

Symposium



Symposium '71 took place April 29-30 at Kennesaw Junior College with guest speakers Mr. Justice Tom C. Clark, the Rev. Dr. William M. Pinson, Dr. Mark D. Altschule, Dr. David Mathews and a closing dinner session at the Regency Hyatt House with Dr. Margaret Mead.

The Symposium was designed to meet cross-cultural needs with the primary aim to broaden the understanding of its participants and stimulate the discussion of problems related to the revolution in values in America at a point in our history similar to another period in history described by Charles Dickens: "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness - it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair."



SGA Elections



The Student Government Association recently held executive elections for the upcoming year. Few people bothered to run for office. There were two candidates for the offices of president, vice president and secretary; Dennis Keefe ran unopposed for treasurer.

The polls were open all day on 26 and 27 April, 1971. The election board attempted to give all students an opportunity to vote. Unfortunately, only 299 cared to exercise the right to choose their representatives.

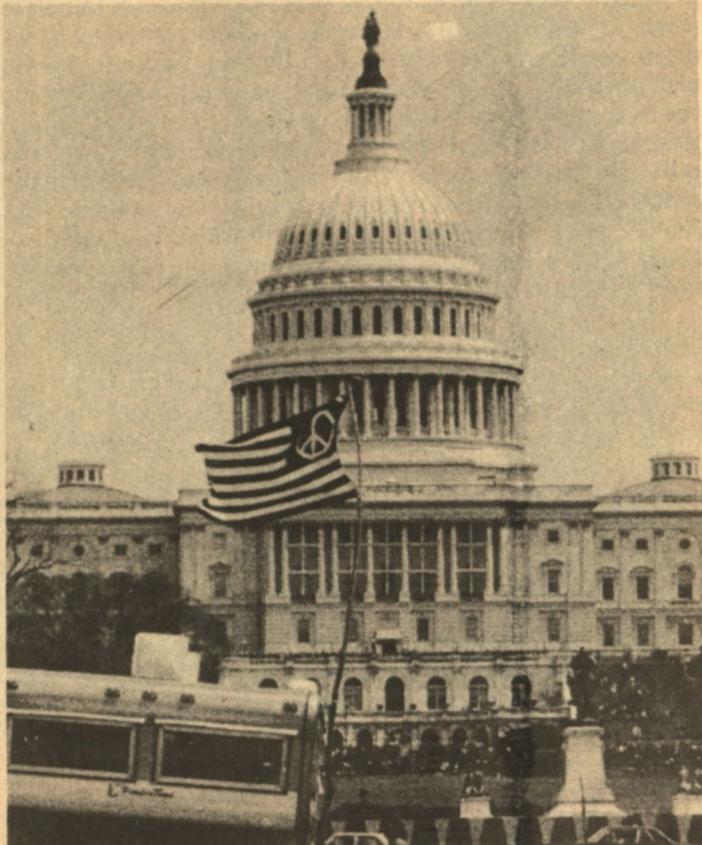
The newly elected officers are: President Steve White; Vice President, John Collins; Secretary, Sally Ruffin; and Treasurer, Dennis Keefe. Senatorial elections will be held during the fall quarter.

Peace Now

It was a rather weird assortment of people. They came from all walks of life, all ethnic groups, all sections of the country, and all major religious organizations. I saw forty year-old men with the wife and kids. I saw grandmothers. I saw Quakers. I saw blacks. I saw Chicanos. I saw Jews for Urban Justice. I saw handicapped veterans. I saw long-haired college freaks. I saw elderly gentlemen wearing American Legion caps.

Is it possible that this strange conglomeration of Americans could unite in a single cause?

by Bud Wilson



"PEACE NOW" was the common bond between these people. The crusade had begun a week earlier on April 16th, when the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) had begun to gather in the District of Columbia. For a week, the veterans had demonstrated, conducted memorial services in Arlington cemetery, lobbied in the hallowed halls of Congress, and rallied sympathy for their cause.

On Friday, April 23rd, approximately 3,000 veterans and supporters gathered at the Capitol Building to return medals awarded them during their tours of duty in Vietnam. The ceremony was solemn, almost religious, as, one by one, they returned their ribbons. Some cried, some shouted obscenities, and some walked on staring blankly. One Gold Star Mother returned her son's decorations; she could not part with the flag which had once covered the corpse of her soldier. Regardless of one's feelings about Indochina involvement, I know of no American citizen who could legitimately deny an organization composed of veterans the right to demonstrate their disgust for the war.

The VVAW's activities officially ended with the decoration ceremony. Many of the veterans then joined the ranks of the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice (PCPJ), which, in coordination with the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC), planned a massive anti-war march and demonstration for the following day.

Saturday, April 24th, 1971, was a calm, but eventful, day of organized activity in the nation's capitol. During the morning, organizations of various nature (mostly anti-war) competed for the attention of the ever-increasing number of people who poured into the city and gathered near the Washington Monument. Loud speakers shouted pleas for support and donations. Literature was distributed by-hand. Buttons were either sold or given away.

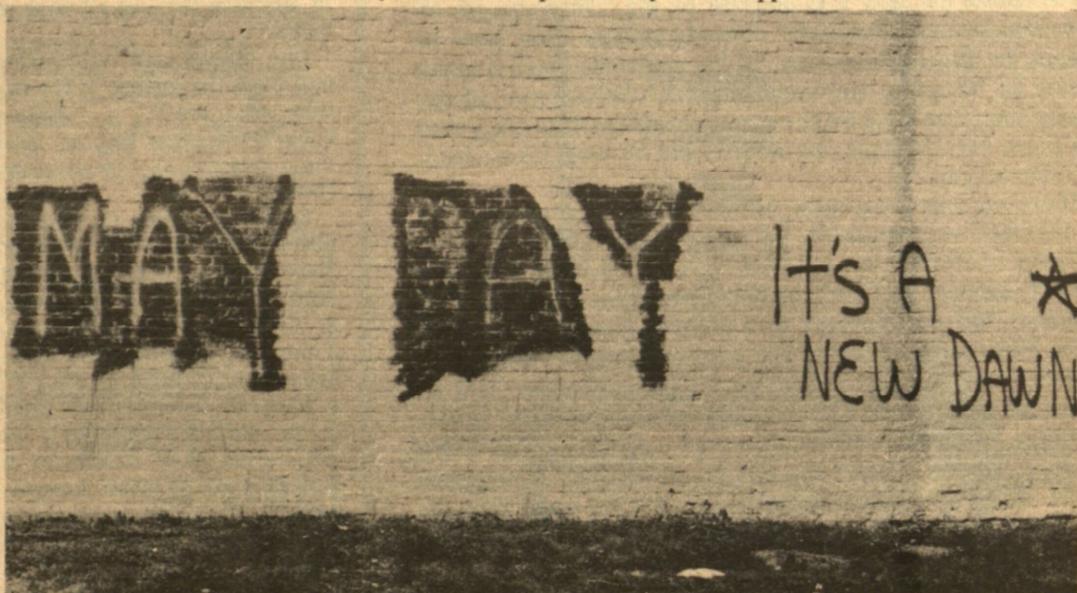
When the afternoon arrived, it was time to march. The demonstrators began their journey from the Washington Monument to the Congressional Building. Heading down 14th Street, they turned right on Pennsylvania Avenue and proceeded the six blocks to the Capitol. All along the way, shouts and chants were heard: "Power to the people"; "Freedom, Freedom, Freedom"; "Peace Now"; "One, two, three, four. We don't want your f***** war". Everyone was orderly; there was no visible violence. The local law enforcement officers cooperated in every way possible, and vice versa.

Reaching the Capitol grounds, the marchers sat upon the grass and awaited the speakers. John Kerry, head of the VVAW and himself an ex-lieutenant in the U. S. Army, shared the platform with Coretta King, Ralph Abernathy, and Country Joe And The Fish. Country Joe delivered the world famous Fish Salute to the Capitol.

When the demonstration began to dissolve, most of the marchers returned to the Washington Monument. About 4,500 persons camped around the monument. All night long the campers were accompanied by the sounds of The Grateful Dead, Country Joe And The Fish, Livingston Taylor, John Stills, and several local groups. Most of the campers sat in small circles around campfires. People talked, enjoyed the music, drank wine, smoked, and discussed the day's events. Plans were formulated for future demonstrations.

All of the events which took place on April 24th, 25th, and 26th, 1971, in Washington, D. C., were peaceful and orderly. The several hundred thousand people who gathered there were not "hippies and freaks". They were Americans exercising their right to stand up and say "Stop this war!"

For the remainder of this story, turn to the photo-essay which appears elsewhere in this issue.



Students Rights

by Jack Long

Today's college or university is the one place on this earth where a person can become totally educated, not only in the literal sense of the word, but in human reactions, human understanding, how the system works, and what the world is and can become. In other words, the college of today teaches the student in worldliness. In this "mini-world" the student has certain inalienable rights. These rights include all of those contained in the first ten Amendments of the Constitution of the United States, the Bill of Rights, plus the Right to Receive an Education, the Right to Question, and the Right to Challenge or Change the System.

The first right a student has is the Right to Receive an Education. This is and should be the duty of an institution of higher education. This right includes the privilege to pursue any course of study that the college offers, and to demand any field not offered at that college (However, if this field of study is offered at another school in the University System, the student must abdicate this right to demand a particular field of study.) The student also has the right to gain practical experience. If a student majors in journalism, the student has the right to publish a newspaper under the guidance of the college. If a student majors in physics, the student has the right to study the natural laws of nature in a laboratory. Included in the student's Right to Receive an Education is the privilege to pursue not only one field of study, but all fields of human knowledge.

The second right of a student is the Right to Question. The student of a college has the right to question the system, the instructors, and the physical plant. The student has the right to ask why the administration does something and he (or she) has the right to a truthful and reasonable answer. The student has the privilege to question (and praise) his instructors not only in the classroom, but also the ability and policies of that instructor. The right to question the physical plant may seem odd, however, the student needs certain material objects to aid in his learning. Some of these things include: classrooms, maps, desks, texts, safe buildings, and the overall quality of the campus.

The third right of a student is the Right to Challenge or Change the System. The student has the right to voice his opinions through newspapers, open forums, Student Government, and the petitioning the administration and/or faculty. The student has the privilege to use proper channels to better the college. The main channel is the right to a responsive, reasonable Student Government. This Student Government is not valid if it is only the "rubber stamp" of the faculty or administration. The student also has the right to non-violent, peaceful protest. This includes the right to organize, gather, and discuss the grievances with the administration or faculty. This does not include the infringement on anyone else's rights or the destruction of property—the college's or private.

In conclusion, the student has the right to learn, not only in the classroom, but also in the entire "mini-world" of the college. The students must have these rights because an institution of higher education should strive to do its best to educate!

Right vs. Left

by Fred Osborn

THE SILENT MAJORITY VS THE RADICAL MINORITY

The America of 1970 created a new and unusual conflict. The conflict is unusual because it is between the non-existent groups: the silent majority and the radical minority.

The terms were created to fit two conflicting stereotypes, both described by meaningless labels. The silent majority is said to be composed of "the solid citizen" and "true patriot." He shows his patriotism by displaying the flag even if it is not the Fourth of July, and he shows his support of an issue by keeping his mouth shut. He is "conservative" in his appearance and in his mind. He is the "solid member of the community," and his lawn is always trim. He is the good guy.

The radical minority is symbolized by the "Dirty-nogood-rotten-commie-peace-fag-longhair" (whew), and the only place he displays the flag is on the seat of his pants. He hates America because he refuses to stop reminding the administration of this country that there are a lot better ways to spread democracy than with a gun butt. He hates his mother, and he never takes a bath. He is the bad guy.

About the only thing these two groups have in common is the fact that they were created by the same administration.

I used terms like "is said" and "created" because these two opposite groups are not real (another thing they have in common.) They were created for a political puppet show put on by the Nixon administration. The price of admission being one's freedom. Nixon can ask for a law to take away the right to privacy by pulling the right strings on his puppets, or he can destroy an individual's chances to become a member of the senate just by pulling the other string. But he can only be this as long as people believe that these images are real. Once a person realizes that he is an individual, with specific rights laid down to protect him as an individual, the show will be over.



Earth Day:

Human Conservation

by Bill Hogg

One year has passed since the inception of Earth Day. That itself lends just cause to examine progress made or lost since that renowned day in spring.

April 22, 1970 broke into history's pages with a massive, national "touch-in" on pollution. Great multitudes of humanity, brandishing "earth saving" buttons, marched on the seats of government protesting the disregard of our natural

resources. Hordes of voices filled the media with chants for environmental protection. The movements' leaders, the young of this Nation, pressed upon the moguls of government, industry and the racial hierarchy to take a stand in reclaiming a land caught up in the filth of human waste. Thus the procession began, a novena to Mother Earth, beseeching her for another chance to right the wrong wrought by her children.

That was just a year ago, but the catalyst that began the reaction is still at work. As revolutions go this is a peaceful one. And there is every indication that people everywhere are concerned. A beginning, a calm sober appraisal of problems confronting our plundered planet. However, there is a single note of discord in this otherwise genuine "environmental revolution". It is that growing concern among the more impatient factions of this movement that some of the more radical demands are falling on unintelligent ears. That leaders of private industry and public officials are totally incompetent. Thus this "get action or get out" attitude may turn zealour action into a decaying fad of little value. The demand needless and spastic cycling of public officials in capitulation for lack of "instant action" in performance of their duties can onl be the gravest type of pollution that exists. Of those who cry for removal and replacement, some must wholly believe their egos to bolstered by a pipedream that confesses: "If everyone were intelligent as I am, how rapidly would these problems be ameliorated!" Who is intelligent in this sweeping sense? Certainly I know of no one.

We must discredit this force of impatient thinkers and allow those individuals who don't claim to have "all the answers", an even chance to find these answers without undue harassment. We can have confidence in the value of public opinion but must also entertain a sane and realistic view of human intelligence on the part of industrial leaders and public officials. Let us recognize these individuals, who possess a substantial degree of gumption, that it is wholly consonant with our democratic principles to proceed without proof of miraculous powers.

The conservation of human resources demands that we recognize the principle of inborn variability of human mental capacities and the tremendous role it plays in all our human endeavors. When we do recognize it, the way will be paved for the abolishment not only of much hatred but also of much of the intellectual snobbery which leads one to remark to his fellow man, "Thou fool!"

There can be hope after all. On the basis of careful examination, the aforementioned notes of discord with all their connotations will gradually become discredited and discarded and that the ultimate acceptance of the "human idea" will greatly strengthen our love of liberty and foster wholesome human relations. If this hope is realized, we will be able to perform further wonders by environmental control, and a science of human understanding. Only in this way can we insure that "government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

Guest Column

Bring Them Out

by Fred Smart

What ever happened to the peace medals we all wore and believed in so strongly. Were they just a fad, a body ornament. Did they go out with the button-down collar shirt.

Now is the time to bring them out and display them again. Now that the government is so close to giving us the peace in Vietnam that we all want so badly.

Our dissent and vocalization has been the advent of the return of half a million Americans. Now that we have the Leviathan on the war, why should we let up.

So I say bring out your old peace medallion and show it. Show that we will not be still until this peace is a reality, a living reality with every American fighting man home once again.

Peace, a beautiful word. Keep it in your thoughts until we will never have to ask for it again. It is a small concession to make for the men who have given so much for so little.

Upcoming Events

DATE	EVENT	PLACE	TIME	COST
4 May	Faculty Meeting	Seminar Rm.	11 a.m.	Free
5 May	Nation-Wide Moratorium	Nation-wide	All day	
13-22 May	Spring Festival	Campus	All Week	Free
13 May	Grass Roots Concert	Gym	8 p.m.	Unk.
14-15 May	Ga. College Press Assoc. Convention	Six Flags		\$6.50
17 May	THE SENTINEL publishes today.			Free
18 May	BSU Frisbee Contest	Quadrangle	11 a.m.	Free
20 May	KJC Day, free food, three bands	Campus	11 a.m. till	Free
21-22 May	Drama Production, "Macbeth"	Gym	8 p.m.	Unk

We of The SENTINEL staff would like some help from the student body in keeping track of future events, both on and off the campus. Send us a note.

Spring Festival

The 1971 Spring Festival promises to provide an exciting addition to campus activity this quarter. The week and a half festival begin on the 13th of May, when The Grass Roots will appear in concert.

The official KJC Day has been designated as Thursday, May 20th. All afternoon and evening classes will be cancelled in order to give all students the opportunity to participate in the day's activities. Events planned for KJC Day include a free barbecue lunch, and music by Chakrah, Eric Quincey Tate, and What Brothers. One or more speakers will appear between the bands. Later on, a luau will take place while a local folk group entertains. Afterwards, an "open-mike" will be available to students who desire to demonstrate their talents.

Other, varied activities are planned throughout the festival. The Baptist Student Union is sponsoring a frisbee contest on Tuesday, May 18th. One afternoon will feature sporting contests. The art department will display works by famous artists as well as our own students. The photo club will also be exhibiting a collection of student work.

Plans are still being formulated for the conduct of Spring Festival. If you have an idea, write it down and drop it by The SENTINEL office.



Mr. Fred Roach

Mr. Roach, assistant professor of history, presented an enlightening lecture about Will Rogers on April 23, 1971. The lecture, conducted in the library's seminar room, was attended by a record number of forty-five students and faculty members. (This number is remarkable considering the tornado weather that day).

The Will Rogers lecture was the first in the spring series being sponsored by the humanities division. Further information on the series may be obtained from the division.

Mr. Roach appeared in authentic costume, cowboy hat and all. The professor is currently working toward his Ph. D. at the University of Oklahoma. His lecture notes were selected from his dissertation.

Archives

The Georgia Department of Archives and History has moved its special research wing to provide ideal working conditions for the student researcher.

The new area in the seminar room is tailored to fit the student's needs. The special research wing, set aside from the other research areas, offers the student a quiet atmosphere in which to work and to have ready access to important documents.

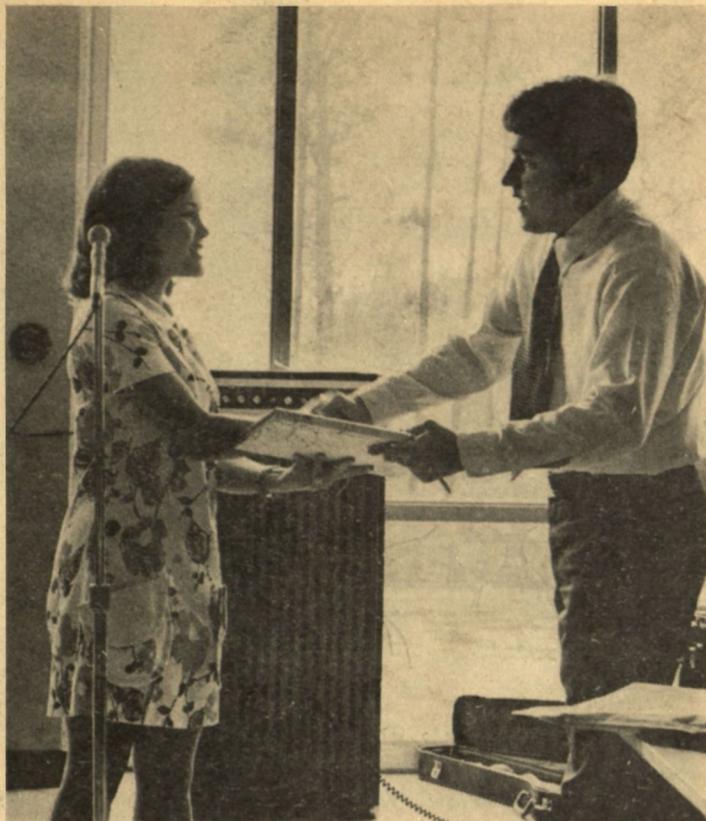
The patrons who visit the Archives to study governmental records and other original source material should rarely have to leave the special research wing. Material on the researcher's topic is pulled from other sections for the patron's use in the area, and a special research assistant is available for consultation.

For the researcher's convenience microfilm readers are located in the room, and typewriters are available for the patron's use upon request. A list of master's thesis from several colleges is on file in the room, and historical journals from Georgia and other states are conveniently accessible in the adjacent wing.

The topics which a student may research in the state's official records depository are unlimited and applicable to almost any college course. For example, a student might use tax digests for a business course or records from the Department of Family and Children Services for a sociology course. Other documents might relate to geography, psychology, humanities, or political science. In addition to the records on microfilm students may study original documents if they have not been microfilmed.

As a special service to schools, the Archives also conducts research seminars for college classes. A typical day's session would include viewing documentaries, touring the building, and researching original source material. The department can tailor these programs to any length of time designated by the professor and the class.

Montage



Editor Chery Morgan Dedicates the yearbook to Mr. Richard Hanners

Yep, He Was There Alright

by Dennis Keefe

Saturday night, April 24th, a 28-year-old John Chappel entered the dressing room of the KJC gym, and several hours later emerged as a 70-year-old. . . in front of a pitifully small audience of less than 100 people. Just the aging of more than forty years was a feat in itself (his make-up took about three hours), but the characterization of Mark Twain was so complete, right down to cigar technique, that a completely believing and thoroughly delighted (though small) audience sat awe-inspired through a three-hour one-man show.

Mark Twain's humorous view of life and world problems seem to make one see the laugh in life. And his thoughts are timeless. Sometimes, in reading the writings of Mark Twain, one feels that Mr. Twain was reacting to today's newspaper, so relevant are his thoughts on issues such as war, racial tension, and existence with other people. John Chappel has taken the writings of Mr. Twain and through pictures and descriptions brought him back to life. Huck Finn takes on a new light when actually SPOKEN about by the author that created him. Jim, the runaway slave befriended by Huck, was a very real person to Mr. Twain. By watching Mr. Chappel's recreation of Mark Twain, one feels that it is necessary to look around him at the modern building that he is sitting in to keep grasp on his place in time. So convincing is the characterization.

Mark Twain himself visited the people in the gym that night. The only disappointing thing was that so few people chose to experience his friendship.

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April 23/24 —

together
 against war,
 together in the
 Guerrilla Theatre
 sing
 sway
 the chant of the time—
 "my brother was killed
 in vietnam my father
 was killed in vietnam
 my sister was killed
 in vietnam—
 Stop the war
 Stop the war"
 a life tree planted,
 supporting a shadowed
 soldier...

the world
 a woman
 with upraised fist...
 at fathers feet
 scamper the children,
 gathered to speak for
 peace...

heroes,
 silent.
 the torn ribbons
 on the ground...
 Our New Flag
 before the senate waves
 reflecting
 new waves
 within...
 weary feet
 eyes,

peace ward turned...
 two monuments;
 are they akin?
 Peace Peace Peace
 Young veteran
 Old veteran
 carrying signs...
 soldiers want peace
 the people want peace
 the world wants peace

we will have peace.

APRIL 23 24

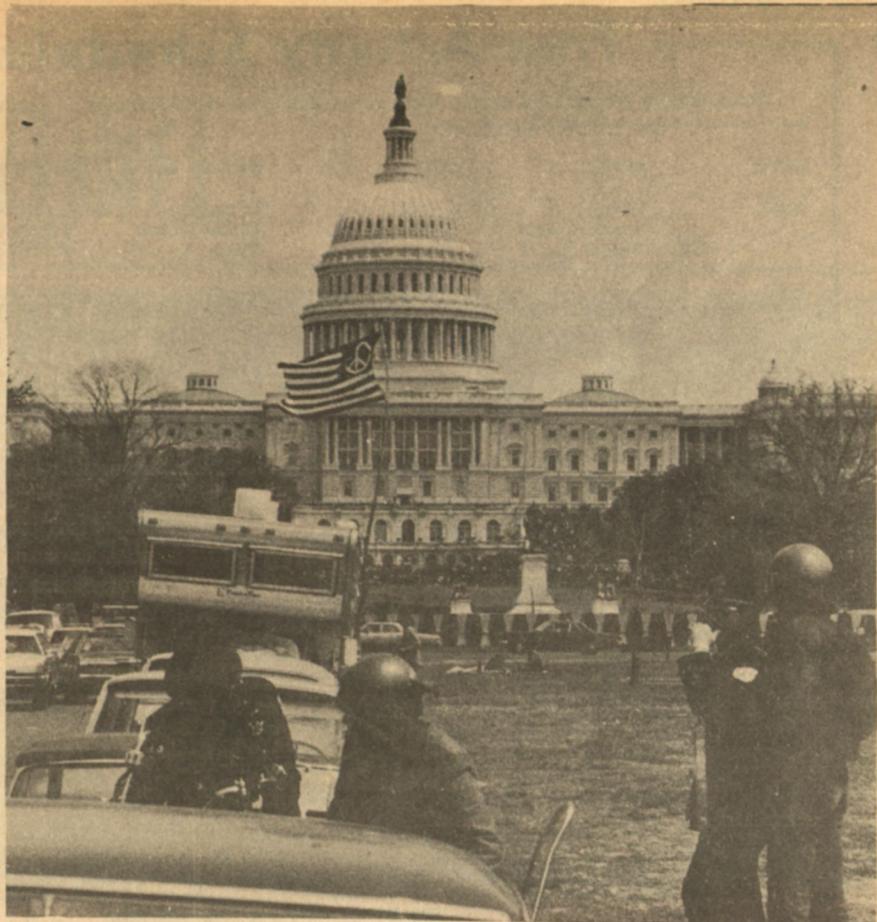


WASHINGTON





These pages by Tom and Jim and crew and Stan.



MAYDAY

may 1-7
wash., d.c.



Free Activity Schedule

The following schedule indicates times when facilities are free for use for faculty and students. * denotes on rainy days the gymnasium will be in use.

TIME	MON.	TUES.	WEDS.	THURS.	FRI.
8:00	Gym Tennis Courts Weight Room	Gym* Tennis Courts Weight Room	Gym Tennis Courts Weight Room	Gym* Tennis Courts Weight Room	Gym Tennis Courts Weight Room
9:00	Gym* Weight Room Tennis Courts	Weight Room	Gym* Tennis Courts Weight Room	Tennis Courts Weight Room	Gym* Weight Room Tennis Courts
10:00	Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts	Weight Room	Tennis Courts Weight Room	Tennis Courts Weight Room	Tennis Courts Weight Room
11:00	Gym Weight Room Pool Tennis Courts	Pool Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts	Pool Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts	Pool Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts	Pool Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts
12:00	Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts	Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts	Pool Gym Tennis Courts	Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts	Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts
1:00	Gym* Weight Room	Gym* Weight Room	Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts	Gym* Weight Room Tennis Courts	Gym Weight Room Tennis Courts
2:00	Gym* Weight Room	Gym* Weight Room	Gym Tennis Courts Weight Room	Gym Tennis Courts Weight Room	Gym Tennis Courts Weight Room
3:00-5:00	Pool Gym Weight Room				

Book Review

by Tim Miller

There is no longer any doubt that Spaceship Earth is in deep trouble. Unless man chooses to become more aware and protective of his environment, none of us will have to worry about dying of old age. In fact, if the present rate of degeneration continues we'll be lucky to reach mature adulthood. It is now in this decade that man must take action toward saving life on this planet. Every day that passes brings us closer to the point when even total action won't save action.

How to Be a Survivor is a new paperback written by Dr. Paul R. Ehrlich and Richard L. Harriman. It presents examples and statistics of what we are doing to our spaceship and offers answers to help save it.

There are too many passengers aboard the spaceship now, and the number is increasing at phenomenal rates. Every three years a population the size of the United States is added to the earth.

We have also badly and aimlessly raped the earth of most of her natural resources. Men must act with the knowledge that these resources are not limitless and that the supply is nearly at an end. Exploitive economic systems of the western world pillage the countryside of anything that will bring profits, regardless of the importance a resource may play in the welfare of the ship.

We must realize that we are all dependent on the life-support systems of our planet for every bit of our food, for the oxygen in our atmosphere, for the purity of that atmosphere and the disposal of our wastes. In spite of what most Americans think, food does not simply appear in food stores overnight. It must be grown by green plants; and green plants are governed by basic laws of biology, not anti-trust laws and Gross National Products. Air pollution is a serious threat to the world's food supplies. Changes in climate due to decreased exposure to the sun could create world-wide famine before 1980, even here in the land of plenty.

Our ecosystem is going to break down sooner or later; that much is fact. Preliminary indications show that sooner looks more likely than later. We are the ones who must take control of the machine that is raping mother nature. This is a good handbook for all passengers aboard the ship. Ehrlich, who also wrote *The Population Bomb*, and Harriman write in a manner that can be understood by even those who aren't biologists.

If the world is to survive we must all take the role of crewmen instead of irresponsible passengers on the ship. A new set of values must descend upon us. Reading this book could be your first step toward your role as crewman.

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Tommy

TOMMY the rock opera scored by Peter Townshend of THE WHO, will arrive at the Atlanta Civic Center May 11 for seven performances only. All five evening performances will be at 8:30 P.M. The matinees on Saturday and Sunday, May 15 and 16, will be at 3:00 P.M. The multi-media production, performed by Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, features a company of sixty, light show effects, motion pictures, and THE WHO'S original taped sound track.

Straddling the generation gap the youthful ballet company brings alive the tale of Tommy, a boy who, symbolizing an age of anxiety, retreats into pas-

sivity rather than face a world filled with violence and indifference. He miraculously emerges from his shell and becomes a saviour among his peers with a desperate cry for communication and recognition: "See, me, feel me, touch me, heal me . . ." Tommy finds himself unable to keep his followers and amid the destruction remains "knowing" but not reaching the mortals.

Dance Magazine said of its earlier performances in Canada's principal cities: "Les Grands Ballets Canadiens played to sold-out houses and cheering crowds. . . and when 3,000 people stand en masse at the end of a performance you know you've got a hit. . . what more can one say."

What Dance Magazine doesn't say is that in Ottawa, Canada just last weekend, the audience joined the dancers on stage after the performance and got it all together.

Choreographed by Fernand Nault Associate Artistic Director of the montreal based company and with settings by David Jenkins. Francois Barbeau created the costumes, Nicholas Cernovitch the lighting, and the film sequences are by Luc Michel Hannaux, Danys Morrisset, Paul Vazina and Roger Morelac.

Some of the locations that Tommy will be playing at are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Richmond, Boston or Washington, Dallas, Houston, London, and Europe. Tickets can be bought at Rich's, Davison's, etc. for \$3.50 to \$8.50.

Classified Ads

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Problems? Parents getting to you? Trouble with a professor? Unable to sort your head? Try talking it out with a Counselor (free). It just might help. The KJC Office of counselling is awaiting your appointment. Phone 422-8770. Room 110, Administration Bldg.

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Got a gripe? Got a problem? Air your views in the "GRIPE COLUMN". Send your gripes to: The GRIPE COLUMN c/o THE SENTINEL

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Editor—Bud Wilson
Managing Editor—Frank Locklear
Business Manager—Jack Long
Photo Editor—Tom Williams

Staff Writers and Contributors—Chuck Neal, Fred Osborn, Roger Carroll, Linda Spears, Joy Newton, Carla McClure, Mike Fredericks, Jimmy Davis, Grady O'Bier, Dennis Keefe, Jimmy Walraven.

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Grass Roots

(PIO) -- "Grass Roots," the rock group singing their current hit, "Temptation Eyes," and their other records will perform at Kennesaw Junior College Thursday, May 13. Sponsored by the Student Government Association, the concert will be held in the gymnasium at 8 p.m.

Tickets (which go on sale Friday, April 30) are available at all Position One stores, at Sharpe's in Marietta and Smyrna, and at Tom McAn's, Town and Country Shopping Center.

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