

The Bulletin

Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1967



Teddy O'Toole

MWC Student Body Votes To Retain NSA Membership

By BARBARA HALLIDAY

Mary Washington students voted on Wednesday evening to continue affiliation of MWC with the National Student Association. A total of 1001 students participated in the voting; the count was 595 voting for affiliation and 406 voting against it.

The voting followed a debate in AC Lee Ballroom over the question of affiliation or disaffiliation.

Teddy O'Toole, National and Educational Affairs Vice President of NSA, spoke for affiliation; Arnie Steinburg, editor of the New Guard, a publication of the Young Americans for Freedom organization (YAF), presented the argument against continued affiliation. Each speaker presented a ten minute argument and was allowed another five minutes for rebuttle. A 30 minute period of questions from the floor followed; each speaker was given 2 minutes to answer. Five minute summations were then presented by each side.

Steinburg opened the debate by terming the NSA Congress "a zoo." He stated that NSA consists of "a cycle of naive, inexperienced student leaders who are duped into belonging to NSA." His main argument was that NSA is not the democratic organization it claims to be. Less than 15% of the schools eligible for membership are members, and only half of these member schools are represented at NSA congresses. Also, few of the representatives that do attend these congresses are elected from their student bodies; most are appointed. He termed this situation the classical case of "taxation without representation."

Steinburg also stated that "NSA officials are habitual liars." He cited the CIA affair as an example.

O'Toole, in his opening speech, declared that the representatives in NSA are committed to the viewpoint that as young student leaders they must take a stand on the political issues that are facing the country. He reviewed the history of NSA since it was founded in 1946. He said that the con-

gress is important in that it provides an international forum for students to discuss issues. He asked, "What in the whole world today is more important than these issues?" He also reviewed the services that NSA provides for member schools.

In rebuttle, Steinburg said again that NSA is undemocratic; its policies are influenced by those who support them financially. He asked Mary Washington to disaffiliate, that this action may incite other schools to do the same.

O'Toole, in his rebuttle, pleaded that NSA is a democratic organization. He said that "if NSA is not democratic, it is because of a failure in the electoral system." He also stated that students who attend NSA congresses, in his



Arnold Steinburg

opinion, go back to their schools better leaders.

Jane Bradley, SGA president, moderated the debate. The speakers were introduced by Candy Burke, MWC NSA coordinator, and Bari Holden, leader of the group on campus in favor of disaffiliation.

SIC Group Appoints Academic Task Force

By ANNE GORDON GREEVER

SIC's Academic Task Force, composed of approximately 25 students, met last Tuesday to discuss academic changes at Mary Washington College.

The Academic Task Force has been formed to research complaints raised in the general SIC meeting of October 12. In a two-week period, the task force is investigating what the present rules are, why they were made, if the rules are good as they stand or if they need changing, if changes are feasible, and what the alternatives are.

The task force will then present its findings and recommendations to a SIC group meeting on November 2, and the entire membership will vote on resolutions to be presented to SGA or faculty committees dealing with those areas.

Maveret Staples, a member of the seven-man SIC Steering Force and temporary chairman of the Academic Task Force, opened the meeting with an explanation of SIC's origin, purpose, and goals. She outlined investigation procedures and sources of information.

Cathy Dover, Kit Harahan, and Diane Taylor were selected as task force co-ordinators.

Members were assigned specific complaints to research.

The Academic Task Force is dealing with 13 general areas which SIC members feel need investigation: calendar, examinations, registration, independent study, general academic structure, majors, the cut system, degree requirements, the speaker program, quality point system, course evaluation, exchange programs, and miscellaneous.

Concert Series

The 1967-68 Concert Series scheduled this year include:

- November 7
Paul Taylor Dance Company
- February 8
Emlyn Williams As Dylan Thomas Growing Up
- March 7
The St. Louis Symphony
- March 12
Valery Klimon (violinist)



(BULLET photo by Tacey Battley)

"Monkey Business" has Sue Gleszer, Candy Whitmer, and Anne Towson all in the monkey proverb for the Terrapin Splashback, October 30, 7 to 8. Admission is Free.

Executive Council Discuss Off-Campus Housing

A policy allowing students with senior academic standing to live off campus has been recommended by five officers of SGA Executive Council to the Legislative Meeting to be approved by that council. The recommendation was taken to the individual halls and is to be brought before Executive Council tonight. Patty Whitley, Chairman of the Handbook Committee, will make suggestions and recommendations.

The four stipulations concerning this policy consist of (1) the student must be 21 years of age or older; (2) the student must

submit a written statement of unconditional parental consent to the Office of Admissions; (3) the student must be in good academic and social standing; and (4) the student must not be a recipient of any college scholarships (this does not include loans or part time positions).

The purpose of this proposed policy is in accordance with the extensions of student responsibility in the social realm. Executive Council feels that such an arrangement would enable seniors to choose the most suitable academic environment in which to live.

If the policy is inacted, Executive Council has further recommended that the provisions be outlined in the letter to returning students regarding readmission and room registration. This letter will be mailed by the Office of Admissions in December, 1967, and will therefore make this policy available to rising seniors who will graduate in 1969.

Swimmers Plan Fall Show For Terrapin Club

Terrapin Club presents its annual Fall Exhibition entitled "Splash Back" on October 30 at 7:00 p.m. The first part of the program will be three routines from previous shows. This will be followed by a demonstration of the basic stunts required to join the club and advanced stunts.

The main purpose of the program is to demonstrate to new students and anyone else interested what the club does and the basic requirements needed to become a member. No admission will be charged.

Tryouts for the Terrapin Club will be held Nov. 6th at 8:00. Help sessions for those interested in joining will be held Nov. 1 and 2 from 8:00 to 9:00.

SGA Presents First Report

Originating out of the Sound-off, but more for information than gripes, the first student government sponsored Quarterly Report Session will be held tomorrow night at 7 p.m. in A.C. Lee ballroom.

Because students complained that they never heard what happened to their ideas, the Session will consist of reports from SGA committee chairmen and a chance for questions and suggestions from the floor.

Bike Registration On October 25

Bicycle registration will be held October 25, 1967, from 10:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m. at the Security Office (Room 104 A) in Ann Carter Lee.

All bicycles kept or used in the city or on the Mary Washington campus must be registered in compliance with city ordinance. The fee for registration is fifty cents.

All bicycles must have a light on the front and a reflector on the rear. Lights can be purchased and installed for \$1.50 at registration.

Off-Campus Housing

The recommendation for off-campus housing next fall for seniors is a great stride toward extending student responsibility both academically and socially. Such an opportunity for seniors to select the academic environment most suitable for them reflects the interest of the student body as represented by student government and to achieve greater personal responsibility.

Off-campus living would be the choice of some seniors for the reason that dormitory life hinders study for many college students. The lack of privacy and noise level on the floors often interferes with academic endeavors, and the student is forced to take refuge in the library or an academic building.

Of course, the experience of dormitory living is a worthwhile one, especially for the orientation of freshmen and the creation of togetherness on the campus. Yet by the time students achieve senior status, they are quite capable of assuming more self-responsibility. Once the age of twenty-one is reached, the individual is legally on her own.

Housing off-campus would provide the opportunity for students to exert this responsibility. Many seniors already practice teach or do volunteer work in the community. Senior year off-campus would almost be a preparation for the new role the student assumes upon graduation. Students planning to continue study would find similar living arrangements at graduate schools.

Off campus housing would also help alleviate overcrowding in dormitories. Seniors moving off-campus would create space for more entering students.

If many seniors chose to live off-campus, the expense and limitations in the number of near-by available apartments might pose a problem. Expenses, however, would not be so great if two or four girls shared an apartment.

Perhaps once seniors are allowed to live off-campus, juniors will be given the same opportunity. Other institutions, the University of Virginia, for example, allows all non-scholarship students to live off-campus after the first year. The cry of loss of campus unity would be invalid in such a situation. Despite off-campus living, day students presently participate in campus activities. By the time students are upperclassmen, class structure has already been established.

Naturally, not all eligible students would choose to live off-campus. However, the opportunity would be there for those students wishing to accept the greater responsibilities which such an arrangement would entail.

Statement of Policy

The BULLET is the student newspaper of Mary Washington College. Published weekly, it usually alternates between eight and four-page editions. Offices are located in Room 104, Ann Carter Lee.

The BULLET is written and edited by students of the college, and any interested student has the opportunity to work with the staff. There is no major or course requirement for working on the BULLET.

Funds for the BULLET are supplied by college subsidies, advertising revenue, and subscriptions. The Fredericksburg FREE LANCE-STAR prints the BULLET.

As a campus newspaper, the BULLET has two major functions. The first is to inform the student body of major campus events and issues. In its coverage of all events, pertinent, worthwhile news of importance to the entire campus will take precedence over all other subject matter. Coverage of campus news as well as national and international news will be governed by the criteria of readership, pertinence, and space.

The second major function is to interpret and evaluate in its editorial columns the events and issues which its covers on its news pages. Editorials represent the majority opinion of all BULLET editors and assistant editors. They do not represent the official views of Mary Washington College.

Letters to the Editor are invited from all readers. All letters submitted must bear the name of the writer. All letters will be printed within the limits of space and subject to laws of libel. Deadline for letters and copy is on the Wednesday preceding the Monday of publication. They may be given to any editor, placed in the BULLET office, or left in the BULLET box in the foyer of Ann Carter Lee. The BULLET reserves the right to edit all contributions for grammatical and technical errors.

The BULLET is a member of the United States Student Press Association and the Collegiate Press Service. Correspondence to the BULLET should be addressed to Box 1115, College Station, Fredericksburg, Virginia.

You know that MWC unmarrieds aren't allowed to live OFF CAMPUS!



Letters To The Editor

Honorary

Dear Editor:

In reference to Barbara Barlow's article on honoraries in the October 2nd issue of THE BULLET, in all fairness to psychology majors as a group, I would like to publicly correct a mistake which has repeatedly appeared in the SGA Handbook and which was called to my attention by your article.

Requirements for membership in the Mary Washington College chapter of Psi Chi are an overall B average and a B average in psychology.

True, we are not a large organization, but our aim is not to bestow honor upon many but upon those who are deserving of this recognition.

The members of our society are now examining our standards for membership. Whether a change will be made in an upward or downward direction is not for anyone to say at this time.

Dana F. Sharpe
Sec.-Treas., Psi Chi

Dining Hall

Dear Editor:

A trite subject? Perhaps, but one of concern to us all. Much has already been said about the questionable quality and taste of the food (if you can call it that?) which is served at Seacobeck (commonly known to those who are subjected to the services which it dispenses as "Sick of Barf").

Again this year we have observed that there seems to be a government surplus of the lowest grade of chipped beef, chile, hot dogs and ham - just to name a few of the choicest delicacies. This food, one might think, must have come to us because no one else could be paid to take it.

All this is nothing new, and those of us who have endured "Barf" for any amount of time have resigned ourselves to spending our allowances at the "C" Shop.

However, how long can one's allowance last?—and besides, our parents are forced to pay for the food at Seacobeck. We all know that the seating capacity of the dining hall is inadequate for the number of students. The extension of the serving hours has helped to alleviate this problem somewhat. However, on Friday the 13th, at both lunch and dinner, there were so many people in lines, which circled the Dome Room many times and extended into the dining rooms, that it seemed as if all the tables in Fredericksburg would have

been of no use. This deplorable situation was due to the fact that two of the four serving areas were not being utilized!! Can there be a valid excuse for this?

We realize that, contrary to popular belief, Mary Washington is a suitcase college - however, there are those of us unfortunately who have spent all our money at the "C" Shop and are forced to stay here on the weekends. Are we to be punished? Apparently someone thinks so - weekend meals are notoriously the worst here, and now we have to stand on line endlessly to get them!

Give us our food money back and then we, too, can leave on the weekends, or improve the quality of the food and the service in order to promote a happier and healthier student body.

Alice Kelly
Marla Price
Andi Starr
Carol Walb

SIC

Dear Editor:

In view of the discussion which has been circulating around campus for the past two weeks regarding Students for the Imperative of Change (SIC), the members of the Steering Committee feel that a statement of our organization's purpose, plans, and goals is in order.

SIC's main purpose is to present to the SGA a program of recommendations which are substantiated by research and which have been voted on in a general meeting of the group. We hope that these recommendations will move quickly through SGA channels. In addition to this, we hope that as many students as possible will utilize SIC to begin a personal involvement in their own educational process.

At present, SIC does not advocate mass demonstration as a means of facilitating change. We feel that the channels available to the student should be utilized to their greatest potential. The result of their action will determine SIC's future policy.

Sincerely,
Cheryl J. Grissom
Maveret Staples
Sharon Dobie
Candy Burke
Barbara Sweet
Meg Livingston
Chris Hall

Calendar Of Coming Events

October 23-Interviews: FSEE and Social Security Administration, 9:00 to 5:00, Lg. 301; Freshmen Class Meeting, preliminary nomination for President and Honor Council representative, Ballroom, ACL, 6:45; General Student Recital, DuPont Theatre, 6:45; Executive Council, SGA Room, 7:00.

October 24-Regional meeting, Int. Relations Club, Monroe 21. 6:45; Dr. Lindsey, professor of history, will speak on his trip to Russia, by SGA, Ballroom, ACL, 7:00; Psychology Club meeting, Owl's Nest, ACL, 7:30; American Institute of Banking, Science Room 1, 7:30-9:30.

October 25-Pumpkin sale, Terrace, ACL, 1:00-5:00; Pi Nu Chi Initiation, Ballroom, ACL, 7:00; SGA Publicity Committee meeting, SGA Room, 7:00; Student Religious meeting, ACL 108, 7:00; American Institute of Banking, Science Room 1, 7:30-9:30; Meeting of Mortar Board, ACL 301, 9:30.

October 26-Pumpkin sale, Terrace, ACL, 1:00-5:00; Speaker: A. B. Hallingshead, P.O.C., Professor of Sociology, Yale University "Stratification in American Society," George Washington Auditorium; Freshmen Class Buzz Session for election of class president and honor council representative, Ballroom, ACL, 6:15; Phi Sigma meeting, Science 200, 7:30; Meeting of Christian Science, Monroe basement, 8:00.

October 27 - Captain Ronald Quigley, Air Force Selection Officer, and Sgt. John Fagart, local Air Force Representative, will be here in ACL lobby to answer questions concerning the womens' officers program.

Speech by Andrew Glaze, readings from his poems, Ballroom, ACL, 10:30-11:30; Pumpkin sale, Terrace, ACL, 1:00-5:00.

October 28-Graduate Record Exam, Science 200, 8:30-6:00 p.m.; Movie: "Anna Christie," George Washington Auditorium, 8:30.

October 30-Legislative Meeting, SGA Room, 7:00; Terrapin Club Fall Exhibition, pool, ACL, 7:00-8:00; Junior Class Meeting, Ballroom, ACL, 9:00.



Fall, and Fire Prevention; The Hall Safety Committee Chairmen learn how to do it. Here Julie Daffron of Trench Hill uses the Co2 Fire Extinguisher.

The Bulletin

Established 1927

Member

United States Student Press Association





(Photos by Tacey Battley)

"St. George and the Dragon" by Albienea Vicc

Exhibition of Master Prints Appears in Dupont Gallery

By GAYLE DAVIS

"Master Prints of the 15th and 16th Centuries" is the title of a collection currently on exhibit in the DuPont Galleries. These fifty-seven rare prints are part of the permanent collection of the Library of Congress, and they include works of German, Dutch, Flemish, and Italian artists.



"Melancolia"

by Albrecht Durer

This particular group of prints was assembled to show the transition in style and subject matter from the late Gothic to the Renaissance. Influenced by increased mapmaking and book publishing, the artists represented here have included in their prints such minutia as to completely awe the spectator and mesmerize his imagination.

The etchings from Adrian Collaert's "American Retectio", for example, are each a fantastic little world created of the artist's own eloquent imagination. Of special interest, too, are the six prints on display by Albrecht Durer.

The subjects covered in this

collection range from saints to sea-monsters, all intricately delineated, many amusing, most delightfully curious.

The exhibit will continue until October 29th - it is well worth seeing.

The galleries are open daily from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., except on Sunday, when it is open from 3:00 to 5:00 p.m.

STUDENTS!!! BULLET



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Bullet Office.

Graduate Entrance Exam Date Approaches Seniors

By NANCY RICHARDSON

For most college students it was enough to have gone through the long and discouraging Scholastic Aptitude Tests and Achievements. Receiving acceptable scores for admittance is a great relief. Some students, however, choose to experience a parallel anticipation four years later.

The Graduate Record Examinations, administered by the Educational Testing Service, are given to those who wish to enter graduate school. The test follows the same pattern of the college boards, but, needless to say, is more intense.

It consists of an aptitude test and an advanced test. The aptitude test is given in the morning and comprises verbal reasoning, mathematical conceptions and reading comprehension. A more specialized exam, the advanced tests may be administered in Biology, Business, Chemistry, Economics, Education, Engineering, Philosophy, French, Geology, Government, History, Literature, Mathematics, Physical Education, Physics, Psychology, Sociology, or Spanish.

Impossible to pass or fail, the

tests serve only to assist graduate schools in appraising the scholastic qualifications of their applicants.

The tests will be administered at the Hamlet House October 28, January 20, and April 27.



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The Word Is "Turn

Leary Explains Movement

By LIZ VANTREASE

Timothy Leary "tuned in" last week to a large group of college students, including three Mary Washington delegates, and proclaimed the truth of his new religion — the League of Spiritual Discovery. His speech, given at Frostburg State College in Maryland, was the keynote of a weekend drug conference which was attended by students from 24 different colleges in addition to a number of speakers against the use of LSD.

Leary, a former professor at Harvard who was asked to leave because of his experimentation with LSD on students, began by saying "We are not here to discuss LSD. LSD is one of several chemicals that can turn you on. What we are talking about is a social or political or religious revolution."

This revolution he is speaking of is one of rebellion against the social mechanisms and "external games" of today's society. "We are mere voices in monolithic, huge, bureaucratic empires," he charged. It is impossible to be yourself or even to know what your own self is in such a rigid, status-conscious unfeeling world, so Dr. Leary makes his plea to "Drop Out." He is not advocating complete

rejection of society and withdrawal into self by this plea. He is merely saying that to find one's essence, to know one's self, it is necessary to extricate one's self temporarily from the super-ficiacies of daily life. The song Leary is singing is "Do your own thing. Find your center, find your essence and do it."

Then he proceeds to say "To find your own essence, you have to turn on. You cannot turn on with any external game," like music, power, or money. "The essence of turning on is internal; it's within your body; it's physical.

Here, Dr. Leary introduces the use of LSD as a sacrament for turning on. He argues that no one should criticize LSD for the physical changes it causes, because all religious sacraments involve the physical to some extent. Fasting, chanting, genuflection, and dancing were some examples he mentioned.

Though Dr. Leary praised the psychedelic experience highly, he did not suggest that anyone in the audience take it. "There aren't five people in this group who are ready to take LSD. The use of psychedelic drugs involves hard work. Getting high and turning on is a skill." He said the sense organs are so complicated that a person must learn to "turn on to the beauty and poetry of your body."

When asked about the new medical findings concerning LSD, Leary replied that no valid studies had been done yet which proved LSD was harmful to the body. He said the only conclusive proof available now was that female rats should not take LSD during the first month of their pregnancy, just to be safe.

Highly critical of the existing stringent laws against marijuana and LSD, Leary said "You cannot pass a law telling me what I can do within my own body. Don't ever let anyone tell you what you can do in the territory of God, which is the temple of your own body." Dr. Leary pointed out that the government had never given a scientific study grant for research on marijuana. "Your government does not want you to get high," because they know that "as more and more kids turn on, they just can't run a Vietnam war. Turned on people are not going to be good social robots."

Concerning hippies, Dr. Leary said "the hip person has some inking who he is. He is aware there is more to life than LBJ vs. Nixon." He considered the California hippies by saying "Most of them don't know why they're in Haight Ashbury," but then looked at his audience squarely and said "but most of you don't know why you're here either."

Dr. Leary concluded his speech in a serious tone. "You are all God. Nothing exists unless it exists in your consciousness. You are completely free if you are allowed to write the trip of your life."

For those eligible voters who plan to vote in the November elections by absentee ballot, Miss Isabel Gordon, Secretary of the Placement Bureau, and Mrs. Emily Holloway, Assistant Dean of Students in Ann Carter Lee, are Notaries Public.

Pot Poll

	YES	NO	NOT SURE	SOMEWHAT
1. Have you ever smoked marijuana?	5.6%	94.4%		
2. If yes, on campus?	4.9%	95.1%		
3. If yes, at U. Va?	16%	84%		
4. If yes, within this state?	54.3%	45.7%		
5. Would you smoke it if given a chance?	14.9%	74.4%	9.2%	
6. Do you know of anybody who has ever smoked marijuana?	63.2%	36.8%		
7. Do you feel that you are familiar with the medical and social facts about marijuana?	64.6%	24.5%		10.9%
8. Do you think marijuana should be legalized?	24.4%	70.2%	5.4%	

Poll Results Show Attitudes, Experience

By SUSAN WAGNER

Response from over two-thirds of the student body followed the recent issuing of the "pot poll," conducted by the Feature department of the BULLET.

Tabulated figures show that 5.6% of the campus have smoked marijuana and 94.4% have not. Of the percentage of "pot-smokers", only 4.9% have done so on campus, while 16% have smoked marijuana on the grounds of the University of Virginia. Reasons for this are fairly obvious: the scarcity of "pot" and "grass pushers" in the Fredericksburg area and the severe consequences involved if caught smoking pot would prevent most prospective "potheads" from attempting to do so on the Mary Washington campus, while the Virginia campus, being a large university and predominantly male would afford more opportunities within a freer atmosphere for those who smoke marijuana.

Although 68% of the student population at Mary Washington is composed of Virginia resi-

dents, only 54.3% of the "pot-heads" have smoked marijuana in Virginia. Therefore, 45.7%, or almost half of the girls who have smoked pot, have done so in other states, either because they are out-of-state students (32% of the girls here are) or they are Virginia residents who were in other states at the time they smoked marijuana. This probably arises from the fact that marijuana,

"Yonder's Wall" Opens in D.C.

It is only a sign above a door: "Yonder's Wall." Go up a flight of rather shabby stairs, and you find yourself in the newest head shop in D. C. A head shop, by the way, is a small store which is run by and for heads (hippies) and sells posters, buttons, pipes, jewelry, literature, records, and other things to amuse the "turned on generation." It is a good place to shop for unusual posters and also has a variety of magazines and newspapers which are not generally available on newsstands.

along with narcotics, is more readily available among the cosmopolitan, metropolitan cities of which Virginia has very few.

One of the most significant findings revealed that of the responses from non "pot-smokers," 14.9% would definitely smoke marijuana if given the chance, 74.4% would definitely not smoke it if given the chance, while 9.2% indicated that they might if presented with an opportunity. This again supports the theory that because the majority of the students here are Virginia residents and Virginia lacks a large number of metropolitan cities which generally act as a center for "pushers", the number of "pot-smokers" would possibly increase if more students were in a situation where pot would be made available.

Of those who have smoked marijuana, 24.7% indicated that they would not smoke it again. Extremely interesting to note is the fact that 63.2% of the students on campus know people who have smoked marijuana, while only 36.8% do not. As far as the question of regard for those who do smoke pot is concerned, attitudes are pretty much split up the middle. Only a very few regarded "potheads" with praise, yet on the other hand, violent hostilities were also limited to a great minority, and both views constituted only 10% of the responses. Of the remaining 90%, half were indifferent, stating that it was a personal and individual decision and their judgment values were based on more important matters, while the other half regarded pot-smokers as rather foolish, possibly emotionally unstable and most likely immature and insecure, but did not really condemn them for their pastime. In a large number of cases, "pot heads" and marijuana were merely viewed with reservations.

A complete familiarity with the social and medical facts of marijuana was felt by 64.6% of the student body; a fair knowledge was indicated by 24.5%; while only 10.9% stated that they were unfamiliar with the facts. With these figures in mind, it is significant that legalization of marijuana was advocated by only 24.4%, even though it was almost unanimously recognized that marijuana is not medically harmful or physically habit-forming. Of the remaining students, 70.2% were against the legalization of marijuana and 5.4% were as yet unsure of their stand.

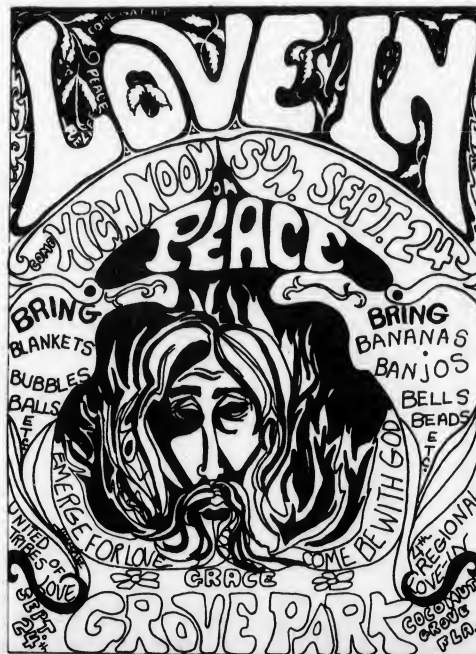
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MARIJUANA Pro and Con

By JUDI MANSFIELD

By REBECCA HANEY

"The worst thing about marijuana is the laws against it, which should be repealed."

This statement, made by David Sanford in "The New Republic" (April 22, 1967), typifies a new trend to abolish exaggerated myths connected with marijuana — or "pot," "tea," "hashish," etc. Legally, this mild hallucinogen is classified as a narcotic (with heroin and morphine), but scientific research and evidence fail to support this claim. While authorities now realize that marijuana creates no physical dependence, involves no withdrawal symptoms, and is actually less harmful than alcohol, the Federal Narcotic Control Act of 1956, which includes restrictions on marijuana, is still in effect.

This law, in the light of recent understanding of marijuana, metes out outrageously unfair punishments for acts which may be as harmless as having a cocktail with a friend. Mere possession of marijuana, depending upon the number of offenses, can bring imprisonment from 2-40 years. Selling marijuana is a felony which constitutes a minimum of 5 to 15 years for the first conviction. Perhaps the most prejudiced law of all exists in Colorado, where the sale of Marijuana to persons under 25 is considered a capital crime.

To fully understand the injustice of the punishments (both legal and social) connected with pot, one should know exactly how it affects the user. When inhaled, the drug passes into the blood stream and takes effect on the brain within a matter of minutes. The primary emotional effect is comparable to that produced by alcohol; usually, one has a sense of well-being (a good "high"), but the reverse effect can occur if the individual's personality is conducive to depression. Such an effect, however, is "not" an inherent property of the drug itself.

While some users say that pot increases sexual stimulation, others claim that it decreases such emotions; like liquor, then, it can affect an individual either way. Also, marijuana is "not" considered to be a psychedelic drug; the mind merely becomes more relaxed and ideas flow more freely.

One of the major fallacies connected with the marijuana myth is that use of the drug leads to other drugs which are addictive. The President's Crime Commission, however, dampened this idea with the release of research findings in February, in which they stated that "there are too many marijuana users who do not graduate to heroin and too many heroin addicts with no known prior marijuana use, to support such a theory."

In rebuttal to the arguments of pot smokers, who say that marijuana is not only less toxic than alcohol but also leaves no hangover, those opposing legalization of marijuana believe that our society needs no additional legal "vices" to tempt its citizens. But isn't this prohibitionist attitude completely alien to our belief in the individual's freedom

Marijuana is a drug made from the flowering tops and leaves of the female hemp plant. It has no medical value and is considered as one of the hallucinogenic drugs such as LSD.

Although many doctors say that pot smoking is not habit forming, I am against its use. In the September 1967 issue of Today's Health, Dr. Benjamin Kissin of the State University of New York Downstate Medical Center in Brooklyn, says that marijuana can cause a state of psychic dependence which makes the use of marijuana necessary. Further research is needed to determine whether or not marijuana is habit forming, but I would not be willing to experiment at the possible risk of my health.

Physically, marijuana raises one's blood pressure and pulse rate while lowering one's body temperature and rate of breathing. It tends to make one's hands less steady, and its use can irritate the eyes and lungs. Tremors, and sluggish reflexes are also observed. Marijuana acts on one's nervous system as part stimulant, and part relaxant. Its effects come rapidly but they last only three to four hours.

Mentally, marijuana distorts one's preception and sense of time and space. It results in a dreamy state in which one's imagination is quite active.

To me, using marijuana shows immaturity on the part of an individual. Marijuana provides a temporary escape from one's problems. This escape or false elation is very brief, and I believe one should learn to adjust to life without having to turn to drugs for answers. Many studies show that marijuana is used by the irresponsible, the bored, the unhappy, and the apathetic to create a false environment in which they obtain a feeling of security.

Another factor against marijuana smoking is that using it only can result in a long prison term because under federal law, it is classified as a narcotic drug. Also, the use of marijuana sometimes spurs a person on to the need for bigger and better "highs" which can be obtained through habit forming drugs such as heroine.

I think that in our society there are better things to do for pleasure than smoking marijuana, and I must agree with Yale psychologist Keniston that "... pot is a poor substitute for real, active, exciting, meaningful experience."

of choice? If a person would rather unwind from a hard day's work with pot than with a cocktail, should be thus risk imprisonment?

Perhaps the reaction of Dr. Leslie Feldler (literary critic, Fulbright scholar, and advisor to LEMAR — Legalization of Marijuana), to the verbal attacks he has received in Buffalo, N.Y. for his pro-pot attitude, can best sum up the need for abolishing the marijuana "myth": "The only thing that's happening is that the town that's being educated. That's always a painful process."



Hip Tripper Describes The Mind Expanding Experience

(Editor's Note: The following article was written by a Mary Washington student and is a description of an experience she had under the influence of marijuana this summer.)

I hear music; I hear it so well that it is like I am in the record. The Doors sing inside of me and it goes through my brain; nothing is lost; I hear everything.

"This is the end" — I am in the hall watching the killer. I am watching him run — faster, faster, faster. I run with him; my heart pounds with his — faster, faster, faster. The follower catches us — attack; my nerves tremble; relief. It is over.

The candle burns; it flickers. I see the shadows; they radiate as the flame dances with the music. The vibrations move it; they move me too. The vibrations in this room are good; these people are all my friends. We are all so happy here, so content, just grooving on the simple, little details of beauty that get lost in everyday life.

I see myself in my mind sitting here, just as I saw myself running through the alleys with the killer. It's weird to look at yourself on the outside, like a detached stranger. I wish I could figure out what is inside this mind. I get a little closer each time, but still I don't really know.

Time is interminable; everything lasts so long. This song is for me; the extra-long instrumental in the middle is for me because I like it so much. It brings back a lot of memories; meaningful memories of events that have changed my life. I've "turned on, tuned in, dropped out" to this song and soon I will "set the night on fire." The night is for me.

One candle flickers incessantly while the other goes straight. I'm

the flickering one; you are the straight one — who is right? who is better? You condemn me, but you don't know. You've never wavered or bent down or looked up to see my life. Your mind is closed to anything but your own safe secure world. You'll never find yourself because you'll never even look. I've tried your way for nineteen years, and your society never told me where to look for myself, but now I know where to go, I know that there is a community where "love your brother" is practiced, not just preached by vegetables. My friends are not rutabagas; they are human beings who are living, learning, and seeking truth. Are you?

My mind blows on. Incense burns. I go back into a groovy memory. We've been smoking and driving all night. I'm with somebody I like; everything is cool. We drive to a seawall on the bay. The water is black; the sky is black. The lights of the beach are on the horizon, and millions of stars are all around everywhere else. The lightning

flashes pink — wow.

We leave to go to another beach, a real beach not just a sea wall. We pass trees; they seem so strange. It is about 4:30, I guess; I don't really know or care; I never do. Everything is so groovy tonight; life is so beautiful here. We're at the beach now; sand, cool and white, fresh salt morning air. We watch the sun rise. No clouds on the horizon; it rises a bright, rose-violet color; a color I've never seen before. As the sun rises it spreads the spectrum across the ocean. A rainbow unfolds across the still water — unreality, but reality; rainbows are never this groovy.

It's really morning now; the sun is yellow, not violet. Sleep; get up, still feel good and serene. I never feel anything bad after a high. Being high is a beautiful new world in the midst of an old one. It's all in the mind. "Are you sad because you're on your own? No, I get by with a little help from my friends; I get high with a little help from my friends; gonna' try with a little help from my friends."

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Coffee, Tea, or LSD; The Medical Aspects

By SUSAN HONNEGER

It seems as if the mind bender LSD, may be bending the "life" out of some trippers. Studies conducted by Marmom J. Cohen and colleagues at the University of New York in Buffalo revealed that chromosomal damage in cultures of human white blood cells could be induced by LSD and that abnormalities increased with increased dosage of the drug.

The study undoubtedly will impress skeptics more than "adult" admonitions against using "that terrible LSD" in between their cocktail sips and cigarette puffs. LSD can cause acute psychosis and people have died following LSD usage. Yet it also remains that Korsakoff's syndrome is a psychosis and people die from lung cancer every day.

Unfortunately, studies conducted prior to Cohen's were not conclusive and most suffered

from publicity which concentrated chiefly on the illicit use of potent hallucinogens, and dwelled on the sensational aspects. Furthermore, controlled experimentation on humans in cases of alcoholism, psychosis, sexual perversion, and terminal, painful disease, found that the adverse reaction rate (prolonged psychosis, suicide, etc.) was a small 0.2-2.0 per cent, which boded well for research expansion. Having digested this goody, many jumped to the conclusion that with such a small margin of risk involved, doctors who protested vehemently against use of LSD were just spoilsports, in addition to being over 30.

However, in uncontrolled and indiscriminate use of LSD, the picture is more grim. Bellevue Hospital in N.Y. has recorded 114 cases involving use of LSD requiring hospitalization in the past 18 months. Of these cases:

13 per cent entered with overwhelming panic, 12 per cent with uncontrollable violence, 9 per cent with attempted suicide or homicide, though only 2 per cent were sent elsewhere for long term hospitalization having no previous underlying psychiatric disorder.

Still, LSD advocates have cited many benefits of the drug. LSD gives insight through new perspective, it evokes creativity, it is an aphrodisiac, and it transcends social barriers by aiding in personal adjustment. However, most scientific evidence does not yield proof of these benefits. One boy brought to Bellevue Hospital after taking an enormous dose of LSD insisted that his trip was a great experience, "I have learned that I'm basically egotistical." Well, after all, there are some things even your best friends won't tell you.

In one creativity study, pianists were taped while playing under the influence of LSD. At that time they insisted that their playing was extremely good. Upon replay, the reaction to their own music was "How could I have been that bad?"

Yes, LSD is a mental aphrodisiac. Stress mental. Hallucinations, visions, images, and thoughts are highly erotic in contrast, but for the majority of users there is no physical counterpart. On occasion, if taken by persons deeply in love it may produce an extraordinary, enjoyable, and meaningful experience, but who wants to be the party pooper and say love probably is such without LSD?

Chronic LSD use more often than not leads to renunciation of family, friends, and work for solipsistic, withdrawn existence — the "living end" if you will.

In reading such results, it must be kept in mind that most cases that come to the attention of authorities are the result of excessive LSD use. This may tend to exaggerate statistics. An analysis on LSD in psychotherapy by Charles Shagross of Temple University Medical School has shown no adverse effects so far. However, in no case did the subjects take more than 3 doses of the drug. According to Shagross, "If there is an LSD effect, the question will be how much one can take safely."

While there is very strong evidence that The Acid does damage chromosomes, conclusive proof is still needed to determine whether or not germ cells (sperm, ova) are permanently affected, and whether, as Shagross suggests, a few doses are safe under medical auspices. But in the meantime, it begins to look as if the hip trippers aren't really telling it like it is.

Allen Relates Hippies' Philosophy As Unrealistic

By MARY ANNE BURNS

They came for a summer of love. To the City of Saint Francis, they came. They wore flowers in their hair, and in Haight, there was love. "Utter and crass sexuality," reports Dr. Philip Allen, chairman of the Sociology Department and recent visitor to San Francisco.

While attending late August sessions of the American Sociological Association, Dr. Allen also participated in less parliamentary meetings of the minds on Haight Street. He discovered, to his disillusionment, that Hippies exhibit "hedonism camouflaged by love," rather than the ethical maturity many attributed to them.

"You're the Establishment pushing down our Negro brothers; you live in an \$80,000 house," characteristically clothed Hippies shouted to business suit attired Dr. Allen, the latter disconcerted by the tone, and almost amused by the deductions. His "favorably disposed," "sympathetic" attitude was shaken further when he tried conversing with them. Dr. Allen questioned the inconsistency of wearing clothes which, ragged or not, had to be produced by the Establishment. He found that even the more mature and intellectual spokesmen could not explain this away; Hippies claim social cut-off, yet drain social resource. Hence, Dr. Allen categorizes Haight society as overtly parasitic.

Hippies claim, too, that they have greater success in the reality search than we more conventional identity seekers, LSD being their most extreme catalyst. (It's quicker than college.) How so, when Dr. Allen encountered the following unreal suggestion: some Hippies tried to dismiss the reality of their social dependence (for food and shelter, among other evils) by proclaiming that "we'd scrounge on our own; we'd live in caves" if the Establishment fell. As Dr. Allen states, that would hardly be a solution. However, he did not notice any mass migration to the California hills; rather, he realized that Hippies can play at logic as well as poverty with little fear of consequence.

Dr. Allen's questionings delved further into Hippie mores. "If I wouldn't do it, somebody else would," stated a Jesus-like figure who doubled as a junkie. Living off his hooked victims didn't disturb him, he told Dr. Allen: after all, he had to live. Equally unconcerned with ethics but less honest with himself, one



Dr. Philip J. Allen

Hippie tried to justify his taking sexual advantage of girls by describing several of Frisco's "respectable" night spots, as if their existence somehow absolved his. Yet these two will sing the familiar All You Need Is Love and fall, as Dr. Allen observed, to appreciate the striking contradictions to which they, too, in their Establishment, have succumbed.

So, what else is new? Rebellion isn't, many having been thoroughly researched by sociologists like Dr. Allen. Nor is it new that the period of change from childhood to adulthood is "difficult and confusing," as Dr. Allen terms it. Nevertheless, there are some characteristics peculiar to Hippiedom that Dr. Allen pinpointed. For instance, the period between roles, each of which "carries a self-concept," is longer today because of increased academic requirements. Secondly and most uniquely is the influence of television: "It promotes intercommunication between rebels. They tend to gravitate to each other." The third and final point is suggested by Mark Harris in a recent article of The Atlantic: "The Hippies have usurped the prerogatives of children — to dress up and be irresponsible." Yes, Dr. Allen agrees, and comments further that the affluent nature of the Establishment permits this extended childhood.

Does Dr. Allen foresee an end to Hippiedom, and if so, where? He realizes that drug addiction and alcoholism will conquer first the freedom, then the lives of some Hippies; but the majority, Dr. Allen feels, "will grow up and leave and come to terms with adult problems." He cautions that "it takes hard work to understand our society," and that in order to effectively change it, we must "work within," rather than labor unrealistically without.



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Are Pot Laws Constitutional

By PATSY LEWIS

The anti-marijuana laws are presently being questioned for their constitutionality in many of our state courts. The law is being challenged on several grounds. According to the proponents of this law reform, the weed is no more harmful than alcohol or tobacco and it is irrelevant to place marijuana with heroin and other narcotics. Therefore to impose the same penalties for the possession and sale of them is not valid.

There is a nation-wide concern over this legalization. In Michi-

gan a bill designed to legalize the use of marijuana was introduced at the last session on the legislature and is now awaiting consideration.

Last month the most publicized test case began a pretrial hearing in Massachusetts. Defending the case was the famous attorney, Joseph Oteri, who currently serves as counsel for the National Association of Police Officers. Oteri explained the marijuana law "gripes me, the hazards of marijuana are a myth." In an attempt to prove it, he took the defense of Ivan Weiss and Joseph Leis, two college

dropouts who were caught with marijuana in their possession and with the intent to sell it.

Also under scrutiny in Oteri's legal battle is the constitutionality of the state law in Massachusetts which classifies marijuana as a narcotic drug. Several internationally known scientists took the stand during the first week of a pre-trial hearing.

One of them, Dr. Joel Fort, San Francisco psychiatrist, who is a lecturer at the University of California and former drug consultant for the World and

Mind Vs. Body: An Analysis Of Psychedelic Rock

By CATHY DOVER

From the controlled fervor of the Jefferson Airplane to the pandemonium of the Thirteenth Floor Elevator, psychedelic rock, the music that attempts to blow your mind, may be classed along with several other characteristics of the Now Generation; it travels hand in hand with nouveau art, micro-skirts, strobe lights, LSD, pot and the hippies. Whether or not its effect will be lasting or minimal remains to be seen.

The origins of psychedelic rock can be broken down into three strains: folk music, classical music and jazz. From folk music it gets a hint of a steady beat, while from classical music it draws the quality of tension which permeates psychedelic rock; it is the uncertainty between what the beat actually is and what it would be if it were straight. This plus the myriad arrangements and patterns of the music are what give it its frenzied, uncontrollable quality. The resemblance to jazz must also be noted — from jazz, it draws its use of the ex-

tended instrumental solo.

Psychedelic music, however, is not merely lyrics and sound; it is a compilation of complicated effects ranging from the use of flashing strobe light on stage to tricky rhythm patterns and obscure words. It is because of the nature of these complications that the name psychedelic has arisen; this is not just music, but a total effect intended to appeal to the psyche, or mind, of the listener. In this sense, it differs from straight rock music, whose steady beat lends it a primitive animal quality — hence, when considering the two types of rock, we arrive at the philosophical problem of mind vs. body. This appeal to the mind is an indirect cause of the infrequency with which psychedelic is heard on the radio — its appeal is that of listening music, not background music. Also, virtually no 45 rpm's are being made of psychedelic music because of the complication of its form. Here it should be noted, however, that so few 45's are being sold that disc jockeys no longer consider

them an accurate index of record popularity.

One can't consider the whole question of psychedelic rock without mentioning a few of its proponents. The Jefferson Airplane, with their second album, "Surrealistic Pillow," are an excellent example. Such songs as "She Has Funny Cars" and "Today" are two which would show the variety which the group is capable of producing. The Airplane differ immensely when seen in concert and when heard on a record — in concert their emphasis is on long extended solos, while their records are primarily rock.

When speaking of the use of the solo, the Blues Project must be mentioned — their use of this technique has made them the bridge between rock and jazz. The Doors, The Grateful Dead, and the Group Image are all new groups which have followed these techniques and whose records are being received enthusiastically. Others, however, such as The Vagrants, seem to be using



(BULLET photo by Tacey Battley)

Pots or Pot?

the complicated effects of psychedelic music to attract the listener's attention from their inability to play their instruments and their negative knowledge of music. Lights and spangled suits do not make a rock band a psychedelic one — it requires a deep understanding of music and music theory.

At the moment, the most pertinent question affecting psychedelic rock is whether or not it will be swallowed up by the electronic

music that the Beatles have introduced with their controversial "Sgt. Pepper" album. This seems doubtful, however, because of the more valid appeal that the psychedelic music has. This is music whose roots are in the types of music that we have enjoyed for years, not merely in the sound collision of reversed record tapes and disturbing sound effects which characterize electronic music.

Art Hits New High

By JESSIE ELDER

The effects of the new hallucinatory drugs have created a whole new realm of art, not content with the individual sensations caused by these drugs, the experimenters have immortalized their impressions on canvas, or any other medium at this disposal. The outcome of this creative explosion is the mode of psychedelic art.

The purpose of psychedelic art is to create the hallucina-

tory effects and impressions that are produced by LSD and the other mind-expanding drugs.

Psychedelic art appeals to the senses, not to the logic. In its milder form, it makes use of explosive colors and wild designs. The optical illusion is a popular device in this art cult. In its more mature form, psychedelic impressions are created by using such things as flashing lights,

See PSYCHEDELIC page 8

Legalization Cases From Page 6

Health Organization, said "Marijuana is not a narcotic, it is not addictive; it does not cause mental illness." He also commented that the drug does not lead to stronger drugs, does not cause crime, nor does it lead to sexual excess or deviant conduct.

Very often the use of the drug is due to the desire of a forbidden thrill and results in prison terms for young people who otherwise have never been apart of any crime. Oteri feels that present marijuana laws are running the risk of "Excluding perhaps 25 per cent of the future leaders of this country, branding them as drug addicts."

However Dr. Donald Louria, chairman of the New York Council on Drug Addiction, agreed with a narcotic; but he did differ in opinion in other areas. He says that marijuana may lead to mental illness, may lead to the use of more dangerous drugs, and may produce a psychological dependence on the user. He continues that marijuana even causes a deterioration of time and space perception. Also it may lead to acute intoxication and for

an unstable personality can have a deleterious effect on that personality.

The difference in the opinions of these two men are symptoms of the controversy over the entire nation. The contradictions reveal the complexity in legal questions, and the outcome of the battle is unsure.

The first law against marijuana in the U.S. was passed by Congress in 1937. At that time one could be given up to five years for any pot offense, but now the maximum penalty is 40 years. No probation is allowed for second offenses and a minimum sentence of five years is mandatory. There is no difference legally between pot and other drugs, such as heroin and opium, in most states. Selling marijuana to minors can bring the death penalty in Georgia, though this is an extreme case.

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(BULLET photo by Tacey Battley)

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Psychedelic

From Page 7
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Winnie-The-Pooh Anniversary

By PATTI SCHMIEG

WINNIE-THE-POOH, by A. A. Milne, published by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, October 1926, reset with new plates and type, August 1950. Illustrations by E. H. Shepard.

This October marks the forty-first anniversary of another British triumph over American letters. Due to the precocious antics of seven animals and one six-year-old boy, who cavort merrily through ten fanciful chapters, the imperiled reader is left helpless with laughter, realizing only too late that Winnie-the-Pooh is not an ordinary children's book. Part of the unique appeal of these whimsical characters stems from the hilariously dignified style of a Punch columnist, and a series of captivating illustrations by a shrewd, very intuitive artist.

For those unfortunates uninitiated in the wiles of A.A. Milne and accomplices, advance preparation to the perusal of this work is needed in order to avoid the inevitable side-effects that result from a careless reading of this supposed children's story.

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One who is unused to the author's clever juxtaposition of British correctness with juvenile wit, who becomes uneasy in the presence of a Bear of Little Brain, or exists unaware of the subtleties of animal behavior, will encounter difficulty in the perusal of this work.

Similarly, if the unwary reader does not think that children's books can be interesting, or the characters capable of speaking coherently, or the tales able to possess different reading levels, he runs the risk of being pleasantly surprised and captivated by Milne's imaginary fancies.

The saga of Edward Bear, who came out from under the name of Sanders to be known as Winnie-the-Pooh, begins quite innocently in the accepted style for most juvenile stories. The onomatopoeic introduction (Bump, bump, bump!) to Pooh Bear leads to the familiar "Once upon a time . . ." However, the book is saved from the trite or didactic fate of most animal stories by the endearing frailties of Pooh, who serves as his hero and jongleur, singing of his meritorious deeds.

During the brief ten-chapter acquaintance with Bear and his merry friends, the reader be-

comes hopelessly entrapped in adventures featuring Pooh's encounter with the "wrong kind of Bees," Piglet's experiences in dealing with a Heffalump, an "expedition" to discover the North Pole, and other enthralling tales, which lure the reader from performing his (her) expected duties, and leaves her perpetually engrossed in Pooh Corner.

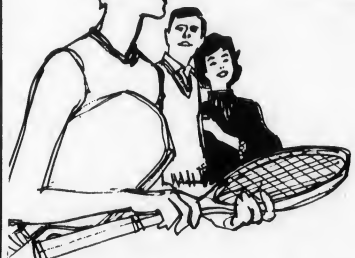
The most satisfactory method of reading Pooh, and yet the most addictive, is to sit around a warm fireplace, with at least ten children present. Pooh is best read aloud, with appropriate sound-effects, but, in the event that children or fireplace are not available, Milne's stories are quite suitable for solitary reading.

Despite the generally known curative effect the work has on "don't-want-to-go-to-bed" children, it has been found that Winnie-the-Pooh has an equally beneficial effect on cynical college students, weary of Nietzsche, the Bomb, and Society. Perhaps, it can be said, that once the addictive dangers of this book are overcome, it could be instrumental in leading the experienced reader to a more peaceful degree of sanity.

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