

## NEWS FEATURES

# BYOB Rules: Latest Bomb Dropped on Greeks

## Policies Implemented to Combat Alcohol Abuse, Reduce Liabilities

By Emily Culbertson  
 ■ The Daily Pennsylvanian  
 U. of Pennsylvania

Last semester, members of the new Delta Upsilon chapter at the U. of Pennsylvania (UP) were busy printing up invitations and setting up the bar for the fraternity's housewarming party.

But while the music was blaring, the Interfraternity Council was voting on a policy that would make DU's first keg party its last.

At the IFC meeting that night, the council adopted a new "bring your own booze" alcohol policy — perhaps the latest trend in nationwide measures aimed at buckling down on campus Greek systems and limiting fra-

ternity liability.

Citing insurance risks, the council of fraternity leaders prohibited all Greek organizations from buying alcohol with chapter funds, a practice which traditionally has been a major draw to their parties.

And fraternity parties traditionally have been a major draw for new pledges.

### Changing the Campus Atmosphere?

Both administrators and IFC members at UP have supported the BYOB policy as a way to reduce insurance risks.

But many fraternity members say they view the policy as just another attempt by the administration to decrease the importance of fraternities on campus.

Former IFC President Garrett Reisman said that he thinks UP President Sheldon Hackney has an "overwhelming desire to change the (campus) atmosphere."

But Vice Provost for University Life Kim Morrisson said the recent rash of changes to fraternity social poli-

cies attempts to exercise caution and safe practices, and are not meant to de-emphasize the system.

"It certainly isn't part of a long-term strategy," Morrisson said. "I think the whole trend has been to adopt a more responsible behavior in the light of realities that very serious things can happen."

"Otherwise the dangers are too great," she said.

At the U. of Florida, where a similar BYOB policy was approved in October, Greeks overwhelmingly approved the policy, which they said made it a safer and a more organized way to conduct parties.

Duke U. students are only able to consume alcohol on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, due to the alcohol policy passed by Duke's administration in October. And because fraternities and sororities at Duke are located in campus residence halls, they also will be subject to the restriction.

The new policy was enacted because of students' failure to adhere to the previous, more complicated policy.

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## Anti-Rape

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through education," Jason added. From here, he said, individuals' attitudes can begin to be changed.

Mark has reported growth in the organization and said that men attending the meetings have started to get in touch with their feelings.

Jason said the men at group discussions "are close to (the topic of rape) or are interested in being convinced. (They might not attend if) they're scared or stuck in the belief that men have the right to rape," Jason said.

Discussions are based, in part, on a book by Tim Beneke, titled "Men on Rape." The book consists of interviews with men on their views of rape.

Men Against Rape members talk among themselves regarding their own sexual experiences, and where they fit into the picture of sex, violence and rape.

Mark said that with the method they are using, it is best not to include women in the discussion group. "It's not the responsibility of women to stop rape," he said.

"As I see it, this sort of work would probably be easier just among men," Mark said. "We each need to discuss 'what I am, what's inside of me, and how I was socialized into masculinity.'"

## Up, Up and Away



MIKE VELTO, KANSAS STATE COLLEGIAN, KANSAS STATE U.

David Galloway (left) and Todd Lowe, seniors at Kansas State U., release a group of homing pigeons on the K-State campus. Galloway raises and races the pigeons with Lowe's help at his home in Manhattan, Kansas.

## Marijuana

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"Smoking marijuana is much better for your health than smoking cigarettes," Kellner said. "Besides, nobody could smoke two packs of marijuana cigarettes a day."

### Health Concerns

Some doctors agree that marijuana is not as harmful to the body as other drugs, such as alcohol and nicotine. Others even advocate the drug's use as a medical treatment.

Dr. Robert Rowan, a holistic health practitioner in Anchorage, said marijuana

dilates the airways to help asthma patients breathe, dilates the blood vessels for patients with high blood pressure, relieves

intraocular pressure for glaucoma patients and also is used by cancer patients as a painkiller, he said.

"I say it is hypocrisy," Rowan said. "Anti-drug activists aren't doing anything about alcohol and tobacco, and they're maligning another substance with a much safer record on the body."

While marijuana may not be as harm-

ful as other drugs, doctors agree that it does pose some health hazards.

"Marijuana is an addictive drug that destroys lives," said Dr. Jeanne Bonar, a medical doctor in Alaska, where possession of marijuana for recreational use was declared legal by the state Supreme Court in 1975. Bonar was on the board of Alaskans for Recriminalization of Marijuana, the group that in November successfully made marijuana illegal to possess in that state.

"In the United States we are not living in the dark ages," Bonar said. "We have significant evidence that marijuana is a dangerous drug."

"The real danger in marijuana is that if you smoke today, tomorrow you are

still a hazard while driving or at work," Bonar said. "Then there are the long-term health effects. In experiments done on animals, there

is an increase in birth defects even two generations after exposure. A single joint of marijuana is 15 times as irritating to the lungs as a cigarette."

Even students favoring the drug's legalization realize its dangers. But most say moderation is the key.

"Doing anything in excess is bad," Godden said. "People have collapsed

because they've exercised too much. When you smoke anything to excess it's bound to hurt you."

■ **Writers contributing to this report:** Scott Axtell, Glenn Boledovich and Harold Schneider, *The Northern Light*, U. of Alaska, Anchorage; William

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## Alaska Law Contrary to Student Views

In Alaska, a new law goes into effect this month, making it illegal once again to possess marijuana. Fifty-four percent of the state's voters passed a ballot measure in November that recriminalizes the drug.

But this doesn't necessarily parallel student opinion there.

In a poll taken by *The Northern Light*, the student newspaper at the U. of Alaska, Anchorage, just prior to the election, 66 percent of students surveyed felt the drug should remain legal, although only 35 percent admitted they smoked marijuana.

Despite favorable attitudes toward pot, students also realized its dangers. Forty-four percent answered that they believed pot led to the use of other drugs (39 percent believed it did not, and 17 percent said maybe).

Further, 41 percent said they

thought marijuana was a dangerous drug, while 40 percent did not, and 19 percent said maybe.

Under the old law, Alaska residents could each possess up to 4 ounces of marijuana, as long as it was not taken or transported out of the home. U. of Alaska, Anchorage, school policy, however, prohibits marijuana use or possession on campus.

If students there were caught with marijuana on campus outside their dorm rooms, they would be breaking the state marijuana transporting law and could be prosecuted under state violations.

If students were found to possess it in their dormitories, they would be guilty of breaking only the school's anti-marijuana policy, but would not be in violation of any state laws.

— D. DiFranco, U. Editor