A generation gone to Pot
The inseparable

Our society surrounds the taking of drugs with a great deal of mythology, i.e., that one should not use heroin, that LSD is ALWAYS taken 'for kicks', or that one shot of heroin converts an ordinary person into a confirmed addict. This article will examine one piece of conventional wisdom: that those who use marijuana inevitably graduate to the use of harder drugs.

"e.g., Heroin, Cocaine, Opium.

In order to speak about society on this subject. This is best exemplified by considering the following four quotations.

"There remains an increasing progression from marijuana to cocains and from there to heroin, and it is in this order that the drug comes to the occulute. This is helped by smoothly operating pushers... for the persons concerned this is inevitably translated into the state of individual and collective wreackage." The Times, 21/12/55.

"The ease of cannabis is increased too frequently it leads to much more serious dependence, particularly heroin addiction (as in the United States)." The International Control of Drugs. U.N. Bulletin 15, 1966.

"Cannabis is not addictive, its use does not cause serious crime or unacceptable suffering, and it does not lead to addiction to hard drugs. The major problem is the legal response to the introduction of cannabis."


It can clearly be argued that on the world picture cannabis use does not lead to heroin addiction... in the 70's it has been found that the question of dependence on marijuana and heroin is a sufficient reason for retaining control over this drug." Report of the Advisory Committee on Drug Dependence (The Wootton Report). HMOS, 1970.

This conflict of opinion is also reflected in the New Zealand Law Commission. In 1982, the chairman of the Law Commission referred to the above, that is, they support the truth of the 'progression hypothesis'. Only one person (John Dobson, president of the New Zealand Medical Association and who has been a heroin addict) has chosen to challenge this claim. Most of the evidence I want to support is the belief of an increasing progression from marijuana to the amphetamines, to heroin and to cocaine."

The data of the present study support the conclusion that marijuana use is closely associated with opiate addiction in the high drug-use metropolitan areas of the East and West Coast, but not associated with opiate use in the Southern States. Therefore, it appears that the use of cannabis may be free of any drug use.
Non-Affiliation
for group

BY JANET BOGLE

EXECUTIVE has refused to affiliate the Political
Action Co-ordinating Group.

At a recent executive meeting a motion to affiliate the group
was passed. The motion was carried and the decision is
final. The Non-Racial Rugby Club, a member of the group, is
now affiliated.

The Secretary of the Students' Union, Margaret
Bryson, sent a letter to the members of the group, explaining
the reasons for the refusal. She pointed out that the
affiliation of the group would not be in the best interests of
the University.

Miss Bryson explained that if the group
affiliated, it would not be possible for
the University to take part in any
activities associated with the group.

The decision to refuse affiliation is
final, and the University cannot be
compelled to accept the decision.

Exam entries

ENTRIES for this year's degree and diploma examinations
close with the Registrar on 1 June.

Late entries are subject to a fee of $10.

Enrolments for classes do not constitute an examination entry.

NEWS IN BRIEF

AN EXHIBITION of the work of past and present mem-
bers of the Wellington Teachers College Art Council will be
held in the foyer of the New Lecturer Block from 9 June until 27 June.

A MEETING to discuss the establishment of a service
similar to "Tennis" will be held in the Executive Board Room on 4 June at 6.30.

BEARDSLEY PRINTS

Sale Price

30in. x 40in. — were $2.00 — NOW $1.00
15in. x 21in. — were $1.00 — NOW 50c

LONDON BOOKSHOP

106 CUBA STREET  *  WELLINGTON

Saliend, May 28, 1969 — 3

'Shout's Kidding Whom?'

IT IS time that part of the student press which always boasts of its responsibility,
and its public appeal—and whose editors get invited to the National Development
Conference presumably as Student Statesmen—started to develop a few of these attributes.

Yes, it is the NZUSA magazine "Focus" we are talking about.

In a magazine whose editors boast constantly of their efforts to keep the student
reader informed, it is not surprising that this magazine's most recent issue should
be devoted to the subject of obscenity. The word "Focus" is printed in an advertising
column, also, are allegedly edited.

Fonc cannot make a scape-
goose of its Advertising Man-
ge nor for the Trans-Australian
Airlines advertisement in its
April-May issue, the main il-
lustration which we reproduce—
removed—in this issue.

SALIENT says: no Capping
Book editor would have printed a
photograph of this kind, so no
Capping Book censor would have
left it out; the size of SALIENT would have re-
fused to print it. But where
other papers, in the name of public decency, show restraint and
subtlety, "Focus" rushes in where the "National Informer"
would fear to tread.

If the reputation of the stud-
ent press is not to be suffered, at
least one course is possible: THIS ISSUE OF "FOCUS" MUST BE REFERRED TO THE INDEPENDENT PUBLICA-
TIONS TRIBUNAL.

It is vital that this action be taken. It is not, in our view, an
issue of obscenity, but, by some outraged member of the public, but by
the student press itself, which
must show the public that it is
able to keep its own house clean without outside assistance.

SALIENT, in order to en-
sure that the present stand-
ards in student publications are
maintained, will take the
initiative by referring "Focus" to
the Tribunal—a step NZ
USA folk should have taken
as soon as "Focus" appeared.

We warn irresponsible ed-
itors that we will not hesitate
to take similar steps should
the悬崖 threats to student standards be
SALIENT is determined to see
they are maintained.

Written by Janie Scott

'Dilemma of a Democrat'

BY JANET BOGLE

A TEACH-IN on the Security Service will be held
on Sunday, June 8, in the Common Rooms of the
Student Union Building.

Organised by the Political
Action Co-ordinating Group, it
will be held from 5 p.m.
until 7 p.m.

The Director of the Security
Service, Brigadier H. E. Gil-
bert, will speak at the meet-
ing.

Other speakers include Mr.
W. J. Scott, chairman of the
N.Z. Council of Civil Liber-
ties; Mr. Roderick Alley of the
Ilfracombe science department, and
Alister Taylor, a former Presi-
dent of NZUSA and the Chair-
man of the Peace, Power and
Politics Conference held in
Wellington last year.

They will discuss the his-
tory and functions of the
Security Service from both
local and national standpoints.

National and Labour Party
spokesmen have been invited to
give their views on the sit-
tuation, with particular regard to
the Security Intelligence Bill
which was introduced this
session.

Representatives of the Com-
monwealth and Socialist Party
will also make their state-
mements on other organisations on
the left.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Security list

SAJILENT carried on its front page a heading "Bother's List," which seemed to be an arsion by Mr. Roger Bookler, described as the "chief of the Security branch." Readers may have noticed a type error, as the article was reprinted from sources directly within SAJILENT.

The very next day the daily papers carried a statement by the Attorney General that on being interviewed by a police officer Mr. Bookler was unable to substantiate the statement that there were sources within the Security Service. He had made the same assertion elsewhere. In fact Mr. Bookler said he could not remember who had written the letter, but it was not a matter of Security Service. It is, I suppose, fortunate that he could not remember that much.

In the same daily papers it was reported that Mr. Bookler said later that it was not written by the Security Service. His reply was not handed to him by a security agent. He added that as far as he knew it could not have originated from the Security Service. It is, as well, a matter for the men of the Police Department to consider what orders were given and whether there was or was not an error in the logic of the statement he made it possibly an error in the logic of the paragraph and the ethics of someone who would make such a statement. The whole submission is a matter for the men of the Police Department.

What more damaging allegation can there be? What more damaging allegation can there be than that there had been a leakage of information from it? There is the most insurmountable information that a member was dissatisfied and if he was dissatisfied, to betray the same to members would be the height of betrayal of other information. Not a very comfortable thought for the rest of us.

Mr. Bookler added that the police were not convinced that the letter he had written threatened to search his room for what he called a secret weapon. The report was denied by the Commissioner of Police, in view of Mr. Bookler's earlier assertions referred to above, one can draw fairly confident conclusion as to the content of the letter.

Mr. Bookler worries about the activities of the Security Service. So far as he personally is concerned I should think he need have no further fears. I cannot help but feel that Security Service probably else for that matter, being likely to take anything he says very seriously.

R. C. SAVAGE

Any takers?

I HAVE just read that Simon Fraser University is offering a job. Does Girard have any more flavas?

L. SMITH

Labour Party

I HOPE you will find space in your next issue to publish a correct erroneous impression of the results of the General Election and the result of "Opinion" by Allard Whittington. Mr. Whittington states that if the young voters had thrown out the Girard and Caughey candidates he would have no reason to doubt his accuracy. Mr. McCullum was influenced by the fact that he was informed that Girard re-

S. E. WHITTINGSTON
unrelated it might be expected that the number of Cannabi-
sus-users would be about the same in a heroin-taking popu-
lation as in a normal population. Thirdly, one could examine
historical records, and it could then be shown that if heroin
taking began much later (or much earlier) than Cannabi-
sus-taking, or at the same time but at a different rate, then
one would have some reason for supposing that the two
drugs had little to do with each other. Patton was forced,
the British evidence (cf. Coota, Wootton Report) to reject
all these three possibilities. Cannabís and the amphetamines are habitually
at least taken two years before the age at which heroin is
taken (this 2-year correspondence is also re-
ported by Ball et al., op. cit.).
Furthermore, Cannabís among
a heroin-taking population is much higher than among a
normal population. On the third question Patton has
drawn that in 1950 the number of Cannabís-offenses rose
dramatically, followed two years later by a similar upturn
in heroin-related offenses. From that time onwards offenses
related to both drugs have maintained a steadily growth
rate of about 50 per annum.

Patton then attempts to get a more direct test of the
progression hypothesis. He argues that the clinching
evidence would be to know the incidence of heroin-taking
among Cannabís-users, and this is, of course, not known
since the incidence of Cannabís-use is an unknown factor.
However, using Bayes's theorem one can get an approxi-
mation from the opposite incidence that of cannabís-use
among heroin-users. Using this theorem (cf. Wade, 1969,
pp.115), Patton estimates that between 7% and 15% of
Cannabís users would be, or are users of heroin (not that
they would become heroin-addicts). This conclusion re-
aches additional, if limited support, from the findings of
a study (cf. Beckett, 1967) which reports that about 10%
of those interviewed who used marihuana had also used
heroin.

Thus we have the evidence and the conclusions. Some
suggest a definite relationship (cf. Ball et al., Paton op.
cit. U.N., op. cit.) others opt for no relationship (cf.
Wooten, et al; Laurie op. cit.) Where a relationship is
shown in the physical sense, it is only in the sense that
this is a product of the physiological and social use of the
two drugs rather than anything inherent in the drugs.

One further question remains to be dealt with: how can
we explain the apparently contradictory conclusions?
Comments from magistrates, most newspaper editors,
and others can generally be explained in terms of a blind
prejudice of the comments of others, and in the precon-
etive conclusion becomes the dogmatic fact. How-
ever, the evidence of Ball et al. and that of Patton is
of a different nature altogether. They both conclude
that there is a relationship, and that it is of the
caracter of 10%. Ball observes that this is true for the East
and West Coast metropolitan areas, but not in the Southern
area this could point to the source of the conflict, since
may well be that different community use drugs in
different ways. Carey (1968) shows that in the Bay
Area marihuana (and LSD) are both widely used, whereas
heroin and related drugs are used very infrequently. Allowing
for the two-year time-lag suggested by Patton, does
not alter the firmness of the support for this conclu-
sion. Carey has studied communities where heroin is
used widely and with other authors (cf. Feldman, 1968,
Klein & Phillips, 1969) has shown some of the (socio-
tobal) differences between the two types of communities
—basically this turn on the nature of social class factors
within communities.

I would conclude by making two further observations:
If the main line of causation is explained in terms of
a victim of the illegalities of both, then
one solution to this would be the legislation of mari-
huana. Given the fact that it is a relatively harmless
substance, that it is susceptible to taxation solutions.
this might be a reasonable solution to the dilemma.
Secondly, this approach can only be evaluated following
full scale research into the physiological and sociological
consequences of taking marihuana. At present the law
prevents such research being undertaken: a relaxation in
this direction might well provide for a more rational
and non-contradictory discussion.

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Klein & Stevens: The International Current Status of
CANNABIS

By JOHN WOOLF and (?)

I have discussed drug dependence in some detail in order to give an idea of the range of treatments covered by this term. Thus, to say that one may become dependent on marihuana is to say very little. As noted above, marihuana use does not result in the development of physical dependence or tolerance. Reaction to the drug is extremely variable, ranging from aversion (an unpleasant experience is likely to be followed by a disinclination to take more) to "moderation, to strong psychic dependence." (WHO) Reports in the literature indicate that, in the West at least, use of marihuana is rarely periodic—partly owing to supply considerations—and that users have little difficulty in giving up taking the drug. (Becker, Murphy) Termination of the habit or indefinite suspension of use is said to be generally much easier than some other forms of smoking, and 'compulsive' use is relatively rare. Experimental subjects and naive users are frequently not interested in further use.

The general term 'cannabis' covers the two main forms of the drug preparations: marihuana—the flowering tops, leaves, stems, and seeds of the female plant, and hashish—the resin exuded by the flowering tops, leaves, and stems. The active constituent is contained in the resin (the concentrated resin of the flowering tops), thus being the more purer form. Recent studies have shown that a particular substance, 9-(or 1-trans)-
trans-3-hydroxy-3-(3-methylallyl)cannabinol (THC), isolated from hashish, is associated with psychic dependence on marihuana, and that the smokable form of the drug is most likely to be responsible for the induction of dependence. It is now possible to measure dosages expressed in terms of THC, but this is a comparatively recent development.

Marihuana is smoked, although it is occasionally taken orally. Bibel et al. showed that a given quantity of THC is 5-10 times more potent when smoked than when taken orally. The exact calculations from changes in peak, pulse rate, and from questionnaire responses, and the reasons for this are unknown but may include more rapid absorption, less destruction because of not passing through the liver via the portal veins and possible conversion of 9-THC to a more active substance by heat.

Before discussing the specific effects of marihuana, it is necessary to point out that users, on the whole, to learn to recognize and appreciate the effects in order to obtain the desired high. 'High' means to obtain the desired subjective experience, and to be aware of the characteristic marihuana effects. "High" is a term that is not well understood, and can be used to describe the feeling of the drug, or to describe the feeling of the drug to others, to compare this with their own feelings, and to a certain extent 'share' the experience. Zinberg and Well subjects were effective in isolation, however, with a minimum of personal contact with the experimental unit. These were not the cases that did not experience any high' whereas 'as would be expected' (as would be expected) to occur, the effect was greatly modified. He observed that the" regular user lost the facility to get good highs. After sleeping for a while, smoking was enquired of and no difference was reported.

LENGTH OF REACTION

The effects of marihuana can be detected within 15 minutes after smoking (deep inhalations and maintaining inspiration) and peak effects appear about half an hour or so after smoking. Some effects may be noticeable several hours later, depending on the dose. Zinberg and Well found that er doses of 0.5 to 2 g (doses) 'observable effects were largely dissipated by three hours after the end of smoking. The length of the marihuana experience tends to vary with the individual and the dose. If the drug is eaten rather than smoked, the onset of symptoms occurs later, and the experience may be considerably longer, absorption into the bloodstream takes much longer.

The most consistently apparent physical effects are an increase of tempate pulse rate and rise in the systolic and diastolic pressure. Blood sugar levels, possible changes in which were previously thought to be associated with reported effects of hunger, are in fact unchanged. Other reported effects are dizziness of the head, dryness of the mouth, and, in the extreme, intoxication. Drowsiness, nausea, and headache may also occur. (See experimental reports of Bibel et al., Amo, Zinberg and Well.) The doses used were equivalent to about 2 g of marihuana leaves smoked.

A number of workers have studied the effects of marihuana on various performance tests. Some early experiments are recorded in the Report of the Mayor's Committee on Marihuana (New York, 1964), cited by Edwards, and by Clark and Nakshana. These suggested that simple functioning, such as reaction time and tapping are not impaired except by large doses. However, more complex psychomotor functions may be impaired at low levels.

More recently, working with naive subjects on doses equivalent to 1.5-4.0 g of marihuana, Clark and Nakshana conclude that effects on 'complex (choice) reaction time' and a digit memory task were somewhat inconsistently impairing, because the factors involved in effects are not always directly comparable. These results are in general consistent with the hypothesis that marihuana acts as an anxiolytic and anxiogenic agent, influencing the reaction rate of the subject. The data is complex, and the interpretation is not straightforward. Zinberg and Well's experiment suggests that the effects of marihuana are greater in a low dose, and that the higher dose is more effective in terms of performance. The test was repeated with a stronger light flickering at 50 cycles per second. Normal subjects make few errors on this test, but the performance of the subject was not significantly impaired by a high dose of marihuana. The results with marihuana are somewhat inconsistent.
Some potentially unpleasant psychological reactions have been mentioned. Many experiences, especially novel or un- expected ones, may be accompanied by anxiety, nervousness, and a sense of foreboding, and are often described as frightening or anxiety-provoking. An experienced user who has been frightened by a particularly intense and marked effect, "She's drugged because she's so high for years." (Quoted by Becker.)

Becker (1964) reports 11 cases of "adverse reactions" to marihuana from amongst student or former student users. These included anxiety and panic reactions, depression, confusion and disorientation, depersonalization, and paranoid and manic-like reactions due to the drug reaction. Investigating the problems of giving satisfactory clinical definitions of such reactions, he states that many are not yet well-defined or recognized. Two, disorientation and depersonalization, may, he says, arise by themselves as well as all but two of the ten persons interviewed considered that the best were physiological, and intended to continue use of the drug. These reactions were all temporary, and do not seem to have been "long-term severely adverse.

Murphy has summarized much of the (international) evidence on marihuana use and medical effects. He states that the problem of the 'marihuana psychosis' was one that worried early investigators. However, as far back as 1932, Bowden and Bowman state that a "characteristic cannabis psychosis does not appear in occasional or habitual use in the negro or in a well-informed, stable person." (cited by Murphy.) More recent research has failed to confirm this absence of press. Murphy concluded that, as far as it is possible to estimate, marihuana psychosis in the general population is not greater than in the general population. Becker has pointed out that concern over a drug must be seen in the context of its use; a drug new (whether or not it is actually any danger). Marihuana was first used to any extent in the U.S. around the 1920's and 30's; and there were a number of reports about drug use at various points in time. By 1962, peak use was declared in number in the 50's, and Becker found none indexed in Luginbuhl's Abstracts of Clinical Neurological Tests from 1940. (Reported in Trans-Action, March 1968, pp.7-8.)

In today's reports of "adverse reactions" it is often forgotten that the population of users may be very large, so that individual cases cannot be determined with any certainty; though it would appear to vary very slightly. A drug reaction depends upon the personality of the user and the situation as well as on the drug itself. The contributions of the first two factors must be considered more closely than the contributions of the drug is assessed. A person who is given to anxiety or hallucinations is likely to have a more severe drug reaction. It has been claimed occasionally that the morally correct or religious attitudes towards marihuana. It is too early to say that such people would escape the effects of a disturbing reaction. Fortunately, many drug users will not be so unfortunate; in fact, use of marihuana is such as it is not to assign the action to a particular drug, as the entire population of drug users is immediately subsequent to, the use of that drug.

Marihuana must cause some disturbance, but personally I believe it is mild and unusual compared to the individual concerned before marihuana use, before the bad reaction, and may be desired. The reaction may be described as an isolated phenomenon, and only infrequently reaches the level of a compulsion. The drug is not harmful and extremely popular. The effects of marihuana use is much more casual or periodic. The effects of marihuana use vary with a wide variation in situation, the personal experiences of the user and the dose taken. The report is, however, on the few physical changes universally present. Performance on some simple psychomotor tasks is unimpaired. Production of work, such as typing, not surprisingly, is normal, but contact with more complex psychomotor tasks suffers for all users.

Marihuana use, is not accompanied by a diverse range of psychological reactions, although the experience of naive users may be described as "high". There is generally good reality contact, and the user is only prone to some extent. Unpleasant or (against) reactions occur rarely, but unexpectantly, and in individuals that would make marihuana use lead to serious mental disturbances.

Select Bibliography
So you're going to take LSD. You've got some, hopefully from a reliable source. You've heard a variety of stories that the experience must transform you. You have an idea of the kind of experience you're looking for. You've decided to go ahead with it, or step into the "bump trip."  

What you may not realize is that the kind of session you're preparing to embark upon depends very much on you. Perhaps you have a friend who is experienced with LSD to guide you along. Unfortunately no one can guide your friend; you will have to do most of the work yourself. 

Work? Can getting high be work? Yes, a psychadelic session is an exacting experience. So it is, or can be. But this is a very different kind of fun from any that you know about, from ordinary recreation or other sorts of drugs. Going into an LSD session with the idea that it will all be fun, a carefree "high," is a mistake that leads to some bad session games. 

Should you take LSD at all? This article does not answer that question, nor does it answer the question of whether you should be in the presence of someone who is taking LSD. There is some indication that LSD can produce a definite counter-inhibition to LSD in all circumstances. 

(1) (a) an 18 year old boy (b) a person with a history of psychosis. 

But this is not something you would want to rely on. The main point that should be made is that it is not reasonable to try to work yourself up into a "high" and then expect to be able to control what to do and his expectations are not unrealistic. 

Stimulating LSD experience for the group. Make sure the LSD session will cure something, (2) that the LSD will give you psychic powers; (3) that you can have a super experience, (4) that you will get high on LSD, (5) that you will get a "high" like your friend Joe's, or like some experience you have read about, (6) that you will get a really high and be like the people you read about, (7) that if you don't like it you can always take another pill or an injection; (7) that LSD will improve your memory or IQ. 

If you are approaching an LSD session with any of these goals in mind, you are in for a marder, not a great deal of fun. Magic will not be made, or give you any LSD or any of its effects. You will not change your life and unlike any of which you have heard. LSD gives you an opportunity to live your life for yourself and since it is your life you will be looking at it, it will not be like anybody else's session. LSD is not much like a movie, you can not rely on the scenes to make the whole thing worthwhile. The session may or may not help "care" people to live their lives, but it is not a sure thing. 

Get ready, a lot about "preparation" for the LSD experience. You may wonder what sort of preparation you should undergo. Actually you have been preparing all your life. Those many years of preparation will outweigh anything you can do in a short time before the session. Best told to prepare for a session is a little like being told to "prepare to make your Mark" a few hours before you are going to be shot. 

If there is any last-minute preparation for the LSD experience, I think the nature of refreshing in your mind the things that are dearest and closest to you. Think about the things you care about, the people you love, the things you hope to do in the rest of your life. Try to clear your mind of negative emotions -- resentments, jealousies. A good conscience is the best preparation you can have. 

On the technical side, preparation consists in making sure that the physical and social conditions of the session are as they should be. Decide well in advance who is going to be in your session. It should all know, like and treat one another. The more you have shared of life in common with your session-mates the better. Until you are very experienced you should avoid any session in which some one you do not know is present. 

This is especially true for unmarried couples. They must bear in mind that the society and congeniality of LSD is a gift. Pairing should be shared. For the sake of the whole you should all get along and it's a good thing for everyone. 

It may take the form of a feeling of losing control, of not being able to keep track of your thoughts, or of the idea that something is going on that you don't understand. The sense of losing control is in part illusory; you are in complete control of your body and your senses. You have nobody has ever been known to die of LSD -- and it's hard to find any evidence of this happening. 

Some people worry about losing control and doing something they wouldn't otherwise do. If you take the right precautions -- if you can be sure you have the right setup and are not taking too much -- it is quite possible that you will feel quite happy. But you must be aware of this problem and take steps to prevent it. 

"Get me out of this!" is the worst of all session games. In its most severe form it can turn a session into a nightmare for everyone involved. But you don't have to worry, if you see this happening, just tell them to stop it. It may take the form of a feeling of losing control, of not being able to keep track of your thoughts, or of the idea that something is going on that you don't understand. The sense of losing control is in part illusory; you are in complete control of your body and your senses. You have nobody has ever been known to die of LSD -- and it's hard to find any evidence of this happening. 

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Forum's frustrations
by Forum Controller, SOUTH KNOX

I SUPPOSE the majority of people would regard Forum as a sort of Wednesday afternoons club where one might go to eat lunch and listen to the "cheeky lads" get up at least once in the session to make their peculiar views heard on some vaguely interesting topic.

Yet this is all that Forum is and stands for, why should it be necessary to protect its speakers in the strong terms of the "Students' Association constitution? Obviously the instigators of the Forum are something far greater in mind when they lay down the rules for the conduct of forums.

The question of what Forum is and should be is really a question of the Forum's opportunity for members of the University to express their views in words without fear of being recorded or reported.

In other words Forum is for free speech in its broadest sense. What that might be, is, like most things concerning Forum, left to the discretion of the Forum Executive.

The sort of decisions the Forum Controller has to make are not very exciting, concerned mainly with venue and facilities. Occasionally someone tries to throw the forum off the stage or arrange a demonstration including Forum but the problem in these cases is defined by the nature of Forum itself.

Physical ejection of speakers is a crude but effective sop to the problem. It is a typical example of how to use Forum as an institution existing to give ear to all points of view can never itself hold an opinion and so can never become the spokesman of any definite group.

From time to time it becomes obvious that some person constantly expressing views extreme in politics or ignorance is using up speaking time to repeat what has already been violently rejected as madness, but a quiet result is usually enough to persuade that their interests are contrary to those of the Forum.

Obviously Forum has not lived up to the expectations of its originators. When faced with controversial his she headlines of "Free Press" there is a reaction among some groups and when it dies down Forum is reduced to the equivalent of the Convention Centre familiar to followers of the W.D.F.F. There is none of the excitement and vitality that should be present in an institution devoted to the recognition of truth.

Perhaps this is due to the rather artificial machinations of Forum—why bother to develop this sudden interest to the problems of the world until 1 p.m.? Wednesday? Perhaps there is a lack of imagination coming from the University staff, or from the Forum audiences. Perhaps there are so many other ways of making one's voice heard that Forum is rather secondary.

Perhaps New Zealand is in too damn small a damn small town to produce anything worth talking about. There are many reasons why Forum in its present form is what it could be.

It is much more encouraging to think of how Forum can and becomes in other countries our counterparts are fighting tooth and nail to maintain and expand the freedom of speech we enjoy at Forum. It presents a basic right of all people and should be the breathing ground of informed opinion on all aspects of human life that interest students. Forum should exist in the minds of those who pass through the university halls, as a living evidence of the value of free speech, not as a sort of inferior Oxford Union.

SORT WITH IAN STOCKWELL

Varsity looks team to beat

Seeking its fourth championship win in as many years, the University senior men's hockey team again looks like the team to beat for Wellington hockey supremacy.

The moving of former international fullback Brian Turner to Sydney to continue his hockey career and to inside right beside the brilliant world XI right-wing Bruce Judge is largely providing the basis for this prediction.

Three new, displaying smart ball control and being ably supported by a quick, passing back line in Wellington, are astoundingly young. Northman Keith Purchase, Robin Kendrick and John Smith have shown a deep understanding of the cohesion and controlled and constructive type of hockey which has brought championship honours in the past and a team which few teams are expected to provide a solution.

REAPPRAISAL

A massif of offensive energy may be required before Old Boys are met again in the second round, perhaps utilizing more the attacking potential of former Hawkes Bay centre-forward Trevor Bens and Colin representative Paul Denton.

The success of a 5-0 attack was demonstrated in the match against Rongotai Old Boys when the swift passing of the ball among the forwards led to all-round opportunities on another occasion. In the game against Northern United on 12 May the University side played some of its best and worst hockey this season.

The encouraging aspect of the way the ball was moved was the ability to include forwards with the expected penetration almost at will. The game included three goals by Bruce Judge and Paul Denton.

KEITH PURCHASE watches as his shot narrowly misses the Northern United goalmouth.

In any case the team is in the final four and it could seem to indicate that the Varsity forwards monopolise the game. Less hastening was the fact that the Varsity defence in the same list in three out of four games it has conceded this season.

The absence, from this game, of the normal wing-half Keith Purchase and John Scott, and the latter's half, left centre-forward, probably provided the reason for this.

PLAYERS

Bill Fenton, Robin Kendrick and Bruce Judge were selected for the Wellington District, while Wellington-Wellington beat Warirapa 2-1, Keith Purchase was left on the bench and Turner preferred to go on his own.

STRENGTH

The strength of the V.U.W. Hockey Club is evident in all respects, particularly with its Senior Reserve where the two Watson Valley teams are out to compete for the championship since 1984.

Plans for a second University Senior squad has been on the cards of the Wellington Hockey Association, with the result that a number of talented players—such as Tom Kirkham, Bill Fenton, Bruce Judge, Dave Dayan, Bob Gray, Peter Tregoning, Dave Corrigan, Peter Fether and Philip Gibbons—name but a few who have easily the ability to play Senior hockey and who in many cases have done so are languishing in an ineffective—standing complacency—inducing mire of mediocrity. Efforts to introduce a little improvement in the areas of decision-making this year by

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Sallent, May 28, 1969—9

CLASSIFIED
State cracks down on graduates

By JIM MITCHELL, NZSPA

ARTS graduates with non-vocational de-
degrees will face increasing difficulty getting suitable work, according to a recent State Services Commission report.

The directive, which is now in the public service on the discussion of a confidential basis, will exclude most masters and honours arts graduates from the higher starting salaries they at present enjoy in the public ser-

vice.

This will result in the highly qualified entrant with a degree which does not include subjects of direct relevance to the department’s essential needs being paid the same salary as a junior in the same department.

Entrants to the public service coming in with a B.A. degree started around the top of the basic grade—Class 6 for non-technical positions at $2,415 per annum.

Masters degrees have until now attracted up to $3,000 more.

Only where a higher degree includes some subjects relevant to the position, such as a language qualification for employment in a Trans-

formational Internal Affairs Department, or an urban planning degree, will the higher rate be applied.

Several public servants are understood to have resigned in part because of the new alli-

anced policy, and there is some doubt as to the position of those at present

higher salaries.

Anxiety has been expressed about their prospects for salary increases, and some believe they may be held back for several years until their salaries have come into line with the new directive.

The Secretary of the Public Service Commission, Mr. D. P. Long, said the P.S.A. would be discussing the matter with the State Services Com-

mission at their next regular meeting to be held early June.

The new directive is stemming from a lack of appreciation within the commis-

sion of the benefits of education in itself.

"They seem to think that you can go to university to get a sort of trade ticket, and that the use of these things is geography and physics," Mr. Long said.

The action by the commission may only be part of overall changes which will eventually deregulate the entrance into the arts faculties in the universities.

"The Public Service has been the clearing house in the recognition of university art degrees," the Secretary of the Public Services Board, Mr. A. T. Mitchell, said.

Tightening employment, and the increasing proportion of school leavers going to university, has led other employers to question the value of "non-vocational" degrees.

Never already seen an changed attitude among students—with them putting in a unit of economics or maths to finish off a degree," Mr. Mitchell said.

If the attitude of total justifi-

cation for a university degree prevails, some significant political and philo-

sophical mistakes may well be made, and other students may then be called to do their degree.

The percentage of school leavers attending university has risen steeply in recent years. Certain sectors of the public service and the universities who traditionally recruited school leavers are now finding that they have to take graduates—or be content with people of lower calibre in general.

Many of the group they for-

mally called their cadets from are now at the universities.

This inclination towards a university education may possibly be stronger than appar-

ent economic advantage.

—State Times

Catholic policies

By MIKE Bergin

MEMBERS of the University of New Zealand voted on several motions at their Congress Forum on 15 May.

They indicated their support of the principle of 1% Aid, and the prospect of numbers of its personal incomes being used in support of Catholic religious work.

On sporting contacts with Roman Catholic universities, with a motion, with some divestment of charges that such contacts be kept. The motion was supported by the majority of the principles of apartheid.

On the question of whether or not New Zealand had to have the opportunity to debate on Omega, a motion was passed by an instance of Mr. Mike Barbosa, the Gover-

ning Conference. He reviewed the clarifying the issues involved in the debate on Omega navigational station in question.

Members condemned the participation of the New Zealand and Australian and American troops in the Vietnam war.

STUDENTS tunnel under New Zealand’s so-called "Auckland Star" sewer billboards last Friday. Maybe Vic should get out on to the land in Christchurch, but if the new tunnel of metroplity Wellington is built you can row under most of it. We have not been told from somewhere round the corner where the railway station is yet. Apart from showing how solid are the foundations of our political life, it might even become a tour-

ist attraction—with enough student digging the resulting caves in it. Making it look from the Venice of the South Pacific" that we can improve the student image and the students at the same time.

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APOLOGY

On April 30, in response to statements made at the N.Z. Labour Party Conference, I issued a statement to the N.Z. News Bureau and certain newspapers, including Mr. R. W. Boshrick’s arguments and his character.

I now wish to unreservedly withdraw my attack on Mr. Boshrick’s character and offer him my most sincere apologies for making it. I now believe that the assertions con-

cerning his character were wrong and I wish to express my regret to Mr. Boshrick’s character and integrity completely unwarranted.

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Session GAMES people play and how to avoid them

A third reason is that people who are going through a session together form a small community. Staying together helps everybody turn on, instead of reverting to their usual feelings of being a called a game, since it is often results from rather than from any dishonesty or evasion. It is truly a game to term

An LSD session lasts at least 12 hours, more often 16. But between the fourth and sixth hours the intensity of the excitement and the remaining hours are kind of levelling out. This time has sometimes be called the "re-entry period." The re-entry period relays the accelerated thoughts of the earlier part of the session, with somewhat more visual things appearing, more movement around and flexibility of mood. It feels a lot more like the normal mood and it is easier to talk to. Most people who have not been told otherwise assume that the session is over when this point around the sixth hour and try to go to everyday activities, go out, eat dinner or try to sleep. This is a mistake, because rushing back to everyday activities tends to distort your judgment, and it also tends to be depressing or "a bromide," which puts you in a rather uncomfortable. Eating too early in the session can make you feel sick.

Actually some of the most valuable work of the session can be done during re-entry. This is the time when you can come back from the insights of the session, from a vantage point somewhat removed from the event. In fact whether your experience is merely an isolated event and more on how you use your re-entry time. Stay in one place, and thought of your session as you would thought of your session as you would for the more critical and more intense than you did before, but periods of silence are still important. This takes place almost exactly very slowly. By the eleventh hour it is OK to talk. By the second day of the session people are talking a lot. After sixteen hours you should go to bed and get some rest. Make a point to have different people. If you have a high dose of lithium or phenobarbital will help. You will be somewhat less high until you go to sleep.

A tip to remember:

A session is tiring enough without staying up all night. Get a good night's sleep and start in the morning. Look in the mirror. On LSD you usually look awful to yourself, but mirror image is a little distorted, and you see all your pores. You don't really look any different.

Don't stare at a compassion, just because his face is changing into a multitude of different forms. He doesn't mean anything to stare.

Resist the kidnapped state — you have to live in the 'real' world and make connections in a form that will make sense to you tomorrow.

To avoid bad session games: Stay in one place; Don't talk too much. Be considerate of your companions.

(Continued next page)
Punch 'N Grow

Your Pot Plants

And Ways To Use Them

Marijuana is a hardy plant that will grow just about anywhere when providing a minimum amount of sunshine and rain are present. The plant grows from a seed in full maturity in 11-16 weeks. Punch 'N Grow Kits are the same temperature, 25-30 degrees. When the seeds have sprouted and have reached a height of one inch, they should be transplanted.

Most-crop fertiliser works if applied. In 2-3 weeks give one or two inches of water a week. Do not water more than 6-10 inches in a week.

In the first four weeks, the fully grown plant may reach 6 feet high. However, they do not grow that high in New Zealand. A height of about 2 feet is 20-30 degrees. When the seeds have sprouted and have reached a height of one inch, they should be transplanted.

The long process involves growing the leaves, which have been grown in the presence of high temperatures, taking from 10 to 20 days. Eventually, the leaves are harvested and turned into small packages. The leaves are then dried and bagged for storage.

The plant needs for growing can be discussed at this point. It can be done quickly or slowly. The long process begins with the growth of the plant. The quality of your crop immediately, the quick process.

SO YOU'VE HAD LSD

(Continued from P. 11)

I think some people, just after a session, realize almost immediately that they should not turn on again soon — but sometimes they forget how they felt and do it anyway. Therefore you should make a decision now about how long you are going to wait and stick to it.

Now you have had this experience, what do you do about it? People have been asking this question ever since psychedelics were discovered, and it has never been answered. Do you go on, services that you are not aware of, or do you stop?

I think you should follow your own feelings. If you can stop the high crowding, inadequate their "psychotic" fashion and start again, should you become a monk? Take up Buddhism or astrology? To whom should you turn for advice?

Because the use of LSD is a controversial social issue, you will have to decide what you will do in the social and legal situation in this time. It must be your own decision, but I feel that everyone who uses something of the LSD should have a different attitude. There is nothing wrong with just eating, but it is up to you to decide what you are going to do. Of course you do not want to put yourself, thus curtailing the good you can do. It is necessary to learn the law regarding LSD, for what people are prosecuted and what people are not. This is not for just getting high, but for speaking or writing about the LSD experience or the LSD user in general.

The ways in which people incorporate their visions are as individual as their lives, and this article can go no further in telling you how to do it. You will find some of the answers in your sessions and in your life experiences between sessions.