

University, Southern College to Exchange

By PHIL SEMAS
Associate Editor

Negro and other small southern colleges face many problems which larger institutions in the North do not face.

They lack funds, are relatively isolated from the mainstream of academic life, have trouble getting good faculty members, and find that many of the students who come to them are poorly prepared.

It was to meet this problem

that, in Title III of the Higher Education Act of 1965, Congress passed legislation offering federal assistance to these small southern colleges.

One program which the act authorized was an exchange program between Northern institutions and these schools.

Klonoski Recommends

About the time that act was passed, James Klonoski, associate professor of political science, recommended to President Ar-

thur S. Flemming that the University attempt to set up faculty and student exchange programs with a southern school.

The new Office of Federal Government Relations took over the project.

Winter term, the University got a grant to set up an exchange program with Wiley College of Marshall, Texas.

The initial program involves faculty members and graduate students. The University may also

set up an undergraduate exchange.

T. W. Cole asked for graduate students either enrolled in a doctoral program or employed as instructors. The deadline is past and six are now being screened by the U.S. Office of Education. They will receive national teaching fellowships which offer a stipend of \$6,500 per academic year plus \$400 per dependent.

Wiley will be sending faculty and graduate students here as well. Some faculty will be teaching, others will be doing further graduate work. They will receive scholarships financed by the Office of Education.

Wiley is a predominantly Negro college, offering training and the liberal arts.

Other Programs

The program could also include several other programs, according to Clyde DeBerry, poverty and race specialist in the Office of Federal Government Relations. Among those projects:

- Short term consultation between both faculty members and administrators at the two schools.

- Working together through special conferences and workshops.

- Work on curriculum revision and upgrading.

- Co-operative faculty research projects.

- University assistance for remedial programs for inadequately prepared students at Wiley.

Expansion into the undergraduate area is uncertain for the moment. T. W. Cole, president of Wiley, suggested an exchange of about five undergraduates or to have Wiley send five undergraduates on a non-exchange basis.

According to DeBerry, this pro-

gram could probably be handled by the University at very little cost by waiving tuition, providing co-op or other low-cost housing for these students, and perhaps providing them with a job under the federal work-study program.

Exchange programs may also be set up with other southern schools. Unlike the exchange with Wiley, which is a general exchange, these exchanges may be in specific areas, such as guidance and vocational counseling, which was named by Miles College of Birmingham, Alabama. One student has already applied for a teaching fellowship to Miles College.

According to California Assemblyman

LSD, Other Drugs Face State, Federal Restriction

Editor's Note: The following story appeared in the April 14 issue of the San Francisco State College Golden Gater.

By SCOTT C. HARRISON
San Francisco Golden Gater

LSD and other psychedelic drugs will soon be restricted by state and federal legislation, according to State Assemblyman Byron Rumford.

Rumford explained the proposed drug legislation to fifty SF State students at the recent Symposium on State Government.

A San Francisco attorney, dissatisfied with the proposed legislation, said that it will make 20 per cent of SF State students criminals in the eyes of the law.

The attorney, James R. White III, has sent letters to the federal and state agencies calling for "creative legislation" in consideration of the drugs.

At present, the only legal restrictions are on LSD and other drugs containing an organic substance called "ergot." Quantities of ergot can cause a rotting disease of the same name.

Ergot is used to make LSD, but in the final product pure, well-made LSD does not contain any of this substance and as of now, is technically legal.

Would Restrict LSD

The proposed legislation, both on the state and national levels would restrict all LSD, whether it contained ergot or not.

One of the problems in attempting to control LSD is that the drug can be made very easily, "in fact, much easier than is commonly rumored," according to White.

Matthew O'Connor, head of the State Narcotics Bureau, said that "illegally manufactured and

home-made quantities of the drug are impure and can be dangerous."

White, however, in his letter to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, said "there is at the present time no statistical evidence that psychedelic chemicals are either dangerous or physically addictive."

"Creative Legislation"

In his call for "creative legislation," White recommends that "government-controlled, privately-supported centers be created under limited licensing (a policy presently used with radio isotopes) which would provide a suitable setting and assistance for any responsible member of our society to carry on explorations of his own consciousness with psychedelics for whatever purpose he chose."

The actual proposed federal legislation will restrict the drugs to clinical research. There are about five such licensed clinics in California now.

The federal law will dictate that the only legal way for a person to get the drugs will be through a doctor.

Hearings on this proposed law will be held in Washington on May 17. If the Federal Drug Administration is unconvinced of reasons to change or modify the law, it will go into effect.

Easier to Apprehend

The proposed legislation on the state level will make it easier for state and local police to apprehend offenders.

Rumford read reports from the Berkeley Police Department calling for "needed legislation" to aid in the control of the psychedelic drugs.

He cited medical reports that gave some insight into the history and nature of LSD.

Rumford, who is an ex-pharmacist and chairman of the Public Health Committee of the Assembly, said that the drugs should be restricted until they are fully researched and proven safe.

Since the current state laws also restrict only the "impure" forms of LSD, the police are having a great deal of trouble trying to make arrests.

When officers locate a quantity of the drug, they have no idea whether or not it is the "pure" form.

Kept Locked Up

Officers have been taking suspects in, confiscating the drug, and if the suspect is "high,"

keeping him locked up until he "comes down."

If the drug does not contain any ergot, the person cannot be charged with anything, and so he is released.

According to White, "these methods violate the 'unreasonable search and seizure' amendment to the U.S. Constitution."

Rumford's proposed state legislation would make it a misdemeanor to manufacture, transport, sell or distribute the drug without a permit.

The law would confine the drug to the clinical laboratory.

Having passed the State Senate Judiciary Committee the proposal now goes to the Assembly for a vote.

Results Listed

In his letters to the state and federal agencies, White listed the results of legislating against the drugs:

- An increase in the manufacture of home-made LSD.

- An increase in the paranoia connected with usage which will create negative psychological reactions to the experience.

- A possibility of losing what might be a key for man to free himself of the limitations of his own present vision.

White asks the FDA "to justify how it can impose controls upon psychedelic chemicals because of 'dangers' and 'abuse' in view of the comparative statistics concerning the 'dangers' and 'abuse' attendant to the use of alcohol."

He contends that alcohol fulfills the criteria for inclusion as "hallucinogen" according to the FDA's Drug Abuse Control Amendment.

O'Connor seems to feel that the effects of LSD are somewhat stronger than those of alcohol. "To use the drug without medical supervision is fool's play," he said.

YMCA Sponsoring Corsage Sale

The YMCA is sponsoring the annual corsage sale for Mothers' Weekend. Corsages ranging in price from 75 cents to seven dollars may be ordered at all dormitories, co-ops, sororities, and fraternities this week.

They may be ordered through the YMCA House Council representatives, or by calling the YMCA office, ext. 2296.

Single and double carnations, orchids, and gardenias are available.

The corsages will be delivered at 7 a.m. on May 7 in time for the mothers' breakfast.

The money goes to sponsor summer projects such as the Summer Service project in New York, the Summer Intern project in Chicago, and the National Leadership School in New York.

AL'S AUTO UPHOLSTERY

U OF O STUDENT SPECIAL

15% Off

on all work when you present your student body card

344-2504

1425 Oak

WE REPAIR and REPLACE ZIPPERS

at reasonable cost

siegmund's
Best Cleaners

821 13th Avenue East

345-6321

MEET ROSINA MORGAN

Howard Morgan Campaign Dinner

at the

New World Coffee House

1249 Alder Street

"AN EVENING OF EXQUISITE DINING"

Sat. Eve. April 30, 7:30 p.m.

\$10.00 per person

Phone Reservations to:

342-5728 or 343-0586

Lecture Scheduled On Money Reform

"International Monetary Reform" will be the topic for a University Assembly at 8 p.m. today in the Student Union.

Oscar Altman, deputy director of the Research and statistics department of the International Monetary Fund will be the speaker.

Altman is a graduate of Cornell University and the University of Chicago.

He taught economics at Ohio State University.

In 1946 Altman became director of administration for the International Monetary Fund. He assumed his present post in 1954.

Grades Correction

Phi Sigma Kappa is number 83 on the University grade point standings for living organizations for winter term, not Phi Kappa Sigma, as was incorrectly printed on page three of Wednesday's Emerald.

The Phi Sigs were rated number 42 in the list of men's organizations.

SALESMEN:

When you call on a customer, who do you see?

As a sales representative for the Office Products Division of IBM, you'd see the management of America's top companies. And that's significant. Because as an IBM sales representative you're more than just another "hardware salesman." You're helping management solve their communication problems with some of the most advanced equipment ever manufactured—including the famous "Selectric" Typewriter, "Executary" Dictation Equipment, and the new Magnetic Tape "Selectric" Typewriter. No wonder the top men in business leave their doors open to the IBM sales representative, is it? If you have a college degree, or two or three years of sales experience—and if you're looking for a growing future with a growing company—drop us a line or contact the University Placement Office. It could be your foot in the door to a new and challenging career. Interviews for sales representatives for the Office Products Division of IBM Corporation will be held in the Placement Office, on campus, on April 28. You must sign up in the Placement Office prior to this date. IBM is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

IBM
Corporation