MAR. 30, 21

I HAVE PRESENTED THIS CARTOON BEFORE. IN REALITY IT IS NOT FUNNY.

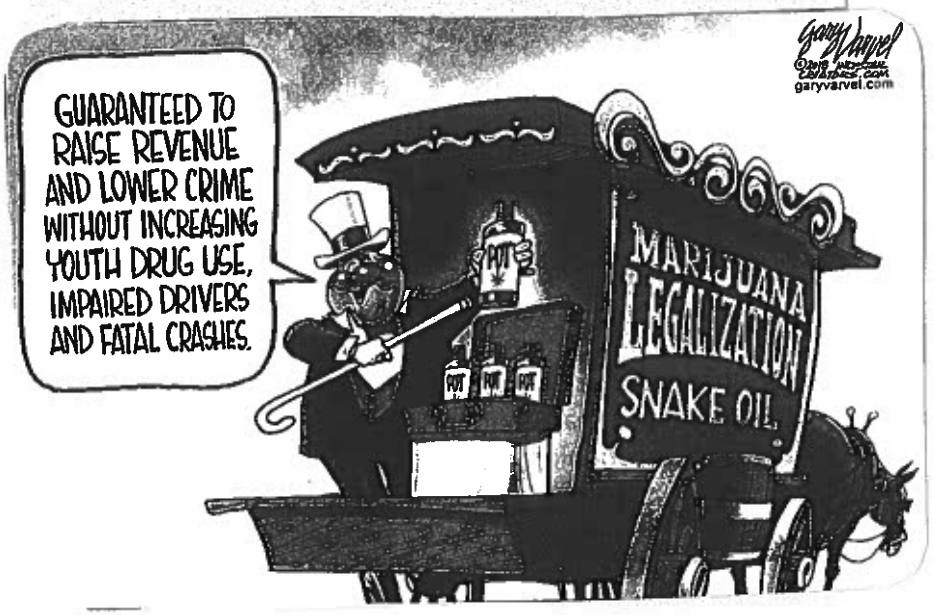
ALSO HAVE LEFT YOU WITH SOME OF THE BEST INFORMATION ON MARIJUANA, THIS INFORMATION ALONE SHOULD BE A REASON NOT TO HAVE A RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA FACILITY ANYWHERE.

HOPEFULLY INFORMATION I HAVE GIVEN IS ON FILE IN YOUR OFFICE. IF NOT, I COULD PUT IT TOGETHER AGAIN.

THE DECISION TO HAVE DISPENSARIES FOR RECREATIONAL MARIJUANA IN THE VILLAGE OF NORTHPORT IS NOT WISE.

I WILL BE SENDING A BRIEF LETTER OF CONCERN TO THE EDITOR IN THE ENTERPRIZE. IT IS JUST SOMETHING I FEEL RESPONSIBLE TO DO BASED ON MY OWN EXPERIENCE WITH ADDICTION AND INVOLVEMENT WITH ADDICTION IN THE PRISON AND COUNTY JAILS SINCE 1969.

SINCERELY,
Bob Heyden



'The rising tide of drug-impaired driving did not begin with this driver, and it will not end with him.'

ROBERT L. SUMWALT, *chairman of the National Transportation Safety Board, on a report that a vehicle crash in Texas that killed 13 people on a church bus involved a driver who was under the influence of marijuana and a sedative. The report found states that have legalized marijuana have seen an increase in traffic accidents.*

'An hour into legality, and something illegal.'

Winnipeg, Manitoba, policeman ***GORD SPADO*** *on a ticket issued to a driver at 1:00 a.m. for "consuming cannabis" in a car the morning Canada's new marijuana law took effect on Oct. 17.*

A dangerous weed

FOR PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS, A LINK BETWEEN MARIJUAN AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOR *by Julie Borg*

Recreational drugs can wreak havoc on anyone's life. But for those with mental illness, smoking pot could lead to aggressive behavior—and put their loved ones at risk.

According to a new study published in September in *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, adults who persistently smoke marijuana following a psychiatric hospitalization are 2½ times more likely to commit violent acts, including assault, battery, or threats with a weapon, than those who do not use the drug.

The study included 1,136 patients from ages 18 to 40 who received five follow-up appointments within a year after discharge from a psychiatric hospital. Not only did the researchers find that cannabis use put these patients at an increased risk for violent behavior, but they also discovered the risk is greater than for those using other mood-altering substances. "An interesting feature of our results is that the association between persistent cannabis use and violence is stronger than that associated with alcohol or cocaine," Alexandre Dumais, the lead researcher, said in a statement.

The results support neuroimaging studies that show chronic marijuana users develop deficits in the prefrontal cortex, an area of the brain involvec in inhibiting impulsive behavior, the researchers said. Problems with the prefrontal cortex have been correlated with ant social personality and psychopathic traits.

The National Institut on Drug Abuse reviewed numerous studies on the adverse effects of cannab use. They found that short-term effects may include impaired memor decreased problem-solvi ability, hallucinations, an delusions. Possible long-term effects include breathing problems, increased heart rate (whi may raise the risk of a hea attack), onset or worseni symptoms of mental ill-ness, depression, anxiety, and brain and behavioral problems for unborn and nursing babies whose mothers use the drug.