

## EDITORIAL

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view. It is hoped that this added responsibility will, in turn, spur Kappa into becoming even more responsible in their actions.

The students of KSC will, in future months be looking to Kappa for leadership in this direction. There is so much to be done - we can move forward towards a new, progressive meaning for the fraternity, or we can fall back into the closed, archaic mode of fraternity life. We hope Kappa will not let us down.

RFB

## LETTERS

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are times when admission is rightfully refused or post-poned. In March of 1969 I applied for admission here. I had previously had two years of liberal arts courses in a state college in Massachusetts and many of my grades were extremely poor. I had then taken a year away from school and come to live in New Hampshire, working and trying to decide what I wanted to do. It was obvious to Mr. Cunningham after comparing test results (College Boards, etc.) and course grades that I had just not made the effort. I was refused admission-until I could prove that I was ready to make that effort-and rightfully so.

However, it upset me when I got my refusal letter in the mail and I felt I hadn't had enough explanation from Mr. Cunningham. So I called, made an appointment, and went to speak with him. I, at once, found him sympathetic, understanding, and quite willing to talk over the situation. He said that I would have to go full-time to another school for a semester. (In the time between receiving my refusal letter and this interview I had applied and had been accepted at New England College.) If my grades proved my willingness to try, then I could be accepted at KSC. I explained that full-time tuition at New

England College was much too high and that the most I could afford at that school was to be a Special Student and pay for two three-credit courses. Mr. Cunningham understood my situation and agreed to accept me, provided the rest of the Admissions Board agreed, on the basis of my grades in only those two courses. I left his office that day with high hopes that I would continue my education successfully.

Last September I began as a sophomore-junior in the Music Education program here at KSC. Without Mr. Cunningham's help I never would have made it even as far as my audition. That's why, when I read Lawrence Colby's letter, I saw how wrong he was and wanted to let him and others know another side of it. Granted, Mr. Cunningham is a busy man but he has to be-especially when along with all the applicants who are quickly and easily admitted, there are those like myself who must be counseled, advised, and kept from being discouraged.

Maybe there's room for an assistant in the Admission's Office because of the work load, but until there is I feel that Mr. John Cunningham is doing an excellent, much better than adequate, job.

Linda Ladouceur

## KAPPA

Continued from Page 1

after the IFC meeting, Alpha Pi Tau and Phi Mu Delta unanimously reaffirmed their support of the IFC. It is their belief that nothing would be accomplished for either fraternity by working outside the community. Statements of both fraternities stressed that the organization could never exist as a fraternity with a structure outside the college. They also stated any change in the roles, policies, or status of their respective fraternities should be initiated by its members and pursued through the proper channels.

When asked for his opinion of Kappa's move, IFC President Nick Skaltsis said, "The brothers of Kappa feel that this is the right move for their house and I therefore respect it. I hope that their move isn't damaging to them."

IFC representative from Kappa, Steve Harris commented "I feel that this is a great step for Kappa and I hope that the other three fraternities on this campus will follow us and create an IFC independent of the college."

In a later statement, Gallagher concluded that, "Kappa wants the freedom to rebuild and reorganize for the betterment of ourselves and the college students. We've always been first in reform and freedom on this campus. We're just looking for freedom, we want to run our own lives."

Dean Gendron indicated that he was "unaware of any action" that the school is taking with respect to Kappa's withdrawal.

## WOMEN'S LIB AT KSC?

Anyone interested in starting, or representing Women's Lib at KSC is invited to contact Noreen Banks, 108 Court St., Dover, for information and ideas.

It's cure that counts!  
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## IMMORTALITY

Continued from Page 3

tean response to life is a series of interminable explorations to existing institutions and traditions. It involves the breakdown of cultures, mass media revolution, and holocausts.

"Protean Man is, in a way, a prophet," says Dr. Lifton. Having touched death, Man comes back to supplement life with new ideas. Protean Man is found most often in counter cultures.

There is a second camp-the Constricted Man who feeds on closure and restriction. He is the man in search for law and order. Says Lifton, "He's looking for a kind of social purification." He repudiates the permissive Protean Man.

The task before us is RESYMBOLIZATION: putting Humpty Dumpty together again. We are searching for a way to live, and this appears in our methods.

Man's work includes a commune movement, professional groupings, radical institutions.

We are working against a human institutions which may be lethal or detrimental to change. We resent the help of the military.

Finally, through experiential transcendence we are looking for a lasting human solution.

Conflict is inevitable. Says Lifton, "Any transformation worth its name necessitates pain and conflict." Our conclusions are few and simple: Everything is threatened. Nothing is certain. Everything is before us.

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## Konrady, Spirou Star KEENE OWLS TURN IN SUPER PERFORMANCE

By MIKE TARDIF

The Owls turned in their best effort of the season Monday night, defeating powerful New Hampshire College 93-90. KSC again hustled their way to the victory with Dave Terry gaining scoring honors for Keene with 28 points. New Hampshire's Reggie Brooks led all scorers with 36 points, while playing an excellent game on the boards, out jumping all opponents.

Ton Konrady and Stan Spirou stole the show during the second half. With Joe Whiten re-injuring his leg and Dave Terry getting into foul trouble, Konrady and Spirou gave the Owls the lift they needed. Konrady, a 5 foot 10 inch junior from Gary, Indiana proved that Keene can move the ball down-court rather quickly, while 5 foot 11 inch Spirou electrified the crowd several times with fancy ball handling antics. However, N.H.C. was not to be forgotten as they capitalized on a few mistakes by Keene in the closing minutes, after Mark Tinker and Mike Aumand had fouled out.

The Owls basketball team, bordering on the 500 mark for the season, defeated Westfield by a score of 104-95 at the Spaulding Gymnasium Saturday night.

The game was dominated by Keene and sparked by the performances of Dave Terry who tallied 33 points and sophomore Kevin O'Leary with 16 points. Playing an outstanding game for Westfield were Williams and Bass with 27 and 20 points respectively.

The Owls are now past the half way mark of the season and look forward to games with Plymouth, Lyndon and Western Connecticut in the near future.

At Western New England last Thursday, things were "looking up" for KSC. The Owls fell victims to a team with a definite height advantage.

Coach Glenn Theulen's men return to action at the Spaulding Gymnasium this Saturday against Farmington. Game time is 8 p.m.

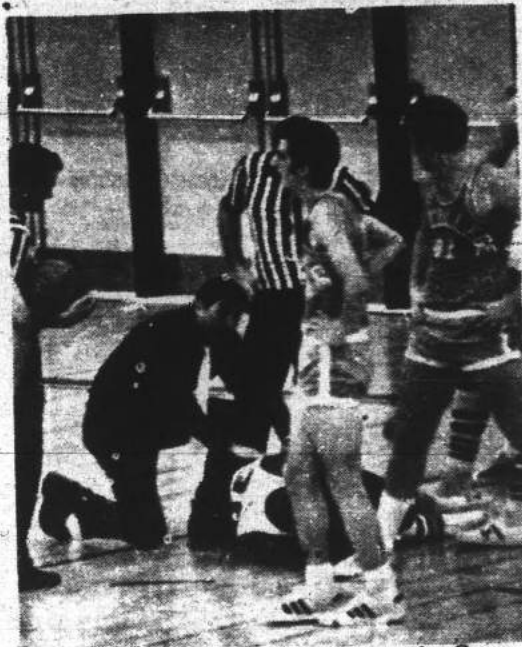


Photo by Carey

COACH GLENN THEULEN watches over Joe Whiten (30) as the latter re-injured his leg during the second half of Monday night's game against New Hampshire College. The Owls won 93-90.

## KSC SWIM TEAM

Pool hours: 3:30-6:00 MWF  
5:00-6:00 TTh

Anyone who would like to be a part of the team, whether you are skilled or unskilled is invited to come to join the team or to swim with the team during the pool hours. Competition begins only next year so now's the time to come and learn!

## SUGGESTIONS?

The members of the Concert and Lecture Committee wish to invite the students of Keene State College to submit their comments or recommendations for groups or lecturers to be presented during the 1971-1972 series. Please have all suggestions submitted by Feb. 8 to Doug Mayer, Dr. Benaquist, or Chris Kilbride (Carle Hall).

## CLASSIFIED

YAMAHA 12 STRING guitar, 8 months old, \$120 or best offer, see Jim Merrill, Kappa House, 352-9695.

Hear the:

KSC Jazz Ensemble

Open Rehearsal

Thurs; Feb. 4,

7:00 p.m.

Brown Room,

Student Union

Informal: Come in and out as you like

## Skaltsis Named Region Chief

Nick Skaltsis, President of the KSC Interfraternity Council, was elected as regional chairman of the Northeast Regional IFC during the recent National IFC Conference Convention.

Skaltsis, along with Paul LeVine Melion, Neil Gallagher, and Ernest O. Gendron, Dean of Men, were sent to the conference by the IFC last December to discuss, among other topics, fraternity-independent relationships and how they could be improved.

In the first part of a two part report, Skaltsis surveyed the discussion topics during the conference including Greek Week, pledging, and drug policy on and off campus.

The second and final part of Skaltsis' report will be submitted to the IFC Thursday. It is expected to contain specific proposals resulting from the Convention.

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# THE MONADNOCK

VOL. XXII, No. 16

KEENE, N.H. 03431

FEB. 10, 1971

## MARIJUANA:

A POTPOURRI OF NEWS AND OPINION ..... pp. 4,5,6,



Put This In Your Pipe and Smoke It?

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# THE MONADNOCK

The Monadnock is a member of the United States Student Press Association (U.S.S.P.A.) and subscribes to College Press Service (CPS).

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All copy should be typed (doubled spaced.) Copy deadline is 5 p.m. Monday.

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## A MARIJUANA ISSUE?

Sometime during his college-career every student is forced to make a decision on the topic of marijuana. Unfortunately this same student probably has not at any time been in contact with concrete, straight-forward information on the drug.

It is important that everyone is informed in order that they may make an intelligent decision for themselves.

Being informed on this topic is especially important for future teachers. Marijuana, and (unfortunately) the hard drugs too have moved from the freaks and the inner city right into suburbia. Future high school and, in fact, grammar school teachers will come in direct contact with marijuana through their students. They will have to deal with this in one way or another. How can they do so if they know nothing about it?

With these points in mind, THE MONADNOCK has decided to take the initiative in this area. Thus, we present you with "Marijuana: A Potpourri of News and Opinion."

## ACADEMIC FREEDOM

(Reprinted from the NATIONAL OBSERVER)

The freedom of the academy is central to its function. There can be no excellence in higher education if the campus is not constantly refreshed by the open exchange of ideas. Thoughts may be provocative, absurd, or genuinely irrelevant, but they must never be unthinkable or denied peaceful outlet.

In recent years the chief threat to academic freedom has come from the Left, which, with monumental intolerance, has disrupted the intellectual atmosphere at scores of colleges and universities. But there is another threat to one particular area of academic freedom that merits public concern.

The threat lies in the Federal tax laws that permit exemptions for most universities on the condition that the universities refrain from "any political campaign on behalf of, or in opposition to, any candidate for public office."

This condition apparently applies not only to the institution as a whole but to the newspapers published by students.

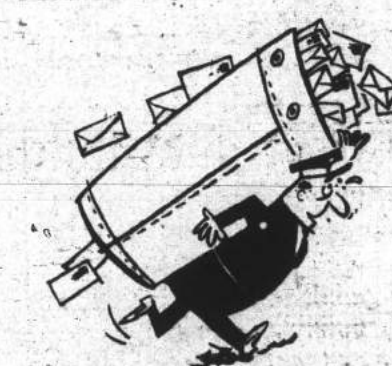
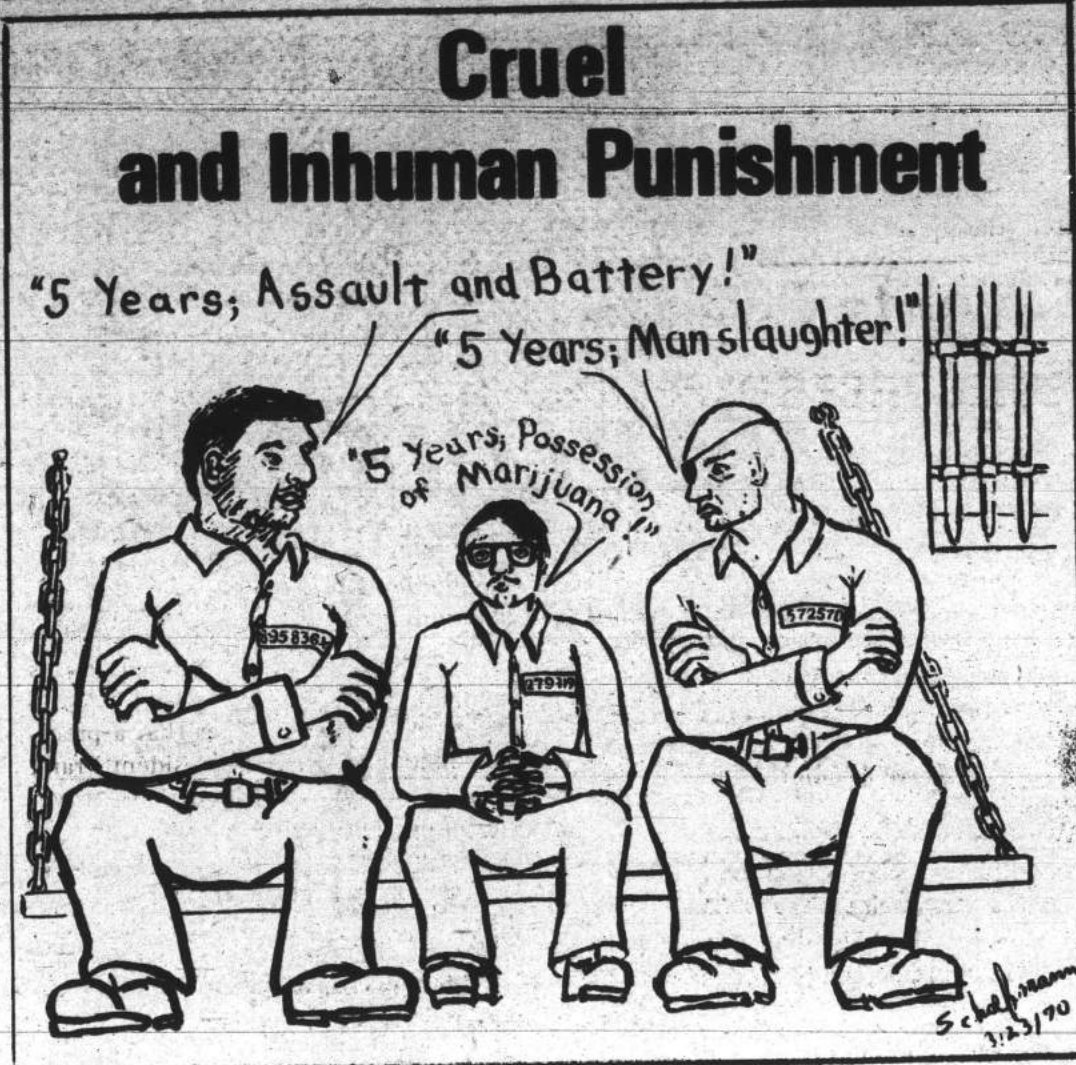
Almost all college newspapers receive some assistance from the school administration, either in direct financial aid or in the use of offices and equipment provided by the college. Because of such assistance, the Internal Revenue Service believes that under the law the student newspapers must not engage in the partisan political activity forbidden to the colleges.

Thus the student journalists are given a hard choice. They must either end their partial financial reliance on the school administration—in which

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"Well, now we're students... I can feel a wave of revolutionary dissent already."



which they consider offensive to the general public. Deadline for "Letters to the Editor" is 12 noon, Monday.

To the Editor:

I'd like to address this letter to Judy McKinley, Linda Ladouceur, John Becker and anyone else on this campus who feels Dr. Cunningham, Director of Admissions, at Keene was slighted by my previous letter to THE MONADNOCK. I apologize fully to Dr. Cunningham for any insults I made and I apologize to the people of this campus.

Apologies seem to be in order according to reactions I've received about my previous letter and so are made. I would like to explain partially what prompted

## LETTERS To The EDITOR

All "Letters to the Editor" must be typed, (double spaced) and not to exceed 300 words in length. All letters must be signed in order to appear in print. The editors reserve the right to delete any word or words which they consider offensive to the general public. Deadline for "Letters to the Editor" is 12 noon, Monday.

my remarks in the first place.

I had to wait what I considered an unnecessary semester to resume my education trip here at Keene. I was fresh out of the Army and anxious to apply myself zealously to schoolwork. The semester I had to sit out was frustrating and I partially blamed the Director of Admissions for the wait. But that is not the case.

It seems that the situation cannot be blamed on any one person, it's just a matter of "that's the way it goes," that is so popular in our little academic community. Apologies all-around.

Lawrence Colby

## ON PLASTIC PEOPLE

By BETH EDELBURG

Plastic: synthetically produced, which can be molded and hardened for commercial use. (Webster's New World Dictionary).

There is no doubt about the fact that Keene State College caters to the plasticity of the minds, which is a majority of the students here at college.

Some of us are being taught to teach so that in turn when we teach, we will be using the same methods that are destroying us. It is up to each and every one of us to stop the exploitation of commercial methods which the school forces on us.

We are being synthetically produced here. It has come to the point where one doesn't ask questions regarding some of the absurdities of the rules here.

Item: CONGRATULATIONS to Carle Hall—Men and women are now allowed to use either side door regardless of ones sex. What a major step in the educational process of co-ed living! After all, what are doors for if you can't use them.

We know it's wrong, but are we strong enough to stop it and change? We should be.

## CLASSIFIED

### Personal

My thanks and appreciation to those dear hearts and gentle people who sent remembrances and best wishes during my recent illness.

Leo Redfern

Lost: A square silver ball point that slides out into a foot rule. Probably lost at Student Union last Wednesday. It was once my father's so I'd especially appreciate its return. C.R. Lyle, Parker Hall 22.

## GALLAGHER'S STATUS CONTESTED

The Student Senate voted Monday to accept Kappa Delta Phi's declaration of independence from the college. Then, following heated debate, the Senate referred the question of Neil Gallagher's

## Tenants Protest Rent Increase

Students living in the Laurence Bushnell (Married Students) Apartments on Hyde Street are rallying to fight against a proposed increase in rent fees there effective July 1st.

The residents received notification Saturday Jan. 30 of the increase from Thomas Aceto, Dean of Students. The amount of the increase was not indicated. The present rents are \$90 a month, single bedroom and \$110 a month, double bedroom.

The notice from Aceto cited a debt of \$6,000 as the main reason for the hike.

Lorna Cunningham, spokesman for the students, said that the debt cited, "could not be possible."

"Everyone's really upset and we're planning to fight it," she added.

The students have scheduled a meeting with Aceto today at 6:30 in the Student Union Conference Room to discuss the rent increase.

status as Senate President to the College Judiciary Board.

Kappa, being no longer a recognized student organization, loses its right to: 1) use the school name, 2) listing in the College Catalogue and Handbook, 3) use of college facilities, 4) receipt of student funds, 5) and official representation in the Student Senate and College Committees.

The fourth point was used to question Gallagher's legality as president.

Gallagher, however, cited minutes of last year's meetings which named him as representative of the 69-70 Kronicle.

In the ensuing debate, Doug Mayer, Director of Student Activities, commented, "I wonder, quite frankly, how last year's Kronicle can be represented on this Student Senate."

Gallagher argued further that a precedent set last year by then president Frank L'Honnemieu demonstrated that, "when you become president you relinquish your organization, you become a separate entity." He also reported that Gordie Davis, Editor of the 70-71 Kronicle, had been appointed to replace him on the Senate when he took office last spring.

Following a motion made by Dave Worster, the Senate then voted 22-2 to refer the question to the College Judiciary Board for a report no later than the next Student Senate meeting.

Liv Taylor, Taj Mahal, Jr. Manco

## Concerts To Highlight Weekend

Folk singer Livingston Taylor and country blues band Taj Mahal will highlight the 1971 KSC Winter Weekend here Sunday night. They will appear in the Spaulding Gymnasium at 8 p.m.

Livingston Taylor, younger brother of James Taylor, is a 20 year old guitarist-vocalist and a native of Boston, Mass. His first album, "Livingston Taylor" has led many critics to acclaim him as a better guitarist than his brother James.

He has been compared to "sunshine trying to intrude into a permanent cloudy day." "He possesses a naive child-like quality with which he builds mythical castles in the air and then devours them with logic. He's hungry for knowledge, he works to communicate, he has ambition, humor, energy, and exceptional talent. His songs reflect all these qualities with a simple awareness."

Taj Mahal is a city boy who has mastered the sound of authentic country blues. Receiving praise from both city folk and country folk, Taj is the herald of an unofficial but rapidly spreading musical movement.

He was born in New York City in 1942, and was raised in Springfield, Massachusetts. The son of a noted jazz arranger and pianist, Taj studied at the University of Massachusetts, where he received

his B.A. in veterinary science.

His only formal musical education consisted of "one hard week of piano lessons. The teacher gave up, saying, 'He'll never be a musician.'" "On his own Taj mastered not only the piano, but the guitar, harmonica, electric bass, banjo, tambourine, vibes, mandolin, and dulcimer, as well. Soon he was performing as a solo singer in the Boston area. Restless, Taj headed West, where he and four other young musicians organized The Rising Sons, a blues group which signed with Columbia and had a successful career before disbanding.

Taj is an admirer of Howlin' Wolf, Muddy Waters, Wilson Pickett and especially Otis Redding. His first two Columbia albums, "Taj Mahal" and "The Natch'l Blues," have generated tremendous excitement, and a new two-record set will be released this fall.

Tickets are now on sale at the Student Union Desk: Advance sale - K.S.C. students \$2.00, non-students \$3.00. All students are \$3.00 at the door.

The Junior Mance Trio will open the 1971 Winter Carnival with a dance in the

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## WINTER BLUES

(see articles above)



Livingston Taylor



Taj Mahal



Junior Mance

## ARVN INVADES LAOS

### US To Use 'Unlimited Air Power'

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — In the midst of a U.S. news blackout, called by Sen. George Aiken (R., Vt.) "the tightest censorship since World War Two," 5,000 South Vietnamese troops have invaded Southeastern Laos.

The last official word here on activities in Southeast Asia came in Secretary of State William Rogers' press conference last Friday when he hinted that "unlimited" use of U.S. air power would extend into Laos as well as Vietnam and Cambodia. Over the weekend, the air war widened with a continuing increase in bombing raids along North Vietnamese supply routes in Laos.

Sen. Aiken, the senior Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, revealed to newsmen that the White House told him Friday that U.S. and South Vietnamese troops were being built up along the Vietnamese border, but that no invasion by U.S. forces was planned.

Since then, all reports of U.S. activities have come from foreign news sources, as the Pentagon has remained silent. Washington editors say their reporters in South

east Asia, the main source of news of the war, aren't able to get any information.

The nation's news media continue the cries of "blackout!" acknowledging their dependence upon government sources for information about the war, and it remains unclear whether the invasion of Laos will ever be announced officially, even when the "operation" is completed.

The Japanese news agency Kyodo broke the news on the invasion, while emphasizing that U.S. ground forces were not being used in the raid. The mercenaries battling in "neutral" Laos were dropped out of U.S. planes, were protected by U.S. artillery and planes, and were backed up by a troop build-up of Thai and U.S. forces along the Vietnam-Laos border.

Meanwhile, Nhan Dan, a newspaper in Hanoi, had predicted one day before the paratroop invasion that several thousand Thai and South Vietnam commandos were massing along the Laotian frontier, preparing for a huge intervention in Southern Laos, to be backed by U.S. planes.

## KSC STUDENTS TAKE PART IN NATIONWIDE PROTEST

A group of approximately fifty Keene State College students and members from the Keene community have left for a state wide demonstration in Concord. The Concord rally is part of a nation-wide mobilization against the recent "incursion" by United States, South Vietnamese and Thai forces into Laos.

A message from Madame Binh, the Provisional Revolutionary Government's representative to the Paris Peace Talks, was released Sunday, February 7 to peace

organizations around the world. The telegram related that thousands of ARVN, Thai, and United States ground forces had invaded Laos, a neutral territory under the Geneva accords. Prior to Madame's statement, the United States press releases had virtually ignored the invasion incident due to an embargo imposed by American field officers against news correspondents. No mention of United States involvement was included in recent news articles.

The student and Youth Conference on a People's Peace held in Ann Arbor, Michigan this past weekend ratified an agreement calling for massive acts of non-violent civil disobedience to take place Wednesday, February 10. This action was called in order to present Madame Binh's statement to the attention of the American public.

The demonstration in Concord is being organized by the New Hampshire Peace and Freedom Coalition. Their specific aim for holding the demonstration is to bring the invasion incident into public attention and its recognition by the state news media. The Concord demonstration will consist of a rally at the State House where speeches will be made, followed by a march to the Federal Building. Students from Dartmouth College, UNH, Franklin Pierce are also expected to send demonstrators.

## Nixon Calls For Draft Reforms

The Director of the Selective Service System today characterized President Nixon's proposed draft reforms "as the steps likeliest to achieve real equity in our Nation's draft system." A Presidential Message to the Congress released last week requests a two-year extension of induction authorization. Presidential authority to end student deferments and divinity student exemptions, and the establishment of a uniform national call was also requested.

"The President's request demonstrates

Continued on Page 7





The information contained in the article below was made available by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.)

#### WHAT IS MARIHUANA?

Marihuana is a drug found in the flowering tops and leaves of the Indian hemp plant, *cannabis sativa*. The plant grown in mild climates in countries around the world, especially in Mexico, Africa, India, and the Middle East. It also grows in the United States, where the drug is known as pot, tea, grass, weed, Mary Jane, and by other names.

For use as a drug, the leaves and the flowers of the plant are dried and crushed or chopped into small pieces. This green product is usually rolled and smoked in short cigarettes or in pipes, or it can be taken in food. The cigarettes are commonly known as reefer, joints, and sticks. The smoke from marihuana is harsh, and smells like burnt rope or dried grasses. Its sweetish odor is easily recognized.

The strength of the drug differs from place to place, depending on where and how it is stored. The marihuana available in the United States is much weaker than the kind grown in Asia, Africa, or the Near East.

#### WHAT IS ITS USE?

Although it has been known to man for nearly 5,000 years, marihuana is one of the least understood of all natural drugs. In China, very early in history, it was given to relieve pain during surgery and, in India, as a medicine. Unlike other drugs it has no known use in modern medicine. It is used mainly for its intoxicating effects. According to a United Nations survey, it has been most widely used in Asia and Africa.

Traffic in and use of drugs from the cannabis plant is now legally restricted in nearly every civilized country in the world including countries where marihuana is

## Alcohol Found Less Dangerous Than Marijuana

NEW YORK..... Drinking is less dangerous than smoking marijuana, a researcher on marijuana use told a radio audience today.

Erich Goode, author of "The Marijuana Smokers" and associate professor of sociology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, speaking on the WNYC "New York Tomorrow" program produced by the American Jewish Committee, said that while experts did not know the long-term effects of heavy, chronic marijuana use, based on what is now known about marijuana and alcohol, "alcohol is less dangerous."

Marijuana smoking is an indicator of a trend toward greater experimentation in our society marked by less authoritarianism and more "self-direction, autonomy and the satisfaction of one's senses," Professor Goode observed.

Of the people who use marijuana, Professor Goode reported, some 90 per cent are in the 15-30 age group. College students are more likely to smoke marijuana than their non-student contemporaries, he added. He noted that surveys of college students had found men more likely than women to be users by a three-to-two ratio. Having affluent parents and liberal

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# MARIJUANA

## ...some questions and answers

used in religious ceremonies or as a native medicine.

#### HOW WIDELY IS IT USED IN THE UNITED STATES?

The use of marihuana as an intoxicating drug was introduced in the United States in 1920. In 1937, its general use was outlawed by the Federal Marihuana Tax Act, followed by strict laws and enforcement in every State. In the mid-1960's, authorities reported a sharp increase in the use of marihuana. Arrests on marihuana charges have more than doubled since 1960, according to the President's Commission on Crime.

The exact extent of marihuana use in the United States is not known. Some health authorities believe that 4 to 5 million Americans may have used the drug at least once in their lives. Other estimates are as high as 20 million. Research studies are underway to determine more precisely just how widely the drug is used.

#### HOW DOES THE DRUG WORK?

When smoked, marihuana quickly enters the bloodstream and acts on the brain and nervous system. It affects the user's mood and thinking. Its pathway into the brain is not yet understood. Some scientists report that the drug accumulates in the liver. Because it may cause hallucinations when taken in very large doses, it is classed as a mild "hallucinogen." Just how the drug works in the body and how it produces its effects have not yet been discovered by medical science.

#### WHAT ARE ITS PHYSICAL EFFECTS?

The long-term physical effects of taking marihuana are not yet known. The kind of research needed to learn the results of chronic use has not yet been done.

The more obvious physical reactions include rapid heart beat, lowering of body temperature, and sometimes reddening of the eyes. The drug also changes blood sugar levels, stimulates the appetite, and dehydrates the body. Users may get talkative, loud, unsteady, or drowsy, and find it hard to coordinate their movements.

#### WHAT ARE ITS OTHER EFFECTS?

The drug's effects on the emotions and senses vary widely, depending on the amount and strength of the marihuana used. The social setting in which it is taken and what the user expects also influences his reaction to the drug.

Usually, when it is smoked, marihuana's effect is felt quickly, in about 15 minutes. Its effects can last from 2 to 4 hours. The range of effects can vary from depression to a feeling of excitement. Some users, however, experience no change of mood at all. The sense of time and distance of many users frequently becomes distorted. A minute may seem like an hour. Something near may seem far away.

#### WHAT ARE THE LATEST FINDINGS ABOUT THE DRUG?

Working with man-made tetrahydrocannabinol, one of the active ingredients of marihuana, a leading scientist recently found that high dosages of the drug brought on severe reactions in every person tested. The National Institute of Mental Health study also showed that psychotic reactions sometimes occur, for unknown reasons, in some individuals who take smaller amounts.

The scientist observed that a dose equal to one cigarette of the United States type can make the smoker feel excited, gay, or silly. After an amount equal to four, the user notices changes in what he can perceive. He reports that colors seem brighter, his sense of hearing keener. After a dose equal to 10 cigarettes, other reactions set

in. He experiences visual hallucinations (seeing things that are not there), illusions (seeing or imagining shapes in objects that are not there), or delusions (beliefs not based in reality). His mood may swing from great joy to extreme anxiety. He may become deeply depressed, or have feelings of uneasiness, panic, or fear.

#### IS MARIHUANA ADDICTING?

Authorities now think in terms of drug "dependence" rather than "addiction." Marihuana, which is not a narcotic, does not cause physical dependence as do heroin and other narcotics. This means that the body does not become dependent on continuing use of the drug. The body probably does not develop a tolerance to the drug, either, which would make larger and larger doses necessary to get the same effects. Withdrawal from marihuana does not produce physical sickness.

A number of scientists think the drug can cause psychological dependence, however, if its users take it regularly. All re-



searchers agree that more knowledge of the physical, personal, and social consequences of marihuana use is needed before more factual statements can be made.

#### DOES IT LEAD TO USE OF NARCOTICS?

A 1967 study of narcotic addicts from city areas showed that more than 80 per cent had previously used marihuana. Of the much larger number of persons who use marihuana, scientists agree that few go on to use morphine and heroin. No direct cause-and-effect link between the use of marihuana and narcotics has been found. Researchers point out, however, a person predisposed to abuse one drug may be likely to abuse other, stronger drugs. Also, users of one illicit drug may be exposed to a variety of them through contacts with drug sellers and other users.

#### WHAT ARE THE LAWS DEALING WITH MARIHUANA?

Under Federal law, to have, give or sell marihuana in the United States is a felony, which is a serious crime. Federal and many State laws deal with the drug as severely as if it were a narcotic.

The Federal penalty for possessing the drug is 2 to 10 years imprisonment for the first offense, 5 to 20 years for the second offense, and 10 to 40 years for further offenses. Fines of up to \$20,000 for the first or subsequent offenses may be imposed. State laws also control the illicit

use of these drugs. For transfer or sale of the drug, the first offense may bring a 5 to 20 year sentence and a fine of up to \$20,000; two or more offenses, 10 to 40 years in prison. If a person over 18 sells to a minor under 18 years of age, he is subject to a fine of up to \$20,000 and/or 10 to 40 years in prison for the first offense, with no suspension of sentence, probation or parole.

#### WHAT ARE THE SPECIAL RISKS FOR YOUNG USERS?

Breaking the laws dealing with marihuana can have serious effects on the lives of young people. They may find their education interrupted and their future shadowed or altered by having a police record. An arrest or conviction for a felony can complicate their life and plans at many turns. For example, in many States, a person with a police record must meet special conditions to obtain or renew a driver's license. Conviction can prevent a person from being able to enter a profession such as medicine, law, or teaching. It can make it difficult for him to get a responsible position in business or industry. Special hearings are necessary before he can hold a government job. Before a student tries marihuana, he should be aware of the social and legal facts about getting involved with the drug.

Other risks are pointed out by experts on human growth and development. They say that a more subtle result of drug abuse on the young person is its effect on his personality growth and development. For young people to experiment with drugs at a time when they are going through a period of many changes in their transition to adulthood is a seriously questionable practice.

"It can be especially disturbing to a young person who is already having enough of a task getting adjusted to life and establishing his values," says an NIMH scientist engaged in studies of young marihuana users.

Another reason for caution: Statements being reported by students that the use of marihuana is "medically safe," are not supported by scientific evidence. It is hoped that research now underway may add to the little currently known about the effects of the use of marihuana.

#### WHY IS SO LITTLE KNOWN ABOUT THE DRUG?

Medical science does not yet know enough about the effects of marihuana use because its active ingredient—tetrahydrocannabinol—was produced in pure form only recently. In the summer of 1966 the chemical, first synthesized by an NIMH-supported scientist in Israel, was made available for research purposes. Now for the first time researchers can accurately measure the drug's effects and study its short and long-term action on the body.

#### WHAT RESEARCH IS BEING DONE?

The National Institute of Mental Health, an agency for the Public Health Service, is responsible for supporting and conducting research to learn more about marihuana and to present this knowledge to the public.

The program of the NIMH Center for Studies of Narcotic and Drug Abuse includes surveys of how people get the drug, how widely students and others use it, and what effects different amounts and periods of use have upon people, physically and psychologically. With NIMH support, scientists are now studying the special drug qualities of marihuana, and its physical effects on the body.

The NIMH Addiction Research Center in Lexington, Kentucky, plans research to discover exactly how marihuana affects memory, perception (or awareness), mood, and physical movement. Other studies are planned to learn more about the drug's long-range effects on the body and mind.

Recently, your sons, both 16 were arrested for possession of a small amount of marihuana. Fortunately, the case was tried before a humane judge who left them at liberty by continuing the case (as he customarily does in first-offense drug crimes). Your sons might have fared much worse: Under Massachusetts law, the boys could each have been sentenced to three and a half years in prison. This is a long time for an adolescent—or for any human being to spend caged. Yet the law in Massachusetts is relatively reasonable compared with those in other states, as can be seen on the accompanying chart listing the first-offense penalties for marihuana use in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. It's a chart that should deeply concern all U.S. parents, for the use of marihuana is no longer limited to the Latin, black or artistic subcultures: It cuts across class, race and educational lines; its influence reaches into every home in the United States. Juvenile drug arrests in California alone rose 331.5 percent in the past decade. Nor are adults immune to experimentation—with this euphoria-producing drug. In an article in *The New York Times Magazine*, author Sam Blum comments, "The smoking of marihuana... can no longer be interpreted as a sign of (youthful) alienation. Great numbers of pot smokers are very nicely adjusted to our society. They make love; they make money; and, for that matter, reports from Vietnam indicate, they make war. (A study in February showed that nearly one out of five frontline soldiers smoked marihuana every day.)

As long as the laws against the possession and use of marihuana exist, they can be enforced to the letter, at the whim of the individual jurist. But before considering some examples of how the courts often do enforce these

statutes, let us briefly review some of the facts about this herb. Virtually all scientists who have studied marihuana agree that it is not addictive. There is no reason to believe that its use, even in a minority of cases, directly causes experimentation with drugs that are addictive. In 1894, the Indian Hemp Drug Commission reported that it could find no factual support for fears that marihuana-type drugs cause crime, insanity or "moral injury"; the U.S. Canal Zone investigation, conducted by the U.S. Army, concluded that alcohol

of Rights. But even if we accept these paternalistic ideas, the argument that marihuana presents such a danger to its users is extraordinarily tenuous.

Yet the states rigidly extend this "protection" to their citizens, particularly their young ones. In the case of David Smits, convicted in Wisconsin for possession of one marihuana cigarette, the authorities are protecting his health for four years. In Michigan, John Sinclair, poet and political activist, is being protected for ten years—with no possibility of parole before

fare as blatant hypocrisy. A man in jail can't help wondering if the society really locked him up to protect him from marihuana, when it continues to pour enough DDT into the environment to make mothers' milk dangerous to infants.

Your boys, like the majority of this country's 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 marihuana users, are lucky. They don't have to sit in prison meditating on the perversions of justice. With only one policeman to each 400 citizens in an average American city, a private vice

## An Open Letter to the Parents of Robert F. Kennedy, Jr., and R. Sargent Shriver III

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was a more serious problem. Recent tests by the Washington State Motor Vehicles Department found that marihuana does not significantly impair driving ability. No statistical study has yet linked this drug to cancer, heart disease, or emphysema, as cigarette smoking has been linked. The 1968 Zinberg-Weil-Nelsen study at Boston University found no lasting impairment of intellectual performance among marihuana users. If marihuana does have any serious adverse effects, they have so far eluded detection.

Assume, for argument's sake, that the Government has a duty to protect the citizen against the possibility of his harming himself. Assume that this protection should take the form of placing him in jail. These are two theories that go back to the European Inquisitions, and are inconsistent with the basic philosophy of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill

of Rights. But even if we accept these paternalistic ideas, the argument that marihuana presents such a danger to its users is extraordinarily tenuous. Yet the states rigidly extend this "protection" to their citizens, particularly their young ones. In the case of David Smits, convicted in Wisconsin for possession of one marihuana cigarette, the authorities are protecting his health for four years. In Michigan, John Sinclair, poet and political activist, is being protected for ten years—with no possibility of parole before

will usually escape detection, unless we are willing to give up our Bill of Rights and enter into a computerized Orwellian police state. Most youngsters learn this by observation: They see in their own environments that few smokers get caught. Marihuana prohibition, like alcohol prohibition, minority who go to prison are symbolic scapegoats for the majority who evade capture. But these probabilities and statistics are, of course, promises written on water to the unfortunates who do get caught and receive the full penalty of the law.

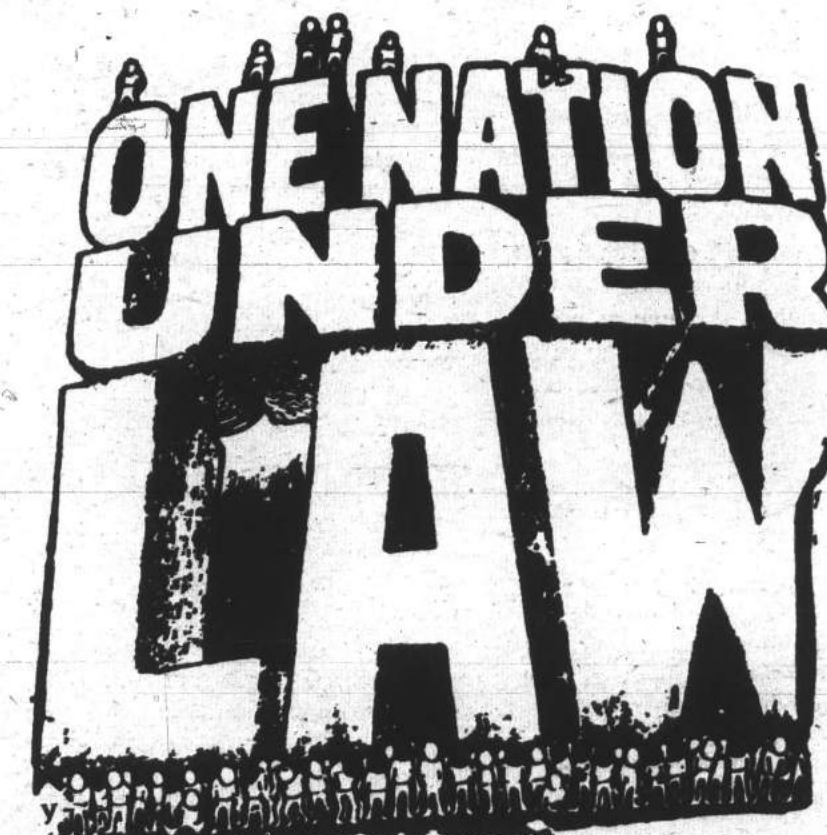
Meanwhile, in England, prison terms for simple possession of marihuana are virtually never imposed for either first or second offenses, which are routinely treated as misdemeanors meriting only token fines; the Canadian government in considering making this civilized practice its new law. It is time, we

Continued on Page 6

## PENALTY FOR SIMPLE POSSESSION OF MARIJUANA, FIRST OFFENSE

rection or up to 3½ years in the state prison or up to \$1,000  
MICHIGAN  
Up to 10 years and up to \$5,000  
MINNESOTA  
5-20 years and up to \$10,000  
MISSISSIPPI

MONTANA  
Up to 5 years in the state prison  
NEBRASKA  
7 days in jail and the offender must complete and educational course on drugs (for possession of less than 8 ounces or less than 25 marihuana cigarettes)



2-5 years and up to \$2,000  
MISSOURI  
Up to 1 year in the county jail or up to 20 years in the state correction institution, at the discretion of the court

NEVADA  
1-6 years and up to \$2,000  
NEW HAMPSHIRE  
Up to 1 year and/or up to \$500 (for possession of less than 1 pound)  
NEW JERSEY  
2-5 years and up to \$2,000

NEW MEXICO  
Up to 1 year and/or up to \$1,000 (for possession of 1 ounce or less)

NEW YORK  
Up to 1 year (for possession of up to ½ ounce)

NORTH CAROLINA  
Up to 2 years and may be fined at the court's discretion (for possession of 1 gram or less)

NORTH DAKOTA  
Up to 6 months in county jail or up to 2 years in the penitentiary and/or up to \$2,000

OHIO  
2-15 years and up to \$10,000 (the same penalty applies to having carnal knowledge of someone under the influence of marihuana)

OKLAHOMA  
Up to 7 years and/or up to \$5,000

OREGON  
Up to 1 year in the county jail or up to 10 years in the state penitentiary and/or up to \$5,000

PENNSYLVANIA  
2-5 years and up to \$2,000

RHODE ISLAND  
Up to 15 years and up to \$10,000

SOUTH CAROLINA  
Up to 2 years and/or up to \$2,000

SOUTH DAKOTA  
Up to 1 year and/or up to \$500 (for possession of 1 ounce or less)

TENNESSEE  
2-5 years and up to \$500

TEXAS  
2 years to life

UTAH  
Not less than 6 months

VERMONT  
Up to 6 months and/or up to \$1,500

VIRGINIA  
Up to 12 months and/or up to \$1,000

WASHINGTON  
Up to 6 months and/or up to \$500

WEST VIRGINIA  
2-5 years and up to \$1,000

WISCONSIN  
Up to 1 year and/or up to \$500

WYOMING  
Up to 6 months in jail and up to \$1,000



## Capitalists Eye Grass Market

### Marijuana Leads To Crude Oil?

Drug abuse and holdups were major topics of the New Hampshire Petroleum Association convention held recently in Concord. At first glance the connection between petroleum and drugs did not seem obvious to us.

Did marijuana smoking lead to hard-core consumption of crude oil?

Was the fuel shortage in New England going to slow down drug traffic this winter? We were at a loss for an answer until we discovered that, at one session of the convention, service-station owners were being told how to recognize and deal with armed robbers and drug users.

Inferring that armed robbery was leading to drug abuse among our youth we questioned one participant on how this user was to be recognized and dealt with.

He told us: "Well the kid would have bloodshot eyes, and might appear intoxicated and emotional."

"Maybe he is just a tired drunk," we thought.

"No, there is a difference. The drunks have short hair and they are not half as dangerous as the hippie 'love and peace' types. Hippies are always on drugs. They should all be locked up."

"Why?"

"Look, these long-haired never have a job. If they're not going to work, they ought to be put in jail."

"Would you give a job to a kid with long hair?"

"Certainly not. They think Democracy means you can look and believe any way you want. It's drugs that does that to them. And prison is the only thing that is going to help them."

"Then, you would give him a job?"

"After he's been in prison? Never. You never know what kind of things he's picked up from all those criminal types."

"Then prison isn't much good for them, you'd say."

"Sure it is. Man breaks the law he's got to be punished."

"I see. Well, some people think educational and psychiatric therapy is better than a jail cell."

"You mean spend my tax dollars codderwadding to criminals and drug users?"

"Well, it costs about \$7,000 to keep a man in this country in prison for a year."

"Doesn't matter. Prison is the only thing these kids understand any more. If we leave them on the streets, they'll have other kids smoking marijuana, and then they'll all end up in jail. Why don't they just get jobs and work for a living?"

"Thanks for clearing up the problem for us, sir."

SAN FRANCISCO (CPS)—Marijuana is now as American as Spiro Agnew's daughter—or so say forward-thinking executives of U.S. tobacco firms who have been covertly eyeing the underground market in "grass," officially valued at better than a billion dollars a year.

The real figure, say Western entrepreneurs, is nearer three times that sum, and now that the possibilities of legal manufacture are being discussed in the boardrooms, bootleg suppliers are organizing to safeguard their interests.

Long before New Year's Day, when the government shut down a \$250 million advertising industry by banning cigarette commercials on television, the tobacco men had been busy on contingency planning—one firm is allegedly running a fictitious sale test scheme in Hawaii. At the start the big manufacturers would market their joints at about 25 cents each, well under current black market prices.

Business sources predict the end of the marijuana ban will follow the close of the Nixon era, for the soundly all-American reason that the swollen costs of the "new prohibition" exceed any good it may do. Enforcement costs in California alone are now running at \$32 million a year and courts are clogged with untold cases. Already 23 states have eased penalties, with more to follow.

Former U.S. Attorney, John Kaplan, a Stanford University law professor, and an authority of the subject, said this week that marijuana "could and should" be legalized. He inclines to a government monopoly which would rule out advertising. Packets of the weed, graded by strength and heavily taxed, might be sold in government-licensed shops. Mr. Kaplan believes this open system would discourage use, particularly by teen-agers. Revenue would help to step up control of "hard" drugs.

But the underground does not mean to yield its rich, quasi-sacred grass market to the big-money men. "It's the economic basis of the counter-culture," says Blair Newman, a prominent San Francisco pot advocate. "We have to keep it out of the hands of the tobacco tycoons."

Believing legislation will come "within three years," Newman and his friends have formed a "philanthropic," non-profit organization called Amorphia, to stake their claim.

More confident still is a San Francisco consortium of top dealers known collectively as Felix the Cat. "Marijuana is legal," they say in publicity for their bold new venture—a packaged, filter-tipped brand of pot cigarettes named Grassmasters.

One "Mr. Felix" spokesman for the group told a radio station interviewer that 320 dealers in the Bay area are handling his first consignment of 5,000 cartons. A packet of 18 joints now sells at \$7.50, but he hopes to pass on savings to the smoker as the business grows. By early

## Why Not Make It Legal?

With the possible exception of speeding (highway), marijuana smoking is certainly the most widely committed crime in the United States today. Despite extremely severe penalties against its use, an estimated twenty million Americans have smoked pot at least once.

The dilemma we find ourselves currently embroiled in is the question of prosecution of "criminals". Should all offenders be arrested and carted off to jail with the rapists, robbers and murderers or is our society to adopt a very lenient stance as regards this rather significant minority in American Society? Certainly most would agree that the penalties are much too harsh and should be lessened while varied portenders of the future talk about



the legalization of "mother nature." As with other things, time will tell.

For now, let us consider the two foremost agencies which will have a great deal to do with the courses of action taken in dealing with marijuana: the medical profession and law enforcement agencies. Seeing that smoking grass is a perplexing situation for these two big brothers to oversee, the focus will be on the problems presented relative to the smoking of ma-

rijuana. For the medical profession it seems that this weed, which was used in far away China in 2737 B.C., for who knows what, has presented some rather pressing problems. With all due consideration, it seems fair to state that the medical profession in general and the American Medical Association in particular, have based their objections to marijuana on what they do not know about it rather than what they do know.

The AMA describes grass as "a dangerous drug and as such a public health concern," while the National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) believes that pending further study, marijuana "must be considered a risk to the mental and physical health of users." It seems then, that given certain legalistic realities, the medical profession is engaged in some sort of stalling action at the present time.

The legalistic realities spoken of it might be pointed out, originated in the 1930's through strong lobbying efforts by the liquor industry for reasons which are only too obvious.

As alluded to previously, there is a trend at present within law enforcement agencies to sort of look the other way when confronted with the casual user of pot. Thus we have witnessed the birth of so called "free zones" where grass may be smoked without fear. On a grand scale Woodstock seems to have led the way for the campus and the festival, while the other bastion appears to be the middle class "living room."

If, then, marijuana use is accepted to such an extent, then why not rationalize the situation and make it legal?

If, then, marijuana use is accepted to such an extent, then why not rationalize the situation and make it legal? Simple! According to a recent poll, about 165 million Americans, all with enough problems of their own, feel, "uncomfortable with the thought of altered states of consciousness." And that, gentlemen, is the opinion of the majority.

spring they plan to have an automated rolling factory in Mexico and two more, underground in San Francisco and Berkeley, with distribution centers from coast to coast.

Wouldn't the police object? Why, sure. But the government just isn't willing to push this thing. It's like the last days of prohibition when beer trucks drove openly around. I hope to have some trucks painted with our Felix symbol soon.

How was business? "We turn about a ton of grass a month in the San Francisco area. That's worth \$250,000."

Mr. Felix claims to have a bail fund reserve of \$125,000 and is prepared for two supreme court appeals in the next couple of years. "Then we'll be out in the clear."

Want to learn something?

### THE TURNED ON CRISIS

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## OPEN LETTER

Continued from Page 5

think, for the United States to take similar progressive steps. It is time that both the comedy and the tragedy of the U.S. anti-marijuana obsession be put in the dustbin of history alongside the Salem witch hangings and the laws against teaching evolution.

Considering the use of informers and entrapment, the practices of wire tapping and other forms of spying and the undoubted use of planted evidence, we are in danger of raising a generation that regards the police, the legislators and the entire world as enemies. This social situation contains far greater dangers than even the most fanatic anti-marijuana crusader can claim against the drug itself. Some people, such as poet Allen Ginsberg, call for across-the-board legalization. Others, such as Dr. Frederick Meyers of the University of California Medical School, suggest that users should be prosecuted only if their behavior adversely

affects others. The Administration, somewhat grudgingly, is coming around to the notion that the present prison sentences should be reduced. PLAYBOY suggests that all penalties for mere possession be eliminated, or, at least, reduced to the proposed Canadian system of simple fines.

As anthropologist Margaret Mead has said, "We are damaging our country, our laws and the relations between young and old by (marijuana) prohibition. This is far more dangerous than any overuse." To leave things as they are, to take no step forward, is to stand on the site of a growing fissure. Not only is the generation gap becoming a chasm but disrespect for law is growing rapidly among all ages. It's time to restore respect, remembering Edmund Burke's words, "To make us love our country, our country ought to be lovely."

## Committee Formed To Study Student Government Change

A committee is being formed to explore the possibility of a "unicameral" (one-body) government at Keene State College, it was announced at Monday's Student Senate meeting.

The proposed government would, in effect, abolish the Student Senate and, at the same time, give students a larger voice in the College Senate.

Dave Smith, Chairman of the College Senate Student Affairs Committee, will appoint an ad-hoc committee composed of student Senators and College Senators to discuss the issue sometime this week.

Other business at Monday's Student Senate meeting included reports by Neil Gallagher and Nick Skaltsis, IFC President on the San Francisco IFC Convention held in December.

Gallagher stated that one of the immediate results of the convention was Kappa's withdrawal from the College. He stated that, "We've got to get away from the stigma: I'm in KSC, I'm not part of the city of Keene, we are Part of Keene."

He added that he also saw that, "if the fraternity lets independents into the house into every party, you don't lose the brotherhood."

Skaltsis reported that he had introduced a new rush proposal before the IFC. He added that he was also working on changes in Greek Week.

In other Senate action the MENC (Music Educators National Conference) was allocated \$650 to send representatives to an Atlantic City Conference.

## DRAFT REFORM

Continued from Page 3

the Administration's determination to reach the announced goal of attaining a zero draft call by July 1, 1973." Administration sources also said.

If Congress approves the President's request to give him authority to end deferments, the White House says that an Executive Order will be issued which ends the granting of I-I-S undergraduate college deferments with the originally proposed effective date of April 23, 1970. This means that now new I-I-S deferments would be granted to young men who enter college in the future, and that the deferments granted to undergraduates who entered college after April 23, 1970 would

be cancelled. Students who were enrolled in full-time programs prior to April 23, 1970 would retain their eligibility for deferments, as long as they continue to meet the current requirements for deferment eligibility.

"The uniform national call proposal," went on Director Tarr, "is the most appropriate method of calling young men in the future. As now authorized, the random selection, or lottery system results in some young men being drafted in one part of the country, while young men with the same lottery numbers elsewhere are not called. The uniform national call would amend the lottery system so that all young men with the same Random Sequence Number would be called at the same time for induction, allowing for fair and uniform treatment nationwide."

### WKSC SCHEDULE

#### MONDAY:

6-7p.m. Dick Todd Show  
7-8p.m. Jazz Show  
8-10p.m. Drak Show  
10-12p.m. Mike Terror Show

#### TUESDAY:

6-8p.m. Len Goodnow Show  
8-10p.m. Larry Robin Show  
10-12p.m. Patty Prevost Show

#### WEDNESDAY:

6-8p.m. Len Goodnow Show  
8-9p.m. Gary Kenny Show  
9-10p.m. Information Please  
10-12p.m. Briff Branfrappe Show

#### THURSDAY:

6-8p.m. Mike Terror Show  
8-10p.m. Drak Show  
10-12p.m. Peter Show

#### FRIDAY:

6-8p.m. Scott Ross Show  
8-10p.m. Chuck Boyle Show  
10-12p.m. Patty Prevost Show

#### SATURDAY:

6-8p.m. Frank Rowan Show  
8-10p.m. Dick Todd Show  
10-12p.m. Briff Branfrappe Show

#### SUNDAY:

6-7p.m. Larry Robin Show  
7-8p.m. Classical Show  
8-10p.m. Chuck Boyle Show  
10-12p.m. Mixed Bag

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## WINTER WEEKEND SCHEDULE

February 11, Thursday 8:00 p.m.  
3:00 p.m.

February 12, Friday 3:00 p.m.  
8:00 p.m.

February 13, Saturday 2-4 p.m.  
3:00 p.m.  
8:00 p.m.

February 14, Sunday 3:00 p.m.  
8:00 p.m.

## STEVE BARON TO RETURN



Steve Baron

It was announced today by the Student Union Board that the next presentation of the Coffee House Circuit will be folk-rock singer, Steve Baron, next February 15, 16, and 17.

Baron will be making his second appearance on campus this year, his first being with Biff Rose in October. Baron's duo-himself and bassist Jeff Lowell has performed on campuses and in clubs all over the eastern United States, and toured with "The Who." Their music is a "personal folk-rock....lyrics are imprecise. Memory, protest, death, love, unfulfillment, good-time feelings, (and) dream places" are all incorporated into his original compositions.

Baron will be appearing in the Coffee Shoppe of the Union for two shows each evening, one at 8 p.m. and another at 10 p.m. Admission is 25 cents.

## EDITORIAL

Continued from Page 2

case most college newspapers would quickly fold up—or surrender their freedom to engage in political debate.

Neither alternative is tenable. It would seem a relatively simple matter to exempt student publications from the political prohibitions in the tax laws. Congress should take steps in that direction early in 1971.

## IEA Elects Heads

## CONCERTS

Continued from Page 3

The Industrial Education Association met on Tuesday, February 2 to hold annual election of officers. Results of the balloting are as follows: President—Bruce Patterson, Vice President—Brent Hosking, Secretary—Donald Lovejoy, Treasurer—Robert Stump, Student Senate Representative—Douglas Gay, Advisor—Mr. Roy A. Duddy, Assistant Professor of Industrial Education.

The I.E. Association was formed in the fall of 1969 to help students become more familiar with the philosophy of Industrial Education, and to better the I.E. program here at Keene State. Among the activities have been field trips to local industries and speakers at meetings.

Future goals of the club include tours of schools and colleges as well as speakers at meetings.

Mabel Brown Room of the Student Union Friday, February 12, at 7:30 p.m.

The "Journal-News" describes the Junior Mance Trio as having, "a high-style sound" that ranges through many jazz moods. Junior Mance said of his own music, "My tastes have widened to all forms of music which has had an effect on the music I play. I'm starting to branch out my talents and I seem to be getting away from straight form jazz."

Junior Mance plays jazz piano and is right at home with a wide variety of music. The group blends a subtle mixture of jazz and blues and branches out to create a set of different moods.

The trio's latest album, "With a Lotta Help From My Friends," has been termed in *Playboy* magazine as being "suffused with free-wheeling joy." The tunes included in the LP aren't sensational, but the performances make up for what the tunes miss. *Playboy* calls it "Happy jazz."

Preceding the Junior Mance concert will be a performance by "Stage Fright", a rock group which has played many of the local night clubs. Members of the group are Mark Jennings, Berney Souble and Brian Pierce.

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## ALCOHOL LESS DANGEROUS

Continued from Page 4

political views are associated with marijuana use, he said.

Smokers of marijuana believe that it "heightens" certain experiences that otherwise would not be as stimulating, "eating, having sex and listening to music," Professor Goode said. On the other hand, he noted that users say marijuana makes it more difficult to read a textbook or other work requiring concentration. Marijuana probably does lessen a person's ability to drive a car, according to Professor Goode, "but not to the same extent as alcohol."

Marijuana is usually used once a week or perhaps twice a month, Professor Goode said, asserting that "the daily, chronic user who is always high is in a small minority."

It is usually smoked in groups, he noted. Users say that at marijuana parties everything that happens is somehow charged with more meaning, even though the

non-marijuana parties, Professor Goode said, noting that the excitement might be generated because the experience is illegal.

"Just the mere fact that you are sharing in this kind of ritual occasion gives the scene a certain amount of meaning to the participants," he observed.

Professor Goode, who said he favored legalization of marijuana, foresaw no changes "of a serious nature" in the next 10 years in laws prohibiting use of marijuana. He does expect a reduction in penalties, however.

Asked what effect legalization would have on marijuana use, Professor Goode replied: "No question about it. I think it would increase tenfold."

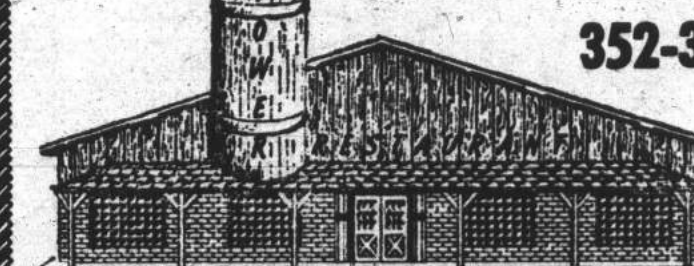
Professor Goode was interviewed on the program by David Geller, Director of Community Relations, New York City Chapter, the American Jewish Committee.

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# HOOPSTERS NOW 7-11 Keene Set For Plymouth

By MIKE TARDIF

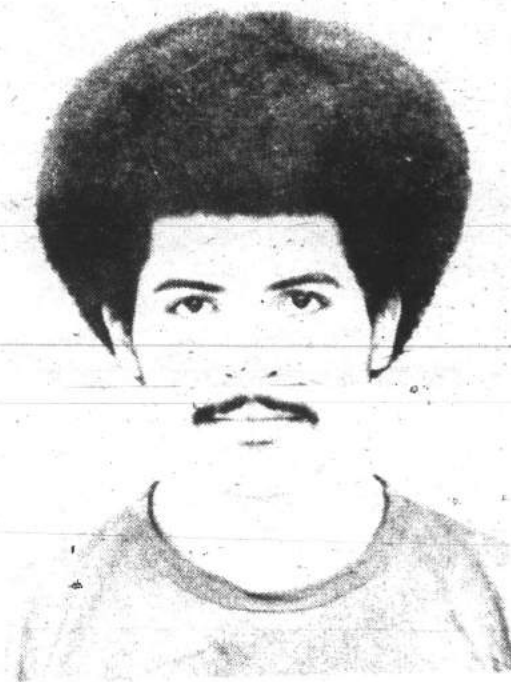
Keene has been playing fine basketball of late, their latest successful effort being last Saturday's victory over Farmington State College. The Owls won by a margin of 13 points. Farmington, who came to Keene with an extremely young team, fell to the Owls 76-63.

The game was highlighted by the strong performance of Mark Tinker and Tom Konrady. Tinker tallied 12 points, while playing a superb game on defense, blocking eight shots. Tom Konrady opened up in the second half, registering 7 field goals and 5 free throws, to end up with a total of 28 points.

Farmington's Barry Peaco played an outstanding first half, collecting 14 points but slacked off during the second frame, scoring only two field goals. Jim Jordan and Allan Carlisle both hit couple figures for the Maine team. Farmington's game plan was a little unfamiliar to Theulen's hoopsters. Farmington coach Len McPhee sent in a completely new lineup halfway through the first half. A short time later, the starting team returned. Excellent coverage by Keene prevented this strategy from working and Keene held the advantage at half time, 35-29.

During the second half Tom Konrady contributed a few fine jump shots, while teammate Kevin O'Leary started many fine offensive plays.

This Saturday Keene State tangles with rival Plymouth at 8 p.m. at the Spaulding Gymnasium. Saturday morning, the Lettermen's Club will serve a victory breakfast at the Student Union.

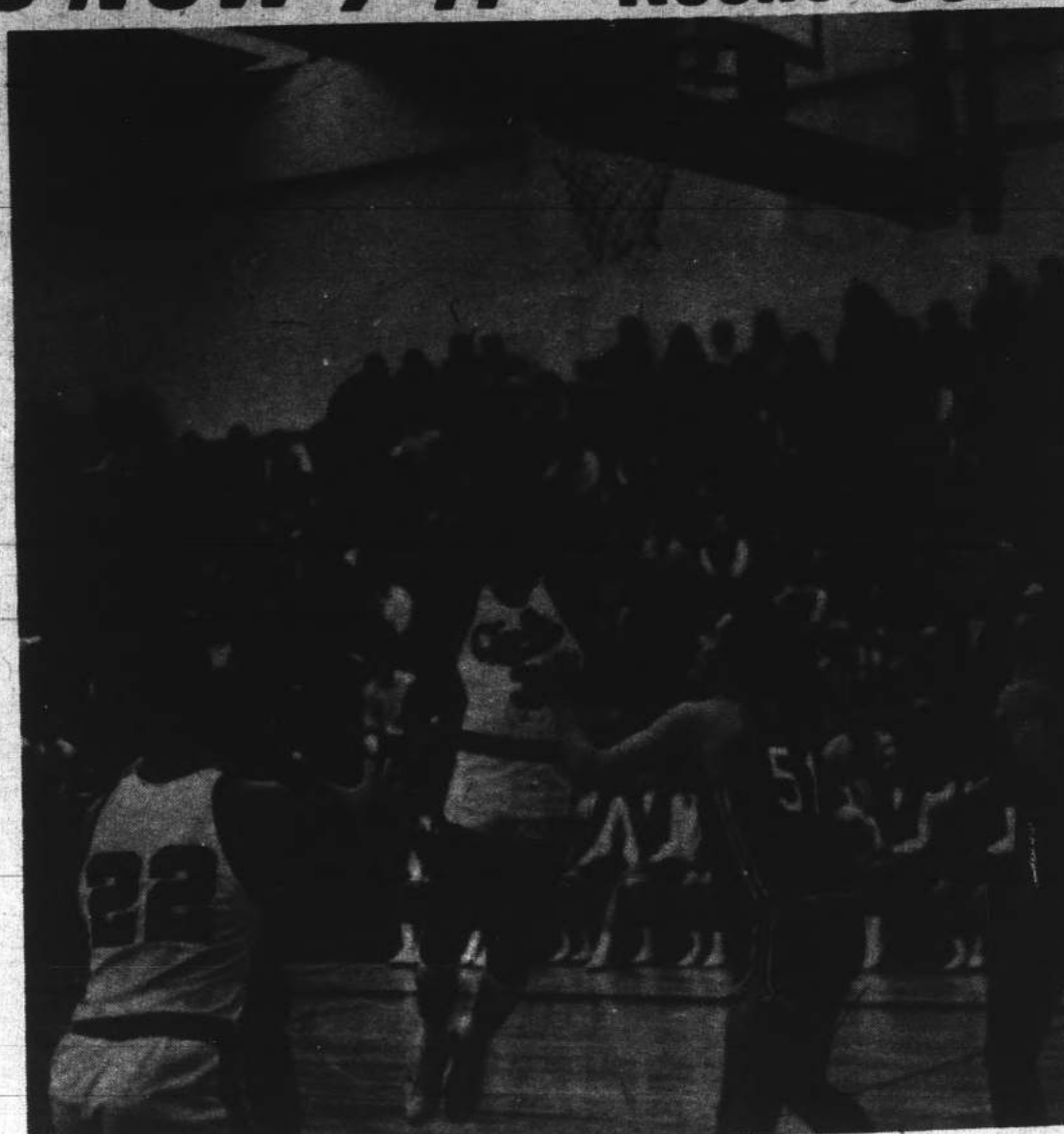


STAN SPIROU, a freshman from Manchester, N.H. could play a leading role in this weekend's game against Plymouth. Stan is a hustler and rarely misses at the charity stripe.

## INTRAMURAL BASKETBALL

TEAM	WON/LOST
Kappa A	3-0
TKE A	3-0
Faculty	1-0
Phi Mu A	3-1
Raiders	3-1
Stokers	3-1
Married Students, 2-T	
Alpha A	2-1
Six Packs	1-1
127's	1-1
Mad Dogs	1-1
Phi Mu C	1-1
TKE B	1-1
Bucks	1-1
Alpha B	1-1
TKE C	1-3
Plants	0-2
Phi Mu B	0-3
Carroll House	0-3
TKE D	0-3

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JOE WHITEN goes up for two points against Castleton. Joe may be forced to miss the remainder of the season because of a leg injury.

## INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

NAMES	GAMES	TOTAL POINTS	AVERAGE-PER-GAME
Dave Terry	17	372	21.8
Joe Whiten	15	279	18.6
Tom Konrady	15	177	11.8
Stan Spirou	16	117	7.3
Kevin O'Leary	15	112	7.4
Elmer Dunbar	17	106	6.2
Mark Tinker	16	82	5.1
Mike Aumand	15	50	3.3
Tom Wheeler	8	42	5.3
Conrad Fisk	3	42	14.0
Dan Regan	4	10	2.5

NAMES	TOTAL REBOUNDS	AVERAGE-PER-GAME
Dave Terry	343	20.1
Mark Tinker	84	5.6
Joe Whiten	71	5.0
Elmer Dunbar	63	3.8
Tom Wheeler	36	5.1

## Phi Mu Selects Pledges

Phi Mu Delta recently sent bids to twelve Keene State College students who signed Phi Mu's pledge list last week. The new pledges are Milt Tobey, Jim Murphy, Bill Pappahohn, Dave Taylor, Larry Lankhorst, Kevin O'Leary, Joe Fogerty, George Reynolds, Dick Todd, Mike Salis, Jim Keefe and Bob Currier. Initiation week

will begin on February 14, with Dick Morini as pledgemaster.

In intramural basketball competition, the Phi Mu "A" team is sporting a 3-1 record. Wilson Pickett, Ray Morris and B. C. Ritchie have been carrying the scoring while the "C" team has won one and lost one.

## ABORTION

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ELMER "OLLIE" DUNBAR, a 6'0 sophomore, is also from Manchester, N.H. Ollie has played in all 17 games this year and has recently gone over the 100 point mark for the season.

This line is a filler-and has no other purpose but to fill up this space.

Enjoy Life  
 EAT OUT MORE OFTEN...  
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## Council Passes Housing Issues

By MARTY GINGRAS

The Campus Residence Council has recently passed three measures concerning Keene State housing, including a parietal policy and abolishment of curfews and sign-out policy.

Mandatory sign-in, sign-out rules for non-curfew women's dorms was abolished at a Council meeting January 29. This new policy would permit women to enter and leave their dormitories at night without signing when or where they are going.

The abolishment of all residence curfews is the second reform and was passed at a meeting February 11. President of the Campus Residence Council, Don Gissom, explained that first semester freshmen would be living in a non-curfewed dorm and the first abolishment of sign-out policy.

Continued on Page 4

## Communique Breaks News Blackout

# LAOS INVASION SPARKS PROTESTS

A dramatic communique from Madame Nguyen Binh of Vietnam's Provisional Revolutionary Government confirming the Feb. 4 invasion by "tens of thousands of Saigon, Thai and American troops" broke a week-long news blackout from Southeast Asia and jerked the nation's anti-war movement out of its month-long post-Kent doldrums.

The initial call for the demonstrations came from Madame Binh, in telegrams Saturday evening to selected U.S. radical leaders, and in a telephoned statement the next day to the 2,000 delegates of the Student and Youth Conference on a Peoples' Peace in Ann Arbor, Mich.

The PRG statement issued an appeal "to the student and youth conference in Ann Arbor, Michigan and to peace-loving people throughout the world to initiate firm, broad and immediate actions, in-

cluding massive street demonstrations, to condemn U.S. aggression in Laos and to check new plans to invade Cambodia, Laos and North Vietnam." The PRG said the Feb. 4 invasion of Laos involved "more than 20,000 Saigon paratroopers, marines and rangers...two regiments of the Third Infantry division of the puppet Thai army...and U.S. ground troops, and not just American advisors."

Washington spokesmen have broken the news blackout to specify the "limited" nature of the Laos invasion, and repeatedly emphasized that only Saigon troops are involved - with air and artillery support from U.S. troops massed along the Laotian border. The Laotian action - involving intensified air bombardment of huge sections of the country, ground combat along the southern section of the Ho Chi Minh trail, and huge

massings of U.S. troops along the Laotian border and the De-Militarized Zone - is being billed by U.S. officials as a "protective measure" designed to "speed the withdrawal of U.S. troops. The Laotian government has lodged a complaint with the United Nations. Hanoi sees the action as a direct invasion threat.

People gathered at the Ann Arbor conference, called to develop organizing plans for a spring anti-war offensive, responded to Madame Binh's announcement with complete unanimity and little delay, calling for massive student strikes, street demonstrations and civil disobedience to begin Wednesday, Feb. 10. Earlier in the conference, before the disclosure of U.S. troop involvement in the invasion by the Binh communique, the delegates had endorsed a call from Kent State students to demonstrate Feb. 14, but the new urgency of the situation resulted in the acceleration of the timetable.

In a press conference in Washington, D.C. Monday morning, spokesmen for several national anti-war groups urged that Wednesday's demonstrations be seen as the starting point for a series of prolonged anti-imperialist campaigns throughout the spring. The New University Conference, the Peoples' Coalition for Peace and Justice (successor to New Mobil), the National Student Association, Women's Strike for Peace, and Clergy and Laymen Concerned all supported the call to begin demonstrations Feb. 10.

Cityside demonstrations were held last Wednesday in Baltimore, Boston, New York, New Haven, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Buffalo, and others. In many locations civil disobedience was planned, and many students were calling for militant action.

## Survey To Test Campus Views

Thursday a group of independent students will be conducting a campus-wide survey to obtain a better understanding of current campus feelings. The survey consists of fourteen points dealing with social issues that have been controversial with students and administration for several years.

Desks will be set up Thursday in all dorms to explain and handout surveys. Commuters and Fraternity brothers should inquire at the desk set up in the Student Union. It is important for the validity of the survey that everyone register at their respective dorms. It is also necessary for the success of the survey that everyone take part. Entire student body participation and a majority vote in favor of the proposals will be a mandate for the student body to present the survey before the College Senate and the Administration for ratification. The first three points of the survey are already before several college committees and are expected to pass.



The voice and guitar of Livingston Taylor hypnotized an SRO crowd at Spaulding Gymnasium last Sunday night. Taylor broke up the crowd with "Carolina Day" and brought on cries of "more" at the conclusion of his performance.

Photo by O'Brien  
 Watch for National Young Grease Day

## Rent Increase Protested

A group of married students met with Dean Aceto in the Student Union Conference room last Wednesday to discuss a rent increase at the Bushnell Apartments. The proposed increase would be \$50 a semester. The married students claimed that any amount would be too much.

Dean Aceto told the students that one of the reasons for the rise in cost was that inflation was catching up with student housing. He also said that when the building was put up, the school was not prepared and did not expect to pay for worn or damaged property.

The students complained that they received poor service and that the rent figures were high already. Among what they considered "exceptionally poor" were janitor service, snow removal (which costs them \$300 per year), washing machine service, and general maintenance. Last year the maximum income of Bushnell Apartments was \$36,480. During

the same time expenses of the apartments totaled \$40,387 resulting in a loss of \$3,907.

Dean Aceto forwarded two suggestions that might be used to alleviate financial pressure on the married students. One was a "cost accounting system" which would set aside funds for the future of the apartments. He also suggested that every year a few dollars might be added on so that the entire load didn't come to rest on one group's shoulders.

A few proposals were discussed to avert the rent rise and no general agreement concluded by the end of the meeting.

## NO PARKING

Violators of the "No Parking at Any Time" signs on Appian Way are making navigation there difficult, especially during the evenings hours. Save yourself the parking fine, or towing fee. Move.

## PROF TO VISIT PEACE TALKS

By GREG MILLER

Dr. Charles Hildibrant, Associate Professor of Sociology at Keene State College, has been selected as a New England Delegate to attend a week long investigative and informative conference at the Paris Peace Talks. Dr. Hildibrant is one of 165 members from across the United States attending this non-government sponsored delegation. Julie Williams from Concord and Professor Hildibrant were chosen from New Hampshire to participate with the 18 member New England delegation.

The American Friends Service Committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the Clergymen and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam are the national affiliations sponsoring the Paris session. Dr. Hildibrant emphasized that these steering organizations "didn't want peace-heavies. Our purpose apart from going to

Paris is to open to the press the information we find. The main idea is to come back informed and share this with the community, to fertilize the community." Upon his return from Paris, Dr. Hildibrant will be scheduling speaking engagements throughout New Hampshire to interested organizations and schools.

"This is the largest such delegation from the grassroots, from the people, ever assembled to be sent from the United States," explained Dr. Hildibrant. Interviews have been arranged with the delegates to the Paris Peace Talks from North and South Vietnam, The United States Delegation, Viet Cong, Catholic and Buddhist factions from South Vietnam, Laotians, Cambodians, Madame Binh and a panel of French journalists who have been covering the Indo-China war for 20 years.