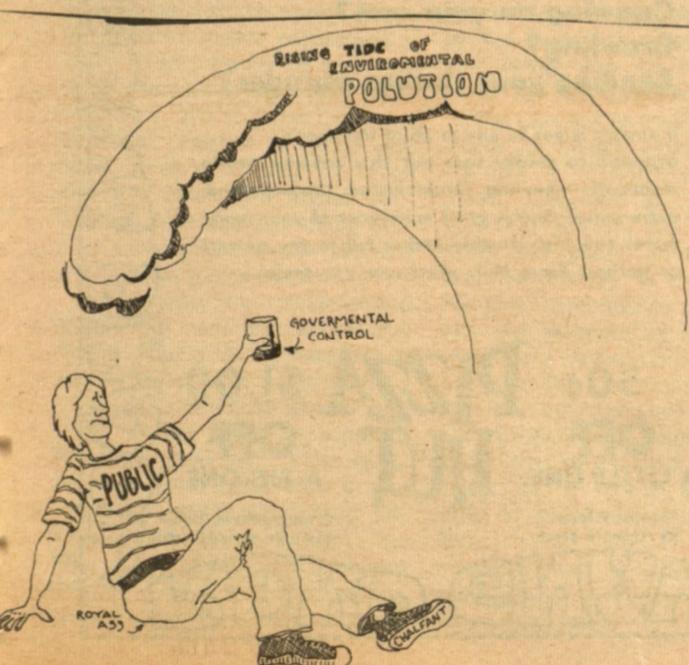
Revolution: American Style

by Bill Hogg

Human potentials of personality, inclination, and talent are endlessly varied. These potentials can be realized fully and freely under conditions of democracy, and to the greatest extent within urban, industrialized democracy. The human personality needs the free society for its full development. The free society includes the distastes that freedom spawns; it provides no neatness of social structure and suffers gaps which may be filled by the joys of self-pity and self-destruction and the terrors of surfeit and loneliness. But it also provides infinite and infinitely varied life-ways that fulfill the self or serve the community and frequently do both.

This is a culture of social maturity. It needs and develops mature individuals. The unified country is the bored country. A nation always attended by the father-substitute is a nation of children or patients. The community mobilized for the achievement of grandiose state purposes is the totalitarian community, and its citizens merely cipher in the end. All are unpalatable alternatives to the democratic society.

Democracy is both product and producer. It is at once achievement achiever, and a method of achievement. If democracy provides freedom, it need not immediately deliver freedom, but it must then demonstrate to its citizens that freedom is being sought. If democracy promises equal opportunity for education and for advances in real income and status, it need not make those opportunities immediately real, but its citizens must believe that this realization will eventually come. If democracy promises that men's homes are inviolate and their lives safe from official harassment, it may smash down doors and capriciously slander, but only as a temporary aberration and only if the citizens believe that the promises will in the end be fulfilled. The achievement may be postponed, but the achievers must always be able to proceed with the method of achievement. This then is the method of protest; to take organized action to redress wrongs, not mob violence of reanimating institutions toward desired ends by lawful change, but by the torch and gun. These methods allow the governed to change the governors and the critics of programs to become the program masters. It is therefore our right as citizens to demand revolution to meet our most ambitious dreams but not as anarchists loose on a reign of terror but as patriots in a revolution American style.



Letters to the Editor

Militancy

Mr. Bud Wilson
Kennesaw Junior College
Marietta, Georgia 30060

Re: "Militancy"
The Sentinel

Dear Mr. Wilson:

I have just read your article in THE SENTINEL dated January 21, 1971, and must say that you are either an under classman or have been poorly informed as to the presence of your so called "highly trained professional gunman". Evidently, you were not around when our boats came ashore in the "invasion". Most of the officers attending KJC are now well into their second year and there are a few who have now transferred to Georgia State. There is nothing new in our presence at KJC and to my knowledge we have not attempted in any form or fashion to bring an air of militancy to the campus as you have described. To say the least, your choice of wording in this case is of poor quality.

Mr. Wilson, I indeed hope that it is not your intention to drive a wedge between those of us who are participating in the studies of Police Administration and the rest of the student body. The relations between the student body and the police officer on campus have, in my estimation, been better than average. Mr. Wilson, hasn't this been a general plea from all concerned for a better police-community relationship? Your article can do nothing but create a feeling of fear and distrust of KJC should you continue to follow the train of thought you now have.

We are not at KJC to instill fear. We have come on our own accord in an attempt to educate ourselves which in turn will help us to serve the public. This handful of officers wish to gain a higher insight into Law Enforcement. Don't discourage those who will follow us as we complete our course of study.

Let me explain why some of the officers wear their side arms. The few you see on campus with their "artillery" are relieved off duty at 3:30 PM on each duty day. To rush home, change into civies and be back in class at 4:00 PM is not possible. To leave this weapon in the officer's personal car is not a wise thing to do either. In this instance, you run the risk of having the weapon stolen by someone who might not have the best interest of the public in mind. The officer also has to keep in mind the cost of replacing his equipment which can be anywhere in the nature of one hundred to almost to two hundred dollars.

I must say again that your article is in poor taste, although in our society, a sacred right of every individual is the freedom of expression. But, one person ill advised of poor insight, and one who will not see things as they really are can do a great deal to bring about fear and distrust among their fellow man.

Do not feel that I am writing in a fit or anguish nor do I represent anyone other than myself. The other students in Police Administration possibly have their own thoughts in relation to your article and are entitled to express them as they see fit.

Sincerely,

J. M. Vann, Patrolman
Cobb County Police Department

Dear Sir,

In regard to your latest issue and previous issues, I've come to the conclusion that the majority of your articles are trash. Concerning PRESPECTIVE by Bud Wilson, "Militancy" -- is completely irrelevant to this college. If I were a guard here, I would wear a gun. Furthermore, the police here are just coming of age and it is unsafe to leave a weapon in a car where it cannot be watched. Policemen in my opinion, are not highly trained professional gunmen either. So, if it bothers you to see a gun, don't look at it.

ie-Drugs- Bud Wilson

Who ever was responsible for the drug questionnaire at registration should have tallied the results--it should not have been the responsibility of the administration. So what's your beef?

Sincerely,
(more to come)
Big Rick

Dear Mr. J. M. Vann and Mr. Big Rick,

Thank you for expressing your feelings concerning my recent editorial. Too often, individuals care too little to put their sentiment in black and white.

Concerning the subject of guns worn by students, I would draw your attention to a bill passed recently by the Georgia House of Representatives. This bill, which will become law when passed by the Senate, provides for a minimum of 12 months sentence for any student who possesses on a Georgia college campus, alcoholic beverages, narcotics, or Fire Arms.

I reiterate my feelings concerning the Police Administration Program; x"Let no foul word be said" about this program. The only disappointment is that more of our local officers are not enrolled.

The wearing of firearms by students is not necessary. If Police Administration students are not provided by their employers with a secure place for their weapons, they certainly should be. Accidents can, and do, occur. As a company commander in Vietnam, I was unfortunate enough to witness several firearms accidents involving members of my command. Should such an incident occur on this campus, the repercussions would be disastrous not only for the individuals concerned, but members of our fine administration as well.

I reiterate, it is not my "...intention to drive a wedge between..." Police Administration students and the rest of the student body. It is my contention that the loss of weapons would enhance this relationship. A study conducted by K. J. C.'s comptroller, Mr. Roger Hopkins, indicates that the personnel of our maintenance department also oppose the wearing of guns even by the security guards.

As Mr. Vann himself states, let us "...see things as they really are..." and not "...bring about fear and distrust..." among our fellow students and citizens.

Bud Wilson

Open Question

by Bud Wilson

If in the near future, the Kennesaw Forum were to have President Nixon, Lester Maddox, Hubert Humphrey, Edward Kennedy, Queen Elizabeth, Mao Tse Tung, and the Pope to speak on campus, would any of the faculty, other than Dr. Martin, Mr. Tate, and Mr. Hanners, bother to attend?

S.G.A.

at Work

by Sunny Burch

The Student Government Association has been hard at work in the past two and a half weeks. There are eight major projects or forms of legislation that should interest all of the student body.

A committee has been formed to investigate the possibilities of changing the accumulative grade point average system. The way the system works now all grades are averaged in to the final grade point. What the committee hopes to do is make it possible for a student to take a course over and completely drop the lowest grade. For example; if a student takes Algebra and fails but takes the course over and makes a "B", the "F" would be dropped and the "B" would be averaged into his G. P. A. A change like this would greatly benefit many students.

Election of three new Senators was held on February 2, and 3. The new Senators are Micky Hubner, Linda Spears, and Gary West. An amendment to the constitution was voted on at the same time and was approved by the student body. The amendment deals with Article VII Student Senate section 1. Before the amendment was passed a Senator had to be registered for a minimum of 12 hours a quarter. In adhering to this policy, night students were, for the most part exempted from the Senate due to fact that very few of them take more than 10 hours a quarter. The amendment made it possible for any student who was registered for a minimum of 10 hours to hold the office of Senator.

President Newton has made two appointments to the S. G. A. with the approval of the Senate. The first was that of Grady O'Bier as parliamentarian. Roger Carroll was appointed to fill a vacancy as Senator after Jack Long became ill. Mr. Carroll will hold this office until Senator Long is able to return to his duties.

The S. G. A. is sponsoring two drives, one in progress and one in the planning. The project in progress is the letter drive to Hanoi asking for better treatment of P. O. W.'s. So far over 400 letters have been signed. There are plans for setting up booths in shopping centers and also collecting letters from high schools. A blood drive is now in the planning. Hopefully the student body will be able to donate blood to the Red Cross.

On March 2, Kenny Rogers and the First Edition will be appearing at K. J. C. The concert will begin at 8:00 p.m. in the school gym. Tickets are now on sale in the Student center from 11:00 until 2:00 and in the Administration Building from 2:00 until 5:00. All K. J. C. Students and faculty may purchase tow tickets for \$1.00 each. All other tickets are \$3.00 each.

Air-Lert Symbol

In the days of buccaneers and sailing ships, the skull and crossbones of the Jolly Roger meant danger. Today the skull and crossbones symbol still means danger—a warning to be careful. Not a new danger symbol has appeared, but this time it is a gasmask and crossbones—and it too is a warning—a warning that an "Air-ler" has been issued by the Georgia Department of Public Health.

The new symbol was designed by the Health Department to be used primarily by news media to call attention to "Air-ler" which are issued by the Department when adverse atmospheric conditions cause air pollution to build up in an area.

During an "Air-ler," which may last from one to several days or more, citizens are asked on a voluntarily basis to curtail certain activities which cause major air pollution. The Department requests industries to change to "cleaner" fuels; asks that trash and leaves not be burnt and appeals to motorists to use car pools or hold down unnecessary driving during the "Air-ler." All these efforts are meant to slow down the pollution of the air until the weather conditions causing the "Air-ler" have passed.

"All of these measures are voluntary," stated Robert H. Collom, Jr., director of the Department's Air Quality Control Branch. "We issue the 'Air-ler' so that citizens in Georgia and neighboring states will know that air pollution could be building up to dangerous levels in their area.

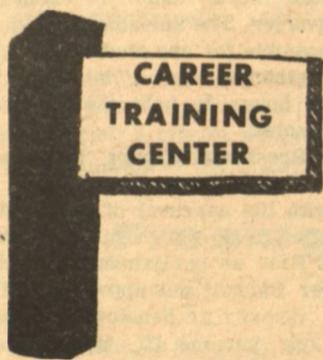
"It should be understood that during an 'Air-ler', the pollution build up in the air is being caused by the people in their own area—the pollution is not moving in from an outside source," he stressed. "The build up occurs because adverse atmospheric conditions tend to retain the pollutants of the affected area.

"We have some air pollution with us all the time. In Georgia, we do not have a critical statewide air pollution problem yet, but there are certain areas in the state where air pollution reaches critical points at times.

"There is still quite a way to go in cleaning up Georgia's air and keeping it clean," Collom said, "We need many more controls on air pollution sources and that will take both private and public monies, research and time. However, we have made a good start in Georgia to bring air pollution under reasonable control with the establishment, in 1968, of the first statewide air pollution control law. The laws are being enforced within the limits of our personnel and equipment. Tighter laws for Georgia will be sought within the next few months.

"In the meantime," he continued, "until we can get proper controls on all pollution sources, we must ask the people—through the 'Air-ler' system—to voluntarily help out during critical atmospheric conditions."

The air pollution expert stated that Georgia was the first to establish a statewide air pollution warning system although the federal government has had a similar regional system for years. He also believes that Georgia is the first state to promote such a system with the cooperation of the news media and use a standard warning symbol like the newly designed "Air-ler" gasmask and crossbones insignia. "We hope the symbol will become as familiar to citizens as a highway stop sign," Collom added.



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Owlettes Progress

by Moses Wright

The Kennesaw Junior College Owlettes have come through the first half of the season with a 5-1 record. This includes victories over other junior colleges, including Reinhardt (twice), Dekalb (twice), and Grady (once). Each time the Owlettes won by twenty to thirty points.

The lone loss came against West Georgia (there). Kennesaw could take only seven girls (six are needed to play), and considering West Georgia's fast break working, that wore Kennesaw down in the second half. The half time score was close. However, the second half wasn't much of a contest.

West Georgia is a four year school, and some of its girls have been on the team for four years. They have practice every night, while our girls, on a voluntary basis, practice only once or twice a week. Still, Coach Hopper believes that, with enough support from the student body, Kennesaw can win March 3, at 6:30, when West Georgia comes here to play.

So why don't you and some of your friends come to see our own Owlettes play West Georgia at our own gym, March 3rd at 6:30 p.m.? Your presence will mean much to the team.

COMPETITIVE SWIMMING

(PIO)—A course in competitive swimming is being conducted through the continuing education program at Kennesaw Junior College this winter.

Boys and girls between the ages of seven and seventeen are enrolling in the course which includes 21 hours of instruction in the perfection of swimming form and endurance. Jerry Hogge, instructor in physical education at Kennesaw, is the teacher.

Due to a limited enrollment of 40 swimmers, there are two classes. One meets on Tuesdays from 7-9 p.m. and Saturdays from 8-9:30 a.m. and another on Thursdays from 7-9 p.m. and Saturdays from 9:30-11 a.m.

Classes began the first week in February and will conclude March 13.

The Cobb County Parks and Recreation Department is cosponsoring the course.

The SENTINEL

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 Staff Writers—Sheila Tippin, David Stahl, Roger Carroll, Lee Brown, Jim Westmoreland.
 Photographers—Rennie Austin, Ron Ebright, Bill Holt, Carl Davis.

All students are invited to contribute articles of any nature. Letters to the Editor are welcome. Journalism majors in particular are being sought for future management positions.

Owlettes Upset Sprayberry

by Lee Brown

Candy Clymer, the blond graduate from Wheeler, ripped the cords for 19 points, in leading the Owlettes to a 56-46 victory over Sprayberry's Yellow Jackettes, February 10, in the Kennesaw gym.

Joan Gibbs and Sheila Marlowe added 12 and 10 points respectively, to the Owlettes victory.

Sprayberry's 6'3" Lynn Merrit contributed 17 points for the visitors and Pam Vilalsi added 12 pts. from the outside.

In the first quarter, the Sprayberry Jackettes jumped to a 13-10 lead. Kennesaw erupted for 21 second quarter points, and Sprayberry never recovered. The score stood 31-20 in favor of the Owlettes at the half. In the remaining quarters, the Owlettes rapped up 25 extra points to defeat the Yellow Jackettes by the score of 56-46.

The Jackettes hit 10 of 16, and the Owlettes 12 of 24 from the foul lane.

Mid-Season Records

MID-SEASON RECORDS
 (Losses to Faculty not counted)

TEAM	WON	LOST	PROTESTS
GAMECOCKS	4	0	0
PUMAS	3	1	1
ROADRUNNERS	0	0	2
GORILLAS	1	3	0
APES	0	3	0
CHEETAHS	0	3	1

ATTENTION!!!
 NORTH GEORGIA TOURNAMENT—MARCH 5-6

(PIO)—"Kenny Rogers and The First Edition," a musical group which has made more network television appearances than any other pop-rock group, will appear in concert at Kennesaw Junior College Tuesday, March 2, at 8 p.m. in the physical education building.

The KJC concert is open to the public, with \$3 general admission. Student and faculty tickets must be purchased prior to the performance, but other tickets will be available at the door. The Student Government Association is sponsoring the concert.

Wanted: Girl to show quarter horses

on weekends. Must be able to ride,

attractive. Phone 475-5384, Roswell, Ga.

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