

## An explanation for this mess

Two weeks ago, the staff of the Highacres Collegian had brilliant visions of a full, six-page edition to go to press today. Many of you will agree that machines play a big part in our life. Machines are an integral part of the publishing of the Collegian. However, these monsters sometimes fight back and instead of helping us as was their original purpose, they hinder us.

Such was the case last night as the production staff labored to make this issue a reality. Plans were made to go six pages. Then it happened! The IBM machines broke down with half of the newspaper to be typed.

Solution: cut down the number of pages to four, squeeze six pages of advertising into four, delete some unimportant articles, and omit the entire editorial page, none of which had been typed. (We apologize to Rich and Mel for this inconvenience.)

The page you are now reading was meant to be page five while page six now appears as page four.

We hope everyone will understand. In closing we might add that we believe in the adage, "Quality—not quantity." We also believe in quitting while we're ahead.

## The Bell-Shaped Curve

by B. J. Carrigan

What is this bell, this marked sign,  
What is it for - I ask of you.  
Throughout each class, it rings in  
my ears  
I beckon you -- What does it do?

It marks the midpoint of a task  
It's distribution shown at last  
The class reads high -- I hear them  
hail,  
Oh Damn -- I'm on the lower scale.

So now I know about the bell,  
To them it means their doing well,  
Though I sit here.... I begin to  
swell.  
There must be a way to beat that  
bell.

As classes pass, I blame my book  
Absorbed its pages - but time it  
took.  
My final shows I have done well.  
Cool it Mel.... I've just beaten that  
curse'd bell!



## Singer Gene Farmer here Feb. 15

Gene Farmer, who can very aptly be called a contemporary troubadour-court jester at large, will appear here on Tuesday, Feb. 15 at 8:00 p.m. under the sponsorship of the Student Union Board in an entertaining program called "A Laughing Look at Life" which is part talk, part song, part nonsense and all parts hilariously funny.

Gene Farmer's career has ranged from high school drop-out at age 17 to college professor at age 37 to comedy writer for two of the most popular variety shows on television - the Smothers Brothers and Laugh In, for which there have been three Emmy nominations for best music, comedy and variety writing category.

Gene spent his formative years in a state orphanage at Normal, Illinois and

ran away at the mature age of 15 on a quarter bet that he couldn't do it. With one change of underwear and a bowie knife he hitchhiked toward St. Louis to find work on a river boat only to be apprehended by the authorities and placed on a soy bean farm to work out room and board. At 17 he joined the Marine Corps, attained the rank of Sergeant and became a Korean War veteran. Upon his discharge four years later, he entered the University of California at Davis, majored in Political Science, picked up a Phi Beta Kappa key along with his A.B. and a fellowship for graduate work at Stanford University.

With a Masters Degree from Stanford he engaged in some criminal investigation work for defense attorneys

and then began to write comedy songs and routines for his own club act and for other groups such as the Smothers Brothers who would occasionally record his creations. For a period of seven years he worked as a comedy writer-performer all over the country and then dropped out of the entertainment field to teach Political Science as an Associate Professor at Bemidji State College in Minnesota. He was yanked out of the academic world and back into the weird world of show business by Tommy Smothers as a writer on his comedy show. He is currently working for the Smothers Brothers and the Laugh In shows.

He lives in Van Nuys, California with his wife and three children - and describes himself as looking rather bland

### COP PASSES RESOLUTION

continued from first page

III-D-8 concerning the student publication and distribution of printed media on campus find it against the student's interest to restrict any type of publication developed by the students by the manner of restricting the outlets of these publications. Our position is that we intend to recommend to Dr. Oswald and the Senate our views concerning this issue and our resolution to delete by all our means those sections of the policy which restrict any type of student publications. Those sections of restriction shall be decided by a subcommittee of the Council of Presidents in which no less than six members of the COP shall be represented. The subcommittee will meet at the next COP meeting (Jan. 22). These recommendations by the subcommittee must meet a majority of the entire COP."

### APS NEWS RELEASE:

"The presidents defeated a Hazleton proposal concerning restrictions on student freedom of expression. Hazleton President Paul Yanoshik cited an incident at the Hazleton Campus in which a non-chartered organization was blocked from distributing a publication on campus.

"Yanoshik argued that Senate rule III-D-8, which provides that 'printed material published by students of the Pennsylvania State University may be sold on campus only if it is published or sold by a chartered student organization, is a violation of student's rights. The Hazleton SGA also said it objects to another section which states that 'publications not produced or published by chartered student organizations may be sold or distributed on campuses of the

University only by chartered organizations and only at locations authorized by the Office of Student Affairs."

### MEMO TO PRESIDENTS:

"In concern with our position on the senate Policy ... It was the impression of the meeting on Dec. 4 that the resolution was passed. We were much distressed to find the APS news release saying the resolution had failed. It is up to whom for the spread of such contradictory information?"

"It is up to us as leaders of our students to protect our rights in whatever way it may be possible. I'm sure you agree that this restricting policy is against student interest. If all we can do is express our dissatisfaction with this policy and hope the President listens we should at least attempt to do this. We at Hazleton Campus urge you to take a

### Letter to the Editor

Editor, The Collegian:  
The women's volleyball teams would like to express their appreciation to Mrs. Hoffman, since she was responsible for organizing the teams and her coaching enabled us to make the fine showing we did at Scranton. We hope she keeps up the good work and continues to promote women's athletics at the Hazleton Campus.

### Women's Volleyball Teams

good look at the resolution which was passed and form some kind of opinion on it. It's time to make decisions and stop being so lax when the protection of student rights are at stake."

## DRUG BUST

The following article is an excerpt from *The Drug Bust* by John Dominick. Written by an ex-law student who was busted on drug charges, the purpose of the book, says Dominick, "is to reduce fear by providing information about the drug laws, the cops, the narcs, and the courts." What follows is an explanation of when a cop can legally make a search or an arrest, and some practical information about what goes on in the street, and how to protect yourself if you get hassled.

### Limited Area of the Search

When a policeman is making a search with a warrant, the area he is authorized to investigate is clearly defined on the warrant. In regard to searches made without warrants—incident to an arrest—the area a policeman can search is limited. In federal court and most states, the police can only search the room of the house in which the defendant is arrested.

If the defendant is arrested in his car the police are allowed to search the interior of the car. However, in most jurisdictions they are not allowed to search the trunk without first acquiring a warrant.

The defendant, upon being arrested, should not take any action that might be construed by a court as consent to an extension of the search. If the defendant is asked to unlock a room or a trunk he should request to see a search warrant. If a demand is made to open up the room the defendant would be wise to be as passive as possible. If a policeman

breaks down a door, it becomes difficult for him to be about consent or state he saw the illegal drug before he entered the room.

In view of the limited area doctrine, where a defendant is arrested often becomes an important matter in a trial. Unless the defendant is arrested in his house, the police cannot search it. If the defendant sees the police approaching, he can avoid having his house searched by stepping outside and meeting them in the street. The police do not have grounds to search a defendant's house unless he is arrested there. The fact that a person is arrested for possession or sale of a drug is not sufficient grounds for the police to acquire a search warrant for the defendant's home.

The federal authorities pay particular attention to the laws governing searches and arrests. State and local police are more eager to make arrests and are far less concerned with "technicalities." They frequently make illegal searches of cars, houses, and persons. Many cases are dismissed each year because the police acted illegally. For this reason, an understanding of the laws governing searches and arrests is important. However, the reader should not make the mistake of allowing knowledge of the law to become a substitute for common-sense precautions to avoid detection.

### Stop-and-Frisk Law

Recently many states have passed stop-and-frisk laws. Under this statute a policeman can stop and question anyone on the street if he has "reasonable cause to believe his behavior warrants further investigation for criminal activity." And if he "has reasonable cause to believe there is danger to himself and/or others" he may conduct a limited search for dangerous weapons.

In practice, police stop and question young people whenever they feel like it. When harassed by a cop on the street, a person would be wise to assume an attitude of friendly cooperation. If asked, a person should show his identification. He should answer all questions politely since any affront to the officer's ego is bound to result in further harassment.

If a person is searched on the street and dope is found, the defendant can challenge the legality of the search in court. In order for the search to be justified under the stop-and-frisk law, the officer must show he had reasonable cause to believe the defendant had a weapon. Many cases involving the stop-and-frisk law are dismissed for lack of evidence because the policeman was unable to convince the judge that he had "reasonable cause" to make the search.

## The Highacres Collegian

The Collegian office is located in the Memorial Building. Office hours are Monday thru Friday, 1-4 p.m.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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### Letter Policy

Opinions expressed in The HIGHACRES COLLEGIAN are those of individual contributors and do not necessarily reflect the official views of The COLLEGIAN. Unsigned editorials represent the official opinions of The COLLEGIAN. Responsible comment to material published in The COLLEGIAN is invited. All letters must be type-written and signed. Faculty members are students are invited to submit articles to "Impact." Articles and other material (poems included) should be no longer than 400 words and must be typed.

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"O money, money, money.  
I'm not necessarily one of  
those who think thee holy,  
But I often stop to wonder  
how thou canst go out so  
fast when thou comest in  
so slowly." *Ogden Nash*

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