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meeting. Bob Mazo, chairman of the President's Faculty Advisory Council, asked the senate to choose the delegation's student representative, according to senate Chairwoman Karen Frymoyer.

The board's executive committee decided late last month to retire Olum on June 30, 1989. Olum had requested to stay until 1992, and Frymoyer will forward the resolution to the board President James Peterson.

In other business, the senate voted to ask the ASUO Constitution Court to declare vacant two senate seats due to non-fulfillment of duties, made notice of a motion to change senate by-laws at next week's meeting, and discussed a motion to censure senator Pieter Paulson. There was no vote to censure because only 12 of 18 senators were at the meeting; vote to censure requires a quorum of at least 13 senators.

The move to censure Paulson was moved by Alicia Sloan and seconded by senate Vice Chairman Jon Kisling. Sloan's written statement claimed that Paulson "has made it impossible for the senate to effectively function as a legislative body... It has become impossible for the Student Senate to function effectively due to his annihilistic attitude and quest for personal vengeance against the ASUO Executive."

Paulson had been spoken to in private, and the move to censure was a last step, said Frymoyer, who called censure "kind of a slap on the hand."

Paulson responded, "I am not on some sort of Rambo-quest against the ASUO... I'm not down there screaming at them... I'm just trying to follow the rules."

After the meeting, Sloan said Paulson acted "out of line" during a meeting to confirm

Senator Dawn Ring to the senate. Paulson has filed a suit with the Constitution Court arguing that Ring should not serve as general science representative because she is a bio-chemistry major. When his position found little sympathy with the senate, he "stormed out of the room," Sloan said.

It was also argued that he was confrontational in his role as

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or possessed would be limited to four ounces and/or three plants.

The main weapons critics used against Measure Five were the low age limit, which many warned would seduce Oregon youth into marijuana use, and the absence of a limit on how much could be grown.

"The old act was described by some people as a marijuana smoker's wish list," admitted John Sajo, OMI director.

Voters defeated the OMI's last attempt to pass a marijuana-use law in 1986 by a margin of 74 to 26 percent. It was the first time OMI succeeded in putting a measure on the ballot after failed attempts in 1982 and 1984. The urban Portland area and Eugene were the only places where the measure carried a majority of the precincts.

The present strategy behind the revised measure attempts to answer the opposition's criticisms of the old measure, and essentially try to take the teeth out of their arguments by adding more conditions to the

measure, making it more "responsible."

There is still the vociferously stressed claim that any measure passed would only protect the right to possess marijuana for personal use; delivering or dealing would remain a felony. Cultivation and use must remain in the confines of one's house or property — not to be visible from a public place.

The new measure forbids marijuana use in a motor vehicle, which would be punishable as a class B traffic infraction. Another stipulation makes it a crime for anyone under 21 to possess or even ask for marijuana, under threat of a fine up to \$250.

But what OMI hopes will add the final and most appealing touch to the measure is the plan to raise state revenue with marijuana certificate fees, the "Drug Abuse Prevention" part of the proposed act.

This would require prospective marijuana cultivators to pay a \$50 fee for a certificate, to be renewed on a yearly basis. The

fee, paid at county health departments, would fund alcohol and drug abuse prevention programs, health programs, and administrative costs.

The certificate owner's identity would be protected under a system using serial numbers rather than names. The act would require a buyer to present an Oregon drivers license or Oregon identification card to verify age. The buyer would then sign the certificate in the presence of a clerk, who would retain no other record other than a matching serial number to the buyer's certificate.

A marijuana grower, who wished to remain anonymous, expressed skepticism with the plan.

"Anything that is going to put a grower on file with the government is ludicrous... not to mention the fact that you're trying to tax people who have a proven history of evading the law. What are the chances of enforcing that?"

Sajo defended the proposed

certification process as offering marijuana users a chance to contribute to society, and said the process could raise \$5 to \$10 million if only one-third of the old Measure Five's petition signers purchased licenses.

"It (DAPCA) says merely that adults who have chosen to use marijuana and are willing to do so, limited to the privacy of their own homes, who are willing to contribute to our society's drug problem, will not be treated criminally," Sajo said, adding that drugs such as alcohol, heroin, and cocaine represent more serious threats than marijuana.

The opposition to OMI's latest efforts see any degree of legalization, or decriminalization, as a threat to society, especially the young. Oregon Free From Drug Abuse, the main opposition group, has vowed to fight the new measure.

"It would make Oregon the marijuana-growing capital of the country," asserted Henry Kane, a lawyer presently work-

ing for OFFDA. Kane called his work to defeat the measure "a labor of love."

Dave White, president of OFFDA, was unavailable for comment.

If the measure ever became law, Kane said he would immediately file a permanent injunction against it, claiming it violates federal laws prohibiting marijuana use.

Growing any amount of marijuana would remain a federal felony no matter what Oregon did, according to Tom Coffin, an assistant U.S. attorney in Eugene. However, the federal government chooses to focus its resources on prosecuting large drug dealers, and small-scale growers are rarely arrested, Coffin said.

"We would attempt to deter people from violating federal law by prosecuting select cases," Coffin said, of what the federal government might do if DAPCA ever passed.

At this stage, the fight centers

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