

Aden, choir premiere in Thursday concert

"I'm really looking forward to it," said Ron Aden, assistant professor of music, of his first concert at McPherson College. The American Bicentennial theme will set the mood for the choir concert set for Thursday at 8 p.m. in Brown Auditorium.

"A Cry for Freedom," the main piece of work to be presented, is a compilation of works written by William Billings, an American composer, during the years 1770-1794. Narrator for the piece will be Daryl Enos, Marion. Soloists will be Mary Beth Snyder, Liberty, Neb.; Helen Haynes, McPherson; Loren Reinhold, McPherson; and Kim Zook, Wenatchee, Wash.

Billings' work was chosen for the bicentennial concert as he is considered to be the first professional American musician. According to Prof. Aden, "His work depicts the history of the United States as he saw it. It is music which people enjoy singing."

Other presentations include "Four Things," a gospel rock number; "Travelin' Man," a pop number; and a three-part number, "Psalm 86," which will be accompanied by recorder and violin. "Festival Te Deum," composed by a British composer, Benjamin Britten, will be the only song not by an American writer.

THE
MC PHERSON COLLEGE

Spectator

Vol. 60 Issue 9 McPherson, Ks. 67460 Nov. 14, 1975

Awaiting national recognition . . .

Sterling hosts ACCK honorary

Members of the ACCK home economics honor society, Alpha Chi Chi Kappa, will travel to Sterling on Wednesday for one of four annual consortium meetings. The three-year-old society will be

represented by Bethel, Kansas Wesleyan, Sterling and McPherson.

Acting as secretary-treasurer of the ACCK chapter will be Jean Burchard, a McPherson College junior from Abilene. Others from campus who have been initiated into Alpha Chi Chi Kappa are Ethel Herbst, sr., LaVerne, Calif. and Bonnie Thomas, jr., Kansas City, Mo.

Also attending the meeting will be Connie Nichols, assistant professor in home economics, and students and faculty advisers from the other ACCK campuses.

Home economics students fulfilling the honorary's requirements are invited to be initiated into the society in a special ceremony each February.

Membership is permanent and once initiated, Alpha Chi Chi Kappa members attend meetings with the purpose of meeting others with similar interests and working on a program directed toward the betterment of the home economics profession.

The ACCK chapter petitioned three years ago to gain membership in the national society Kappa Omicron Phi. Last spring the national president visited the ACCK schools and now the local chapter is waiting for word of their acceptance.

If accepted, Alpha Chi Chi Kappa would be the first society in the country to join as a consortium in the national society's 53 years of existence.

Two science profs experiment with info gained at short-courses

Dr. Wesley DeCoursey, professor of physical science-chemistry, and Dr. Gilford Ikenberry, professor of biological sciences-biology, recently attended Chautauqua Short Courses in their respective fields.

These courses are sponsored by the National Science Foundation and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. They are termed "chautauquas" because each course director meets classes participants at several different centers in a "circuit."

Dr. DeCoursey's course was "Alternatives in Science Teaching" and was at Boulder, Colo. on Nov. 3-4. The course dealt with various approaches to the teaching of introductory science courses.

Some of the alternatives presented included individualized and modularized instruction, the investigative laboratory, the use of community resources, contractual learning and clarification of values in science teaching.

"The course did not end after the two-day session," added Dr. DeCoursey. "We are now in the interim period. We are expected to develop materials and approaches to the subject matter we were introduced to."

These methods will be evaluated at a second session scheduled for March 15-16. Dr. DeCoursey has attended two other Chautauqua Courses on cosmology and thermodynamics.

"Environmental Impact and Decision-Making Processes" was

the title of the course Dr. Ikenberry attended Monday and Tuesday at the University of Missouri at Kansas City.

"The course dealt with the problem of making decisions about the environment and included some case studies," explained Dr. Ikenberry.

"I expect to utilize some of the knowledge gained in the interterm class, 'Man and his Environment as we discussed several factors relating to the environment.'"

Instructor for the course, a representative from the Environmental Protection Agency, addressed 25 mid-western college professors at the two-day session. The professors, who were chosen by application, will meet again in the spring.

Ping pong club serves meet

The McPherson College Ping Pong Club gets its season started tonight at 7 in the upstairs lobby of the Student Union. Sterling College will be the opponent in matches consisting of singles and doubles. Only the men's team will be competing in this first match.

The top six players were selected by round-robin tournament. Those on the squad are Steve Smith, Mike Smith, Cris

Covert, Dave McQuitty, Grand Odokara and Don Swank.

Officers of the club are Steve Smith, chairman, Don Swank, co-chairman and Sara Penner, secretary.

Robinson is dog's best friend

Over 60 concerned local citizens attended the premier meeting of the McPherson Humane Society on Oct. 29. Mary Ann Robinson, associate professor of art, was named temporary chairman of the new local organization.

Besides electing Prof. Robinson as chairman until an organizational meeting scheduled for Jan. 6, Chuck West of the Kansas Humane Society spoke on the needs for a humane society and how to organize such a program.

"We have no funds yet for a shelter," said Prof. Robinson. "Maybe in five or six years we will be able to build one. All we have now is what we call a 'paper shelter.' Animals are sheltered by people and already we have received calls from those willing to shelter animals as well as those who have lost their pets and want our help in locating them."

Eventually the local society hopes to start investigating reports of cruelty to animals. "Some people have the idea that if you have an animal you can do anything you want with it. That's not true," said Prof. Robinson.

"There are laws governing the treatment of animals. We'll try to help enforce those laws."

College students are welcome to join the society and can obtain more information by calling Prof. Robinson at 241-1535 or through campus mail.

Students sweat for Shack



"I think we had a real good turnout. We should make close to our \$300 goal," said Bruce Clary, jr., Cabool, Mo., co-manager of the Mac Shack. Students took various jobs throughout the community and donated their wages to the Mac Shack during Work Day Tuesday. Left: Spading at the Cedars Nursing Home are Larry Brubaker, jr., Rocky Ford, Colo. and Rick Slater, soph., Denver, Colo. Above: Washing cars at Turner Chevrolet are Les Dell, sr., Beatrice, Neb. and Leslie Goodrich, soph., Overland Park.

Marijuana

the
evil
weed?



Six states have already passed legislation decriminalizing the possession of marijuana and fourteen more states have introduced reform bills.

A recent White House paper recommends concentration on drugs posing the greatest risk. It implies that states should do what they want with marijuana laws. The current federal law for possession is punishable by one year in jail and-or \$5,000 fine.

Oregon was the first state to decriminalize the use and possession of marijuana. In 1973 its state law was revised so that anyone caught with less than an ounce of marijuana receives a citation and may be fined up to \$100.

In Maine the maximum fine is \$200 but in Alaska,

Colorado, California and Ohio the maximum fine is \$100. In all cases there is no jail sentence and no criminal record.

In the Raven vs. Alaska case, the Alaska Supreme Court unanimously decided that there was a fundamental right of privacy involved. This right protected people from criminal prosecution if their social activities in the home did not harm society.

Despite this legislative trend, police are continuing to enforce the current laws. According to the Drug Enforcement Agency, over 400,000 persons were arrested on marijuana charges last year. Most of these were for simple possession.

(Research for these two pages was done by Kenny Cotton, Tim Hoffert and Cindy Mines.)

Decriminalization: Kansas legislative committee discusses proposal

Legislative approval of a proposal currently under discussion in a special judiciary committee of the Kansas Legislature could give Kansas the most liberal marijuana law in the country. The pending proposal would make possession of one ounce of marijuana legal and more than one ounce a felony.

The Legislature's Judiciary Committee was asked last July by the Legislative Coordinating Committee to study decriminalization. The judiciary committee has been conducting public hearings in Topeka.

Bernice Hutchinson, associate

professor at Wichita State University, presented the preliminary results of a survey she had organized to the committee. Several McPherson College behavioral science students participated in obtaining answers to the state-wide questionnaire designed to gauge Kansans' attitudes toward decriminalization.

Legislative members seemed surprised that Prof. Hutchinson's early tabulations indicated that almost half of those surveyed favored decriminalization.

Among those to testify was Dr. Herbert Modlin of the Menninger

Foundation. Dr. Modlin said he supported the recent recommendation of the board of directors of the American Medical Association, which suggested the decriminalization for personal use.

(Dr. Modlin is the immediate past chairperson for the American Medical Health Association Council on Mental Health.)

He explained the effects of marijuana on the body, mind and social behavior. Dr. Modlin added that the only known effects of marijuana are the reddening of the eyes and an increased blood rate.

Dr. Modlin said there was no clear-cut proof to indicate that smoking marijuana was injurious to health. "If the Attorney General could make a statement that marijuana is hazardous to your health, he would. But the results of many different lab tests have either canceled each other out or come up with results so slight that they are insignificant."

Marijuana smoking, he added, has little effect on the mind other than to produce a sense of well-being or optimism.

Another to speak in favor of decriminalization was Vern Miller's former assistant Attorney General Lance Burr. He agreed that so far no one had produced conclusive evidence about

marijuana smoking being dangerous.

"If we put people behind bars who don't belong there we're doing a terrible injustice. I don't want the government telling me I can't smoke marijuana unless they have a firmly-based reason and there's little evidence to indicate they have that reason," said Burr.

The debate has been fairly even with several speaking out vehemently against the proposal. One county attorney predicted the fate of the decriminalization proposal:

"If the people of Kansas won't accept liquor by the drink, they sure as hell aren't going to approve of marijuana."

McPherson attorneys think present laws deter use

Several states have already decreased the penalties for possession of marijuana and several more are seriously considering decriminalization.

Kansas law states that possession of marijuana is a misdemeanor offense the first time a person is convicted on this charge. It also states that any additional conviction for possession with intent to sell is a felonious offense.

"The statutory maximum penalty for these offenses is a fine not exceeding \$2500 and-or one year in jail," explained McPherson County Judge H. Dean Cotton. "These laws have not been amended."

"In several instances," Judge Cotton continued, "a person who is convicted has been assessed a fine of \$250 and sentenced to one year

in the county jail. The defendant may then be, in proper instances, placed on one year of probation."

The person's jail sentence is suspended when he is placed on probation but he may have to serve the sentence if the probation conditions are violated.

County Attorney Gary Flory is opposed to the decriminalization of marijuana, saying he believes the use of the drug would increase if penalties were reduced. "Even the current penalties are not deterring some people from using it," he added.

Both agreed that the nationwide trend is toward the decriminalization of possession and County Attorney Flory added, "lower penalties will probably become much more commonplace."

Local attorney Bill Seiler said

that regardless of the severity of the penalty, possession of marijuana is still a crime. "Someone who is convicted of possession of marijuana has broken the law," he stressed. "That is no joking matter."

Seiler agreed with Flory's views on the value of penalties as a deterrent. "Peer pressure to use marijuana more often than not overrides the individual's consideration of the consequences of getting caught."

"People rarely think about the consequences because they rarely expect to get caught," Seiler added.

McPherson County's conviction rate is "rather high" said Seiler. He added that a few cases are thrown out of court on technical complications stemming from the fourth amendment — the rights of the individual regarding search and seizure.

He emphasized that a marijuana rap is hard to defend "because law enforcement officials have tightened their procedures such that very few technical errors result."

Seiler believes people charged with possession of marijuana should realize the seriousness of the charge and "should be aware of the legal consequences."

McPherson College
spectator

Vol. 60 Nov. 14, 1975 Issue 9

Official student publication of McPherson College, McPherson, Kansas 67460, published at 1600 E. Euclid by the Student Council weekly (24) during the school year, except during college recesses. Second class postage paid at McPherson, Kansas. Campus office — Student Union basement.
One year subscription in U.S.A. — \$3.00.
One semester subscription in U.S.A. — \$1.50.
Subscriptions for full-time students are included in tuition.

EDITORIAL Spec offers chance to 'do-it-yourself'

To determine the stance you will take on this "write-it-yourself" editorial, mark the answer that BEST describes your opinion in each case.

1. If marijuana was decriminalized (A) it would not have the social status it does now and not as many youths would try it (B) the number of users would increase considerably.

2. No one has conclusively proven that it is harmful (A) so the government should not imprison persons for doing something they can give no valid reason for prohibiting (B) it may not be physically addictive but may cause mental dependencies.

3. The use is already wide-spread (A) and almost impossible to enforce so taxpayers' time and money should be channeled into more beneficial areas (B) possession and sale should continue to be enforced and prosecuted no matter what the cost.

4. Laws relating to marijuana (A) should be relaxed because there is no evidence to support the major contentions levied against it (that causes the user to graduate to harder drugs and it directly or indirectly is related to criminal behavior) (B) should not be relaxed because it is contradictory to say it is "all right" to smoke marijuana but a felony to sell it.

5. Alcohol vs. marijuana (A) How can the law permit use of alcohol and prohibit marijuana? If marijuana is not decriminalized then it seems reasonable that alcohol should again be prohibited (B) It should not be decriminalized because a form of marijuana was prescribed as a sedative until 1932 and alcohol, coffee and tobacco have never been prescriptive drugs.

6. Youths trying marijuana (A) do not deserve a criminal record for something that no one has proven is dangerous to him or society (B) deserve the consequences because they broke the law.

Scoring — Tally five points for every (A) and ten for every (B) marked. If your total is 55-60 your editorial will not favor the decriminalization of marijuana; if it's 40-50 you'd probably have a hard time taking a definite stand either way (and would probably write an editorial like this); and if it's 30-35 you'll probably write yours in favor of decriminalization.

Cindy Mines

Public pulse on pot

GENERAL PUBLIC

A survey by the independent Drug Abuse Council showed that 40 per cent of Americans favor stiffer penalties against marijuana while 39 per cent want the laws relaxed.

AMERICAN COLLEGES

Fifty-seven American colleges and universities were surveyed by the Gallup poll. Results revealed that while college freshmen were almost equally divided on the question of legalization, two out of three seniors favored legal pot.

STATE SCHOOL SURVEY

The Associated Students of Kansas surveyed five academic institutions in Kansas and discovered that 48.5 per cent favored decriminalization while 33.8 were opposed and 17.7 per cent had no opinion.

LOCAL POLL

In the spring of 1974 a student conducted a Drug Use Survey of McPherson College students. Forty-six per cent of all full-time students responded to the poll. It indicated that one-third of the students had tried marijuana, 20 per cent plan to use it in the future, and half of these were regular users.

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Enforcement officer shares 'inside dope' on marijuana

A great deal of time and money is involved in the scores of hours drug enforcement officers spend in following up leads and making arrests involving the misdemeanor offense of marijuana. Often it's valuable time that could be channeled into other areas and some Kansas counties have become lax in pursuing cases involving marijuana.

However, in McPherson County all leads or tips concerning the illegal use of marijuana are followed up and arrests made in "most cases" said Captain Roger Wilson, McPherson County Sheriff's officer.

"In some instances in which the evidence is questionable, the suspect may not be arrested," Capt. Wilson explained. "It depends greatly on the officer and the circumstances whether the arrest is made or not."

Although some arrests are made as a result of thorough investigation of a tip, Capt. Wilson said that many arrests are made purely by chance. "An officer may

stop a car to warn them about a burned-out taillight or a traffic offense and evidence of marijuana possession or use is then discovered."

Each officer works on his own cases. The officer carries each case from the investigation and arrest all the way through the prosecution stage, unless he desires help. Most cases usually take two to three months for completion.

McPherson County has a "real high" rate of marijuana convictions, Capt. Wilson explained, "due to basically sound cases and the good (county) judicial system." He believes that as a result, law enforcement officers have become more conscientious.

Capt. Wilson remarked that the county has experienced a marked increase in marijuana cases each year. He attributes this increase to two factors: the increased alertness of law enforcement officials and the boldness of those who use marijuana.

He added that the number of those who use marijuana has not

increased substantially but a greater number of those people are getting caught.

Most offenders are between the ages of 18 and 25, Capt. Wilson estimated, and the most common place to smoke marijuana is while riding in a car.

"I think after a while the officers would lose interest in marijuana cases. Then more offenders would come into the state because they would know they could get away with it," said Wilson about the probable effects of reduced penalties for marijuana-related offenses.

"If a person can reasonably prove he is just trying it for the first time," said Wilson, "I'm not for throwing the book at him. But I think persons convicted of the same charges should be penalized equally."

And as long as possession is illegal the County Sheriff's office intends to continue to enforce the existing laws. "I can only spell 'illegal' one way," said Wilson.

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Dr. Wesley DeCoursey tests marijuana confiscated by police recently as three persons tried to harvest six bags in Northwest McPherson County. He's been testing substances for five years for local law enforcement officers. "Though I do testing, I personally feel the law for marijuana should be decreased to a level with alcohol," he commented. The first test he uses is with dilute hydrochloric acid to see if it reacts with the crystaliths of calcium carbonate to produce bubbles of carbon dioxide gas. The second is a color test to identify tetrahydrocannabinols, the drug ingredient in marijuana. About six times a year he's asked by local authorities to test marijuana and write a report or testify in court about his findings.

Everything you've always wanted to know about marijuana *

- Q — How much does marijuana cost?
A — Usually between \$110 and \$300 a pound, depending on the quality.
- Q — In what quantities is it sold?
A — It's sold in lids or ounces and these range from \$12 to \$20.
- Q — Where does the last dealer get the drug and how much does he pay?
A — He usually buys pounds at \$120 a pound and resells it for approximately \$15 an ounce. The small-time dealers aren't able to make much of a profit. They just try to sell enough to support their habit.
- Q — What about the next dealer?
A — He buys 10 or 20 pound lots at \$90 to \$100 a pound and makes \$20 or \$30 on each pound.
- Q — How can you be sure that you're getting the quality you pay for?
A — It's a common practice to try some out before you buy it to make sure of what you're getting.
- Q — Is marijuana easily accessible in Kansas?
A — It's there if you've got the money. Most anyone who's ever smoked pot sells it himself at one time or another.
- Q — Do you think smoking marijuana is habit forming?
A — I think it's less habit forming than cigarettes because you don't develop a physical dependency on it.
- Q — Does it lead to harder drugs as many claim?
A — That claim may have some validity but not in the physical manner most think. When you purchase pot you eventually run into people selling other drugs. It also breaks down any mental barriers you might have about drugs. You figure pot hasn't hurt you so why not try something else?
- Q — Do you favor legalization? Decriminalization?
A — Legalization would have its advantages. Quality could be controlled and underground dollars could be put to better use. However, I think it would lead to heavier pot smoking.

- People would not use any discretion and use could reach epidemic proportions.
- I do favor decriminalization. For one thing our judiciary and law enforcement agencies spend too many tax dollars in enforcement and besides the use is so wide-spread that the enforcement is not consistent and the variation in state laws is unfair. Federal legislation should be passed and I see no reason why anyone should have a criminal record for smoking pot.
- Q — What are the differences in an alcohol and a marijuana "high"?
A — The difference is basically negligible except for physical side-effects. With pot there is no loss of balance and there is no slow down in reflex action. However, two to three hours after smoking pot you feel "burnt-out" and your body becomes heavy, tired and reflexes slow minimally. Also large amounts of marijuana can be smoked without ever experiencing anything close to the hang-over of alcohol.
- Q — How much marijuana does it take to get high?
A — It depends on the quality. With Asian or South American varieties it only takes a couple of "tokes" (inhalations) from a joint. On American grown it takes a half a joint to a joint. One joint would cost less than 50 cents which compares to \$1.75 for a six-pack of beer.
- Q — Why do people get high?
A — Why do people drink alcohol? It's different for different people. Mostly they enjoy it. Some smoke for social status and some use it for a crutch just like many use alcohol.
- Q — Has usage increased recently?
A — Probably not but the reasons for smoking have changed. In the sixties pot was a symbol of rebellion — a part of the hippie movement. Many people still associate it with this counterculture that had such bad connotations. For the most part consumers don't use it for rebellion though occasionally feelings of revolt may be a partial reason for smoking.

The answers were obtained from a student who began smoking marijuana in high school and continued to smoke occasionally and then regularly for a couple of years.

* but were afraid to ask



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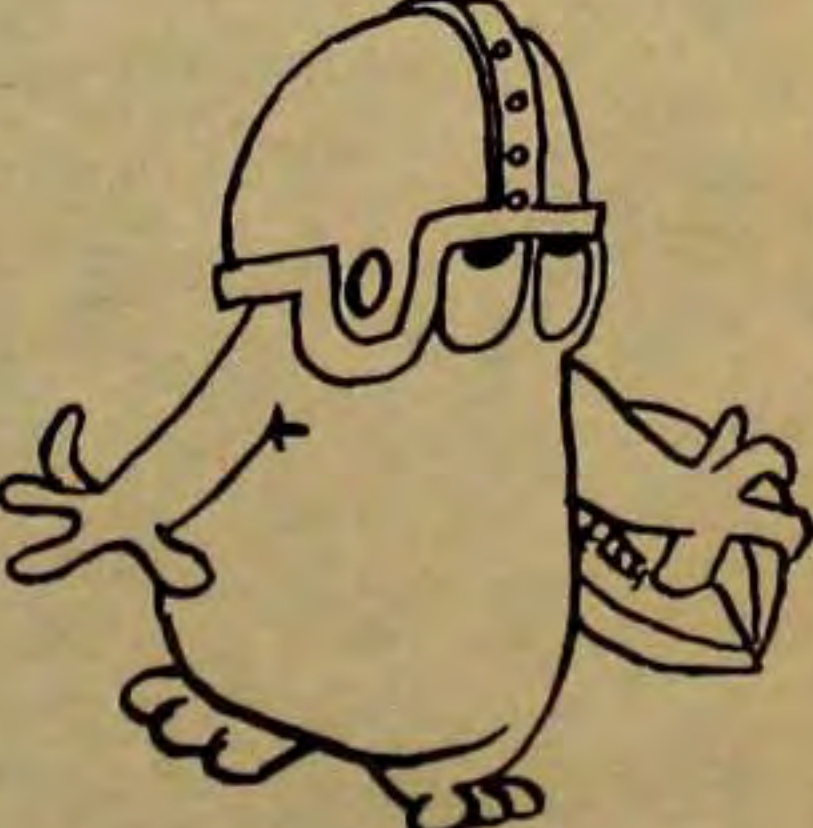
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Dogs battle Jays in finale

"We have a better team than Bethel, we played better, and I'm proud to be associated with the McPherson College Bulldogs," said Coach Don Rominger following Saturday's 16-28 loss to the Bethel College Threshers.

The Threshers, who were previously undefeated in conference play, had to forfeit all their games because of an ineligible player. Their record is now 1-6, while the Bulldogs stand at 2-4-1.

Tomorrow the last game of the season will be played at Tabor College in Hillsboro. The Blue Jays have 16 returning starters, including quarterback Doug Linn, who is an extremely versatile player as well as Al Humphries, one of the best receivers in the KCAC. McPherson will also have to contend with leading rusher Roger Hofflinger.

The Bulldogs were on the winning track Saturday and had the momentum going, until a 90-

yard touchdown kickoff return by Bethel put the damper on quarterback Al Hurt's 75-yard touchdown run on the previous play. After the mixup on the kickoff return, the Threshers gradually gained control.

"The Bulldogs showed a lot of determination in not allowing the Threshers to score at the end when the score was already decided, and also in driving and scoring late in the fourth quarter," said Rominger.

"Sammy Wallace and Larry Latimer both played their best defensive games of the season and Steve Jackson played one of his better games. Glenn Stucky had an outstanding game with eight tackles and eight assists.

"Gerard Aligo played his usual good game and had 12 tackles, eight assists and two break-ups. Frank Kobza and Eric Herman both did good jobs on the line. Mark Goodheart also had a good defensive game with two tackles,

three assists, one interception and two fumble recoveries.

"Al Hurt did a fine job until his injury during the second quarter, as he gained 108 yards rushing and passed four times for 51 yards. He broke four tackles on his 75-yard touchdown run.

"Dennis Colon also had one of his best running games gaining 30 yards in five carries as well as gaining 31 yards on two pass receptions. Monte Spangler had 51 yards in 12 carries for his fourth consecutive good game," said Rominger.

McPherson fell short in the first down department, recording 12 to Bethel's 17, but outran the Threshers, with 221 yards to their 215. Mac completed 7 out of 22 passes for 71 yards while Bethel completed 2 of 8 for 56 yards. McPherson had its best game of the season penalty-wise, receiving only 4 for 30 yards, while Bethel received a whopping 11 for 115.

Dewayne Jackson travels to National championships

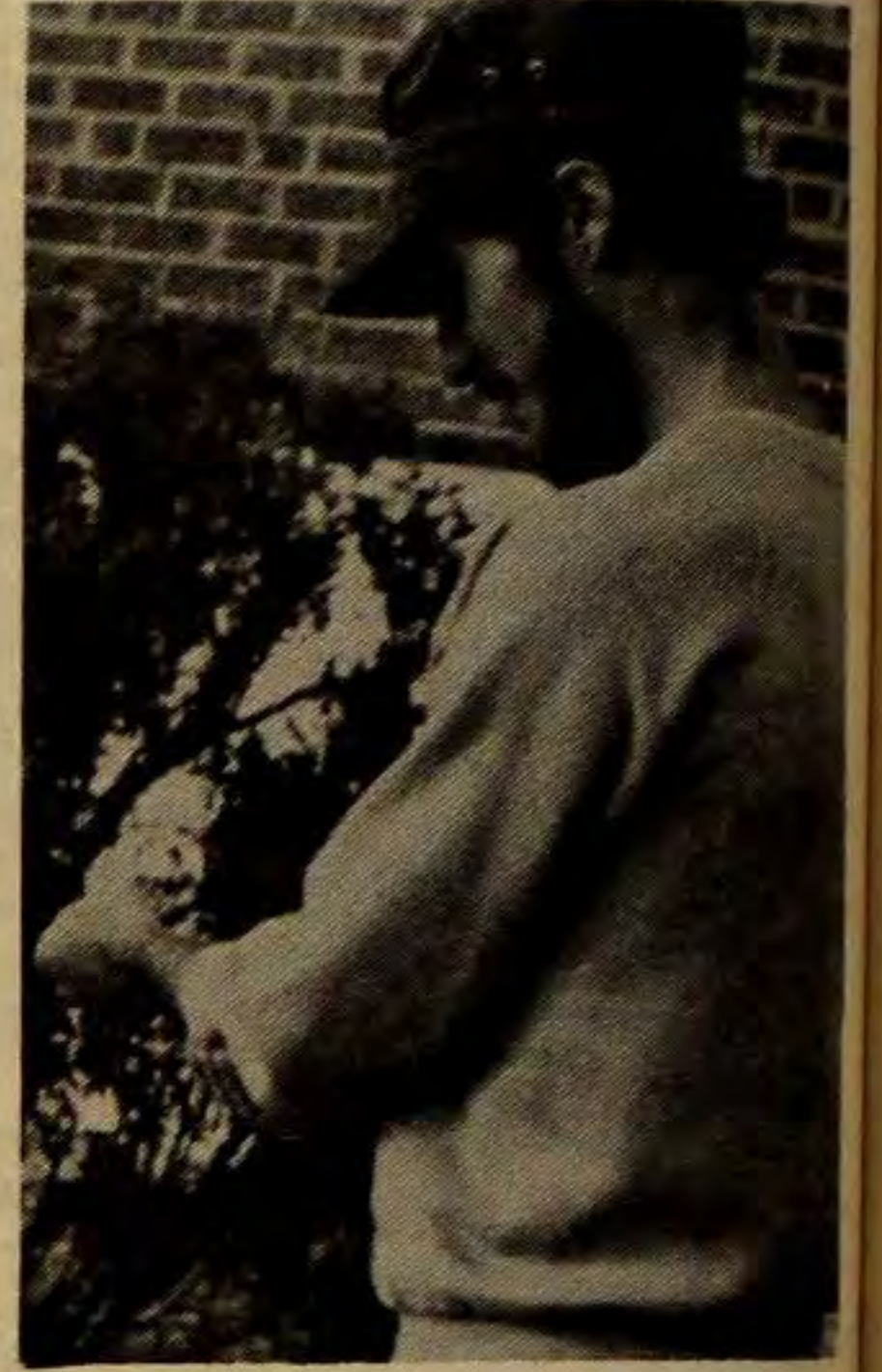
Conference cross country champion, Dewayne Jackson, jr., Norcat, McPherson's premier distance man, will be making his third consecutive appearance in the NAIA National Cross Country Meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow in Salina.

Jackson earned his third ticket to the Nationals by finishing ninth last weekend at the NAIA District 10 meet. The first 15 finishers at District qualify for the National contest.

Also competing for Mac at the District 10 meet was Albert Zavala, fr., Rocky Ford, Colo. Zavala "didn't run as well as he has" said Coach Art Ray, and still finished 40th in the strong field that included defending NAIA National champion, Tony Briant, of Marymount. Briant was first in District 10.

As a sophomore last year Jackson finished 132nd in a field of 360. According to Coach Ray, Jackson's performance last year was "an average one, not a good one for Dewayne." Jackson was also impressive in the National

meet as a freshman. "Dewayne and I feel that a finish somewhere around 50th would be a really good one. He will have to run awfully well to finish that high," added Ray.



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Volleyballers spike KWU

Wrapping up its 1975-76 season with a win, the women's volleyball team beat Kansas Wesleyan University in a conference match at Bethany Monday evening.

After defeating KWU, McPherson lost two hard-fought matches to Southwestern and St. Mary's and then had to forfeit to Bethany in a time misunderstanding.

Overall, the women compiled

wins against KWU, Sterling, Hutchinson and Bethany against 13 losses.

Prospects for next year, however, should be good with the entire team returning, says Coach Ann Killingsworth. "I think we have the best skills in the conference," she said. "We just have trouble getting them all coordinated. The team improved a great deal throughout the season."

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