Sailing

SPECIAL: POT
Activities vs the budget
Conn students have neither sufficient funds nor an effective voice in obtaining funds necessary for student activities. When the College's budget is drawn up, student organizations and extracurricular activities need to be virtually ignored by the Administration. This week, the Student Government Association slashed the proposed budgets of the three campus media - THE COLLEGE VOICE, WCN1, and THE SPARK. THE COLLEGE VOICE's proposed full year $7500 budget was cut to $2500 for the fall semester. This $500 is simply not adequate to operate a weekly newspaper and magazine matching both THE VOICE and THE SPARK on a one semester trial basis. SGA has the option to discontinue funding upon evaluation of the respective publications.

Another victim of SGA's scissors, WCN1, is up for FCC license renewal this year. According to WCN1, if they do not receive the funds necessary to operate a second studio, they will not pass the FCC re-evaluation.

SGA clearly demonstrated mismanagement in their attempts to control the content of THE VOICE and THE SPARK, and their staggering of budgets review, leaving the three media to compete and scramble for the insufficient leftover funds. The actual blame, however, lies with the Administration. SGA has only $1520 to fund all student activities for the fall semester. This money comes from the students' Comprehensive Fees. The Trustees cut this request to $520 from Craig "Creepo" Hancock's original request. The result is a compromise of the remaining $980: $490 for THE COLLEGE VOICE, $270 for WCN1, and $120 for THE SPARK.

Student activities, an essential element of a liberal arts education, obviously require sufficient funds and an effective voice in the College's budget process. We at THE COLLEGE VOICE support the decriminalization of marihuana and the administration of the college's policy on drugs. Therefore, the following is directed towards our COLLEGE President, Mr. Ameri:

To the Editor: This is in response to the interview with Oakes Ames Concerning the College's policy on drugs. Therefore, the following is directed towards our COLLEGE President.

Mr. Ameri,

Thank you for your interview, thereby illuminating the shadow covering the administration's view towards "drugs." Alcohol is not a social "smoke". It does not appear to be consistent with the college's recent decision to rid us from "Creepo" Hancock's unhealthy influence (as the leader of our force of elite killer-trained bodyguards). It's cool, security, we still love you. Anyway, it seems that the administration is intent upon helping the students here, while keeping us on the paths of righteousness and virtue. Yet, we are still treated as prepubescent people.

Why cannot the administration adopt a policy that the housefellows are allowed to use their discretion (seeing as they are already in a position of responsibility) and speak with the supposed adults that they are? If a person (not a housefellow) is in a position of responsibility, there should be a certain amount of fairness allowed, and if a person is (now be realistic), let the housefellow handle it, thereby nipping it in the bud and not dragging it to the administration. I wish you could have been more explicit in explaining exactly what you mean when referring to "drugs". Alcohol is considered a "drug" and we are all aware that there is a great amount of its use on campus. The vagueness of your policy and definitions when you say "drug" conjures up in my mind notions of hallways littered with polka-dot skinned junkies leering at passersby in evil manners. Also, there is a major difference between alcohol and marijuana (contrary to your statement that they are both an equal social problem). Therefore, possibly, the administration could reconsider giving the housefellows the full responsibility that he or she deserves, and only come to the proper authorities if the problem is too great. To do that, we must establish exactly what "too-great." How can I put this in words. I do not think this is something that someone should have to put their finger directly in a person's nose. I do not think this is a situation that someone should have to face the degrading embarrassment caused by someone accidentally dropping a "roach" in front of that person's door. By the way, what will be the administration's response to someone who is caught for such an incident?

Anyway, I just wanted to fan the fire a bit, and do not take it too personally. I suppose that this is all part of workman's hazards seen as being as it is written in the Gospel that we all must expect to get "gossed" now and then, I'm merely following a higher principle of life, that called "sherry" (only I was only to say that we should be given a bit more responsibility, appropriate for the blossoming young adults with fertile minds that we are. In return, we promise to not become Philistines living it up in Sodom, Connecticut.

P.S. Remember, even the "fink clause" is up for reexamination.

Sincerely,

Peter Radin (Raisin'74)

Mr. Ameri declined an invitation to respond.

Grass is green

Our centerspread this issue is a capulation of the legal, physical and psychological repercussions of smoking marihuana. The law seems to be heading toward a more rational outlook on grass. The results of various tests on the physical and psychological effects of marihuana have been, on the other hand, a trife confusing.

First of all, THE COLLEGE VOICE supports the decriminalization of marihuana. Out of 623 respondents to a campus poll, 84 per cent also favored making possession of small amounts a misdemeanor. Their reasoning aside, the effect smoking might have on the books. In Francisco Garcia's essay on how smoking might have-on studying for mid-terms. One becomes less adept at sticking to the immediate topic at hand. Words, if you just happen on to a "social smoke," don't expect your memory to lapsce. Speaking patterns melt and disintegrate into meaningless streams of what-have-you. Furthermore, one becomes less realistic, let the housefellow handle it, thereby nipping it in the bud and not dragging it to the administration. We at THE COLLEGE VOICE believe that a "social smoke" will not be affected by a "social smoke." In other words, if you just happen on to a "social smoke," don't expect your memory to lapse. Rational thought processes to become illogical, repetitive, multi-colored and irrational.

The rosebud in a rainbow of colors, if you just happen on to a "social smoke," don't expect your memory to lapse. Rational thought processes to become illogical, repetitive, multi-colored and irrational.

LETTERS

Re: Oakes, tokes and folks

September 28, 1977

To the Editor: This is in response to the interview with Oakes Ames Concerning the College's policy on drugs. Therefore, the following is directed towards our COLLEGE President.

Mr. Ameri,

Thank you for your interview, thereby illuminating the shadow covering the administration's view towards "drugs." Alcohol is not a social "smoke." It does not appear to be consistent with the college's recent decision to rid us from "Creepo" Hancock's unhealthy influence (as the leader of our force of elite killer-trained bodyguards). It's cool, security, we still love you. Anyway, it seems that the administration is intent upon helping the students here, while keeping us on the paths of righteousness and virtue. Yet, we are still treated as prepubescent people.

Why cannot the administration adopt a policy that the housefellows are allowed to use their discretion (seeing as they are already in a position of responsibility) and speak with the supposed adults that they are? If a person (not a housefellow) is in a position of responsibility, there should be a certain amount of fairness allowed, and if a person is (now be realistic), let the housefellow handle it, thereby nipping it in the bud and not dragging it to the administration. I wish you could have been more explicit in explaining exactly what you mean when referring to "drugs." Alcohol is considered a "drug" and we are all aware that there is a great amount of its use on campus. The vagueness of your policy and definitions when you say "drug" conjures up in my mind notions of hallways littered with polka-dot skinned junkies leering at passersby in evil manners. Also, there is a major difference between alcohol and marijuana (contrary to your statement that they are both an equal social problem). Therefore, possibly, the administration could reconsider giving the housefellows the full responsibility that he or she deserves, and only come to the proper authorities if the problem is too great. To do that, we must establish exactly what "too-great." How can I put this in words. I do not think this is something that someone should have to face the degrading embarrassment caused by someone accidentally dropping a "roach" in front of that person's door. By the way, what will be the administration's response to someone who is caught for such an incident?

Anyway, I just wanted to fan the fire a bit, and do not take it too personally. I suppose that this is all part of workman's hazards seen as being as it is written in the Gospel that we all must expect to get "gossed" now and then, I'm merely following a higher principle of life, that called "sherry" (only I was only to say that we should be given a bit more responsibility, appropriate for the blossoming young adults with fertile minds that we are. In return, we promise to not become Philistines living it up in Sodom, Connecticut.

P.S. Remember, even the "fink clause" is up for reexamination.

Sincerely,

Peter Radin (Raisin'74)

Mr. Ameri declined an invitation to respond.

Re: Offensive food

September 28, 1977

To the Editor:

As one of many Jewish students here at Connecticut College, I wish to express my utmost disappointment in the choice of the dinner which was served on Wednesday evening, Sept. 21. Yom Kippur, the most holy day on the Jewish calendar, began at sunset Wednesday evening and this was, for many people, the final meal before a 24-hour fasting period. In the past, the only choice of anything solid to eat was pork or ham, I have either grinded and bore it or settled for the usual salad or peanut butter and jelly. After speaking with several people, I found that they, too, were appalled that pork was served for this particular evening. I am fully aware that (at least in Harris) there was an alternative of fish, but that, to me, is inedible any day! I debated whether or not to even write this letter, but I decided that THE COLLEGE VOICE population at Conn. deserves a little more respect than it has received. Perhaps in the future we can exercise a little more responsibility in the preparation of the menus.

Sincerely,

Jody R. Paskow
Tenure

Nothing appears to be as endemic to the academic world as the system of tenure. Conn. is no exception to that practice. Here, there is a well established program for tenure that has survived for many years. Tenure evokes a multitude of ideas depending on whom one speaks. This concept is to provide some degree of security, both in a general system of education, and as it applies to Conn.

In an attempt to educate ourselves and the rest of the College community id doing a two part investigation on tenure. Below is the introduction to this investigation. Research and writing by Amy Kent, Lisa Bao, and Walter Sive.

The American Association of University Professors is a system that protects "academic freedom." They state, "A college is a marketplace of ideas, and it cannot fulfill its purpose of transmitting, evaluating and extending knowledge if it requires conformity with any orthodoxy of content and method." Willie Cibes, head of the Faculty Steering and Conference Committee elaborated on this theme. He said, "Professors must be free to pursue their studies as they fit. There must be no influence from trustees, administration or political authorities."

The statements of both Cibes and the AAUP emphasize the fact that the external pressure they talk about really exist! In an interview with Acting Dean of the College Francis Johnson, he conceded that perhaps "outside pressure is not as valid as it was twenty years ago." However, he emphasized that he does not believe the tenure system to be an "anachronism."

At the present time, 70 per cent of Connecticut's faculty is tenured. Tenured faculty are given full time employment until they reach retirement age. According to AAUP guidelines, a tenured professor can only be removed for reasons of "financial exigency" or "gross negligence." The Ad Hoc Committee's proposal has proven almost impossible to pass a vote of the faculty. Indeed, a tape recorded interview with Acting Dean of the College Francis Johnson conducted Tuesday October 4.

I believe that another possible way to alter the tenure system is to try to make the language as fair as possible to meet and are thus a possible area for change. This is not to say that the College can do this, but the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal is worth a look. If the College has an opportunity to change the tenure system, it should look at the possibility of changing its tenure system. The College, of course, has the opportunity to change its policies and some do not even have tenure.

I believe that the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal to implement it must be considered along with so many different viewpoints. The tenure it would be if the College does not even have tenure. I think that the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal is worth considering.

Interview

"Contingent tenure" is used to replace the word tenured. The following is a tape recorded interview with Acting Dean of the faculty, Francis Johnson conducted Tuesday October 4.

VOICE: Why is there a need for a tenure system at all? What is the academic basis for such a system?

Francis Johnson: The tenure system has originated in academic institutions for various types of historical reasons. They have been losing the ability to provide a quality education, and as a result, they have protected their tenure, and the faculty has had a large amount of freedom to pursue their studies as they fit. There must be no influence from trustees, administration or political authorities. VOICE: What can you point out any adverse circumstances within the last few years of political or administrative interference in the academic affairs of a professor?

Francis Johnson: I know that the situation at the University of Texas at Austin has been a very serious one, and there has been a good bit of pressure from the state government and the legislature directed towards the administration of the University. There's pressure, but on its goals and on its internal operation.

JOHN: What is the situation in Austin, Texas and we're in New London?

Francis Johnson: The situation is very real, and realistically think there is any chance of governmental or administrative interference in the professor's academic freedom here at the College.

JOHN: I don't think so, in any direct way...but as you know, laws and principles are very similar in relation to problems and conflicts between individuals or particular individuals or a particular moment...conceivably that could happen, but the academic profession cannot be treated as isolated tiny segments.

VOICE: Do you agree with a tenure policy, such as Connecticut's, where it is virtually impossible to remove a professor? Is this an inevitable part of the tenure system. An irreversible appointment is the lynch pin of the tenure system and if that this takes it in to question tenure is valid, then the institution will have to come to the present. VOICE: What is the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal for contingent tenure?

Francis Johnson: I think that the best solution that this college can arrive at, at the moment, to deal with problems that may come up in the future is to keep it to seven or ten years. I wish that the College would have the energy to grasp with problems that are successful earlier in that period, rather than at the end of that period...but we didn't.

VOICE: The Ad Hoc Committee's proposal calls for more stringent standards for granting tenure. Why is there a need to do this?

Francis Johnson: I think that this is the best solution that this college can arrive at, at the moment, to deal with problems that may come up in the future. I think that there are many people that now and in the future, their decisions will have to make it in a way that it's going to be some pain in doing this. One of the strong aspects of this College is its friendly atmosphere, and there is a friendliness among all the members, or almost all the members of the faculty, and in that situation it is very hard to make a tough decision.

VOICE: Why would there be any opposition to the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal for contingent tenure?

Francis Johnson: I have not seen any and I don't think there would be any opposition to the open.

VOICE: Do you believe that Connecticut can realistically implement the new tenure proposal after being in the tenure system for so long?

Francis Johnson: I do believe that both, people and institutions can change their ways. That may be an evasive answer. VOICE: If the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal is not passed, do you see any alternative approach in the future for Connecticut?

Francis Johnson: I think that there would be a moratorium problem with the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal, and that moratorium cannot be isolated within that faculty group, but will spread far and wide, to departmental level, and it would affect all faculty members, and to other areas where there is a collaboration between those untenured faculty members and other members.

VOICE: Do you mean that Connecticut's standards for tenure in the past have been too lenient…that we have tenured professors who we should not have tenured? Yes. Our tenure procedure has been considerably more lenient than that of other colleges in New England. Amherst has had a pattern for removal in tenure. They have offices that will review the potential tenure, and in that situation it is very hard to make a tough decision.

VOICE: What is the idea behind the Ad Hoc Committee's proposal for contingent tenure?

Francis Johnson: The Ad Hoc Committee member's proposal calls for more stringent standards for granting tenure. Why is there a need to do this?

Francis Johnson: I think that this is the best solution that this college can arrive at, at the moment, to deal with problems that may come up in the future.
Homecoming teams with the Booksale for big weekend
By LINDA FOSS and LENORE PELLE
Conn College's "second homecoming weekend" for alumni "coming home" is this weekend. Activities for alumni, students, and faculty include sports events, lectures, workshops and just plain fun.

Conn College has had other Homecoming activities in the past, but because of Campus Days they did not receive sufficient support from alumni, and were discontinued.

Since that time, the college has been planning a Homecoming weekend for alumni "coming home." The Alumni Council consists of class indicated that they would like to attend. However, graduate of since this is the first year, no one has designed a weekend performance by the Marcu. Schulkind Dance Company on Saturday afternoon.

Homecoming is being funded by the College and Memorabilia Association. Social board has also put a great deal of time into the organization of events planned.

As a feature of Homecoming Weekend the second annual benefit book sale will be held in the Palmer Library. Mrs. Luise Ames, General Chairman of the booksale, felt that having this book sale as a part of the activities during Homecoming, is a great idea. There will also be a barrel rolling contest, a punt and pass contest, as well as a large array on travel, cooking, science fiction and educational subjects. The books available will be ThiS week from their personal collections or that they wrote themselves. in- terest, as many of the volume. are The mother will take a few bite. to choose time is right. it leaps from its privacy is intruded upon by a gazelle. oft-times tofeed it. young. It is content to stay inIts ownplace.

"A happy coincidence" Mrs. Luise Ames, General Chairman of the Booksale.

Homecoming teams with the Booksale for big weekend

By DAVID CRUTHERS
The gazelle and the cheetah are the fastest animals on earth. A gazelle can run 56 miles per hour, the cheetah 70 miles. Growth that is speed involves the gazelle in a constant struggle for survival. It has been said that the gazelle is faster than his predator. It can outrun the cheetah. Since the gazelle and the cheetah. but hust gorillas

Homecoming teams with the Booksale for big weekend

By LINDA FOSS and LENORE PELLE
Conn College's "second homecoming weekend" for alumni "coming home" is this weekend. Activities for alumni, students, and faculty include sports events, lectures, workshops and just plain fun.

Conn College has had other Homecoming activities in the past, but because of Campus Days they did not receive sufficient support from alumni, and were discontinued. Since that time, the college has been planning a Homecoming weekend for alumni "coming home." The Alumni Council consists of class indicated that they would like to attend. However, graduate of since this is the first year, no one has designed a weekend performance by the Marcu. Schulkind Dance Company on Saturday afternoon.

Homecoming is being funded by the College and Memorabilia Association. Social board has also put a great deal of time into the organization of events planned.

As a feature of Homecoming Weekend the second annual benefit book sale will be held in the Palmer Library. Mrs. Luise Ames, General Chairman of the booksale, felt that having this book sale as a part of the activities during Homecoming, is a great idea. There will also be a barrel rolling contest, a punt and pass contest, as well as a large array on travel, cooking, science fiction and educational subjects. The books available will be ThiS week from their personal collections or that they wrote themselves. in- terest, as many of the volume. are The mother will take a few bite. to choose time is right. it leaps from its privacy is intruded upon by a gazelle. oft-times tofeed it. young. It is content to stay inIts ownplace.
"Writing of the 70's is here
but we're not seeing it'

By RUTRELL MARTIN

I met John Gardner this summer at the Bread Loaf Writers Conference held in the GREEN Mountains of Vermont. Of the fourteen writers on staff at Bread Loaf, Gardner was one of the ones who stuck in my mind after I left the conference. The evening image of Gardner, in my mind, was that of the clever man with the white shoulder-length hair heading into the Vermont sunset on his 750-honda.

It is only natural that a well-known writer like Gardner becomes more than a man in the eyes of aspiring young writers. The man becomes lost in a sea of idolatry. To bring the man out of this storm one has to catch him in a different setting. When I left Bread Loaf I never thought I would really see him again, in any setting.

When our paths crossed again, I was thrilled at the chance to talk to him. Now, I thought, I would see him as a human being. The following was taped Sunday, Oct. 2.

Q. - How do you view yourself as a writer? Gardner: Well, I think really serious artists always talk about what they are saying. Every art is sort of expression of emotion and how that emotion grows and what it leads to. That's structure. The rest is sort of fooling around. A really great artist has both structure and texture. Some pretty great artists can have structure but not texture. But no great artist can have just texture. So what every artist has to do is make a perfect marriage between texture and structure. And in Literature you get caught faster on that than you do everywhere else.

Q. - Earlier today you said life isn't art and art isn't life. Do you see any tension between the two? Gardner: There's really no tension between the two. Life is raw material and art is what you make out of the raw material. Although art is life, art affects life. If you take a story about an ordinary person, this is a novelist, right, and you show how he becomes a murderer, it may be a beautiful story. But is some mother reads that story and she's got a kid whose in that second stage and he is in closing the direction that he might become a murderer, she's going to say, "Hey wait a minute, I've seen this before, We're not going to let that kid do that." So that art changes life.

In the eighteenth century writers didn't like nature. They'd make formal gardens and avoid woods. Late eighteenth century writers started to praise the woods and didn't like nature. They'd make building cottages out by lakes and said you've got to read this. The publisher said: "You got to buy this." For a while, and then the baby king brings out a novel and it's going to be on the front page of The New York Times. Updike brings out a novel, and Updike is really tired. He hasn't done anything really brilliant in a long time but he'll be on the front page.

John Gardner

"Life is raw material
and art is what
you make out of the raw material!"

Gardner: That's really hard. What we're all going to happen in the future is what is really happening underground. I know writers who are really brilliant writers, in my opinion, that I can't sell. Even I write to this. I take these writers' works to my publisher or agent and say, "Look here's something that is real and very radical. It's brand new. And they say, No, John, you're out of here. I think that so far we don't have a writing of the 70's. I think that the main reason people get reviewed all the time are the same old people. The establishment brings out a novel and it's going to be on the front page of The New York Times. Maybe he'll get a paragraph. Maybe he'll be really lucky and get a regular review some place in the back. But the likely hood is that he won't even get reviewed.

My friend, Charles Johnson published his first novel six years ago. Now he's read two, and his last novel got reviewed all the time are the same old people. The people who get reviewed are really brilliant writers. It's about Black Buddhists here in America? "Or I can't say that." But the people who get reviewed all the time are the same old people. The people who get reviewed are really brilliant writers. It's about Black Buddhists here in America? "Or I can't say that." But the people who get reviewed all the time are the same old people. The people who get reviewed are really brilliant writers. It's about Black Buddhists here in America? "Or I can't say that." But the people who get reviewed all the time are the same old people. The people who get reviewed are really brilliant writers.

Q. - Earlier today you said life isn't art and art isn't life. Do you see any tension between the two? Gardner: Right. The thing is you don't buy a book because it's by a Black Buddhist. The establishment is always a little behind, doesn't like to be the first. So the only thing I can possibly say is that the great writing of the 70's is not being heard. Soon as people will stop promoting all those dead writers, like me, and all those people of my age and look at these guys, they're going to be the kings. The baby king will come along. Writing of the 70's is here but we're not seeing it.

Gardner's visit was jointly sponsored by the Black Lectures and Discussions Committee and the English Department. Talks with the students included a Reading and Survey of English Literature classes as well as a lecture on "Sacrifice and the ""Myths of the writer. Being an enthusiast of radio drama, Gardner also played the tape of his latest play ""The Temptation Game."
Effects of marihuana unclear despite scientific research

BY FRANCISCO GARCIA

Study on the effects of marihuana in humans has been met with much skepticism from many persons, who question the safety of administering drugs to research subjects. Despite the apparent skepticism, research has been done and I shall describe briefly a study recently given in some of the physiological and psychological effects of marihuana in humans.

Two types of subjects were tested; one group was given marihuana on a regular basis (chronic) and those who had never used the drug (naive). The chronic users were tested only on high doses (2 grams) of marihuana with no practice sessions. The naive subjects were required to go to four sessionsspaced about a week apart. The first session was always a practice session and each subject was instructed to smoke two, hand-rolled, tobacco cigarettes, to inhale deeply and to maintain inspiration for 30 seconds, timed by an experimenter with a stopwatch. In subsequent sessions, when cigarettes contained either drug or placebo, all smoking was similarly supervised by experimenters. Subjects were not permitted to smoke tobacco cigarettes while the experiment was in progress.

Despite the popular belief concerning the dangers of administering drugs to research subjects, no adverse marihuana reactions were observed in any of the subjects in this experiment. The observable effects of marihuana were maximum at 15 minutes after smoking and were diminished between 30 minutes and one hour. The effects had largely dissipated 3 hours after the end of smoking and no delayed or persistent effects were observed or reported beyond 3 hours. With the high doses of marihuana (2 grams), all the subjects became "high" by their own accounts and in the judgement of experimenters who had observed many persons under the influence of marihuana. The effect of marihuana on heart rate was found to depend on the subjects' previous experience with the drug. In the naive subjects, marihuana is not associated with a change in heart rate when smoked at low doses or high doses was followed by increased heart rate 15 minutes after smoking. The effect was not demonstrated to be dose dependent, a third characteristic of being more common in the naive subjects than in the naive subjects.

The effects of marihuana on respiration were shown to be different for both groups. No change was observed in the respiratory rate before and after smoking marihuana in the naive subjects. For chronic users, or the other hand, showed significant increases in their respiratory rate after smoking. Contrary to popular belief, the results also showed that pupils take about as long to become "high" by their own accounts and in the judgement of experimenters who had observed many persons under the influence of marihuana.

To measure the psychological effects of marihuana, 5 psychological tests were conducted. They consisted of the Continuous Performance Test (CPT), CPT with strobe light distraction, the Digit Symbol Substitution Test (DSST), the self-rating bipolar mood scale and the pursuit rotor test. The CPT was designed to measure the individual's capacity for sustained attention. The DSST was an asimple test of cognitive function. No significant differences of these two tests, the CPT or DSST, showed a changed in performance with previous exposure. The self-rating bipolar mood scale was used to evaluate the subjective effects of marihuana. The experimenters supposed that by allowing the subjects to rate themselves, within a given category of symptoms, a suggestion was minimized. The pursuit rotor test measured muscular coordination and attention.

There were no observed difference in the performance of either group on the CPT or the CPT with strobe distraction; the naive subjects showed a significant decrease in performance ability at 15 and 90 minutes after smoking. The decrement following marihuana was greater after high doses than after low doses, giving preliminary evidence of a dose-response relationship. Chronic users improved on their performance on the DSST after smoking marihuana whereas the naive subjects' performance was grossly impaired. The effects of marihuana on pursuit rotor performance was also different for the two groups. Again the performance of the naive subjects was decreased significantly at 15 and 90 minutes after the low and high dose. This effect on performance followed a dose-response relationship. Chronic users improved their performance on the pursuit rotor after chronic use (drug treatment, however, may have been the result of practice). (Well, et al. (1968))

No physiological evidence of tolerance has been demonstrated as resulting from the use of marihuana. Neither has it been demonstrated that Cannabis causes any lasting mental or physical changes. However, persons who use marihuana continuously and as the symtomatic expression of a psychological conflict, a means of gaining acceptance, or a way of escaping painful experiences of anxiety or depression, may be said to be psychologically dependent on the drug (J. Amer. Med. Assoc., 1968).

A study by F.T. Melges, et al. (1970) was undertaken to answer questions concerning the effects of marihuana on Temporal Disintegration. Temporal disintegration means that the individual has difficulty in retaining cooordinating, and serially indexing those memories, perceptions, and expectations that are relevant to the goal he is pursuing. They found that high oral doses of THC induced temporal disintegration in normal subjects; that this performance stems partly from impaired immediate memory and that temporal disintegration is associated with disorganized speech and thinking.

Temporal disintegration was measured by a task termed the "goal directed serial alternation (GDSA)" which required that the subject simultaneously hold in mind and coordinate information as well as mental operations relevant to pursuing a goal.

Melges, et al. (1970), using double-blind controls, gave eight normal male graduate students 3 or 60 mg of marihuana extract (containing THC levels of 20, 40, and 80 mg) or placebo, in randomized order, on 4 different test days separated by at least one week. Tests, carried out at 2 hours intervals, beginning one and a half hours after ingestion showed that increased doses of THC progressively impaired GDSA performance. Higher doses tended to prolong temporal disintegration measured by the GDSA. There were no significant decreases in mistakes of long-term memory operations as reflected in miscalculations after taking increased doses of THC. Short-term memory, however, was impaired.

Analysis of the types of mistakes made during performance on the GDSA showed that, with increasing doses of THC, there were progressively more errors in the serial, or "working" function of memory. Immediate memory errors included loss of place, failure to alternate between subtraction and addition, when necessary, and blocking. Temporal disintegration of recent memories with intentions may accompany disorganization of performance under marihuana influence. The construction of a defensive structure requires a great deal of time, and the person is less capable of getting directly involved and lose common in the species. The knowledge of this is an added burden. Further research may be used clinical part of the doctors' training.
Connecticut lags in marihuana reform

By MICHAEL SITTENFELD

There has been no reform of marihuana laws in Connecticut during 1977. Oregon, Alaska, Maine, Colorado, California, Ohio, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York and, most recently, North Carolina have all decriminalized possession of small amounts of marihuana. Meanwhile, Connecticut lags behind because of what The New York Times has labelled "political controversy."

As defined in the General Statutes of Connecticut, marihuana is, "all parts of any plant, or species of the genus cannabis or any infra specific taxon thereof, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any plant of the plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, it seeds or resin extracted therefrom, fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of such plant which is incapable of germination."

A person who possesses less than four ounces of marihuana in Connecticut faces up to a $1,000 fine or one year in jail, or both. A "subsequent offense" may lead to a fine of $3,000 or imprisonment for up to seven years, or both. Selling marihuana in Connecticut can draw a fine for the first offense of up to $1,000 and imprisonment for up to fifteen years. For subsequent offenses, a person may be fined up to $5,000 and or imprisoned for up to fifteen years. The statute does not specify fines for dispensing certain amounts of marihuana; therefore, selling a few grams of pot can result in a severe penalty.

A Gallup Poll release in May, 1977, showed that 24 per cent of all Americans have tried marihuana. 59 per cent of all Americans 18-24 years of age have tried it, while more than 50 per cent under 30 have smoked pot at least once. The poll also showed that 13 million people are "current users" of marihuana and that 3 million Americans smoke it daily.

The Gallup Poll indicated that marihuana use is rising rapidly. A poll taken in 1973 showed that only 12 per cent of all Americans tried marijuana; therefore, in four years marihuana usage doubled. Among people 18-24 years of age, marijuana smoking went up from 41 per cent in 1973. In addition, the 1977 poll showed that 22 per cent of college graduates tried pot while the 1977 poll reported 10 per cent.

Connecticut's decriminalization of marihuana was signed into law by Governor Carey on June 29 of this year. The new law made the penalty for possession of 25 grams (almost an once) up to $200 for the first offense. The second offense can result in a fine of up to $250, and the third offense can draw a fine of up to $500 and or a jail sentence of 15 days.

Support for decriminalization of possession of marihuana is widespread. The National Organization for the Reform of Marihuana Laws, or NORML, has led the fight for decriminalization. In addition, the Carter administration openly advocates decriminalization. In March, 1977, Dr. Peter Bourne, Special Assistant to the President for Mental Health and Drug Abuse, told a House Select Committee that the White House supports decriminalization of possession of small amounts of marihuana. Senator Jacob Javits and Representative Ed Koch, now Democratic mayoral candidate in New York City, co-sponsored a bill this year that calls for decriminalization.

There is a great difference between decriminalization and legalization. Decriminalization reduces the penalty for possessing small quantities of pot to a violation (which is legally not a crime). Legalization would permit both the possession and selling of marihuana without legal repercussions. Few, if any, politicians favor legalization.

Despite these efforts, however, there are still some who believe that marihuana is "physically addictive" and that it can lead to the use of "harder drugs like heroin."
SPORTS

Big clash

Larrabee and Harkness

By T.J. RYAN AND JORDAN TRACHTENBERG

The weekend is upon us with it come great expectations for the best Flag Football game of the 1977 regular season. As early as last spring fans were predicting that the winner of the Larrabee-Harkness clash would dominate the season and most likely go undefeated. Kick-off for this battle will be at 2 p.m. on Sunday, October 9th. Following the first week and a half of play in the Conn. Col. gridiron it is clear that these two teams are the class of the intramural league.

Larrabee opened its season on the 23rd of September as strong favorites over an unknown Hamilton-K.B. team. The spectators were looking for a high-powered offense from the former Royboys featuring the strong arm of Mark Fiskio at quarterback, the big man Jerry Carrington biting the dust, and Tom Bell. Gale, with more supporting cast on offense as which helped lead Morrison to the 23rd of September as strong favorites over an unknown team this season. As we all know, the best offense is a good defense. In last week's 56-7 blasting of Burdick two interceptions demoralized Gardner's Heroes early in the first quarter and the game was no contest. First, David Stewart intercepted a Mark Teaschner bomb and returned it 30 yards to the one setting up a Deedy plunge. Minutes later a pass was blocked at the gine by Don H.P. Capelin and picked ff in the end zone by the sure hands of Peter Kelly. Featuring Stewart, Kirth and the inimitable Beaver at linebacker and Norman, Capelin and Kelly on the line Harkness has one of the biggest defensive lineups in recent Flag Football history. The check and balance system of Harkness defense rests on the shoulders of safety Tom Deedy who defends his territory as well as Mickey Rivers ever covered the secondary. As the Gator and T.K. roam the secondary both opponents found it very difficult to pick up even a first down.

However two teams do not make a league and when President Oakes threw the first ball out on opening day many fans were looking for a challenger to the powerhouse of Larrabee and Harkness. Quad, with Carrington exhibiting passing skills even he didn't know existed, demolished a talented but dезorganised JA-Freeman-Lazarus team. Following that victory Quad was embarrassed by Larrabee but rebounded to defeat stubborn Wright on a touchdown reception by Glenn White 14-7.

Quad tells us that the team has enough talent to challenge but will have to prove it over a long season. JA-Freeman-Lazarus also feel that they have the talent to field a play-off contender. Although the starting loss to Quad hurt, the Clauson-Sprague defensive duo helped to shut-out Wright 28-0. The only other teams with victories are Burdick, featuring four touchdowns passes by Mark Teaschner and the fine running of Ricky Shrier in a 28-14 victory over Windham and Hamilton-K.B. with a 28-7 walkover of Windham. Hamilton, led by the tail tight end Paul P.G. Greely, who caught three touchdowns, may challenge for a north division playoff berth.

This weekend. The Roman Catholic University will play the University of Notre Dame in Connecticut's first intercollegiate football game. The game will be played at 2 p.m. on Sunday, October 9th.

The Advent System:

If your ears are bigger than your budget for stereo equipment, we have a system for you. An around two new products from Advent, the company that specializes in better and better sound for less and less money. The New Advent Loudspeakers, which we're offering to their utility, walnut, pine cabinet style, have been the country's best sellers for quite a while because they sound convincingly natural on all not just some kind of music and recordings. They are something to hear.

The stereo receiver also comes from Advent. It's the new Advent Model 300, and it's as different as it looks. Within its power capabilities, which are perfect for the large Advents, the Model 300's sound compares directly with the high-powered chassis preamps, tuners, and power amps. And its FM section will get all the stations you'll ever want. It's a genuine break-through in performance-per-dollar.

Rounding out the system is the BIC M75ECS cartridge and diamond stylus. This fine performing cartridge will take good care of your records.

This system lists for $544.00 our retail price of $525 gives you $19.00 to buy records with. Come in and hear it all.
Breezin' on the Thames

By AMY KEST

"Sailing makes one feel good, it enables a person to be open with himself, it involves working with nature, it is challenging and it balances out the day," said both Wiener Murray '79 and Jesse Abbott '78, two important students dealing with the development of the sailing club. They both agreed that sailing was a big part of their lives so they worked towards the improvement of the club.

The history of sailing at Connecticut College is very short. Originally, the girls at Connecticut went down to the Coast Guard Academy and sailed there. They then became members of the New England Woman's Intercollegiate Association. As the college went co-ed, so did the team and the new team became associate members of the New England Intercollegiate Association.

In 1974 Jesse Abbott took control of the club and ran it with a few innovations. As a part of his leadership, they were more involved in both recreational and Intercollegiate sailing. In the fall of 1974 Wiener Murray became in charge; he reevaluated it and started to build the club towards a solid competitive racing team.

They have practices everyday, using the Coast Guard Academy's facilities. I talked to the coach and in working with him I was able to establish that we could use two or three boats each day. As the club has improved, they have allowed us to use some better boats.

Q. Did you have trouble starting the club?
Murray: No, people were receptive to my doing this. It didn't take much money and what money was used was given to us from the S.G.A. Everyone has been receptive, the Coast Guard was helpful and our traveling expenses have been minimal.

Abbott: I would like to see the sailing club been and how would you like to see it develop?
Murray: I'm a sailor from way back, I love competitions and I wanted to set up a team where that would be competitive and so kids could have fun.

Abbott: I love sailing and I've done it for the past fifteen years. A sailor is a sailor—once you get it into your blood it's something you can't get out.

Q. How did you build the team?
Murray: The first thing I wanted to do was set something up between the Coast Guard and Connecticut College since we don't have our own facilities, I talked to the coach and in working with him I was able to establish that we could use two or three boats each day. As the club has improved, they have allowed us to use some better boats.

Q. Are there any dangers when sailing?
Abbott: The only danger would be a capsize but any competent sailor knows how to handle that situation.

Murray: It is probably the most exciting thing there is for me to do. It is challenging.

Q. Are there any problems when sailing?
Abbott: The only danger would be lack of confidence. The boat can capsize but any competent sailor knows how to handle that situation.

Are there any problems when sailing?
Murray: You want to understand what makes a boat go fast and the theory behind it. You also want to know something about sails and how they are adjusted. Once one learns how to do that there are tactics to consider such as how to handle the boats nearby, where to go, when, and why.

Q. How successful has the sailing club been and how would you like to see it develop?
Abbott: I would like to see the school get its own facilities so we could build our own program.

Murray: We compete in a league—New England Intercollegiate Sailing Association which has two divisions. One division is the regular membership. It consists of schools such as Tufts, Harvard, Yale, Coast Guard, Brown, M.I.T., and U.R.I. These schools have boats and sailing is a regular varsity sport. That is a very competitive division. Then there are schools such as Connecticut College that do not have boats or facilities and still want to race. This is the group that we have done well against. We have won the Bliss trophy four times. We are at the top of the associate membership list and at the bottom of the regular membership and rightly so. We will not move up until we get our own facilities.

Q. When I say the word sailing, what comes to your mind?
Abbott: It's a place to go to be open with yourself. I feel good, I love to work with and drive against nature.

Murray: Seashanship. The most important thing that you can do is to be careful and realize that the water is dangerous if not handled right. It's a bit of comradesry—to be able to help out the other person.

Mr. G.'s Restaurant

Complete Menu

Pizzas
Grinders
Take Out Orders

Happy Hour: Mon-Fri 4 to 6
Thurs Nite 9 to 11

Kitchen Open Daily
'til 1:00 a.m.

452 Williams St.
Phone 447-0400

VISIT GORDON'S YELLOW FRONT YOUR "KEEPERS OF THE KEG" for the LARGEST selection of chilled wines, cold beer, liquor, and cordials at the BEST PRICES

401 Williams St. 443-9780
Hodges Square Shopping Center
Marcus Schulkind Dance Company will be performing a series of dance pieces tonight at 8 p.m. in Palmer Auditorium. Along with the world premier of an original quartet commissioned by Stanley Sussman, a conductor and composer, the company of nine dancers will be doing pieces to the music of Beethoven, Handel, the Beatles, Bach, and Tavener in a style which Marcus Schulkind, choreographer for the company, considers to be "dancing with a very balletic line."

The four dancers in the quartet are Dante DelGrudice, Zane Rankin, Elisa Mante, and Serena Ward. Elisa Mante is a guest artist, and is the principle dancer in Martha Graham's company. All four dancers are presently in the company, but five other members of the company, have done work with Elisa Field, Alvin Ailey, The American Ballet. ranker, Elisa Mante, and Serena Ward. The company will be presenting their new works tonight.

Schulkind has worked with Martha Graham, Lar Lubovitch, Norman Walker, Peet Lang, The Balsho Dance Company of Israel, and others. About two and a half years ago, Schulkind decided to try choreographing dance with his series of balletic masterpieces" by dance critics. "I think this is the best company I've had," said Schulkind about the dancers who are presently in his company. "Technically and emotionally..." it is..." one of the strongest companies. The quality I have in the company is quite exceptional."

Schulkind's lighter side was shown with his series of balletic repititions enhanced the piece. "I think this is the best company I've had," said Schulkind about the dancers who are presently in his company. "Technically and emotionally..." it is..." one of the strongest companies. The quality I have in the company is quite exceptional."

"Of Tales in" and the quartet was excellent and exciting dancing. Schulkind's wit often is the strongest companies. The quality I have in the company is quite exceptional."

"Of Tales in" and the quartet was excellent and exciting dancing. Schulkind's wit often is the strongest companies. The quality I have in the company is quite exceptional."

The Marcus Schulkind Dance Company was first introduced to Schulkind's choreography last spring with the work, "Of Tales in." This work showed Schulkind's ability to utilize the full beauty of movement. Though the same patterns were often repeated, the music was far from monotonous. In fact, the repetitions enhanced the piece. Schulkind's lighter side was shown with his series of balletic movement mixed with unseasoned modern movement. Last summer, Schulkind was an instructor for the American Dance Festival, and the campus saw two more of his works. The first of the two was "Affectuoso," performed by Schulkind himself, and is bold and, perhaps more serious sentiment about dance. Yet, it contains within, many of the elements explicit in his current work. The second work, "Of Tales in", was a work performed by the students at the Festival. The work was excellent and exciting dancing was interlaced with humor. The choreography was magnificently adapted to the Prokofiev score which he chose. The work was altogether stunning, and was well received by the critical Festival audience.

Schulkind's choreography in this case was highly technical, as is most of his work. His cast was excellent and includes some of the most advanced students and young professionals attending Festival. Two of the members of that cast, Zane Rankin ans Dante DelGrudice, have joined his company and will be performing tonight. Keep a special eye out for Zane Rankin's delightful stage presence. The dancing of Elisa Mante will also certainly command attention.

After performing at Connecticut College, the company will be dancing "October Zedd" at the New York Dance Umbrella (Mini Umbrella) for young choreographers and developmental choreographers from New York City. On November 8th, the company will begin a season in New York City at the American Theatre Laboratory ( 121 W 28th St.). They will be doing a revival of "Of Tales in" and the quartet which they will be doing tonight. The Marcus Schulkind Dance Company and the company's far company which was formed only two and a half years ago. They have the potential to grow and be even more successful. Their performance tonight, like their earlier performances at Connecticut College, will be remembered far into the next year.
The bread of life according to Schumann

By JANET A. NOYES

"We sometimes give you a piece of bread along with the puppet show because our bread and theater belong together. For a long time the theater has been separated from the stomach. Theater was entertainment. Entertainment was meant for the skin. Bread was meant for the stomach." So says Peter Schumann, a German-born sculptor, puppet designer and show-writer for the Bread and Puppet Theater. He will stage its production, "Joan of Arc," on Thursday, October 13, in the Harkness Chapel at Connecticut College.

To Schumann, theater is not just a luxury commodity to be purchased by a select few. Theater is different. It is more like bread, made of the earth. "This is a philosophy that was with the Bread and Puppet Theater in its earliest days on the lower East side of New York during the sixties, where it performed street and anti-war pieces as well as the puppet show. There was no entrance fee, and the spectators generally walked away with their stomachs and spirits filled."

FRIDAY 7 OCTOBER


SATURDAY 8 OCTOBER


THEATRE IN THE SHADE: PRESENTS THE SUNDAY RAIN RA ARKESTRA, a 25 piece jazz group, will perform in Conga Lou Hall, 9pm. $4 in advance, $5 at the door. The Whirlwind, Middletown.


WEDNESDAY 12 OCTOBER


THE PASSION: THEATRE: PRESENTS THE SUNDAY RAIN RA ARKESTRA, a 25 piece jazz group, will perform in Conga Lou Hall, 9pm. $4 in advance, $5 at the door. The Whirlwind, Middletown.

THURSDAY 13 OCTOBER


Fellow Beer Persons,

Life is full of unanswered questions such as: Is there intelligent life elsewhere in the universe? And if so, do they wear socks?

In beer, however, there are no unanswered questions. Because there is only one word for beer, and you know it: Schlitz.

Therefore, as your Dean of Beer, I suggest you research the essential rightness of the word for yourself at your next social function. Or even your next antisocial function.

And please note: The recommended source material for locating the word can be found in any phone booth. In other words, look in the Yellow Pages. Under “Beer.”

Thank you.

THERE’S JUST ONE WORD FOR BEER.

AND YOU KNOW IT.