Raid on Six, University, Police Say

By DAVID L. HOPCRAFT

The three main elements of the marijuana operation in the University area have been split, Sgt. Thomas A. Walters of the Columbus vice squad said yesterday.

He classified the elements as the people who bring the narcotics from town; local pushers (sellers) and users.

The out-of-town suppliers have been scared away by the 20 arrests made in the area, according to Waters. Many of the pushers have been arrested, and with the source no longer available, the users will fade out of the scene, he said.

"We're still investigating," Waters said, "but we feel the operation has come to a standstill."

Twenty persons have been arrested since Jan. 11 on charges of violating Ohio narcotics laws.

Three of the 20 persons arrested told police they were Ohio State students. A fourth is an Ohio State graduate assistant in the English Department.

Waters said the marijuana operation was a by-product of the University. "The problem was brought on because the University is here. But..." it is just the same around every major campus."

The coffee shops and restaurants surrounding a campus and some of the people the campus draws make a good setting for a narcotics operation, according to Waters.

In another development, Columbus attorney William J. Davis argued that the Ohio law classing marijuana as a narcotic is unconstitutional.

Davis' clients, Clell Peters and William D. Moore, were not arrested in connection with the campus raids. On Monday, the attorney asked Columbus Municipal Court to dismiss the charges against his clients on the ground that marijuana is not a narcotic.

He called the state law concerning narcotics "unreasonable." Maximum penalties for the various narcotic convictions are from two to 40 years.

Davis contended that narcotics experts at a White House conference in 1962 on Narcotics and Drug Abuse testified that marijuana was classed as a sedative and not a narcotic.

Students To Face Six Drug Counts

By SHIRLEY BROWNELL

Two Ohio State students arrested Wednesday on a total of six narcotics charges, will appear in court Nov. 6 to answer the charges.

Arrested were Jeffrey L. Weiss, 19, of 73 E. 14th Ave. and Carina E. Freimanis, 18, of 1725 River Hill Road, according to police.

Lt. Alex Incze of the Vice Squad Bureau, said Weiss was charged with illegal possession of marijuana, keeping a house where marijuana was found, conspiracy to possess and possession for sale.

Miss Freimanis was charged with possession and conspiracy to possess.

Bond Set

Lt. Incze said Weiss, University College, was being held in City Jail in lieu of $4,000 bond. The bond was set at $1,000 for each charge against him.

Miss Freimanis, Arts-I, said she was released on a $500 recognizance bond on condition she shows up the day of the hearing.

She said that contrary to newspaper reports, she is not living with Weiss but at home with her parents.

She said she and Weiss were about to leave for classes at 11:30 a.m. Wednesday when three squadmen arrived on what they said was a noise complaint.

Upset House

They asked to look around, she said, and after they found a plastic bag which they had "grass" dust, "they tore the whole place apart," Miss Freimanis said.

She said she is innocent because nothing in the apartment belonged to her.

"I just happened to be there because I am dating Jeff," she said.

Weiss Arrested

According to a newspaper account, Weiss was arrested Oct. 16 on narcotics charges and had been freed under recognizance bond. Miss Freimanis denied this, saying Weiss had been arrested for not having a light on the rear license plate of his vehicle.

She said Weiss' parents are in Cleveland but that a lawyer is working on the case to secure his release.
The "grass" may grow greener on the Ohio State campus, but you have to have a friend to find it.

Tuesday, State Atty. Gen. Paul W. Brown said his agents had been able to purchase drugs on most Ohio college campuses within an hour of their arrival.

Wednesday afternoon I went out to be lured by the dope peddlers.

After an hour of walking High Street, I had not been approached to buy anything, or to participate in the group use of drugs as the state's investigators reportedly were.

Then I started asking people where I could get hold of some "grass."

All but one answer was a polite "I don't know."

The one exception, in the Fine Arts Building gallery, said it is "all over the place," and I might try High Street or Pearl Alley.

A Pearl Alley business was my first stop, and I had my question well-rehearsed. A Columbus police officer was in the building, and I had to settle for a small purchase.

I stopped in another Pearl Alley shop and questioned the clerk at the cash register. Denied again, I told him my purpose, and he said, "A person would have to be crazy to sell you anything like that if they didn't know you."

He added that the market was "a little dry" at the moment, but, in any case, sellers would refuse to do business with an unfamiliar person.

"You really blew my mind when you asked me about dope," he confessed.

"What did you expect me to do, say 'Sure right there, that'll be $5.50?'"

During the whole two hours I was out, at no time was I given a name or address for the purchase of drugs.
Seven Arrested in Drug Raids; Marijuana, Heroin, LSD Seized

By ROGER B. BARRETT
Lancern Staff Writer

Seven adults were arrested in two campus area drug raids late Monday and early Tuesday, after a juvenile accomplice led police to the addresses involved.

Officer Charles Nash of the Columbus Police Department Vice Squad commented that the narcotics confiscated were not "that much" and that a drug user in Columbus wouldn't even notice, contradicting an earlier police statement that the raids would stifle the drug supply for city teenagers.

According to E. W. Fisher, of the Clerk of Courts office, those arrested in the raids, in which about $1,500 worth of marijuana, heroin, and LSD were found, were:

- Chester Dilday, 29, of 19 E. 13th Ave., charged with possession of instruments and keeping a house where narcotics are used. Bond was set at $5,000 and the case was continued to Jan. 9.
- Daniel Morris, 19, of Wadsworth, Ohio, on possession of narcotics and conspiracy to possess narcotics. Bond was set at $5,000 and the case was continued to Jan. 9.
- Herbert E. Rice III, 23, of the 13th Ave., address; possession of LSD for sale, keeping a house where narcotics are used, possession of narcotics and conspiracy to possess narcotics. Bond was set at $10,000 and he was bound over to the grand jury.

Karen Danesi, 21, same address; conspiracy to possess narcotics, keeping a house where narcotics are used and possession of instruments. Her bond was set at $5,000, and she was bound over to the grand jury.

Paul McCarthy, 22, of 337 E. 12th Ave., who claims to have been a Marine Sgt. discharged about a year ago, and his wife, Nancy Jo, 20; possession of narcotics, keeping a house where narcotics are kept, conspiracy to possess narcotics, possession for sale, possession of instruments and possession of heroin. McCarthy's bond totaled $15,000 and his wife's totaled $5,000. Both cases were continued to Jan. 9.

Anita Louise Parmham, 22, of 1543 Summit St.; illegal possession of narcotics and conspiracy to possess narcotics. Bond was set at $5,000 and the case continued to Jan. 9. She was identified as the leader of the Women's Liberation Front, established to help women achieve equality with men.

Police also arrested a juvenile, Michael Cary, 17, of 509 Belvidere Ave., and charged him with delinquency for possession of narcotics, sale of narcotics and two counts each of the sale of LSD and possession of LSD for sale. Police believe him to be a supplier of narcotics to area teenagers and hope to have him tried as an adult. He will be 18 in March.

Police Arrest Six Persons in Drug Raids

Two Ohio State students and four persons from the University area were arrested by police on drug-related charges.

Miss Francine G. Bartfield, Social Work-2, 49 E. 18th Ave., was charged with possession and sale of hallucinogens Tuesday.

Police confiscated about $300 worth of marijuana, LSD, and hashish at 52 E. 14th Ave., and arrested Miss Carol Tetalman, 21, charging her with illegal possession of narcotics, Monday.

Miss Susan A. Ornstein, Professional Education-2, 174 E. 14th Ave., and Phillip Pontious, 22, 1400 White Ash Dr. were arrested Monday on a suspicious person charge in Miss Tetalman's apartment.

Arrested in their apartment at 189 W. 11th Ave. were Miss Patricia Czeczol, 20, and Thomas Azzara, 22. They were charged with, keeping a house where narcotics are used.

Azzara was also charged with illegal sale of narcotics after completing a sale to an undercover agent.
Officer Describes
OSU Drug Abuse

BY HOWARD HUNTZINGER
Of The Dispatch Staff
2-22-70

A Columbus narcotics investigator shocked an Ohio House subcommittee when he said three per cent of the students at Ohio State University are using drugs.

The subcommittee of the Health and Welfare Committee also was told by the officer, Vice Squad Patrolman Thomas Straubhaug, the chances of a student getting through four years of college without trying drugs are the same as getting through without trying hard liquor.

STATE REPS. Keith McNamara, R-Columbus, John M. Scott, R-Xenia, and Troy Lee James, D-Cleveland, comprise the subcommittee which is expected to complete its report this week on drug law revisions.

The bill is aimed at treating and rehabilitating young drug users while increasing penalties for drug producers.

McNamara explained the intent of the legislation is to give first-arrest drug users a break by reducing the initial penalty from a felony to a misdemeanor.

The bill is in line with recommendations by university officials who believe a felony record for a young person will have an adverse effect on his future.

McNamara said if the police officer is correct, 1,200 students at OSU are using some form of drugs.

"This is a startling figure," the lawmaker declared. "We are making these figures public to shake up some parents who should be disturbed and take a greater interest in the college activities of their children."

THE SUBCOMMITTEE is taking severe steps to emphasize the tragedy of drug usage and to provide for treatment. One provision in the report would require public schools to teach the physical and mental effects of drugs.

To aid in treatment of young drug users, McNamara said, the report will recommend eliminating a requirement that a medical doctor must report to police the names of persons he treats for drug problems.

"WE FEEL this can discourage a young person from going to a doctor for

Drugs Seized in Raid
In University Area

BY BRIAN PATTERSON
Of The Dispatch Staff
2-24-70

Columbus police, acting on information supplied by a runaway juvenile, raided an E. 11th Ave. apartment Wednesday and seized about $9,000 worth of drugs.

Harry T. Anthony, 22, of 4961/2 E. 11th Ave., was charged with possession of narcotics for sale and appeared in Municipal Court Thursday and pleaded innocent. He was held in City Prison in lieu of $25,000 bond.

Judge Gervais Fais refused Anthony's request to reduce the bond or to order police to release $1,090 that Anthony had when arrested.

DANNY RAY White, 19, of 1186 E. Main St., was charged under Section K of the city's suspicious person ordinance, which is the narcotics section of the law. White is being held under $200 bond and also has a hearing scheduled for Thursday.

Juvenile Bureau patrolman Rodger Hilton said police confiscated two sackfuls of narcotics, including about $5,000 worth of hashish and capsules believed to be LSD and mescaline (speed).

The possession for sale charge was based on the large amount of narcotics seized, Hilton said.

Hilton said evidence concerning several other possible narcotics charges against Anthony will be presented to the grand jury.

Hilton said a juvenile picked up during the recent crackdown on persons harboring runaway juveniles in the university area told police he had recently stayed at the E. 11th Ave. apartment and told them where the narcotics were hidden.

Armed with a warrant charging Anthony with wrongful influence and a search warrant permitting them to search for narcotics, Hilton said, members of the juvenile, intelligence and patrol bureaus went to the apartment about 1 p.m.

HILTON SAID police found the two papers bagfuls of narcotics stashed in a clothes chute, where the juvenile had said they would be.

Anthony was not charged with wrongful influence because the narcotics charge, which is a felony, takes precedence, Hilton explained. He said Anthony can be charged, with the misdemeanor at a future date.
Survey Shows Dorm Drug Usage Common

"Use, possession or distribution of narcotics, marijuana, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or other such drugs, expect as expressly permitted by law, is prohibited on University property or in any recognized student housing facility. A student violating this rule will be subject to University disciplinary action."

Rule 19, General Regulations for All Students

By MARGARET T. McCLURE
Lantern Staff Writer

Use, possession and distribution of many drugs, although prohibited by law and University rules, are quite common in University residence halls.

In a Lantern survey conducted in eight South Campus residence halls: East Baker, Park, Steeb, Stradley, Bradley, Morrison, Patterson, and Siebert, 150 students were asked the following questions:

- How many students to your knowledge know a student who smoke marijuana or use hash on your floor—or in your residence halls?
- Do you smoke marijuana?
- Do you use other drugs?
- If yes, what?
- If you ever wanted to obtain any drug, do you know someone in the dorm who could help you?

The survey, conducted during this quarter, was given to a student per floor, or two per floor, depending on the number of corridors on each floor.

Forty-three of the students (28.66 percent) said they had smoked marijuana while 28 students (18.66 percent) said they had used other drugs.

This is in contrast to recent testimony before an Ohio House subcommittee in which a Columbus narcotics investigator said that three percent of the students at Ohio State are using drugs.

Vice Squad Patrolman Thomas Strausbaugh quoted a subcommittee of the Health and Welfare Committee, the "chances of a student getting through four years of college without trying drugs are the same as getting through without trying hard liquor."

Nearly 80 percent of the students answered yes to the last question regarding the availability of drugs in the dorm.

Answers to the first question varied but did indicate that students are smoking marijuana and hash in dormitory rooms.

The smoking of marijuana or hashish in the dorm is more prevalent in men's residence halls than in women's residence halls, the survey indicated.

Three students from an eleven-floor men's residence hall said ten students on each of their floors smoked marijuana or hash in the dorm.

One student from another floor of this dorm said 15 students from his floor smoked marijuana in the dorm.

Four other students in this dorm said no one smoked marijuana in the dorm on their floors.

The three remaining floors in the dorm were said to have anywhere from two to eight students smoking marijuana in the dorm.

Most female students said no one living on their floors smoked marijuana in the dorm.

Fifty percent of the coeds said they know of someone living in their dorm who could provide them with drugs.

Comments made on the surveys indicate that marijuana and drug suppliers are in the dormitories. Students wrote:

"Marijuana is prominent in the dorm as well as the rest of the campus. The fact that it is illegal does not seem to curtail its use."

"There are undoubtedly many who use drugs that I am unaware of, but I have been offered drugs in the dorm."

"It is very easy to obtain drugs if you want them."

One student said a marijuana supplier lives on his floor. He said the supplier is "selective and he has to know you before you can make a buy from him."

Another student told a friend on his floor who purchased mescaline (an acid-like hallucinogen made from peyote buds that grow on cactus) and marijuana from a student in the dorm. He said the student who made the purchase was intoxicated and wandered into the resident advisor's room and displayed his purchase. The resident advisor reported the incident to the dorm director and the two students were taken before the Dean of Students he said.

The number of students using drugs on campus or in the dorms cannot be determined but nearly every student interviewed said he is friends with, or knows of someone taking drugs.

One student living in a women's residence hall said she uses speed (Methedrine) for studying.

"Speed makes me very energetic and happy, but sometimes if you take it long enough it can give you super depression," she said.

Autumn Quarter she used speed once every other week, she said. Her father is a doctor and she said she takes the drugs from his office.

The student kept her drugs in the dorm, she said, "But I got rid of them after people I didn't know came up to me and asked me for some speed," she added.

One male student, who smokes marijuana and hash in the dorm said he purchases a large quantity of hash and sells it to his friends. By doing this, he said, "I get mine free."

This student has two other roommates. He said the three of them smoke "grass" in their dorm room, and aren't afraid of being caught.

Another student who used to smoke marijuana in his room said the dorm is the "safest place to smoke it."

She said, "I just opened the window and burned a lot of incense."

This student said he had a contact in the dorm to obtain marijuana.

Perhaps the easiest drug to obtain in the dorm is dexedrine, a stimulant, which is used by many students to "pull all nighters."

One student said the average cost of one tablet of dexedrine is 50 cents.

Another student said "during finals week the price of dex (dexedrine) goes up."

Two female students said LSD and other "hard drugs" are difficult to get in the dorms. Both said they smoke, marijuana and hash often, and take "soapers," which are muscle relaxers or sleeping pills.

One of the two students takes LSD she said. The other student said, "I smoke marijuana and hash, but I know there's no chance I'll ever 'trip.' When I don't smoke, I don't miss it."

The student who uses LSD said it costs her $3 a tab and she said she purchases it from a friend off campus. When asked about the possibilities of obtaining "bad acid," she said, "I trust people."

A trust in people has caused some students to unknowingly take LSD. One student said her friend took a pill which was supposed to be a "happy pill." The student said her friend experienced hallucinations and "didn't come out of it.
after eight hours."

Student opinions of marijuana, hash, and drugs are mixed. Some of the views expressed on the survey as well as in conversation are:

"Drugs should not be used in the dorms because it is illegal and they are public facilities. Anywhere else is a person's own prerogative."

"It's illegal, that’s what stops me, I do drink, that's not illegal."

"Marijuana and hashish should be legalized."

"I would not like to use marijuana as I don’t know the harmful effects it may have."

Located above Mr. Roberts Restaurant, at 1628 Neil Ave., the center operates on an anonymous phone-in system.

Open from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m., callers can reach the center at 299-1343.

Serving Students

Director, Carl Proto, describes the efforts of the center as serving the community and students.

In operation only a month, the center has dealt with several students experiencing bad trips from LSD, Proto said.

In these cases, he center tries to find out what happened, and if there is anyone who can help the "tripper."

If necessary, the center sends someone out to "rescue" the caller, Proto added.

Switchboard donated copies of its operator's manual to the Kiwanis center, Proto said. The center has found these manuals to be a great help, he added.

The center does not keep records and callers can give a reference name.

In other words, anyone with a problem can say his name is Charlie Brown and the center will listen to his problem, Proto said.

The only "records" kept are notations made by the operators as to the nature of the calls made when the center is open.

Few University students are using the services of the center, Proto said. "We haven't been getting as many students as we really think are out there that would like to talk to somebody," he added.

Confidence Needed

The center hopes to establish more confidence in the students by continuing responsible operation of the center, Proto said.

"We're not out to bust anyone," he added.

A proposal to establish a 24-hour Crisis Intervention Center was presented to the Administration and is currently being checked into.
Drugs in Dormitories Cause Concern
RA’s Torn Between Duty, Beliefs Committee to Educate Personnel

3-10-70
By MARGARET T. MCCLURE
Lantern Staff Writer

“I don’t see it as the RA’s job to be a private detective and to get his boys in trouble. Sure we know drugs are there,” said one resident adviser (RA) regarding the use of marijuana and drugs in dormitories.

Yet, it is the responsibility of student personnel assistants (SPA) and residence advisers to see that University rules aren’t violated in the dormitories.

Are the SPA’s and RA’s living up to their responsibility? The RA quoted above said, “If the RA has fairly substantial evidence leading him to believe that drugs, or alcohol for that matter, are being used in the dorm, the channels are available to him to secure a search form.” He added that many RA’s share his attitude and leave the students alone.

RA Explains Rules
This RA said he has explained to the students on his floor several times throughout the year the legal implications of University rules.

What is his view of marijuana?
“After studying all the scientific evidence, I think the marijuana law should be revised,” and it should be made legal if it’s found to be safe, he said.

What about LSD and other drugs? “Too many young people are being misled,” the RA said. “They don’t understand the real danger involved—this can lead them to use worse things.”

The possibility of a student being “busted” off campus for illegal use or possession of drugs concerns him. He said many students don’t realize the problems they could get into if arrested.

Job of the Personnel
An SPA in a women’s residence hall said it is the job of the personnel dorm to see that the rules are not violated. She said if she suspects students on her floor of violating University regulations she immediately contacts the dorm director.

An SPA in a men’s residence hall said recently he thought students were smoking marijuana in their room and notified the dorm director. Together they went to the room and knocked on the door, he said. Apparently, the students had disposed of the marijuana or whatever it was, the SPA said.

The University’s drug education of the personnel in the dormitories is excellent, one RA said.

As part of their training, the RA’s and SPA’s held discussions of drugs with doctors, he said. They were shown various forms of marijuana and drugs and were given pamphlets on drugs describing their effects and dangers.

In one “drug session” the RA said a joint (marijuana) was burned and passed around for the RA’s and SPA’s to smell.

All RA’s and SPA’s stress the availability of counseling to students having problems with drugs or anything else.

The availability of marijuana, hashish, and drugs in University dormitories is of concern to the University administration.

A Drug Education and Drug Abuse Committee was recently set up by Kenneth L. Bader, dean of students. The purpose of this committee is to educate the University personnel on drugs, Bader said in an interview.

“I think there’s a great deal of misinformation about the effects of drugs,” he said.

Drug-taking is most likely the result of wanting to experiment with drugs or a strong desire to escape, Bader said.

Two Students Arrested
Two University students in Smith Hall were arrested on three narcotics charges after a fire broke out in their dormitory room, Feb. 14.

Alan Larkin, and Bruce Petrovic, both University College-1, were arrested and charged with possession of narcotics, possession of narcotics instruments, and keeping a house where narcotics are kept, according to Columbus police.

Neither of the students was present in the room at the time of the fire.

Bader said cause of the fire is still undetermined.

As well as facing Ohio law, both students will be subject to University disciplinary action.

The question of double jeopardy has been raised by some students regarding the case. Bader said this is not a case of double jeopardy but of double jurisdiction.

Double jeopardy means being held accountable more than once by the same jurisdiction for the same offense, Bader said.

In other words, a given incidence can violate civil law and University regulation. In the case of Larkin and Petrovic, this is double jurisdiction, and not double jeopardy Bader said.

Educate Personnel
How do you educate University personnel and students on drugs?

Robert F. Rodgers, assistant dean of students, in charge of residence hall personnel and programs, said almost every residence hall has had one or two programs related to drugs.

In an interview, Rodgers said information about drugs such as LSD and speed was provided to University personnel.

How do administrative officials view the drug scene? “It’s dangerous to generalize about why it’s happening,” Rodgers said. “We don’t know enough through good research.”

The educator’s role is to obtain the facts and make them available, he said.

Rodgers and Bader would not comment on the number of students in dormitories violating University regulations regarding use, possession, and distribution of marijuana or drugs in the dormitory.
Pharmacy Prof Supports Strong Narcotics Laws

By MARGARET T. MCLURE
Lantern Staff Writer

Drug abuse has struck the public’s imagination, according to Rupert Salisbury, assistant dean and associate professor in the College of Pharmacy.

Salisbury has studied drug abuse for twenty years. From 1960 to 1966 he was executive secretary of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy.

Salisbury said in an interview recently, that drug abuse is a social problem and “laws are not designed to solve a social problem.”

The attempt to reduce the punishment of a first offense of a narcotics charge is ridiculous, he said.

“The purpose of the law is to reduce the incidence. Is he (a drug offender) going to slow down when he knows it’s only three days in jail?” Salisbury questioned.

Salisbury credits this attempt to reduce the penalty for possession of use of marijuana to a double set of values.

As long as no one was getting busted except the lower class, no one cared, he said. Now the upper middle class, clean-cut, wealthy students are being arrested and the laws need to change, he said.

Hindrance to Maturity

Taking drugs for escape is a hindrance to maturity Salisbury said. The person who takes drugs for escape doesn’t learn to relate and becomes one more immature adult, he added.

Is smoking marijuana harmful? “Ohio grown pot is no problem, but if he (a young person) finds it extremely enjoyable, he’ll go back again and again,” Salisbury said.

Everyone who smokes a joint, however, is not doomed to become hooked on marijuana or other drugs, he said. “In fact, I don’t think an intelligent high school kid could get through school without trying it (marijuana),” Salisbury added.

Marijuana from Ohio does not have the same effects as marijuana from Mexico and Africa, Salisbury said. African tropical marijuana is so powerful that “one joint can stone three people,” he said. This type of “grass,” he added gives rise to “full blown technicolor hallucination.”

The concept of obtaining drug intoxication through an overdose of drugs is extremely dangerous, Salisbury said. “Many drugs taken in overdose can cause intoxication, stupor, or ego-disintegration where you no longer know who you are and you become all sorts of people,” he said.

Jolt to System

Our knowledge of drugs is incomplete Salisbury added. He warned that such drugs as LSD, speed (Methedrine), and amphetamines give a tremendous jolt to the central nervous system. The hallucinating effects of drugs which cause you to smell, see, and taste music, are the same type of things which happen in schizophrenia, he said.

“Some can be abused to such an extent and something has to give,” he said.

Salisbury questions the danger of “constantly souping up the mind to its maximum without something happening.”

The effects of drugs in different individuals are subjective and cannot be measured immediately, he remarked.

Salisbury makes no distinction between alcohol and marijuana stating, “They’re both abused.”

Not all who use alcohol become dependent on it, he said. If marijuana were available in the same manner as alcohol, Salisbury believes not everyone would abuse it. However, he said that perhaps there would be a greater abuse of marijuana than there is of alcohol today.

“We have all the social problems we need with alcoholism, we don’t need another,” he said.

What is drug dependency?

Everything They Need

The drug dependent person will never admit he’s dependent on drugs, Salisbury said. Most people claim they’re okay when they are on the drug itself and have everything they need, Salisbury said.

Underneath drug dependency is mental illness. When drugs become a crutch the person is hooked, he said.

What brought about the social problem with drugs?

“I think part of the advertising of drugs,” Salisbury said. There are hundreds of headache remedies, and the right kind of deodorant will bring you love, he added.

Drug abuse is not something new, Salisbury said. It has a history of fadism and can be traced.

Search for Thrills

Young people don’t want to lose their vitality, and they search for new ways to achieve thrills, he said. Smoking banana peel scrapings, or taking coke with aspirin were two ridiculous fads which were practiced, he said.

Many teenage orgies were the result of aspirin passed out under the pretense of being LSD, Salisbury said. Injecting peanut butter with mayonaise into the blood stream has caused the deaths of some young people, Salisbury added.

“Timothy Leary will burn in hell if there is a hell,” because he (Leary) equated LSD with intellectual qualities,” Salisbury said.

There’s nothing less intellectual than turning your mind over to a drug and letting it control you, Salisbury said.

The belief that drugs bring out creativity is false, Salisbury said. Drugs don’t let it out, your creativity and problem solving ability is zero from LSD he said.

“If you don’t have it with you when you go to cloud nine, you don’t bring it back,” he said.

Education Urged

Is there a way to control drug abuse? Salisbury urges honest education of youth. “If we could give them some real facts, at an early age,” it would help solve the problem he said.

The effects of many drugs are still unknown. LSD, for example, is not new and has existed for 20 to 30 years Salisbury said.

Youth should be educated on the possibilities of a physical dependency of drugs as well as the emotional harm drugs can bring, he said.

Misinformation of drugs is given to many students by their friends. “Young people are fussing around with ding-a-lings and trusting them while many people have been injured by the finest physicians in the country who knew what they were doing,” he said.

“You have to balance the effects against the risk of taking drugs, and the balance is in favor of not using drugs,” he said.

Salisbury received his bachelor’s and masters degrees from Columbia University’s College of Pharmacy in 1949 and 1951. In 1954 he received a Ph.D. from Ohio State. By going to night school while teaching at Ohio State he also obtained a degree in law. Salisbury joined the University faculty in 1954.
Police find no poison in campus-area LSD
10-9-70
By KATHY McCLUSKY
Eastern Staff Writer

The Columbus Narcotics Squad has drawn "a blank as far as discovering strychnine" in LSD circulating around the campus, said Lt. Ralph Decker.

According to Decker, "no one who has been hospitalized or treated for drug overdose has been treated for strychnine poisoning."

Decker stressed that drug users who have brought LSD to the squad for analysis for strychnine were on a no questions asked basis.

No bad trips from "white acid" being sold in the campus area have been reported to the Drug Crisis Center, the Columbus Narcotics Squad or Switchboard since Wednesday, spokesmen said.

A spokesman for the Columbus Drug Crisis Center said that everything has "cooled down all of a sudden."

Cause of the death of Eric Dietrich, of Berea, is still undetermined, the county coroner's office said Thursday. Dietrich's death last Saturday was believed to be a combination of white acid and inhalation of carbon tetrachloride. All tests have not been completed, the coroner's office said.

3 Arrested
On Drug Charges
7-21-71
Ohio State University police arrested two men and one woman Tuesday on drug-related charges.

Marcia Luann Morgan, 18, of 1889 Hulmac Ct. N., Worthington, is charged with illegal possession of narcotics and hallucinogens.

POLICE SAID she had heroin and marijuana in her possession when she was picked up at 7:10 p.m. on the OSU campus.

Paul James Murphy, 20, of 170 W. Mound St., arrested near N. High St. and W. Woodruff Ave. at the same time is charged with being a suspicious person under the law dealing with being in or about a place where drugs are used, sold or dispensed. John Sumlin, 18, of 84 Chittenden Ave., who was arrested 10 minutes earlier on the campus south of W. Woodruff Ave., and N. High St., is charged with illegal possession of hallucinogens.

POLICE SAID he was carrying a small quantity of marijuana.

All three were to be arraigned Wednesday in Municipal Court.
Police get 3 arrests, $1,000 grass at dorm

2-9-71

Three persons were arrested early Monday and charged with possession of narcotics by University police. The arrests were made in the lobby of Norton House, a north campus women's residence hall.

Police said they confiscated some 30 bags of marijuana which they estimated to be worth about $1,000.

According to police, those arrested were Jack Guren, 21, of 16951 Shaker Blvd., Shaker Heights; Kendrick Snyder, 21, of 106 N. Highwoodmore, Springfield; and Gerald DeVito, 22, address unknown.

None of those arrested are Ohio State students.

The three are charged with four separate offenses. They include possession of hallucinogens, possession of hallucinogens for sale, conspiracy to possess hallucinogens, and trespassing.

Bond was set at $5,00 for each charge or a total of $20,000 for each person.
Drug policy explained at first press session

By SUE GILLER 24 Feb 71

University policy regarding treatment of students with drug problems was explained Tuesday at the first in a series of weekly press conferences with Ohio State administration officials.

Dr. H. Spencer Turner, director of the University Health Service, Dr. Richard Meiling, vice president for medical affairs, and Ted R. Robinson, vice president for student affairs, discussed the issue with Columbus newsmen.

The conference was proposed by the Lantern as a way of opening communications between the administration and local news media.

Dr. Turner said drug problems are referred to police only when the student is trying to “push” drugs at the facilities.

He said he has no statistics on how many cases of drug abuse are treated by the Health Center, but said he could not recall any with police involvement.

Meiling concurred with Dr. Turner, saying, “the medical profession is not a part of the security arm.”

He said drug abuse cases are referred to police only when it may lead to death or shows criminal intent.

According to the written policy distributed to newsmen, if students need “prolonged or intensive therapy,” or need services not available at the Health Center, they are referred to the appropriate campus or off-campus agency.

Dr. Turner said treating drug-related problems, both mental and physical, is frequently a long-term project. The Health Center does not have facilities to cope with this type of therapy, he said.

He said the Student Health Center has treated 25 to 35 per cent fewer drug-related cases this quarter, but still has a staff of six full-time doctors and 42 part-time personnel. Some of them work only three or four hours a week, he said.

As a result, students with drug problems are referred “as necessary and appropriate” to University hospitals, counseling centers or the family medical clinic of University Hospital, he said.

“I am not necessary to leave campus to get help,” Dr. Turner said.

As reported, he did not have statistical data on the rate of the increase available at the conference.

Robinson said the University must concern itself with educational programs to prevent student drug abuse. Drugs are a serious problem in society and the University must seek an appropriate role to deal with it, he said.

Turner said he and his staff have been talking to student groups trying to explain the Health Center’s drug policy and treatment facilities.

Thirteen drug arrests were made in the Tower dormitories during the last two weeks of Winter Quarter, 11 on one day.

The arrests were the result of an intensive investigation, according to Donald Hanna, campus director of public safety.

On March 11, 11 arrests were made, ten in Lincoln Tower and one in Morrill.

Police confiscated one kilogram of marijuana, which they valued at $180, and small quantities of amphetamines, mescaline, and LSD tablets.

Charged with possession of hallucinogens were Richard Brourman, a freshman from Pittsburgh; Mark Gilson, a freshman from Painesville; Bruce Lazarus, a freshman from Richmond Heights; Raymond Pursley, a freshman from Columbus; Howard Goldberg, a sophomore from Pennsylvania; Ronald Keister, a freshman from Junction, Ohio; Barry May, a freshman from Highland Park, Ill.; Donald Zucker, a freshman from Englewood Cliffs, N.J.; Gary Davis, a freshman from Shaker Hts.; and, Curtis Fry singler, a freshman from Napoleon.

Gilson and Goldberg were also charged with sale of hallucinogens and Lazarus was charged with resisting arrest.

Charged with possession for the sale of hallucinogens were Gilson, Lazarus, Pursley, Goldberg, Fry singler, Keister, Zucker, and Davis.

May was charged with possession of instruments used to administer drugs and with interference and obstruction of an officer.

C. Goldberg and Barry Gifford, a freshman from Philadelphia, were charged with possession of sale of amphetamines.

Charged with keeping a place for the sale of hallucinogens were Brourman, Gilson, Lazarus, Pursley, Keister, Zucker, Davis and Fry singler.

Davis and Pursley will appear in hearings on a motion, meaning that they will appear before a judge prior to their trials. The other three cases have no date set for the trials.

Elton Luttrell, a freshman from Troy, was arrested March 16 and charged with possession, possession for sale, and conspiracy to sell hallucinogenic drugs.

University police said they found marijuana in his room in Morrill Tower. His trial is also pending.

March 17, Betty Diane Patton, a freshman from Shaker Heights, was arrested in Morrill Tower and charged, with illegal, sale and conspiracy to sell hallucinogenic drugs.

She was also charged with possession of articles for abortion, but University Police Chief Okey R. Starr refused to say what police discovered in the dorm room that led to this charge.

Miss Patton was arrested by undercover agents after she sold them some LSD tablets on the morning of March 17.

No date has been set for her trial.
Drug, Sex Complaint Study Report Slated

A report of an investigation into charges of drug abuse and illicit sex practices in Ohio State University dormitories will be presented to OSU President Noyes Fawcett next week, an official said Friday.

Gordon Carson, OSU vice president for business and finance, said the probe was spurred by the complaint of a Cincinnati woman who charged two dormitories are "Sodom and Gomorrah in the midst of a brilliant university."

TARGETS OF the woman's complaint were Lincoln and Morrill towers, high-rise dormitories along the Olentangy River on the west side of the main campus.

Carson said his investigation includes other dormitories on the campus. He plans to present his report to Fawcett Thursday.

Carson, conducting the investigation along with OSU Vice President for Student Affairs Ted R. Robinson, said he has talked with the daughter of the woman who complained of drug and sex conditions and with other students in the dormitories.

CARSON SAID he doesn't think conditions are as bad in the dorms as the woman said. He declined to identify the woman or her daughter.

Some students in the tower dormitories, Carson said, told him the woman's charges are ridiculous. Others told him nothing is happening in the dorms that isn't happening everywhere. Some want a more open dorm policy while some think rooming conditions are too lax, he said.

"It's unrealistic to try to reach a consensus," Carson said.

THE COMPLAINING mother said her daughter returns home on weekends to avoid illicit activities.

The probe was ordered by Fawcett after he received a copy of the mother's letter sent to a Cincinnati newspaper.

10 Students Arrested In Dorm Raid

Ten Ohio State University students were booked on an array of drug charges Thursday after OSU police raided six rooms in Lincoln Tower, a dormitory at 1800 Cannon Dr.

University police said they confiscated one kilogram of marijuana, which they valued at $180, and small quantities of amphetamine, mescaline and LSD tablets.

THOSE NABBED in the raid were:
- Mark William Gilson, 18, of Painesville, Ohio; Raymond Richard Pursley, 19, of 1975 Vaughn St.; Howard Geller Goldberg, 20, of Room 2153, Lincoln Tower; Donald M. Zucker, 18, of Englewood, N.J.; Barry Jay Ormont, 20, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Ronald Edward Keister, 19, of Room 1934, Lincoln Tower.

GILSON, ZUCKER and Keister are charged with illegal possession, illegal possession for sale, illegal sale and keeping a place for hallucinogenic drugs.

Goldberg is charged with illegal possession of amphetamines and hallucinogens and illegal possession of each for sale and illegal sale of an hallucinogenic drug.

Police charged Pursley with illegal possession of a hallucinogenic drug for sale and keeping a place for hallucinogens.

ORMONT IS CHARGED with illegal sale and possession of amphetamines.

Charges of illegal possession and possession of an hallucinogenic drug for sale and keeping a vehicle for halluci-
Offers information, counseling

Drug abusers aided by center

By JENNIE PHIPPS

Restless anxiety, black depression, paralyzing calculations, sweat-drenched panic. It's a bad trip and where do you go from there?

The Drug Crisis Center at Chittenden Avenue and High Street (over the dirty bookstore as its volunteers are fond of saying), is there to aid people who are suffering from drug abuse, as well as people who need drug information and counseling, according to volunteer staffers.

Open daily until about 2 a.m., the center handles about 40 calls an evening. People telephone the center for many different reasons, according to staff members. Advertisements on radio station WCOL attract those who simply need to talk to someone. Others call because they want drug information. Many of them are parents concerned about their children.

Of a total of 10,633 calls from January 1970 to December 1970, 277 telephone calls concerned LSD and another 596 concerned other hallucinogens like mescaline or psilocybin.

Calls about speed and other amphetamines totaled 248 of last year's queries.

Volunteer operation

The center is operated by University area volunteers. Most of them are students and most have had experience with drugs themselves. A board of directors, including several lawyers, doctors and businessmen, meet with the group occasionally. The center is financed by donations.

The center is composed of two comfortable-looking rooms. Three telephones vie for the attention of the volunteers, at least two of whom staff the center nightly.

Kevin Bleicher, a group leader, said a volunteer must be knowledgeable about drugs in general and capable of answering questions over the phone. He is frequently called on to calm a potential suicide victim, pull a frightened drug user out of the depths of his bad trip or convince a heroin addict that now is the time to seek medical help.

Bleicher said drug center volunteers undergo a period of training from more experienced volunteers. They are required to learn drug laws, familiarize themselves with all types of drug abuse as well as learn the techniques of counseling over the phone. They do not give medical or legal advice, but they must be able to advise callers of where they may get such advice.

Bum trips

The most popular reason for calling seems to be for bum trips. Bleicher said.

Volunteers become skillful quickly at calming those who for one reason or another find themselves out of the grasp of reality. They must fight a condition similar to paranoia or schizophrenia.

Bleicher said above all else, anyone trying to help should keep his cool and not let the other person's panic take over.

"When you talk to the person," Bleicher said, "you find something they think is real and you build their world from there.

A tripping caller told a center volunteer that his television kept leaving. The volunteer thought a minute, then told the caller, "It's your television isn't it? Well, then you call it back!"

The caller tried it and was satisfied.
Police arrest eight in dorm drug raids

Kenneth V. Kane from Ashtabula, conspiracy to violate drug laws and aiding in the sale of hallucinogens; Douglas M. Davis from East Rockaway, N. Y., sale, possession, and possession for sale of Hallucinogens; Stephen J. Weiner from North Olmstead, two counts each of sale and possession of hallucinogens and keeping a place for the sale of hallucinogens; Timothy A. Larkin from Euclid, possession and possession for sale of hallucinogens; and Robert D. Epps from Akron, sale, possession, possession for sale and keeping a place for sale of hallucinogens.

Those arrested in Lincoln and charges:

Mark G. Bishop from Solon, sale, possession and possession for sale of hallucinogens, and, Stacey L. Sokowich from Sylvania, sale, possession and possession for sale of hallucinogens.

Steven C. Peck from Shaker Heights, was charged with sale, possession, and possession for sale of hallucinogens in the Drackett raid.

Campus police raided dormitory rooms on three sides of campus Wednesday afternoon, arrested eight freshmen on drug-related charges and confiscated about $300 worth of hashish.

The raid was the result of a quarter-long investigation — including undercover purchases — and will result in more arrests, according to Okey R. Starr, chief of campus police.

Police moved almost simultaneously into Smith Hall on South Campus, Lincoln Tower on West Campus, and Drackett Tower on North Campus at about 4:30 p.m.

Besides the hashish, police said they confiscated about 100 "soapers" (stimulant capsules), some marijuana and pipes they said were used to smoke hashish and marijuana.

Starr declined to say whether the undercover purchases were made by police officers. He also declined to say how many more persons the police expect to arrest.

Those arrested in Smith Hall and charges brought against them were:
6 Young Men Arrested In OSU Dormitory Raid

Two students and four other young men were arrested by Ohio State University police during a raid on a Park Hall dormitory room about 4 a.m. Saturday.

OSU POLICE Sgt. Al Dailey said six $25 packages of cocaine, 2 "lids" of marijuana and drug paraphernalia such as scales and pipes were confiscated.

He said a .25-caliber automatic pistol was found on one of the men.

ARRESTED WERE:

John E. Isome, 20, and Jerry G. Jeter, 20, both of Room 211 in Park Hall, where the raid took place. They were charged with possession of narcotics, possession for sale of narcotics, keeping a house for narcotics and possession, possession for sale and keeping a house for hallucinogens. They were taken to City Prison, Police requested $5,000 bond on each.

• Herbert Jackson, 21, of Cleveland, charged with carrying a concealed weapon and being a suspicious person. Police said they found the gun on Jackson. Police requested a bond of $200. No bond was set on the concealed weapon charge.

• Dorthee Buddy Hoylo Jr., 19, of Cincinnati; George C. Brown, 19, of Cincinnati; and Randolph Birden, 22, of the Columbus YMCA. All were charged as suspicious persons. Police asked bonds of $200.

ALL WERE in jail Saturday morning, and were to appear in Municipal Court Monday.
Police seize hashish in hospital mailroom

By Dan McKittrick
FR 75

The Department of Public Safety confiscated a package containing approximately $1,600 worth of hashish sent from Bombay, India, to a fictitious Lew Cray at University Hospital mailroom Friday.

In cooperation with Columbus postal inspectors, campus police arrested Norman E. Caune, 28, 2288 N. Fourth St., for possession of an hallucinogen for sale.

U.S. CUSTOMS officials had forewarned local U.S. Postal Services inspectors about the contents of the package, which Caune picked up about 2:30 p.m. Friday.

A mailroom employe was only an "unwitting tool" in contacting a person to pick up the package according to Allen Geisinger, investigations supervising agent for the Department of Public Safety. Geisinger said the unnamed employe had no idea of the package's contents and would not have charges filed against him.

GEISINGER SAID the hashish was sent to the state Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation for analysis and accurate weighing, but estimated the package weighed between seven and eight ounces, or about 200 grams.

The hashish would probably have sold for $8 a gram on the streets, he added.

Geisinger said the investigation is continuing and may involve others, but stated no current hospital employes are implicated.
Dorm pot rules difficult to enforce

By J. P. Wrolstad
2-11-77

Smoking marijuana is widespread in most Ohio State dormitories, and dorm officials feel they are doing the best they can to enforce University rules concerning it.

"A large majority of students here get high," said Bonnie Behrend, resident adviser (RA) in Stebb Hall.

Behrend, a junior from Willingboro, N.J., said she feels the University concerns smoking pot in dorms are being enforced as sensibly and practically as possible.

"If I don't know about it, there is not much I can do to stop people from smoking pot," she said. "Tell the people on my floor to be considerate of others. If their smoking habits are bothering other people then I will tell them to stop."

POSESSION OF pot in University dormitories is specifically covered in the Student Code of Rights and Responsibilities, said Alexander F. Smith, coordinator for the Office of Judicial Programs.

For the first offense, a student caught possessing pot may be placed on conduct probation. For the second offense, the University can put the offender on disciplinary probation and send him or her a written notice of the offense. The student can be restricted from participating in the University’s athletic programs and a copy of the written notice may become part of the student’s file in his or her college office, Smith said.

UPON THE third offense, the student is subject to suspension but, "to my knowledge, we have never received a third offense complaint," Smith said.

An R.A. in Stradley Hall said about 35 of the 40 students on his floor smoke pot.

"I tell them that they are only hurting themselves by getting high. As long as they are not being blatant about it, as long as it is behind their door, the guys on my floor can do what they want," he said.

He said he felt alcohol abuse was more of a problem than pot because of damage resulting from drunken rowdiness.

A Taylor Tower R.A. estimated about 50 to 75 percent of the residents there smoke pot.

"WITH SO many people getting high, the rules are very hard to enforce," he said.

He said he tells his floor residents pot smoking is illegal, but he would only say something about it if he received a complaint.

"I am an adviser, not a law enforcement agent. I have to get along with these people. I do not agree with those who smoke pot, but what they do in their rooms is their business," he said.

Women’s dorms may experience less pot smoking than co-ed dorms. Sheila Pond, a sophomore from Cincinnati, and R.A. in Smith Hall, estimated about five percent of the women in Smith smoke pot.

"WE ARE trying hard to keep marijuana out of this dorm and the rules enforced," she said.

"I think the University rules concerning pot smoking in the dorms are good rules because they are not overly strict," Pond said.

"I would tell anyone on my floor smoking pot to stop immediately or, if it was a serious offense, I would turn them into the dorm director," she said.

"About 10 percent of the people here smoke pot, estimated an R.A. in Barret House.

She said she would take action against pot smokers only if she received a complaint and agreed that privacy was important in deciding when to tell someone not to do something in their room.

SANFORD C. SIDDALL, director of Smith and Steeb Halls, said he only deals with marijuana smoking offenses when it is the cause of roommate conflicts.

"I think the RA should tell students that it is possible for a student caught smoking pot to be arrested by the police," Siddall said.

He added the RA is caught in the middle. Some students will be upset if the RA enforces the pot rules and some will get mad if he does not, he said.

Andy Oravets, Taylor Tower director, said he only deals with marijuana violations when a roommate conflict arises.

"IT IS USUALLY a pretty big problem before it comes to my attention," Oravets said. "We have to respect the resident’s privacy," Oravets said. "We cannot nose around and inspect dorm rooms all the time."

"There is no trouble getting away with it (smoking)," said Jim Stoshak, a sophomore from Warren who lives in Stradley Hall.

He said he had never heard of anyone getting in trouble for smoking pot.

"The rules are almost impossible to enforce," Stoshak said.

"I THINK the rules should be changed to a more realistic position, acknowledging the number of people who smoke marijuana," he added.

"The rules are not enforced," said Jamie Green, a sophomore from Zanesville and Blackburn Hall resident. She estimated about 50 percent of all women in her dorm smoke pot.

Green said pot smoking could be an imposition on other’s rights, and added that she had some problems with people living near her in the dorm smoking pot.

University police said they enforce marijuana laws at Ohio State for using or selling the drug. They will press criminal charges if the investigation of a complaint warrants an arrest.

OF 38 drug-related instances campus police dealt with in 1976, Kleberg said 34 resulted in arrest. He said the department does not separate marijuana offenses from other drug offenses.

Possession of up to 100 grams of marijuana is a minor misdemeanor in Ohio. The penalty is up to $100 fine and no jail sentence, Kleberg said.

Smith said the University and dorm officials are doing the best they can to enforce regulations.

The Ohio State Lantern
Fifteen OSU students arrested in drug bust

By Judy L. Stewart
5-11-77

Fifteen Ohio State students were arrested early Tuesday evening when warrants charging the sale of marijuana and other illicit drugs were served them by University and Columbus police.

In the same raid, 41 persons living in the University area were arrested by Columbus police as a result of direct undercover drug purchases.

Police said 70 to 80 per cent of the charges were for trafficking or sale of marijuana, which is a fourth degree felony. The others were for harder drugs like PCP, LSD and sopors.

BY 9 P.M., six students had been taken into custody at the city jail.

Arrested were David R. May, of 1114 Stradley Hall, charged with one count of permitting drug abuse; Robert D. Crawford, of 1911 Lincoln Tower, charged with one count of permitting drug abuse and of receiving stolen property; Stephen B. Sheppard, of 413 Morrill Tower, charged with one count of trafficking marijuana and two counts of aggravated trafficking; Jon E. Cole, of 514 Park Hall. David Fittsimmons and Russell C. Porter were each charged with one count of trafficking marijuana.

By 6:30 p.m., University police had served warrants on 10 students living in residence halls on North, South and West campuses, Deputy Chief John R. Kleberg said.

FIVE OTHER students, also living in dormitories, were served warrants by Columbus police as a result of undercover drug purchases by Columbus narcotics officers, Kleberg said.

Kleberg said two other students living in residence halls were charged with permitting drug abuse, meaning they knew the sale of drugs was going on, but did not report it to police.

The raids stemmed from a joint three-month investigation by the adult and juvenile narcotics bureaus of Columbus and University police departments, Kleberg said.

"NO MAJOR quantities were purchased," said Elliot Boxerbaum, supervisor of University police. He said most on-campus purchases were less than one-half pound.

Boxerbaum said single on-campus purchases did not exceed $2,200, while off-campus purchases did not exceed $4,000. The total amount of illicit drugs recovered by police during the investigation was worth about $179,000, Boxerbaum said.

He said police hope the arrests will reduce the sale of drugs on campus and prevent drug-related robberies that have occurred during the last few months.

Boxerbaum said the discipline office at Ohio State may also take action against the arrested students. They will be subject to discipline rules under the Student Code of Rights and Responsibilities, he said.

Lantern Photo by Bill Francis

Stephen B. Sheppard (in Ohio State jacket) is led into University Police headquarters followed by officers Craig Morgan (front) and Robert O. Taylor. University and Columbus police cooperated in a sweeping drug raid in the campus area Tuesday evening.
A rally of about 800 persons, protesting the arrest of 42 University students on drug-related charges last week, ended peacefully after an Ohio State official promised to explain by Friday the University's position on the arrests.

The 42 arrested students were charged with selling marijuana and permitting drug abuse after University Police and the Columbus Division of Police conducted a cooperative investigation of drug traffic in the campus area.

Richard H. Armitage, vice president for student services, addressed about 200 persons who marched from the rally on the Oval to the Administration Building, demanding to see President Harold L. Enarson.

The CROWD marched up the stairs to Enarson's office shouting "Free the OSU 42" and "We want Enarson." Enarson was out to lunch at the time.

A COLLECTION was taken during the rally to initiate the legal defense fund. Almost $40 was collected, with Armitage contributing $1.

POLICE ARE more interested in arresting jaywalkers and marijuana smokers than actual criminals, Carter said.

There are about 20,000 people in the United States in jails for smoking and selling "the harmless flower," he said.

"If enough of us do it (smoke marijuana) anything is legal," Carter said.

Marijuana is a weed that will grow anywhere, he said, as he took out a bag containing a marijuana-like substance and began toasting it at the crowd.

The crowd responded by chanting "we smoke pot and we like it a lot."

A few persons smoked marijuana on the Oval and in the Administration Building during the rally. University Police and the Columbus Division of Police were present but there were no arrests.

DURING THE rally, various persons, some not affiliated with the University, took a bullhorn and talked to the crowd.

On occasion, the speakers talked about other subjects such as Vietnam and Kent State University. The crowd demanded that they "stick to the issue."

None of the 42 arrested students spoke at the rally. "They are in court this morning," said a roommate of one arrested student.

The rally showed there is a shared concern by a significant number of students, Armitage said.
OSU Crowd Protests
42 Drug-Related Arrests

Dispatch 5-10-77

An Ohio State University official promised students demonstrating Tuesday he will give them a complete report on 42 drug-related arrests on campus last week.

Vice President for Student Services Richard Armitage made the statement to an estimated 200 students. They demonstrated in front of OSU President Harold Enarson's office in the Administration Building demanding freedom for the 42.

THE 200 STUDENTS were part of about 1,000 who attended a noon rally on the Oval.

The 42 were arrested May 10 and 11 in a drug sweep, the joint operation of Columbus and OSU police. Fifteen students who live in dormitories were arrested and 27 persons, most of them said by rally leaders to be students, were picked up at off-campus addresses.

Armitage said he will meet with the students at 11:30 a.m. Friday in front of the Administration Building to report to them the circumstances of the arrests. He also contributed $1 to the defense fund of the those arrested.

ENARSON WAS NOT in the building at the time of the demonstration inside.

A rally leader — who would identify himself only as Leon Yipsky — said the Oval demonstration was organized by the “Yippies.”

He called for a “smoke-in” at 11th Ave. and N. High St., in the campus area, on July 1. Later, in the Administration Building, another demonstrator called for a “hash hash” soon, but did not specify a date.

“HASH” IS A street term for hashish, a drug that is smoked or eaten to produce intoxication.

A speaker at the Oval rally said OSU’s Undergraduate Student Government is to vote in a meeting Wednesday night on appropriating money to the defense fund of the arrested students.

THEN, CHANTING, “We smoke pot and we like it a lot,” some of the students on the Oval marched to the Administration Building.

OSU police were on duty there, but no arrests were made.

Students charged with forgery of drug prescriptions

An OSU pharmacy student will appear before a Franklin County grand jury later this month for two counts of illegal possession of drug documents.

Mitchell B. Butler, a junior from Columbus in the College of Pharmacy, was arrested May 17 after he allegedly forged doctors’ names on prescription forms taken from a local pharmacy where he was an intern.

He allegedly forged the documents to obtain the drug delaudid, a narcotic depressant, detectives from the Columbus Police Narcotics Division said.

Butler is in a methadone treatment program at Victory In Treating Addiction (VITA), a drug counseling service. He has been allegedly forging prescriptions since September and is suspected of selling the drugs obtained from the forged prescriptions.

OSU Official Defends Drug Arrests

Dispatch 5-20-77

An Ohio State University official said Friday that students arrested in last week’s campus-area drug sweep were not charged merely for being present during the sale of drugs.

Richard Armitage, vice president for student services, in an advertisement in Friday’s student newspaper, The Lantern, gave his explanation of circumstances relating to the arrests.

HE PLEDGED at a student demonstration Tuesday that he would meet with students protesting the 42 arrests. The meeting was scheduled for 11:30 a.m. Friday at the OSU Administration Building.

Students protesting the arrests demanded the university help secure release and dismissal of charges against the 42, and further demanded their alleged right to freely smoke marijuana.

Meanwhile, Armitage said in the Lantern advertisement, “In no instance was any person (in the drug dragnet) arrested or charged for merely being present during the sale or use of marijuana.

“NO ARRESTS were made for mere possession of marijuana,” the ad says.

THE AD SAYS the university has tried to develop a “close working relationship” with Columbus police “in an effort to establish a measure of immediate control over campus affairs. But both police forces are bound to enforce the same law.”

An OSU spokesman said Armitage was to explain the events outlined in the advertisement to the protesters, as he had pledged.
Drug rally sparks march

By Judy L. Stewart and Rebecca Teagarden

Chanting “Free the 42,” about 1,000 Ohio State students marched from an Oval demonstration to the Statehouse Friday afternoon to protest the recent arrests of University students for drug-related charges.

William Hauser, press secretary for Gov. James A. Rhodes, told the demonstrators to submit a written list of their grievances to the Governor this morning and promised the Governor would reply.

FORTY-TWO students were arrested May 10 in a combined effort between University Police and the Columbus Division of Police. The students were charged with selling marijuana and other illegal drugs and permitting drug abuse.

While the bells in Orton Hall chimed “My Country, ‘Tis of Thee,” Richard Armitage, vice-president for student services, told about 2,000 students at Friday’s rally in front of the Administration Building that the drug busts were “out of the realm of the University.”

Armitage had promised about 200 students at a May 17 sit-in that he would answer questions concerning the University’s role in the drug arrests at Friday’s rally. He suggested the crowd at Friday’s rally take their grievances downtown.

THE RALLY then became a protest march as the students began the sheltering 3-mile hike to the Statehouse.

When the crowd reached the Statehouse about an hour later, five student delegates went to Rhodes’ office. The students were told the governor was in Cincinnati, so they went to the office of Lt. Governor Richard H. Celeste, who was also unavailable.

FINALLY, HAUSER stood outside Rhodes’ office and attempted to reply to the students inquiries. He addressed 500 of the students who sat outside Rhodes’ office after coming inside the air-conditioned Statehouse for relief from the 90-degree heat.

Hauser refused to use the bull horn offered to him while speaking, but finally gave in after being continually harassed and heckled by the crowd because they could not hear him.

Hauser attempted to answer the student’s questions with either “no comment” or “I must talk to my legal aide first.” However, the students refused to accept his answers, demanding more definite statements.

Paul D. Hollister, a student in continuing education from Columbus and president of the Revolutionary Student Brigade, directly confronted Hauser.

“For two weeks students have been raising hell about these drug arrests. We want to know when we can get something done about them,” he said.

HAUSER REPLIED by saying, “I can’t talk to this large group.” He said the Statehouse is a business office and the people there had to conduct business.

He told the group to submit their grievances in writing and that Rhodes would reply.

Earlier at the rally on campus, Armitage assured the crowd that those students arrested on drug charges would not be thrown out of the University or lose their financial aid.

He said no disciplinary actions would be taken against arrested students living off-campus. Students in residence halls are, however, subject to the conditions of the Student Code of Rights and Responsibilities, a publication “written by students every year,” Armitage said.

IN RESPONSE, Steve Carter, a Youth International Party leader, tore the code into shreds and threw it into the air.

Carter had earlier presented a list of four demands to Armitage. The demands call for:

- A University statement permitting students to grow and smoke marijuana.
- Freeing the 42 students from the drug charges immediately.
- The University to pay for the fines, punitive damage and violation of rights of the 42 students.
- The firing of all administration personnel involved in the drug arrests.

Armitage promised he would present the demands to President Harold L. Earner.

Only one person was arrested during the protest. Nathan Bergstein, 30, of 1531 Hunter St., was arrested about 12:33 p.m. at High Street and Fifth Avenue for disobeying police orders to stay on the sidewalk.
'42' rally reminiscent of bygone protest spirit

By Judy L. Stewart
and Rebecca Teagarden

It looked like a demonstration left over from 1970. A crowd mixed with frisbees, dogs, bikes and the smell of marijuana gathered to protest the arrest of 42 Ohio State students for drug-related charges.

The rally began at 11 a.m. in front of the Administration Building after a gospel preacher refused to give up the Oval to the crowd.

The rally of about 2,000 was kicked off by Steve Glachter, a representative of the Youth International Party who threw about 30 marijuana joints and a number of kazoos into the crowd.

HUMMING AND buzzing, the crowd listened to various rally speakers. Those grappling for the bullhorn tried to sell students on anything from taking over the Administration Building to going home to marching to the Statehouse.

Although for many students the rally was an excuse for a mid-afternoon smoke-in, Armitage said pot smokers would not be arrested because "We ordinarily would not arrest them in a crowd. They are only arrested when they begin hollering and yelling, such as in a rock concert."

A silver pot containing coins and a few bills filled as students added about $30 to the Free the 42 Defense Fund. "We've not even got this thing (the fund) off the ground yet," said Ned Tyson, a junior from Green Springs and member of the Undergraduate Student Government.

HE SAID the defense fund will be distributed among the arrested students according to their need, seriousness of their offense and the amount of University participation in their arrests.

However, after a few students found the Administration Building locked and surrounded by security guards, the majority of the protesters decided a march to the Statehouse would prove more effective.

Waving banners with marijuana leaves on them, the protesters passed beeping cars and curious shopkeepers on their march to the Statehouse.

At Fifth Avenue, the marchers met a convoy of police motorcycles and cars that forced the traffic-blocking students to contain their march downtown to the sidewalks. They did.

Downtown shoppers and business people viewed the lunchtime spectacle of 1,000 student protestors with disgust, amusement or fright.

"THEY'RE ALL just crazy," said one bystander. Another offered an explanation for the ruckus. "It's warm and it's Friday," she said. Still others silently screwed up their faces in disbelief.

As they arrived at the Statehouse, students lit joints, chanted "We smoke pot and we like it a lot," or just cooled their heels on the Statehouse lawn. Eventually 500 protestors were sitting in the hall outside Gov. James A. Rhodes' office.

Following the appearance of William Hauser, the governor's press secretary, the crowd turned its attention to a guitar player. He led them, some still smoking marijuana, in a hand-clapping protest song.

The rally ended peacefully about 2 p.m. Most students braved the intense heat and walked back to campus, however some hopped the COTA bus for an air-conditioned ride.
Kent coalition joins in drug protest

By Brian Williams

Four members of Kent State University’s May 4th Coalition joined representatives of Ohio State’s Free the 42 Defense Committee, Revolutionary Student Brigade and Youth International Party in a rally on the Oval shortly before noon Wednesday.

The Kent delegation tied its cause to the fight of local groups to legalize marijuana and free the 42 people arrested May 10 on drug related charges.

Members of the coalition are camping out in a “Tent City” on the proposed site of a gymnasium addition at Kent State. The campers plan to stay until authorities at Kent change the site from the path taken by National Guardmen just prior to the May 4, 1970, shootings, which left four students dead.

Two small tents were set up on the Oval Wednesday.

GREG RAMBO, a Kent State graduate and member of the Steering Committee of the Coalition, said, “We are here to issue a solidarity statement to our brothers and sisters at Ohio State who are fighting for the freedom of the 42, and to get publicity for our June 4 rally.”

Carter Dodge, a senior at Kent State and a member of the Coalition’s Steering Committee said, “Your struggle against the lethal agents of the capitalistic state that brings you together on your Oval in peaceful protest acts as a painful reminder of a similar struggle that took place on our campus in May of 1970.”

“Our history is your history,” Dodge said. “We share a future, waging different battles in the same war. We join you in your slogan—Free the OSU 42.”

LATER, ABOUT 30 people joined in a march to South Campus dormitories, through the Ohio Union and into the Faculty Club to speak to administration officials. When they found no officials, the group dispersed at 1 p.m.

Dodge, after presenting the “statement of solidarity,” urged Ohio State students to join the Tent City community at Kent State and attend the rally there Saturday.

Scheduled speakers at that rally include attorney William Kunstler, social activist Dick Gregory, authors Peter Davies and Ron Kovic and Barry Romo, national coordinator of Vietnam Veterans against the War.

Before Wednesday’s rally, Rambo said his group is up against the board of trustees at Kent State and those trustees are “agents of the state” appointed by the governor.

“The same governor,” he added, “who is responsible for killing four people on our campus.”

RAMBO SAID the lifestyle in Tent City is still peaceful and organized and that a Community Relations Committee has been formed to ease relations between students and citizens of Kent. Town-student relations have been strained since the 1970 shootings.

The Community Relations Committee plans to invite campus area ministers in Kent to a dinner at Tent City, Rambo said. He said he hopes the ministers, after talking with students and seeing their campsites, will speak with their congregations about the peaceful protest.

Rambo, discussing town-student relations, said, “After the severe winter and gas shortage, the only way we’re going to have a future in this world is if we all embrace one another.”
Charges Stem From OSU-Area Raid

8 Indictments Given

By John Switzer
Of The Dispatch Staff

Eight persons arrested during a drug raid sweep in the Ohio State University area in May were indicted Friday on felony charges by the Franklin County grand jury.

Two of those indicted have been charged with offenses that call for a mandatory three-year prison sentence upon conviction.

THE EIGHT were among 42 persons arrested May 10 on drug-related offenses by Ohio State University and Columbus Police.

Those indicted were charged with selling drugs. Most are students or former students.

THESE INDICTED and the charges are:

- Tyrone L. Hicks, 20, 138 W 11th Ave., two counts of trafficking in marijuana.
- Canice J. Fogarty, 19, 1800 Cannon Dr., two counts of trafficking in marijuana.
- Randall W. Maguire, 20, 1480 N High St., two counts of trafficking in marijuana.
- William R. Moore, 19, of 233 Fourth Ave., one count of aggravated trafficking of LSD and four counts of trafficking in marijuana.
- David W. Barbour, 19, 138 W 11th Ave., one count of aggravated trafficking in LSD and four counts of trafficking in marijuana.
- Stephen B. Shepherd, 20, 1900 Cannon Dr., aggravated trafficking of methaqualone, aggravated trafficking in amphetamine sulfate and one count of trafficking in marijuana.
- Steve L. Frueh, 19, of 2642 Elmview Dr., one count of trafficking in marijuana and one count of complicity to the trafficking of marijuana.
- Richard A. Frueh, 98 N. 8th Ave., one count of trafficking in marijuana.

THE TRAFFICKING in LSD charges call for a mandatory three-year prison sentence upon conviction.

The trafficking in marijuana charges carry possible jail terms ranging from six months to five years.

Judges many times make trafficking in marijuana a probationary offense if there is no prior record.
**Trafficking Offenses**

**Marijuana**

**Section 2025.03**

**OFFENSE**

Sell or offer to sell an amount less than the minimum bulk amount.

Possess an amount equal to or exceeding the bulk amount but less than three times that amount.

Sell or offer to sell an amount equal to or exceeding the bulk amount but less than three times that amount.

Possess an amount equal to or exceeding three times the bulk amount.

Sell or offer to sell an amount equal to or exceeding three times the bulk amount.

*If the offense involves a gift of 20 grams or less, trafficking is a minor misdemeanor.*

**PENALTY (1st OFFENSE)**

Fourth degree felony—
(No mandatory sentence)
Six months to five years and/or up to $1,000 fine.

Fourth degree felony—
(No mandatory sentence)
Six months to five years and/or up to $1,000 fine.

Third degree felony—
(No mandatory sentence)
Six months to five years and/or up to $1,000 fine.

Third degree felony—
(No mandatory sentence)
Six months to five years and/or up to $1,000 fine.

Second degree felony—
Actual incarceration of six months.

**Controlled Substances Other Than Marijuana**

**Section 2925.03**

**OFFENSE**

Sell or offer to sell a controlled substance in quantities less than the bulk amount.

Possess a controlled substance in an amount equal to or exceeding the bulk amount but less than three times that amount.

Sell or offer to sell a controlled substance in an amount equal to or exceeding three times the bulk amount.

Sell or offer to sell a controlled substance in an amount equal to or exceeding the bulk amount but less than three times that amount.

**PENALTY (1st OFFENSE)**

Aggravated trafficking, third degree felony.

Aggravated trafficking, third degree felony, actual incarceration of 18 months.

Aggravated trafficking, second degree felony, actual incarceration of three years.

Aggravated trafficking, first degree felony, actual incarceration of five years.

* Penalties depend on the type of drug trafficked.

**BULK AMOUNTS**

**Section 2925.01**

- Cocaine: More than 10 grams or 25 unit doses.
- Marijuana: 200 grams or more, 10 grams or more of the resin contained in marijuana.
- LSD: More than one gram or 10 unit doses.
- Depressants: Equal to or exceeding 120 grams or 30 times the maximum daily dose specified.
Drugs...

By Judy L. Stewart

Tom H. College is not his real name, but he is similar to many Ohio State students. He came to this university to prepare for the future by earning a forestry degree. He also enjoys the campus social life.

Tom and 41 other students were arrested by Columbus and campus police May 10 for a variety of drug-related charges.

Of the 42, eight were indicted by the Franklin County Grand Jury. The remaining 34 students received lesser charges. Most have settled their cases.

This is Tom's account of what occurred after his indictment and the subsequent five months it took to make his way through the criminal court system.

Last May, Tom was studying for a midterm when he was interrupted by two police officers with warrants for his arrest. He was charged with selling quantities of barbiturates, amphetamines and marijuana to an undercover narcotics officer.

The police searched his room, took him to the campus police station then downtown for photographs and fingerprints. He was then jailed with several other alleged student drug offenders.

In the morning Tom posted 10 percent of his $1500 bond, was released and assigned a court date.

"It's a weird apprehension that you feel (after being arrested)," Tom said. "It makes you think about your character."

Tom said he has never been a dealer who makes great profits by selling drugs. However, he feels he made a major mistake by trusting someone he considered a friend. His friend introduced a buyer and Tom sold them quantities of drugs. Tom believes that buyer was an undercover narcotics officer.

"During the spring and summer I constantly went back and forth to my lawyer's office. It was hard to concentrate on school because of all the uncertainty," he said.

After his arrest, Tom reappeared in court for a pre-trial hearing and arraignment.

Prior to the arraignment, a Grand Jury hearing was held and Tom was served an indictment. He was then scheduled to appear before the Common Pleas court in September.

The defense lawyer, prosecuting attorney and arresting officer plea-bargained Tom's case. A compromise, in which Tom entered a guilty plea to one charge of selling barbiturates, was then reached. The other charges were dropped and Tom's sentence was removed from the mandatory jail penalty.

Tom was sentenced to 18 months in the Mansfield Reformatory, which the judge reduced to a 25-day period in the Franklin County Jail and two years probation. Should Tom violate the terms of his probation, the original 18-month sentence will be invoked.

Tom said he felt "relief" when he heard his sentence. "Compared to Mansfield, I'm glad I'm only going here (county jail)."

Because this was his first criminal offense, Tom will be eligible for an expungement hearing in three years. This means that if he completes probation and is not arrested during that time, his record will be sealed from public access.

Thomas F. Vivyan, the defense lawyer representing Tom, has handled many drug cases. Vivyan says most students don't realize the severity of Ohio's revised drug laws, especially for sale.

Penalties for sale increase in severity according to the amount. For some sales, laws require "actual incarceration." This means if the person is convicted for crimes requiring mandatory jail terms, he or she must serve the specified jail time with no chance of probation.

Vivyan said when students disregard laws because of their moral beliefs, they fail to realize the severe consequences that may follow.

"College students have the impression that because they are students they will be favored by the court." That is not the case, Vivyan said.

Vivyan said plea-bargaining generally works for the benefit of a defendant. When the prosecution has a clear cut case, the defendant would be at the total mercy of the prosec-
Use of acid, pills slackened since ’60s
OSU drug use changes

By Jan Vadasz
7-2-79

Drug usage on campus is still widespread but it has changed somewhat over the years.

“The drug problem has slackened off since the 1960’s,” said Reba Leiding, a volunteer at the Drug Crisis Center, 5 W. Northwood Ave.

“Acid and sopors were big in the late 60’s, early 70’s,” Leiding said. “Today, alcohol is the biggest problem because some people mix both drugs and alcohol.”

“In the late 60’s, people did better quality drugs than they do now,” said Walter Winsor, another volunteer at the Drug Crisis Center. “There aren’t as many incidents with hard drugs today,” he said.

Hard drug availability relies on a hard drug market and users, said Robert Gaylord, University Police Investigator. Users do not stay around Ohio State very long because they cannot hold a job or do well enough in school to stay in, he said.

“We don’t make many drug arrests,” Gaylord said. “In my opinion, not OSU police policy, drug usage is a low priority for most officers, not saying they wouldn’t enforce the law at any given time, but offenses, especially those involving violence are higher priorities,” he said.

Winsor estimated that a large percentage of students smoke marijuana. He also said that he feels a problem exists when drug usage interferes with the rest of a person’s life. Some people, who smoke marijuana constantly, lose their motivation, he said.

In July 1976, possession of less than an ounce of marijuana was made a misdemeanor. In a first offense case, possession of less than an ounce can not be considered a criminal act. The record need not be mentioned in case of possible employment or public office, Gaylord said.

Gaylord said the law decriminalized the use of marijuana and some people mistake it for legalization.

“Alcohol is the most commonly abused drug among students,” Gaylord said.

Public intoxication is not a crime in Ohio unless there is a risk of physical harm taking place to the person, another person or property, Gaylord said.

Both volunteers at the crisis center said they receive a lot of phone calls concerning mixing alcohol with drugs.

“This creates serious problems,” Leiding said.

Gaylord said it is up to an officer’s personal discretion as to whether they refer a person with a drug problem to an agency for help.

“However, we often do make referrals informally,” he said.

The Drug Crisis Center deals only with immediate problems. They then direct the caller to seek further assistance, Winsor said.

Persons with long term problems are directed to the Human Resource Center’s drug rehabilitation program, he said.

Record chain ‘avoids hassle’
Paraphernalia sale stopped

By Doreen Zelesnik
2-21-80

Buzzard’s Nest, a Columbus record store chain, has recently discontinued its sale of drug paraphernalia.

Most drug paraphernalia are devices or materials used to aid in the consumption of marijuana.

The decision to discontinue the sale of the merchandise was not because the stores had received complaints, said a Buzzard’s Nest Records employee.

Buzzard’s Nest Records has been selling drug paraphernalia since the stores opened. However, the employee who requested anonymity said, they felt “it’s best to drop it before we have any complaints from anybody.”

State Rep. Alan Norris, R-Westerville, has introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of marijuana paraphernalia in Ohio to minors. The legislation is limited to minors, he said, because they are prohibited by law to buy cigarettes, therefore they would have no need to buy pipes or rolling papers.

The legislation also avoids the question of legalizing marijuana, because “I haven’t found anyone who argues that juveniles should be smoking pot,” he said.

All the drug paraphernalia from the Buzzard’s Nest stores has been moved to the 4180 W. Broad St. location where they will sell it until they “get rid of it,” the source said.

stores are deciding whether to sell a few select brands of rolling papers.

He added that drug paraphernalia sales had been down.

“It’s (drug paraphernalia) an item that’s not for us to be selling, mainly because we want adult and children customers. We want it to be a family store,” the source said.

Norris said that he introduced the bill because he heard that drug paraphernalia was being sold to 11 and 12-year-olds.

The merchandise is “kind of an introduction to the whole drugcult. Kidgo into a store and see an attractive display of this junk, and it’s a big deal to them. With the excitement of owning something, they’ll probably put something in it,” Norris said.

Norris said he has not heard of any other merchants who have discontinued the sale of drug paraphernalia. “Some will not (stop selling) until they are told to quit.”

The manager of State Discount, 1876 N. High St., said his store has a “small selection” of drug paraphernalia. Most of the customers are college students, so there are not many minors who go into the store.

Norris said he hopes the bill will be passed this year. It is now being heard by the House Judicial Administration Subcommittee.
Coke and coffee do not mix

Spoons stir drug suspicions

By Holly Stefanyk
3-26-80

McDonald's might be known to "do it all for you," but cocaine users "are the only reason" the fast food chain has changed the design of its coffee stir sticks.

Coffee drinkers may have noticed the "mini" stir spoons are no longer concave. The spoon is now flat.

The president of McDonald's Corp., Edward H. Schmitt, heard they were being used illegally to snort cocaine and wanted the concave area of the white plastic spoon filled, said a spokesman from the Corporate Communication Department of McDonald's in Oakwood, Ill.

The spokesman said many ideas were tested while attempting to change the spoon. The final solution was to flatten the spoon.

The new flat spoons are replacing the concave spoons in all McDonald's across the nation, the spokesman said. The McDonald's on High Street changed spoons this week, said Jim Beckwith, manager of the campus store.

The Ohio Union McDonald's has not changed spoons yet.

Beckwith said he was concerned about the public image of McDonald's, adding, "You don't want to have an unfavorable image to the public you are serving."

He said it seemed easier to change the design of the spoon than to hear criticism about people using it as a drug instrument.

Beckwith said there were rumors throughout the country of the spoon being used instrumentally. He said he saw a "Saturday Night Live" show where it was nationally a topic of humor.

"As far as I can remember, we've always had the same stir stick," he said.

"McDonald's going to the expense of designing a new spoon is not to be looked upon in unfavorable light by customers. We just do not want to be associated with cocaine in any way, shape or form," Beckwith said.

The communications spokesman said she did not know the cost involved with the design change of the spoon. The spoon change has been in the planning for the past six months.

Beckwith said he is not concerned about losing any customers who would be upset due to the spoon change.

"I doubt we're losing any customers with this change, but rather gaining more than we'd lose," he said.
Rx forgeries prompt efforts for controls

By Laurie Patt
The Lantern
10 - 20 - 80

Stolen and forged prescriptions can mean big money to those who can beat the drug enforcement system.

An initial investment of $20 can earn up to $1,600 for a street supplier of the morphine-based analgesic Dilaudid, for example, according to local pharmacists and members of the Columbus Police Narcotics Bureau.

Stolen prescriptions remain a problem for the OSU community. Nine prescription thefts and forgeries have been reported to University Police by University Hospitals and the University Hospitals Clinic this year.

However, doctors, pharmacists and the police are working together to combat the illegal use of prescriptions. The result has been a "significant" decrease in the number of false prescriptions reported, said Timothy Moore, associate director of University Hospitals Pharmacy.

One reason for the decrease may be that prescription forms for all controlled drugs now have the physician's name printed on them, Moore said. "Initially, prescriptions had code numbers but were not physician specific," he said.

Controlled drugs are those that frequently are abused, explained James Granek, assistant director of the State Pharmacy Board. Non-controlled prescription forms are color-coded at OSU, Moore said, and cannot be used to obtain drugs such as Dilaudid, amphetamines and demerol.

Another reason for the decrease is that physicians have been cautioned not to leave prescription pads where they are easily accessible, Moore said. In the past, physicians placed prescriptions on desk tops or in unlocked drawers, making it easy for someone to take them, he said.

In addition, communications networks between doctors and pharmacists alert those people to the circulation of illegal prescriptions.

The Telephone Information Program (TIP), sponsored by the Academy of Pharmacy of Central Ohio, involves approximately 240 pharmacies in the greater Columbus metropolitan area. It averages about two to three calls a week from doctors, pharmacists and the police concerning suspicious prescriptions, said Suzanne Eastman, executive secretary for the academy.

Each pharmacy in the program is responsible for calling two additional pharmacies when a problem has been reported, said Morgan Jones, manager of the Apothecary Pharmacy, where the network originates. A large proportion of abuse reports come from the University Hospitals complex, he said. This is because many of the people using the facilities are in the 20 to 35-year-old age group.

Calls most frequently concern people trying to obtain narcotics, Jones said, and the drugs most commonly reported are Quaaludes, a soporific; Preludin, a stimulant; and Talwin, a non-narcotic analgesic.

Several factors are used to alert a pharmacist that a prescription may not be valid.

For example, if instructions are spelled out on a prescription instead of abbreviated, this may indicate that it has been forged, Granek said. Also, pharmacists may question the validity of the prescription based on the appearance of the person.

If someone is trying to fill a prescription for weight loss drugs and has no apparent weight problem, a pharmacist might telephone the doctor to verify the prescription, Granek said.

Misspellings of either the drug or the doctor's name are further indications that the prescription is questionable, said Leonard Barney, administrator for the Wilke Student Health Center.

In addition, discrepancies between the dosage of a drug and the time period during which that drug is to be taken also create suspicion, Barney added.

In spite of precautions taken by doctors and pharmacists, Barney said, "it's hard to outmaneuver people who are set on crashing the system."
Narc reveals undercover life

By Laurie Patt
The Lantern
11-19-80

A group of students is sitting in a dormitory room getting high when a friend stops by to pick up 100 Quaaludes he has arranged to buy. The drugs and the money change hands, then the friend identifies himself as an undercover cop and places the dealer under arrest.

It may sound like a scene from "Police Woman," but it happens at OSU, mainly because most college drug dealers are "ultra-naive" about undercover narcotics officers, said an undercover officer from the Columbus Division of Police who recently worked on campus.

"As a general rule, college students who sell drugs aren't dope dealers in the classic sense," he said. People who sell drugs for a living are "very careful" about who they befriend, but this is not true of college students, he said.

Many students he talked to were "pretty willing" to tell him where he could buy drugs if they had the information, he said. They did not seem to consider that he could be a police officer.

Although most students do not participate in selling large quantities of drugs, there are some students who "do a pretty good business" dealing, he said. Often, these students go to their home towns to obtain drugs or have them shipped to campus, he added.

Some students are very knowledgeable about the drugs they are selling. A Physicians' Desk Reference gives information about all pharmaceutical drugs and can be purchased anywhere, he said. "It gets tough, because they know as much as you do."

Faculty and staff members as well as students are involved in selling drugs, although faculty members who sell drugs are most likely to do so off campus, he said.

The officer, who worked on campus during September and October, said OSU does not have "nearly the problem that the rest of the Columbus community has" with drugs.

The use of drugs among students has increased and become more open in the past two to three years, he said, but most students still limit drug use to recreational activity.

"The students usually are pursuing a career and they have goals," he said, so they limit both their use and selling of drugs.

Much of the drug dealing in High Street bars is not done by students but by area residents who know the bars represent a good market, he said. The problem of drug dealing in bars is difficult to control because of the large number of people in the bars, but he said bar owners generally cooperate with police.

Being a narcotics agent is not as glamorous as some people may think, he said. "At first it's fun, but you get sick of it, and it can be dangerous. You get burned out real quick."

Undercover officers often feel strained by having to establish a friendly relationship with someone over a long period of time only to arrest them later. "It's difficult when you befriend someone, go over to their house and say 'let's get high,' throw on a Rolling Stones album and then three weeks later you're locking them up," he said.
All mixed up:

Combining medications and foods can harm, help drugs' effectiveness

By Linda Pearstein

Ordinary foods may interact in extraordinary ways with the drugs you take, says James Visconti, director of the University Hospitals Drug Information Center and associate professor of pharmacy.

Some foods prevent the body from absorbing any drug at all, others slow down absorption, and still others actually help the body to absorb more of the medicine.

Sometimes just any food will do the job, as long as it means a full stomach. But sometimes very specific foods are needed to help absorption along.

Take an anti-fungal drug used to treat athlete's foot and ringworm.

"With a regular meal, we're likely to get a fair amount of absorption of the drug," says Visconti. "But take this drug (griseofulvin) with a good American breakfast of bacon and eggs, cream and butter — the fat in the meal will help dissolve the drug, and it will be absorbed much better."

Then there's nitrofurantoin, an anti-bacterial drug used to treat urinary tract infections. A full stomach means good news for the patient taking this compound.

Fully twice as much of the drug is absorbed by the body after one day on the drug if it is taken with food rather than on an empty stomach, says Visconti.

If the bacteria under attack are particularly resistant to drugs, the higher concentration in the urine can mean the difference between totally or only partially wiping out the invading organisms. Visconti notes.

Taking nitrofurantoin on a full stomach also combats the nausea and gastrointestinal distress that are frequent side effects for this drug.

In these two cases, food works to help the drug do its job better. But enhancing a drug's effectiveness can also be dangerous.

Valium, the nation's single most widely used tranquilizer, can combine with small amounts of alcohol to enhance the drug's effect on the central nervous system. As a result, even one or two drinks, when combined with normal amounts of valium, can affect significantly the patient's ability to perform simple tasks like driving, Visconti says.

"One or two drinks taken by themselves would not be responsible for the significant mistakes we see in tasks requiring eye-hand coordination," he reports.

There is one category of foods, which, if mixed with anti-depressant drugs, can make them tyramine-free, and physicians usually tell their patients. We know that this is one that can lead to death," says Visconti.

He adds, however, that such reactions won't occur in most patients. They depend upon the sensitivity of the patient, his or her blood pressure, and the amount of drug being taken.

One problem facing physicians and pharmacists is the lack of information on how foods and drugs might interact, according to Visconti.

When drugs are tested under procedures established by the Food and Drug Administration, he explains, they are, ironically, generally tested on an empty stomach so that the full effects and maximum benefits of the drug can be determined. Any foods taken with the drugs would simply muddy the effort to collect data on the drug's effectiveness.

The antibiotic tetracycline is another drug whose interaction with food is widely known.

The Center for Disease Control has urged that patients taking tetracycline for venereal disease not be given food for one or two hours afterwards. In this case, food can significantly reduce the amount of the drug absorbed by the body.

The CDC is particularly concerned about tetracycline, since venereal disease frequently recurs in the same victims. The drug is also given to patients who have fewer alternatives — those who are allergic to penicillin.

The CDC also suggested, according to Visconti, that patients taking tetracycline not eat dairy products. The calcium in those products interferes with the body's absorption of the drug.

Vitamins are a major problem because they are not always thought of as drugs. Patients often forget even to mention to physicians that they are taking certain vitamins. But vitamins too can work to prevent the body from absorbing vitally needed medicine.

Take the case of an elderly woman who was told to take calcium for her osteoporosis — a bone deterioration — and tetracycline for emphysema — a lung disease.

No one told her that calcium can block the body's absorption of tetracycline.

The overall problem is two-fold, according to Visconti. First, too little is known about the interactions of drugs with ordinary foods and vitamins. Second, physicians and pharmacists have not done enough to inform patients about those interactions that are known.

"I tell our pharmacy students that when they begin their practices, they should dispense information equally along with medicine.

"I tell our pharmacy students that when they begin their practices, they should dispense information equally along with medicine.

contain a large quantity of the chemical, tyramine, which, taken together with some anti-depressants, can cause high blood pressure, hypertensive crises, cerebral edema or congestive heart failure.

"Dietitians have lists of foods that are actually cause congestive heart failure or death.

Fortunately, this effect is widely known, and patients are generally warned.

The foods include those which have been aged, such as wine and cheese. These
Morrill Commons employee faces drug charge hearing

By Jennifer Kull
Lantern staff writer

An 18-year-old OSU employee is scheduled for a preliminary hearing June 10 following his arrest Friday on third-degree felony charges of aggravated trafficking in drugs.

James L. Davenport, of 2014 Floral Drive, was arrested after an undercover OSU policeman purchased an undisclosed amount of 29-unit doses of methaqualone, according to Franklin County Municipal Court documents.

The documents said the sale took place Friday morning in Morrill Tower suite 2310.

An OSU police report listed Davenport as an OSU food service worker in Morrill Tower.

Davenport was picked up and jailed Friday afternoon, but was released on recognizance bond Saturday morning, according to court documents.

The hearing will be in Franklin County Municipal Court.
Police arrest students for dealing acid, weed

By Pam Dickenscheid
Lantern Staff Writer 5-31-83

Two OSU students were arrested Thursday by police for drug trafficking, said Nick Bondra, OSU police supervisor.

Paul E. Kerr, 1031 Morrill Tower, has been charged by police with one count of selling marijuana and one count of selling LSD, Bondra said. Eric A. Beaber, 431 Morrill Tower, has been charged by police with one felony count of selling marijuana.

Search warrants were served by police at 11 a.m. Thursday in both rooms, Bondra said. Arrests were made afterward.

Items were recovered in both rooms, including several small bags of marijuana and pills that will be tested to determine what they are, Bondra said. More charges may be filed after police receive lab reports on the pills.

Kerr and Beaber were taken to Franklin County Jail.

Trafficking marijuana has a possible maximum sentence of five years in prison and a fine of $2,500. Trafficking LSD has a possible maximum sentence of 10 years in prison and a fine of $5,000.

In the last couple of weeks, police have put together information about drug trafficking that has been gathered by undercover policemen, he said. Drug sales were made to undercover police officers the week before the arrests were made.

Bondra said police are watching other people they think may be trafficking drugs on campus.
Conaway frosh arrested

A Conaway House resident was arrested in his dorm room Friday for selling marijuana, OSU Police said.

Jonathan M. Slott, a freshman from Melrosepark, Pa., was charged with drug trafficking, a fourth-degree felony, said Roger Morgan, OSU Police supervisor.

Slott spent Friday night in the Franklin County Jail and had a preliminary bond hearing Saturday. He would not comment on the hearing or the case.

The police report said the alleged trafficking incident occurred in April when Slott allegedly "knowingly offered to sell marijuana."

Police arrested Slott after they searched his dorm room Friday.

The case is still being investigated, Morgan said.
Campus drug controls active and sufficient, according to Jennings

By David White
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State University has been one of the "early ones" to take steps to control drug use on campus, said President Edward H. Jennings, in response to questions about Secretary of Education William J. Bennett's call for a total ban on illegal drugs from college campuses. Jennings said the university already has rules and regulations prohibiting drugs on campus. Jennings also cited the athletic drug testing program, which he said "has virtually eliminated drug use with our athletic teams."

Bennett, in a speech to the Heritage Foundation in Washington D.C. last Tuesday said, "Every college president should write students this summer and tell them this. Welcome back for your studies in September, but no drugs on campus. None. Period.""

Bennett, who does not have the power to make universities institute such a ban, said he would act if Congress authorized him to withhold federal funds from universities that show no interest in protecting their students from drugs.

The majority of federal funds the secretary of Education would have control over, if empowered by Congress, are funds that ultimately go to individual students as financial aid. "Financial aid is for education," Jennings said. "If you eliminate financial aid, and if you eliminate students from going on to a higher education, you eliminate the educational opportunities that can correct this problem."

Bennett said the ban should be enforced first by college deans, administrators and faculty members, then by campus police, and finally, if necessary, by local or state police. Jennings said he is not sure he knows what is meant by a dean or a faculty member enforcing a ban on drugs. Deans and faculty members are on campus for classroom activities and not to monitor one's personal habits, Jennings said, particularly when a majority of the students live off-campus.

Bennett was criticized that his call for a drug ban was merely a reaction to the deaths of Len Bias and Don Rodgers, Department of Education press secretary Loyie Miller said, but he goes back a long way on the drug issue. While a proctor at Harvard, Miller said, Bennett turned in two students that he discovered were selling amphetamines to 11-year-olds.
Committee focuses on substance abuse issues

By Patricia Mroczek

Saundra Schuster's goals for alcohol education seem realistic.

As Ohio State's coordinator of alcohol education, she knows students will continue to "party," so trying to stop them isn't a priority for her.

However, addressing the problem of students abusing themselves with alcohol and drugs is.

A 25-member committee of faculty, staff and students has been convened by Russell Spillman, vice provost of student affairs, to assist in alcohol and substance abuse programming on campus.

The Student Affairs Alcohol and Drug Education Advisory Committee is coordinated by the Office of Student Life. Representatives from six colleges, a dozen campus offices and several student organizations will help formulate a University-wide plan.

Schuster says several representatives already work with substance abuse problems and will bring their expertise in coordinating resources and programming available on campus.

Schuster and Mitch Livingston, dean of student life, organized the group because they were aware of the extent of the problem at Ohio State.

Alcohol is now involved in eight of every 10 incidents of assault, theft, vandalism and destruction of property on campus.

"When you take alcohol out of that (trouble-making) equation, people basically act OK," Livingston says.

Since Livingston's arrival at Ohio State in 1980, his office has made an effort toward alcohol education. A one-time, non-renewable allocation of $20,000 in 1984-85 created a substance abuse program as a beginning resource and helped found the University Alcohol Education Advisory Committee.

The current $1,000 budget funds programming and outreach efforts. Schuster's position as part-time administrator and University judicial affairs officer is funded by the Office of Student Life. She also is a doctoral candidate in educational policy and leadership.

Schuster focuses her educational efforts at small groups in the student population. Programming is for small numbers of students, such as residents on a dormitory floor or members of a fraternity.

Peer delivery is key, she says.

Student groups, like BACCHUS (Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students), are her best teachers.

"We need to be concerned that what we're saying is heard," Schuster says. "We have the best chance of that when students can identify with the person who is speaking."

Livingston agrees with the approach.

"The problem with (President) Reagan's 'Just Say No' mass appeal is that it doesn't work," Livingston says. "Using 'Just Say No' as an intervention strategy is not enough."

Schuster says she hopes to break the abuse problem down to manageable components.

"We need to determine what reasonable and realistic goals you can set forth to address concerns and issues," she says.

Part of the work has already begun.

Ohio State has begun enforcing a "dry rush," which means sororities and fraternities may no longer serve alcohol during their membership drives.

Peer training also is in the works.

"We want to develop a course combining information on alcohol and substance abuse with group facilitation skills. It will be open to all students."

The course would focus on education, pharmacology, sociology, family relations and health education. Also, it would train students interested in working with other students in how to deliver information and conduct workshops.

"We see this as being a strong foundation for the program and a springboard for the things that will grow out from it," Schuster says.
Students help students in drug prevention plan

By Mary Vernau
Lantern staff writer

Ohio State is working on a drug prevention program, which is based on the concept of students helping students.

The peer assistance program is being put together by a 23-person committee made up of representatives from many areas of the university.

Some of the departments working on the program are the Department of Preventive Medicine, the Division of Health Education of the College of Education, the Office of Vice President for Academic Affairs, the Provost of the University and student affairs units.

The committee is hoping to receive a two-year grant of $201,502 to help implement the program. The committee applied for the grant in May and expects to hear before fall quarter whether they will receive the money.

The grant will help support a number of drug and alcohol education programs.

Saundra Schuster, coordinator for alcohol and drug education, said, "One of the things we feel very strongly in is peer delivery information."

"We really feel, because behaviors are set by the time students reach college, the concept of having administrators 'preaching' to students will have them turn off totally just because of the nature of the relationship," she said.

The peer assistants will be trained to help students in regards to the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs.

Beginning winter quarter, the university will offer independent study courses on the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs. This will enable students to receive departmental credit for the course in their area of discipline.

As part of the training, peer assistants will be required to take this course, or show evidence of equal or greater training.

A weekend program is also being developed to provide "hands-on" experience. The program will cover education on drugs and alcohol: awareness of individuals own use; group progressing, group dynamics; dealing with emotions and feelings; personal assessment; use of community resources; use of on-going support programs; and developing positive attitudes, social skills and stress management.

Peer assistance programs will be developed on both the undergraduate and graduate/professional levels.

Among the responsibilities undergraduate peer assistants will have are to act as liaisons to the staff at residence halls, assist with weekend training retreats and assist with drug and alcohol counseling.

They will also be used to staff the alcohol and drug resource center so when students come to the center their first contact will be with a peer.

Graduate/professional peer assistants will assist with and coordinate the weekend programs.

Jeptha Hostetler, assistant professor in the College of Medicine and program director, said the assistance programs are important because the university presently does not offer any type of peer counseling.

Hostetler said the number of OSU students with drug and alcohol problems is right with the national average.

"We've got students using cocaine, quite a bit of marijuana and many using alcohol even to excess," he said, "but with as many students we have that makes the number who are in trouble quite high.

"If you use an end of 57,000 plus and take 10% of that, you've got a pretty big bunch of kids who are in trouble with alcohol."

The main goal of the program is to educate, he said. "This isn't a prohibition kind of thing. I just think kids need to know what happens when they drink too much."

If the committee does not receive the grant, Schuster said the committee will seek funding from the university, corporations and state.

She said the committee would like to be able to pay the peer assistants, but if they cannot, she hopes students will work voluntarily.

Mary Ann Joseph, nursing supervisor for the Student Health Center and a committee member, said she would like students to remember that by attending the program it does not mean they have problems. "I don't want a stigma attached to it," she said.
Experts to discuss drug testing issue

By TAMI SCHUBERT
Lantern staff writer

Drug screening has become commonplace for applicants of cooperative education programs, internships and even summer jobs.

A national teleconference discussing drug screening will be aired at 11:30 a.m. Wednesday in the South Terrace Room of the Ohio Union. The University Career Planning Committee is sponsoring the event.

Committee member Margie Bogenschutz said the teleconference will address such issues as when, where and how drug screening is done; when and how job applicants are informed of the screenings; and the legal and technical aspects of the screenings.

In the industrial sector, applicants' urine is tested for drugs, said Dr. Martha Walters, director of toxicology and therapeutic drug monitoring at University Hospitals.

Almost all testing today is done by the Enzyme Multiplied Immunoassay Test, which will detect a certain class of drugs in the urine, Walters said.

With this test, some cold medications will give a positive reading, requiring other tests to be done in order to get an accurate result, she said.

"The standard second test is chromatography," Walters said. "This test detects the compound in the urine after separation by chemical reaction."

A problem with the industrial testing is that it does not necessarily tell how much or when the drug was taken or if it had a mental effect, Walters said.

The accuracy of drug screening depends on the instrumentation, the drug testing personnel and the reconfirmation of positive results, she said.

Many of the legal issues involved in drug screening depend on whether the person is employed by the government or by the private sector, said David Goldberger, professor of law.

"If you don't get a job (with the government) because of a false positive, you've got a case," Goldberger said. But if this happened in the private sector, the applicant would not have much of a case.

The teleconference will originate from Triton College in River Grove, Ill. and will be aired in over 100 cities in the United States and Canada.

Speakers for the conference include William Judge and Jim Carris, members of the National Substance Abuse Consultants, Inc., who will address the legal issues.

Other speakers will be Donald McDonald, special assistant to President Reagan and director of the Drug Abuse Policy Office and Victor Lindquist, director of Northwestern University's placement office, who is well known for conducting the Endicott-Lindquist Report, a statistical report on drug use and screening.
Drug program needs funding to continue

By William McCoy Outlaw Jr.
Lantern staff writer

Unless funding for the OSU Alcohol and Drug Education Program is increased, this will be its last year, university administrators said.

Saundra Schuster, director of student development and coordinator of the Alcohol and Drug Education Program, recommended the Office of Student Life discontinue the program unless an institutional commitment is made to provide funding.

The annual programming budget for the program is $1,000, Schuster said.

Richard Hollingsworth, acting dean of student life, agreed with Schuster's proposal and estimated that $50,000 to $100,000 is needed to fund a "good, solid, base-level program."

The Office of Student Life now funds the program on a temporary basis, using funds from the dean's discretionary account, Schuster said.

However, Hollingsworth stressed the actual dollar amount spent combating alcohol and drug abuse on campus is considerably higher because there are several offices that provide counseling for these problems.

Mary Hoyer, a residence hall director and member of the Student Affairs Alcohol and Drug Advisory Board, was critical of the university's reluctance to address the personal issues relating to alcohol abuse.

"The alcohol issue is one of those that we see on a day-to-day basis," Hoyer said.

She said the university should not approach this personal problem in an impersonal manner.

Hollingsworth said the university needs to develop an office to deal with drug and alcohol problems among its students. That office should provide a coordinating function, she said.

"No office coordinates these efforts, keeping Ohio State from efficiently reaching students who have drug and alcohol related problems," Schuster said.

Hollingsworth said the high profile given to the program in university publications, such as the Student Handbook, raises students' expectations about the programs, when in fact, they are not effective.

"As long as we continue to perpetuate the myth of an effective program, it makes the fact that there is a problem," Schuster said. "We cannot continue to perpetuate a sham."

The handbook describes the program as serving a coordinating function for services providing drug and alcohol assistance on campus.

The program provides some coordination, Hollingsworth said, but at a minimal level.

Hollingsworth said the dim outlook for the program has not resulted from a lack of concern from budget decisions made by administrators, but from a lack of student concern.

Students should care more about drug and alcohol related problems, he said. If there were an outcry of student support for the alcohol and drug program, it would probably receive more funding, Hollingsworth said.

He said issues such as minority recruiting and retention and financing the campus libraries are more of a concern than the Alcohol and Drug Education Program.

Hollingsworth said the program is a low priority in the budget because it is more likely to be funded by a grant.

Schuster said the program's administrators have applied for a $250,000 federal funding grant, but it is uncertain if the program will receive any funds.

Hollingsworth said students can receive drug and alcohol counseling if they want it, but there is a question of how far the university should delve into personal issues.
Officials set drug, alcohol abuse policy

By Zinia Chen
Lantern staff writer

The university plans to take a firm stance on drug and alcohol use by students, faculty and staff.

The Council for Student Affairs of the University Senate has formulated and passed a drug and alcohol policy, which is proposed for addition to the OSU Code of Student Conduct.

Russell Spillman, vice provost for student affairs, said proposed changes in the Code of Student Conduct must be reviewed by the University Senate, the provost’s office and the president before taking effect. He said the changes could be revised if necessary.

The proposed policy formally states that the university prohibits the use, possession, sale, manufacture and distribution of illegal drugs.

In addition, medically unauthorized use of prescription drugs or the misuse of substances which could cause physical or psychological hazards to individuals is prohibited.

Students, faculty, staff, student organizations, university departments and administrative units choosing to provide, sell or otherwise permit alcoholic beverages at their events shall:
• Comply with applicable state and local laws and OSU policies and guidelines regulating beer and intoxicating liquor.
• Discourage abuse or excessive consumption of alcohol.
• Respect the rights of persons who are of legal drinking age who choose to drink responsibly as well as the rights of persons who choose not to drink.

According to the proposal, policy violations would result in disciplinary action by the university and possibly by law enforcement authorities.

Spillman said the Code of Student Conduct is applicable only to students, not to faculty and staff.

However, he said, “When the University Senate reviews the proposal, if they assume this is a good idea, then they would also have to make appropriate changes, either in the operating procedures of the university or faculty rules in the Senate, as it applies to faculty and staff.”

Spillman said it is going to take time before the proposal goes into effect.

The proposal also states that because alcohol and drug use could be associated with medical and psychological problems, students might be referred, or refer themselves, to university counseling and medical resources.

Carol Ludtke, member of the Council for Student Affairs, said the policies are intended to make

(The policy) establishes a philosophical statement on drugs and alcohol.

— Saundra Schuster

The university’s position clear.

Ludtke, a graduate student in German, said the Council for Student Affairs has discussed counseling and treatment for those with problems associated with alcohol and drug use.

On-campus services include the Student Health Center, which can be covered by student health insurance, and the Counseling and Consultation Services in the Ohio Union.

Some people also could be referred to off-campus treatment programs, Ludtke said.

Saundra Schuster, director of student development for the Office of Student Life, said the policy “establishes a philosophical statement on drugs and alcohol.”

Schuster said there are policy guidelines as well for the serving of alcohol at university events.

These guidelines state that drug use is not permitted, and attempt to define what is reasonable in terms of alcohol.

“If there is alcohol at social functions and let’s say someone gets hurt, and injuries and lawsuits result, a judicial body would decide what’s reasonable in terms of an organization’s responsibility, by referring to the guidelines,” Schuster said.
Drug program receives grant

By Allison Fanning
Lantern staff writer

A grant for a preventive drug program has been awarded to Ohio State by the Fund for the Improvement of Pre-Secondary Education (FIPSE), said an OSU associate professor of preventive medicine.

Jephtha Hostetler said the program is designed to provide students with information, training, and counseling on drug and alcohol abuse.

He said the university has been denied funds for such a program for the last two years. Although the grant has been awarded, the exact amount will not be specified until Aug. 1. The proposed amount for the grant was $240,000.

Hostetler said the grant undergoes a budget negotiating process and a review of the program’s needs, with FIPSE to decide the exact dollar amount and what the grant will be spent on within the program.

Sandra Schuster, director of student development and coordinator of the drug and alcohol program, said the grant will allow them to re-assemble the drug and alcohol advisory committee, designed to address the issues of drug and alcohol abuse.

“The program will allow us to do peer counseling where students will be trained to talk with other students about what’s going on with drugs and alcohol abuse,” Hostetler said.

HE SAID the grant will also cover a weekend experimental program in which students interested in expressing issues can spend a weekend with the counselors and guest speakers involved with the program.

The grant will also be used for funding student employment with Counseling and Consultation Services at the student health center, Hostetler said.

Schuster said Ohio State was denied the grant the past two years because the university had other priorities above the drug and alcohol program.

She said this year they were able to convince FIPSE of university support for the program.

Hostetler said the organization wanted to be convinced that Ohio State would be willing to put some money into the program in addition to what the grant would supply.

HE SAID the university is putting money into drug and alcohol issues in the way of classes, not in direct money to the students.

Russell Spillman, vice provost for student affairs, said funding new programs is done on a priority basis according to each department’s needs and said he is unsure whether the university will fund the program when the grant runs out.

Spillman said in the last four years the major priorities in student affairs were the improvement of registration (BRUTUS) and admissions systems. The major priority today is student financial aid.
OSU admits drug abuse problem

Starts drug prevention program

By Sharon Crow
Lantern staff writer

After years of slogans saying no to drugs and telling people not to drink and drive, Ohio State has finally acknowledged the problem of substance abuse on campus with an alcohol and drug prevention program.

Jep Hostetler, an associate professor of preventative medicine and psychology, said he was urged by his colleagues to do something for the students.

The program promotes non-drinking for under-age students and moderation for those of legal drinking age, Hostetler said.

"We want to stop young drinkers and drug users before they get started," Hostetler said.

Ohio State previously relied on awareness weeks and a small advisory program to assist students with their drug and alcohol problems, Hostetler said.

Counseling was available to students at the Mental Health Center and Consultation Services, but the university did not emphasize awareness of the program or itself, he said.

With the aid of a grant from the Ohio Department of Education, though, a program has been created to help educate students and staff about substance abuse in order to prevent it, and to refer students with an abuse problem to proper help, Hostetler said.

The Fund for Improvement of Post Secondary Education grant awarded to Ohio State in August 1989 provides $92,000 for two years, Hostetler said.

"It is the first concerted effort for students," he said.

Programs supported by the grant include Outreach, peer assistance, weekend experiential, student assessment and an attitudes program, said Lisa Prudhoe, student advisory assistant and co-coordinator of the program.

Presently, the offices of Counseling and Consultation Services, Women's Services, Rape Education and the Mental Health Center work individually on substance abuse cases.

"We want to stop young drinkers and drug users before they get started."

— Jep Hostetler

Prudhoe said because there is no system or office that ties these networks together, there is no group effort to increase awareness of the problem of substance abuse.

The Outreach program is involved in putting together a pamphlet about the substance abuse services offered by Ohio State.

Outreach is to inform students of the availability of the program, Prudhoe said.

Eight peer assistants were hired this school year to act as liaisons with residence and dining halls and student affairs organizations, Prudhoe said.

Residence halls in the north, south and Glentangy areas each have a liaison with a peer assistance counselor, she said.

Peer assistants are required to work 10 hours per week with their liaisons, plus 10 hours in the resource center at 2064 Drake Union, Prudhoe said.

The peer assistants listen to students, have the students assess their alcohol and/or drug use, sum up the situation and refer them to treatment centers if needed, Prudhoe said.

She said they do not work as long-term counselors.

"Some of their recommendations for students involve being involved in Youth-to-Youth in high school," Prudhoe said.

She said all the references on the applications were contacted.

The weekend experiential program will be held spring quarter with about 30 to 40 students, Prudhoe said.

The students will assess their alcohol and drug use and decide if they are possible abusers of the substances, she said.

The student assessment program is based at the Mental Health Center, Prudhoe said.

If a student thinks he or she might have a problem, they can take a test that asks about their use of drugs and/or alcohol. The student then decides if a problem exists or not, she said.

Attitudes about drugs and alcohol abuse are going to change as a result of the programs, Prudhoe said.

Speeches and workshops will be held for faculty and staff about recognizing substance abuse in students, she said.

Mary Ann Joseph, director of nursing at the student health center, said signs of an abuse problem are not necessarily obvious.

Joseph said when a student comes complaining of being tired, cannot concentrate or has trouble sleeping, a physical is given to see if physically there are any problems.

"Sometimes those signs show a problem with alcohol or drugs and the student might not even realize it," Joseph said.

No exact figures on the number of students who have been referred to the health center or received referrals from the health center were available, Joseph said.

"We don't give out information like that because it's personal. If we gave figures, it would frighten students away because they would feel like someone was tracking them," Joseph said.

Students with an abuse problem discovered by the student health center are referred to either the mental health center, a Columbus-area therapist or a therapist in their hometown, Joseph said.

She said the health centers follow up to see if the students referred to therapy continued with therapy. The centers also encourage them to get involved with group therapy sessions on campus, such as Alchohics Anonymous or Adult Children of Alcoholics, Joseph said.

Resources for students, such as videotapes, books and articles about alcoholism and drugs, are available at the resource center in Drake Union and the student health center.
Students face cocaine charges
Drackett resident pleads not guilty to selling drugs to undercover officer

By Ann Sumwalt
Lantern staff writer

One of the students arrested in connection with selling cocaine out of a Drackett Tower dorm room pleaded not guilty Wednesday and waived his right to a preliminary hearing.

Steven K. Sheeks, 23, of 3305 N. High St. Apt. B, entered the plea at Franklin County Municipal Court and requested that his case be bound over to the Court of Common Pleas.

Sheeks was arrested April 30 and charged with one count of drug trafficking. He and another student sold one-eighth of an ounce of cocaine to an undercover agent in March. Sheeks received $225 in the exchange, OSU Deputy Police Chief Richard Harp said.

The statement of charges against Sheeks says he sold cocaine on March 6 in Drackett Tower to a bureau of criminal investigation and identification agent in exchange for cash. Following the arrest, Sheeks was taken to Franklin County Jail and released on bond the next day.

The other student, Robert John Kobasiar, 19, of 331 Drackett Tower, was arrested April 28 by OSU Police. Both were charged with trafficking drugs out of Kobasiar’s dorm room.

Kobasiar sold the drug to undercover agents on two occasions since last February, Harp said. Kobasiar was charged with two counts of trafficking drugs and was not sent to jail.

Drug trafficking is a third-degree felony, said Diane Kurlichick, an assistant prosecutor. If the students are indicted by a grand jury, each count carries a penalty of one to two years in prison and up to a $5,000 fine, she said.

Waiving the preliminary hearing is common in criminal cases, Kurlichick said. Because these cases are heard in the common pleas court, making an appearance in municipal court may not be necessary, she said.

No other court dates have been set for the students.

Neither student could be reached for comment.
Free services offered to substance abusers

By Elaine Bodner
Lantern staff writer

Students suffering from drug addictions, alcoholism or eating disorders can now use free services being offered at an accessible campus location.

Parkside Lodge, a counseling service center for people with an addiction or for those who have family or friends with an addiction, has opened a campus location at 24 E. 17th Ave.

The new location opened in July. Parkside has a center in Gahanna that is for both outpatient and inpatient treatment, and centers in Youngstown and Dublin for only outpatient treatment.

The campus location was opened because Parkside recognized a need on campus for these services, said Wayne Moore, community relations representative for Parkside.

Moore said the new Parkside location offers two free programs. One program, a Saturday counseling program, had about 22 students participate last week, Moore said. All of those students were referred to Parkside through the Ohio State Student Judiciary, a part of the Student Life organization.

The other free program is on Fridays from 10 a.m. until noon, Moore said. These sessions have rotating topics that change weekly, Moore said.

Most students stay on an outpatient basis, Moore said. People are admitted on an inpatient basis only if the situation involves addiction withdrawal or problems stemming from legal issues, such as a drunk driving charge.

Services are covered by most student insurance policies, including Ohio State's policy, Moore said.

The success rate of treatment programs depends on whether or not the individual continues with support programs as needed, Moore said.

Another program Parkside offers is called Continuing Care, which is a support group that meets one night a week. Moore said people who become involved in programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous can get the support they need to continue fighting an addiction.

Ohio State University offers the Drug and Alcohol Resource Center, 211 Ohio Union, as a referral service on campus.

The center refers people to services such as Parkside, Maryhaven, Adult Children of Alcoholics or the Counseling and Consultation Center on campus, said Mary Ann Wargo, a student volunteer at the center.

There is no fee for using the referral service.

The center also gives programs on addiction, Wargo said.

Anyone interested in contacting the center can do so by calling 292-TALK (292-8255), visiting 211 Ohio Union or writing a letter, Wargo said.
TO: University Faculty, Staff and Students
FROM: Stephen W. Stoffel
        Russell J. Spillman
DATE: December 10, 1990
SUBJECT: Drug Free Schools and Campuses Policy

This memo is to notify you of the University’s compliance with the 1990 rules under the Federal Drug Free Schools and Campuses Act.

Under the Drug Free Schools and Campuses rules as a condition to receiving any Federal funds or retaining Federal-fund eligibility, the University is required to distribute a policy annually to all faculty, staff and students that will establish standards of conduct in relation to the unlawful possession, use or distribution of illicit drugs and alcohol. The policy is also intended to educate members of the University community about the health risks associated with the use and abuse of alcohol and other drugs and the resources available for counselling and treatment. In addition, the policy describes University sanctions as well as applicable legal sanctions.

Therefore, in order to assure a work and learning environment that promotes the University’s mission and function, please be advised that this policy has been developed and adopted by the University. For further information please contact the University Faculty/Staff Assistance Program at 292-4000 or the Office of Student Life at 292-6091.

SWS/RJS/klt

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATE 1
UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
169 CONVERSE
2121 TUTTLE PARK PL
COLUMBUS, OH 43210
other drugs fragments thinking and feeling, inhibits comprehensive learning, and does not allow for an integrated response to stimuli and experience.

* Drugs can destroy body cells, impair physiological functions and can cause long term or irreversible damage to the body.

C. To ensure a healthy and safe university environment for all students, faculty, and staff, the following concepts are supported:

* Alcohol or other drug dependence is a disease that can be successfully treated.

* Specific steps will be taken for referral, of persons at risk for alcohol and other drug problems, to the appropriate resources for assessment and treatment:
  - University Faculty and Staff Assistance Programs for employees.
  - Student Assistance Program at the Wilce Health Center.
  - Counseling and Consultation Services
  - Community drug/alcohol treatment centers

* Cooperation with a program of assistance that includes treatment and monitoring may be considered as an alternative to disciplinary action for alcohol abuse and illicit drug use. Such decision is at the discretion of the Office of Personnel Services.

* Follow-up monitoring and encouragement of the individual to follow through with the treatment plan. Deferred sanctions may be applied if the individual is uncooperative or fails to make improvements.

D. At a minimum, each student and employee will be given a copy of this document on an annual basis.

E. The University will make a good faith effort to continue monitoring the drug-free campus through:

1. Implementation of this policy
2. Through a biennial review of its program to:
   a. Determine its effectiveness and implement changes if they are needed.
   b. Ensure that the sanctions are consistently enforced.
Unlawful for a minor under 21 years of age to knowingly show or give false information concerning his or her name, age or other identification for purpose of purchasing or otherwise obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor.

Unlawful to consume any beer or intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle.

Unlawful for any person to sell, furnish or buy beer or intoxicating liquor to or for an underage person. Owner/occupant of any public or private place shall not knowingly allow any underage person to remain in or on the place while possessing or consuming beer or intoxicating liquor, unless it is given to the underage person by that person's parent, legal guardian or spouse who is not underage and that parent, guardian or spouse must be present at the time of the person's possession or consumption.

Unlawful to use or engage accommodations at a hotel, inn cabin, campground, or restaurant when knows or has reason to know that beer or intoxicating liquor will be consumed by an underage person on the premises or that drugs will be abused on the premises by any person (underage person means person under the age of 21 years).

LOCAL LAW

The Columbus City Code contains laws similar to Ohio laws prohibiting drug abuse (2311.01), the abusing of harmful intoxicants (2311.02), the possession of blank prescriptions for procuring drugs (2311.03), prohibitions against the manufacture, use, and distribution of counterfeit drugs (2311.04), the possession of drug abuse instruments (2311.05), prohibitions against using deception to obtain dangerous drugs (2311.06), and a law prohibiting lottering in aid of drug offenses (2311.08).

In addition, the city prohibits the use, manufacture, delivery or advertisement of drug paraphernalia to adults and minors (2312.01-2312.05).

Municipal beer and intoxicating liquor laws parallel the state laws. The city also prohibits any person from taking beer or intoxicating liquor upon school grounds. Penalties for violation can include 60 days in jail and $500 fine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statutory Citations</th>
<th>Description of Law</th>
<th>Penalties for Violation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2313.18</td>
<td>Unlawful for any person to knowingly permit a store, shop, warehouse, dwelling house, apartment, building or any place, whether a person owns, leases, uses or rents it to be used for the sale, furnishing, giving away, transfer or offer of intoxicating liquor or beer.</td>
<td>Jail up to 6 months and fine up to $1,000.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2313.20</td>
<td>Open container law - no person shall possess an open container of beer or intoxicating liquor in any public place.</td>
<td>Maximum fine $100.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2317.01</td>
<td>Disorderly conduct law - no person, while voluntarily intoxicated, shall engage in conduct that is offensive, inconvenient, annoying, or alarming to persons of ordinary sensibilities, nor shall they engage in conduct or create a condition presenting a risk of physical harm to self or another or to another's property.</td>
<td>Up to 30 days in jail and up to $250 fine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2317.12</td>
<td>Misconduct on a public transportation system vehicle - unlawful to enter or remain inside a public transportation system vehicle while voluntarily intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol or any drug of abuse and unlawful to engage in conduct likely to be offensive or cause inconvenience, annoyance or alarm to anyone in the vehicle.</td>
<td>Up to 6 months in jail and $1,000 fine.</td>
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Nine students to serve as peer assistants

By Melissa Visnic
Lantern staff writer

The Drug and Alcohol Resource Center, a student-run alcohol counseling and referral service, announced it has chosen nine students to serve as peer assistants for the 1991-92 school year.

Ann Bauer, director of the Drug and Alcohol Resource Center, said the students were chosen after undergoing a rigorous interview process that included acting out a variety of roles. Applicants were asked to respond to the types of calls they could receive on the center's drug and alcohol hotline.

She said the new assistants will begin training next quarter with a workshop and a health class offered by the university. The new peer assistants will not officially begin their duties until next fall.

Brian Geniusz, a junior from New Brunswick, was one of the students chosen. He said as a pharmacy major he sees daily how drugs can affect people, and he wanted to be aware of how to recognize potential drug problems.

Lynnette Bercamp, a sophomore from Newark and another of the new peer assistants, said she decided to get involved with the Drug and Alcohol Resource Center because of her involvement with a similar organization in high school called the Teen Institute. She said she first heard of OSU's program from her sister who was a peer assistant last year.
OSU drug program must find funding

By Saundra Schultz
Lantern staff writer

Federal funding for OSU’s drug and alcohol education and prevention program expires at the end of August, and unless new funding is found, the university may be in violation of a federal law.

The Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act requires state-funded universities to provide a drug and alcohol education and prevention program to its community.

If Ohio State does not comply with the law, the university could lose federal support. At the end of the summer, the university will no longer have the funds to support the center.

In 1989, Ohio State obtained a two-year federal grant for drug and alcohol education. The grant was used to fund the Drug and Alcohol Resource Center through 1991 and comply with the law.

According to Saundra Schuster, assistant dean of Student Life, the grant allowed the university to support drug and alcohol education through the peer assistant program and hotline.

Russell Spillman, vice-provost of Student Affairs, organized a committee to propose a general health promotions office.

The office would be accessible to students who have questions about substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, eating disorders, stress and other health issues.

Budget cuts have created uncertainty about the creation of the office but Spillman’s main priority is to establish a Health Promotions Office in the University Health Center as soon as financially possible, he said.

“It will probably cost at least $200,000 for a full-blown office,” Spillman said.

Although funds in the past have come from grants, the new center would have to be funded and supported by the university’s general fund.

Merrily Dunn, coordinator of Judicial Affairs, said the Residence and Dining Halls are supportive of the center.

“We have an agreement with Parkside Lodge for drug and alcohol education for students living in residence halls, but this center will make it easier to help people with problems,” Dunn said.
Two OSU freshmen facing drug charges

Two Ohio State University freshmen women are to be in Municipal Court today to face charges they participated in the sale of LSD on the campus, said the Franklin County Sheriff's Department.

Meredith D. Bowersock, 18, of Salem, Ohio, and Paula Grant, 18, of Galloway were arrested Tuesday night in the parking lot of their Lincoln Tower dormitory, 1800 Cannon Dr., said Deputy Rick Minerdl. They were being held in the Franklin County jail, pending the court appearance.

Bowersock is charged with three counts of aggravated trafficking in LSD, and Grant with one count of complicity.

Minerd said undercover deputies were told "there was a lot of LSD on the OSU campus, and our guys just went looking."

Bowersock is accused of selling LSD on paper blotter sheets to an undercover deputy in her dormitory room April 9 and 16. Grant was with Bowersock when arrests were made. Before the arrests, the women tried to sell undercover deputies 80 doses of the drug for $250 in a Pontiac Sunbird owned by Grant's father, Minerdl said. Deputies seized the car.

"During one of the sales, Bowersock said cops wouldn't catch them because cops wouldn't suspect young college girls," Minerdl said.

Deputy sheriffs notified OSU police about the investigation, which is ongoing, Minerdl said.

Samie Schuster, assistant dean of students, said the women may face a university judicial investigation. A panel of students and faculty members could recommend dismissal.
Self Assessments
Co-Dependency (continued)
- Do you feel alone, tearful, anxious, angry, and frustrated most of the time?
- Are you beginning to dislike yourself and wonder about your sanity?
- Do you feel responsible and guilty about the chemical problem?
- Have you taken over many chores and duties that you would normally expect the problem user to assume or that were formerly his or hers?
- Do you feel utterly defeated; that nothing you can say or do will influence the problem user? Do you believe that he or she cannot get better?

A "yes" to any three of these questions indicates that chemical dependency exists in the family and is producing negative changes in you.

Resource and Referral Listing
Counseling and Referral for treatment is available through the Student Health Center and Counseling and Consultation Services. Faculty and staff may seek assistance through the University Faculty and Staff Assistance Program.

Services of local agencies are also available to faculty, staff, and students upon request.

Student Health Center
Mental Health Clinic ........................................... 292-5726

University Alcohol and Substance Abuse Resource Center .................. 292-TALK

Counseling and Consultation Service
COA and NA meetings ........................................ 292-5766

Faculty and Staff Assistance Program ................................ 292-4000

AA (Alcoholics Anonymous) .................................. 253-8501

City of Columbus Alcohol and Drug Abuse Hotline ....................... 228-HOPE

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER
Qualified Women, Minorities, Vietnam Era Veterans, Disabled Veterans and Individuals with Disabilities are encouraged to apply.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Drug (and slang terms)</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Possible Effects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stimulants speed up action of central nervous system</td>
<td>Amphetamines (speed, uppers, pay pills, Benzedrine)</td>
<td>Hallucinations may occur. Tolerance psychological and sometimes physical dependence can develop. Continued high doses can cause heart problems, malnutrition, death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depression relax the central nervous system</td>
<td>Cocaine (base, snow, crack, rock)</td>
<td>Confusion, depression, hallucinations may occur. Tolerance and physical dependence can develop. Effects are unpredictable—convulsions, coma, and death are possible. Nasal membranes may be destroyed. Smoking may cause lesions in lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marijuana (grass, pot, weed, reefer)</td>
<td>Loss of coordination, etc. may occur. Tolerance, physical and psychological dependence can develop. An overdose can cause coma, death. Depressants taken in combinations or with alcohol are especially dangerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallucinogens temporarily distort reality</td>
<td>Lsd (Mush, Acid, Glass)</td>
<td>Hallucinations, panic, may occur. Effects may recur (flashbacks) even after use is discontinued. Possible birth defects in unborn children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Pcp, angel dust)</td>
<td>Depressant hallucinations, confusional, irrational. Tolerance develops. An overdose can cause convulsions, coma, death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Methadone</td>
<td>Effects are similar to those of LSD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dlt, T, St, Pcp, -cybin, designer drugs</td>
<td>Lethargy, apathy, loss of judgment and self-control may occur. Tolerance physical and psychological dependence can develop. An overdose can cause convulsions, death. Risks of use include malnutrition, infections, hepatitis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N oncoles lower perception of pain</td>
<td>Heroin (H. scag, horse, junk, smack)</td>
<td>Loss of coordination, confusion, hallucinations may occur. An overdose can cause convulsions, death. Psychological dependence can develop. Permanent damage to lungs, brain, liver, bone marrow can result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Morphine (M dreamer)</td>
<td>Coughing, nausea, vomiting, fatigue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Codeine</td>
<td>Other inhalants can result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delirants cause mental confusion</td>
<td>Amphetamines</td>
<td>Long-term heavy drinking is linked to cancer, heart and liver damage and other serious illnesses. Tolerance, physical and psychological dependence can develop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Amphetamine</td>
<td>Long-term cigarette smoking is linked to emphysema, lung cancer, heart disease. Physical and psychological dependence can result.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Smokers</th>
<th>Long-term use of chewing tobacco or snuff is linked to oral cancer of the gums, mouth, pharynx, larynx and esophagus. Physical and psychological dependence can result.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Passiv Smoke</td>
<td>Combination of second-hand smoke exhaled by the smoker and sidestream smoke from the burning end of tobacco products. Accounts for an estimated 8,000 deaths from cancer a year. More than 3,000 known toxic substances in tobacco smoke.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Are You At Risk?

Are you aware of the factors that put people at higher risk for drug abuse? Several of the higher risk factors are:
- Family history of alcoholism or drug abuse
- Inadequate interpersonal skills
- Favorable attitudes toward drug use
- Friends who use drugs
- Low self-esteem or self-worth
- College student between 18-25 years old
- Academic failure
- Depression
- Poor coping skills

Self Assessments

**Alcohol** (Am I using it, or is it using me?)
- Do you drink to make yourself feel better if you’re having a hard time at work or at home?
- Have your drinking increased in the last two years, year, six months?
- Are you annoyed or defensive if anyone mentions your drinking?
- Have you ever tried to limit your drinking by drinking only at a certain time of day or on certain days of the week?
- Do you start drinking sooner, and stop drinking later, than most of your friends?
- Have you had a morning drink in the past year?
- Has your drinking ever caused you problems at home or at work?
- Do you ever feel guilty or regretful about how you’ve behaved when you’re drinking?
- Have you ever had a memory lapse after an evening of drinking?
- Do you secretly worry that drinking is damaging your life?

If you answered "yes" to two or more questions, there is a good chance that you may be heading for a dangerous drinking problem—if you don’t already have one. Only you know the truth about your own drinking.

**Co-Dependency** (a family illness)

- Does your attitude change toward the problem user (alternating between love and hate)?
- Do you mark, hide, dilute, and/or empty bottles of liquor or other substances?
- Do you think that everything would be O.K. if only the problem user would stop or control the use?
Purpose
The following policy is created to comply with the Drug-Free School and Communities Act Amendments of 1989 (Public Law 101-226) which requires that the University show it has adopted and implemented a program to prevent the illicit use of drugs and the abuse of alcohol by faculty, staff, and students, and to set forth the University's standards to provide a community setting that is safe, healthy, and productive for all faculty, staff, and students of The Ohio State University, including The Ohio State University Research Foundation.

The law requires, in part, the annual distribution of the following descriptive statements to each faculty, staff and student. There is no distinction between full-time and part-time, permanent or temporary faculty, staff or students.

Policy
Unlawful possession, use, production, distribution or sale of alcohol or other drugs by any faculty, staff or student is prohibited on University property or as any part of University activities. Any faculty, staff or student violating the policy will be subject to University disciplinary procedures according to the University's Operating Manual for staff, University rules governing student conduct, and Faculty Rule 3335-5-04 for faculty. Such procedures may include the satisfactory participation in an alcohol or other drug assistance or rehabilitation program. Sanctions will be in compliance with collective bargaining agreements where applicable. Violation of this policy may also lead to referral for prosecution to the appropriate local, state, and/or federal authorities. Faculty or staff who are convicted of any criminal drug statute violation occurring in the workplace must notify the appropriate office (Human Resources for faculty, Academic Affairs for staff) within five (5) days of the conviction if they are employed by the University at the time of conviction.

Referral and Treatment
To ensure the most effective implementation of this program, the following concepts are supported:
• Alcohol or other drug dependence is a disease that can be successfully treated.
• Specific steps will be taken for referral of persons at risk for alcohol and other drug problems, to the appropriate resources for assessment and treatment.
  - University Faculty and Staff Assistance Programs
  - Student Assistance Program at the Wexner Health Center
  - Counseling and Consultation Services
  - Community drug/alcohol treatment centers
• Faculty, staff and students should be apprised that treatment is not a refuge from disciplinary action and that dependency problems that do not respond to treatment may ultimately result in appropriate disciplinary action. Disciplinary actions may be held in abeyance pending the conclusion of a treatment program and may be mitigated by the results of such a program.
• Follow-up monitoring and encouragement of the individual to follow through with the treatment plan. Deferred sanctions may be applied if the individual is uncooperative or fails to make improvements.

Applicable Federal, State and Local Laws & Sanctions

Federal Law: Federal law prohibits the trafficking and illegal possession of controlled substances as outlined in 21 United States Code, Section 811 and B44. Depending on the amount, type, offense, maximum penalties for trafficking marijuana range from five years imprisonment and a fine of $250,000 to imprisonment for life and a fine of $4 million. Again, depending on the amount, first offense maximum penalties for trafficking class I and II controlled substances (Methamphetamine, Heroin, Cocaine, Cocaine Base, PCP, LSD, Fentanyl Analogue) range from five years to life imprisonment and maximum fines range from $2-$4 million. First offense penalties and sanctions for the illegal possession of a controlled substance range from up to one year in prison and a fine of at least $1,000 but not more than $250,000 or both.

OHIO LAWS GOVERNING ABUSE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

Drug Laws
Ohio Revised Code (ORC) Section 2925.02 provides that no person shall knowingly corrupt another with drugs by inducing or forcing them to use a controlled substance.

Penalty for Violation: Mandatory imprisonment from 6 months to 12 years, depending upon amount and type of drug involved and history of previous drug abuse offenses.

ORC 2925.03 provides that no person shall knowingly “traffic” in controlled or illicit substances, including marijuana. Trafficking includes selling, delivering, distributing, preparing, cultivating, manufacturing, or simple possession of controlled substances.

Penalty for Violation: Mandatory fines range from $1,000 to $50,000, depending upon offense and drug involved. Mandatory jail sentences range from 6 months to 10 years.

ORC 2925.11 provides that no person shall knowingly obtain, possess or use a controlled substance.

Penalty for Violation: Drug abuse involving amounts of marijuana less than 100 grams or marijuana resin less than 5 grams or less than 1 gram of liquid marijuana carries a penalty of $100. Other violations involving marijuana result in mandatory jail terms of not more than 30 days and mandatory fines of $250. Drug abuse offenses involving other drugs may result in jail terms of up to 10 years and fines of $5,000.

ORC 2925.12 provides that no person shall make, obtain, possess or use drug abuse instruments.

Penalty for Violation: Jail term of up to 90 days and fines of $750.

ORC 2925.14 provides that no person shall knowingly use, possess with purpose to use, sell or manufacture drug paraphernalia.

Penalty for Violation: Jail term of up to 6 months and fines up to $1,000.
ORC 2529.31 provides, except for lawful research, clinical, medical, dental or veterinary purposes, no person with intent to induce intoxication or similar effect, shall obtain, possess or use a harmful intoxicant.

Penalty for Violation: Up to $250 and 30 days jail

ORC 2529.37 provides that no person shall knowingly possess, make, sell or deliver counterfeit controlled substances.

Penalty for Violation: Minimum penalty of 6 months in jail and $1,000 fine

Alcohol Laws
ORC 4511.19 prohibits any person from driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Penalty for Violation: Mandatory imprisonment of at least 3 consecutive days and mandatory fine of not less than $100 nor more than $1,000, for first offense.

ORC 4301.63 prohibits persons under age 21 from purchasing beer or intoxicating liquor.

Penalty for Violation: Fine of not less than $50 or more than $100

ORC 4301.632 provides that any persons under age 21 shall not order, pay for, share the cost of, or attempt to purchase, consume or possess any beer or intoxicating liquor in any public place.

Penalty for Violation: Up to 6 months in jail and $1,000 fine

ORC 4301.633 provides that no person shall knowingly furnish false information as to name, age or other identification of a person under 21 for purpose of obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor for a person under 21 years of age by purchase or as gift.

Penalty for Violation: Up to 6 months in jail and $1,000 fine

ORC 4301.634 prohibits a minor under 21 years of age from knowingly showing or giving false information concerning his or her name, age or other identification for purpose of purchasing or otherwise obtaining beer or intoxicating liquor.

Penalty for Violation: Up to 6 months in jail and $1,000 fine

ORC 4301.64 prohibits the consumption of any beer or intoxicating liquor in a motor vehicle.

Penalty for Violation: Fine of not more than $250 and jail term for not more than 30 days.

ORC 4301.66 prohibits any person from selling, furnishing or buying beer or intoxicating liquor to or for an underage person. Owner/occupant of any public or private place shall not knowingly allow any underage person to remain in or on the place while possessing or consuming beer or intoxicating liquor, unless it's given to the underage person by that person's parent, legal guardian or spouse who is not underage and that parent, guardian or spouse must be present at the time of the person's possession or consumption.

It is unlawful for any person to use or engage accommodations at a hotel, inn, cabin, campground, or restaurant when knows or has reason to know that beer or intoxicating liquor will be consumed by an underage person on the premises or that drugs will be abused on the premises by any person (underage person means person under the age of 21 years).

Penalty for Violation: Fine of not more than $250 and jail term for not more than 30 days

Local Law
The Columbus City Code contains laws similar to Ohio laws prohibiting drug abuse (2311 01), the abuse of harmful intoxicants (2311 02), the possession of blank prescriptions for procuring drugs (2311 03), prohibitions against the manufacture, sale and distribution of counterfeit drugs (2311 04), the possession of drug abuse instruments (2311 05), prohibitions against using deception to obtain dangerous drugs (2311 06), and a law prohibiting the selling and furnishing of women and children in aid of drug offenses (2311 08).

In addition, the city of Columbus prohibits the use, manufacture, sale, conveyance or advertisement of drug paraphernalia to adults and minors (2312 01-2312 05).

Municipal beer and intoxicating liquor laws parallel the state laws. The city of Columbus also prohibits any person from taking beer or intoxicating liquor upon school grounds. Penalties for violation can include 60 days in jail and $500 fine.

2313 01 provides that no person shall knowingly permit a store, shop, warehouse, dwelling house, apartment, building or any place, whether a person owns, leases, uses or rents it, to be used for the sale, furnishing, giving away, transfer or offer of intoxicating liquor or beer.

Penalty for Violation: Jail up to 6 months and fine up to $1,000

2313 02 Open container law — no person shall possess an open container of beer or intoxicating liquor in any public place.

Penalty for Violation: Maximum fine $100

2317 01 Disorderly conduct law — no person, while voluntarily intoxicated, shall engage in conduct that is offensive, inconvenient, annoying, or alarming to persons of ordinary sensibilities, nor shall they engage in conduct or create a condition presenting a risk of physical harm to self or another or to another's property.

Penalty for Violation: Up to 30 days in jail and up to $250 fine

2317 12 Misconduct on a public transportation system vehicle — unlawful to enter or remain inside a public transportation system vehicle while voluntarily intoxicated or under the influence of alcohol or any drug of abuse and unlawful to engage in conduct likely to be offensive or cause inconvenience, annoyance or alarm to anyone in the vehicle.

Penalty for Violation: Up to 6 months in jail and $1,000 fine.

For: extended campuses, local city laws will be applicable versus the city of Columbus law. Those laws will be supplied upon request.
LSD becomes more popular than cocaine

By John Lasker
Lantern staff writer

It has been more than 30 years since the hallucinogenic drug LSD exploded onto the counter-culture scene during the revolution of the 60s. The drug is now making a big comeback in Ohio and across the nation.

"We've noticed a definite increase in availability of LSD in Ohio over the last two to three years," said Stanley Scott, resident agent in charge for Ohio's south-central district of the Drug Enforcement Agency.

In the 1990 and 1991 annual surveys by the University of Michigan and the National Institute on Drug Abuse found that more high school seniors had used LSD than cocaine in the previous year, the first time since 1976.

Even though only two arrests were made for possession and distribution of LSD on the OSU campus in 1992, OSU Deputy Chief of Police Ron A. Michalec said the nation's law enforcement profession is bracing for the drug's new revolution.

"We thought we had it under control, so we de-emphasized it as a law enforcement target," Michalec said. "LSD looked like it gone away, but then you concentrate on something else, such as crack, and then it comes back.

LSD was first developed in 1938 by Dr. Albert Hofmann in his homeland of Switzerland, when he extracted a hallucinogenic alkaloid from the fungus ergot. The hallucinogenic effects were discovered by Hofmann when he accidentally ingested some of the substance in 1943.

Between 1943 and 1963 the drug was used by American and Western European scientists for psychotherapy, and treatment for such afflictions as alcoholism and depression. The drug's appearance on the black market in 1965 forced the federal government to outlaw LSD, and all further experiments were canceled.

On the black market, LSD is usually distributed as a liquid applied to pieces of blotter paper which are called 'doses,' 'hits' or 'tabs.'

These one centimeter by one centimeter pieces of paper, when ingested, can cause euphoric and hallucinogenic effects for six to 14 hours. The street value for one hit of the drug ranges from $3 to $5.

LSD is one of the most potent drugs known to man, Michalec said. "One drop on the head of a pin can 'turn on' the equivalent weight of 16 elephants," Michalec said.

"For the past 30 years, physicians and drug counselors have reported seeing acid users suffering from persistent panic attacks, nightmares, psychoses, and flashbacks, Michalec said.

It's a very unpredictable drug, because it can cause hallucinations and delusions you can't control," Michalec said. "You also have to consider whether or not the person who makes the acid knows what he's doing.

The majority of acid users tend to be young, middle class and college educated, Michalec said.

An OSU engineering major, who wants to remain anonymous, said he has tried LSD more than 300 times.

"I feel more creative when I'm on acid, almost as if my consciousness has expanded," he said. "I also feel like I have better insight into my personality when I'm on acid.

Michalec said the reason LSD is so popular among college students is because there is no physical addiction, no withdrawal symptoms and it is extremely cheap and easily available.

"For price and availability LSD is number one in the realm of drugs," Michalec said.

Michalec added that LSD is one of the hardest drugs to control distribution of because it's odorless and extremely concentrated in small liquid amounts.

"It's easy to move and easy to conceal," Michalec said. "And there is no way a sniffing dog can detect it.

Michalec said he thinks the '90s LSD revolution is beginning to peak.

"There will probably be a big law enforcement barrage against the new nationwide against LSD," Michalec said. "LSD use will probably go down, but unfortunately we will disregard it again and it will most likely come back."
Franklin County is losing war on drugs as use of LSD rises

By Mark Hendershot
Lantern staff writer

The use of LSD among high school juniors and seniors has increased over the past five years, according to a Franklin County report, and might reflect an increase in use among OSU students.

The report, sponsored by the Franklin County Educational Council and the Drug-Free Schools Consortium, shows that an average of 3.7 percent of high school juniors and seniors surveyed in 1992, admitted to using hallucinogens at least once a month— an increase of 1.2 percent from 1988.

"It's amazing how similar our data is in trends to what the national average is," said Mary Greenlee, coordinator/manager of the Drug-Free Schools Consortium. "The way that drugs are introduced, when they surface and how they are used follows a countrywide pattern."

The only two drugs that have shown an increase in use are nicotine and hallucinogens, such as acid, Greenlee said.

"It's the drug of the intellectual elite," Greenlee said. She said the popularity of acid has grown because many students realize it is not physically addictive and its use is not always easy for others to detect.

"It's dangerous because it stores in the fat cells and can kick out at any time," Greenlee said. "When you're driving and you start hallucinating, it can be a real problem."

Acid became popular on college campuses before it reached public schools, Greenlee said.

"It always filters down," Greenlee said.

An OSU student, who asked to remain anonymous, said he was recently introduced to acid at a party in a dormitory on campus.

"We took it at night, and you stay up all night. That's something I didn't know before I took it," he said.

The acid was in the form of small, square pieces of paper that he and his friends placed on their tongues, he said.

After he took the drug, his thoughts and his sense of time became completely distorted, he said.

"Sound is distorted. You hear a lot of echoes," he said. "You hear things, then you hear them again a little bit later. You see things, then you see them in the same spot a little bit later."

Despite this, he said he felt he and his friends blended in with those who were drinking at the party.

"You really don't know people are doing acid," he said. "It's really hard to tell."

He said he knows of 10 people in his dorm who have tried acid, and eight who take it on a regular basis.

Deputy Chief Ron Michalec of the University Police Department said the police are aware of the presence of acid on campus, but don't believe it is a major trend.

"As far as campus activity is concerned, we've had a few arrests, but not in epidemic proportions," Michalec said.

An OSU student and former resident of Bradley Hall, who also asked not to be identified, said use of acid by Bradley Hall residents was widespread when he lived there last year.

"In Bradley Hall, one entire floor was using LSD," he said.

Becky Parker, associate director of Residence and Dining Halls, remembered the incident, but was unable to recall the number of students involved.

"I do recall that we did have a disciplinary situation last year that involved student use of LSD," she said.

Parker said the incident was handled by the university's judicial system.

Two residents of Bradley Hall were arrested by Franklin County Sheriff's Deputies last year for selling LSD, Michalec said.

Greenlee said she was not surprised to see an increase in the use of LSD among Franklin County students.

"What's happening here is no different than what is happening in the rest of the country," Greenlee said.
Drugs on Campus

Drugs. It seems like only yesterday when Nancy Reagan's face filled the television ads to "Just say no" to drugs. The notion held a certain toughness, policy of drug use and in the mid-80s, drugs were considered to be the war on drugs.

Fast forward almost a decade and, like bell-bottoms, drugs have arisen again on college campuses. Maybe they never really died, but it seems that more and more students instead of getting drunk on the weekends are getting high.

Marijuana and LSD are suddenly in vogue on college campuses now. Many students admit that they use drugs when they are bored or just want to relax.

"Marijuana and LSD are suddenly in vogue on college campuses now. Many students admit that they use drugs when they are bored or just want to relax."

Fraternity parties have become like drug parties, where students try to outdo each other in terms of drug use.

"Fraternity parties have become like drug parties, where students try to outdo each other in terms of drug use."

The Independent decided to take a look at the seemingly new phenomenon to find out the use of drugs on Central Ohio's college campuses and to see what effect, if any, drugs have on college students.

Student users speak

By Jennifer Inez Word
Independent Staff Writer

For Katlin, drugs are a part of life.
"I started doing drugs when I was sixteen," said Katlin. "I was really curious about drugs. What they felt like, you know?"

By anyone's standards, Katlin is a typical OSU freshman. An outgoing young woman who worries about clothes, dates and her boyfriend. But unlike a lot of students, Katlin does drugs.

"I kept doing it (after the first time) because it was surround and available." Besides pot, Katlin also used LSD.

"Taking LSD has opened up my mind incredibly. When one trip, anything can happen," said Katlin. She continued to use drugs into her college career, although itinerant off because of the demands of college.

Like Katlin, Quata had a drug problem in high school. The first time I smoked marijuana, I was smoked and electrocuted," said Quata. "(A lot at Ohio State, we used to smoke, talking about drugs. Before I did drugs," Quata said. "I didn't hear much about drugs. The only thing my parents ever said was 'Don't do it.'"

Quata said her best high was when she smoked a joint with cocaine. "At one time, it got to the point where I would've gotten high everyday," said Quata. "(A lot going to college, Quata had a drug problem declined because of school. I'm getting my education.)"

"Both Katlin and Quata believe that marijuana is not as bad as alcohol. Katlin said she didn't even like alcohol, unlike alcohol, you can't become addicted to pot," said Quata. "You can't overdose on pot. It's just a drug, but you don't get wild and outrageous like with alcohol."

"The not wondering about drugs. But if you do drugs, be prepared mentally, physically and spiritually," said Katlin. "Be it for the right reasons, self-defense, not just to pass the time and party."

OSU's ARREST RECORDS — COLUMBUS CAMPUS

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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</table>
Police arrest two OSU students in massive drug bust

Police find $250,000 worth of marijuana

By Julie Stebbins
Lantern staff writer

Columbus Police confiscated more than 250 pounds of marijuana Tuesday from a house on Summit Street, where they also arrested three people, including two OSU students.

The students, Keith Richard Sandore, 20, of Columbus, and Scott F. Franklin, 20, of Merrick, N.Y., were apprehended at 1962 Summit St.

Both men were charged with trafficking in marijuana, along with Sean D. McGrew, 20, of Tempe, Ariz.

Columbus Police Lt. William McKendry said officers were alerted by officials in San Diego who noticed five suspiciously large bags destined for Port Columbus International Airport.

McKendry said local police arrived at Port Columbus, and the K-9 unit picked up the drug scent. Airport police saw McGrew retrieving the five bags, which police said contained marijuana valued at $250,000.

Sgt. Anthony Luzio said police followed McGrew to an airport hotel, where he met Barthclenew F. Bartco. Police convinced Bartco, 23, of GAhanna, to lead them to the drop-off point on Summit Street.

He was then charged with trafficking in marijuana.

Initially, five men were apprehended when police charged the house. But McKendry said two of the men were later released after police determined they were only onlookers.
Police nab 4 in middle of marijuana delivery

By Brent LaLonde
Dispatch Police Reporter

Two Ohio State University students were waiting on their porch Tuesday afternoon for some friends.

The problem was, Columbus police officers were waiting, too.

Scott Fred Franklin, 20, and Keith Richard Scandore, 22, were arrested after about 250 pounds of marijuana were delivered to their apartment at 1962 Summit St. near the OSU campus, police said. They were charged with felony counts of trafficking in marijuana.

The men accused of taking the marijuana to Summit Street, Bartholomew F. Bartco, 22, of Gahanna, and Sean Z. McGrew, 20, of Tempe, Ariz., also were charged with trafficking.

The four men were arraigned in Franklin County Municipal Court yesterday. McGrew was being held in the Franklin County jail in lieu of $50,000 bond. Franklin, Scandore and Bartco posted bond.

The marijuana seized was one of the largest amounts taken from a drug courier operating via the airport, said Sgt. Anthony Luzio of the Columbus police narcotics bureau. It had a street value of at least $250,000.

"Carrying 300 pounds of luggage is unusual," Luzio said. "This is about as much marijuana as a person could carry."

The marijuana, packed in five pieces of luggage, arrived at Port Columbus from San Diego on Tuesday. McGrew was on another plane that arrived about five minutes earlier, Luzio said. Columbus police received a tip from San Diego officers that the five suspicious bags were on the way.

"We watched everybody that came off the plane, but we didn't see anybody" who had anything to do with the five bags, Luzio said. "Then he (McGrew) came up a few minutes later. He came out of nowhere ... and picked up the bags."

Detectives, who had police dogs sniff the bags after they were taken off the plane, then followed McGrew to a motel near the airport. He checked into a room and made several calls, including one to Bartco, Luzio said.

After Bartco arrived, detectives followed the pair.

All four were then arrested and the house was searched. Police also seized about $30,000 and scales for weighing drugs, Luzio said.
OSU joins national campaign against drug, alcohol abuse

By Amy Lyn Perry
Lantern staff writer

For the first time, Ohio State will participate in a national campaign to bring awareness to the growing problem of drug and alcohol abuse.

"If you are not part of the solution, you are part of the problem," said Sharon Reichard, Red Ribbon Coordinator.

During Oct. 23-31, Red Ribbon Coalition will sponsor drug and alcohol abuse programs for businesses, health care providers, as well as for the public to teach prevention strategies and support drug-free lifestyles.

Central Ohio's Red Ribbon Campaign is the second largest in the country behind California, Reichard said.

Saturday, OSU President Gordon Gee was pinned with a red ribbon during the football game, symbolizing Ohio State's commitment to the campaign. During the game, there were announcements about Red Ribbon Week displayed on the scoreboard.

"During the week, the OSU executive committee which includes all the vice presidents will wear red ribbons to show their support," said Vice President of Student Affairs David Williams.

There will also be a banner outside Bricker Hall as well as ribbons and fliers distributed throughout the dorms.

"When students come to a university of this size, they are at a stage where they will make decisions about drugs and alcohol," Williams said.

Reichard said she is pleased with OSU's participation. She added that in past years, Ohio State has not been cooperative.

"Ohio State still does not provide enough adequate drug-free dorms and until the administration decides to do something, it will remain a problem," she said.

According to a congressional report on campus security, 95 percent of violent crime on campus is alcohol related, said Michael Morril-Fox, higher education chair for the campaign.

20 percent of students abandon safe sex practices when under the influence of alcohol and 90 percent of campus rapes are alcohol related, he added.

"There is good news and bad news when discussing students and drug abuse," Morril-Fox said.

"On the good side, in an average week 53 percent of students have one drink or less according to a Core survey, he said.

Students with a 4.0 grade point average drink 300 percent less than students with a 1.0 grade point average, Morril-Fox said.

Sixty-nine percent of students have never missed a class due to drinking, he added.

Paula Spence, general chair for the 1994 campaign said she has faith in young people and believes attitudes toward healthy lifestyles are changing.

"We are already seeing a change in the incidence of use and abuse of drugs and alcohol," she said.

"It is a matter of personal responsibility and that's the real solution," Spence added.

The national Red Ribbon campaign is sponsored locally by the Franklin County Alcohol Drugs and Mental Health board, CompDrug/Youth to Youth, Franklin County United Way and Bank One.

For more information about Red Ribbon Week programs call 224-4506.
OSU students engage in reckless habits, survey says

By T.J. Overt
Lantern staff writer

OSU dorm residents revealed some reckless habits in a recent survey, including drunken driving, sexual assault and drugusage.

According to a recent survey, one of five OSU students have driven a car while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

The survey also reveals one of 10 students have taken advantage of another person sexually and one of four have missed class due to drug or alcohol use.

The survey was conducted throughout Autumn Quarter in the residence halls by Gary Timko, a hall director for Residence and Dining Halls.

Results have recently been compiled from the random sampling of one-third of the students living in residence halls. A total of 400 students were asked to fill out a questionnaire about drinking, drugs and other behavioral habits, Timko said.

"To create a better prevention program, we need to accurately assess the community's needs," Timko said.

The survey, which has been used at universities across the nation, originated from a committee of the U.S. Department of Education's fund for improvement of post secondary education.

The survey questioned students about how much alcohol they drink and various drugs they've used. It also probed into the effects students have noticed from drug use.

According to the survey, there is a correlation between the area of campus where students live and how much alcohol they consume.

The geographic location of South Campus residence halls places them closest to the High Street bars. Three out of four students living on South Campus reported using alcohol in the past month even though they were under the legal drinking age.

More than half said they participated in binge drinking or had five or more drinks in a sitting.

South Campus ranks above the national average for binge drinking, Timko said.

Going further north, there are fewer bars on High Street and lower alcohol consumption by students living in North Campus residence halls.

Two-thirds of all students reported using alcohol while under age and just over one-third said they participate in binge drinking.

The Olentangy residence halls, Lincoln and Morrilitowers, had the lowest rate of underage alcohol consumption with 57 percent. Less than one-third said they binge drink.

Timko wasn't surprised by the results, but said students' parents are unaware of the alcohol and drug use that occurs on college campuses.

"Parents often times are not aware of the realities of living in the residence halls," Timko said. "Alcohol and drug use is just one of those realities."

Many students reported using drugs and alcohol before they came to college. The freedom of being at college, in a new environment, means that they don't have to hide their use of alcohol and drugs, he said.

"Peer pressure plays an incredible role in the use of drugs and alcohol," Timko said. "Students would use alcohol much less if the peer pressure wasn't there and it's the peer pressure that eventually leads to trouble."

With one of 10 students saying they take advantage of others sexually while under the influence and almost the same percent reporting being sexually taken advantage of while under the influence, students are facing major mental and physical health risks, he said.

The number of students taking advantage of others sexually and those being taken advantage of sexually is probably much higher than the survey reflects, Timko said.

"The perception is that if students go out drinking and take advantage of other students, it's OK. If a student is taken advantage of, they asked for it and its their fault," he said.

Ohio State's move to prevent the carrying of containers into the football stadium and the enforcement of alcohol laws during tailgate parties is a bold step in the right direction, Timko said.

"The students have to realize the incredible negative effects alcohol and drugs have on the community and on their college career," he said.

Residence and Dining Halls conducted a second survey of another third of residence hall students during Winter Quarter, and are awaiting results.
Month-long police investigation leads to two student arrests in campus area

**Police seize 3,017 doses of LSD**

The charges came after Urbanskis and Steven Glick, 19, of 331 Chittenden Ave. Apt. B, allegedly sold 1,201 doses of LSD to an undercover detective for $1,975 on April 20.

Detectives from the Franklin County Sheriff's Department confiscated an additional 1,616 doses of LSD from Lundy's home, where he was arrested, police reports said.

Detectives also seized a total of 8,000 hits of acid during the six arrests on Thursday, said Sgt. Michael Powell of the Franklin County Sheriff's Department's Special Investigations Unit.

"In my 22 years in law enforcement, I've never seen so much dope," Powell said. "The hallucinogenic age is back."

Four others were also arrested Thursday on drug-related charges, including three campus area residents, police said.

Jeremy Weger, 23, of 8735 Roche Apt. E, James Demion, 20, of 1492 Indiana Ave. Apt. 4 and Glick were charged with aggravated drug trafficking. Jenny Pniewski, 18, of 331 Chittenden Apt. B, was charged with complicity in aggravated drug trafficking.

"We've been investigating numerous individuals for the past few months and we identified six players selling anywhere from (single) unit doses to thousands of unit doses," Powell said.

All six of those arrested were held at the Franklin County Correction Center until their bond hearings Saturday morning. Bais said.

Lundy and Urbanaski were each held on $50,000 bond. Lundy posted bond Saturday and was released. Urbanaks is still in custody.

Preliminary hearings for Lundy and Urbanaski will be held May 5. Glick, who was also charged with resisting arrest, assaulting a police officer and complicity in aggravated drug trafficking for the LSD sale on April 20 to an undercover detective, is still in custody on $50,000 bond. Weger, who was on parole when arrested, is being held on $100,000 bond. Demion is being held on $50,000 bond. Pniewski was released after posting bond of $10,000.

Aggravated drug trafficking is a first degree felony that carries a maximum prison sentence of 25 years, and a maximum fine of $10,000.

M. William Striff contributed to this report.
Officials warn of date rape drug’s presence on campuses

By Michael A. Norman
Lantern staff writer

Students were left with a melange of information and emotion following a discussion Wednesday night in the second floor lounge of the Ohio Union concerning the increasingly popular use of drugs in committing date rape.

The sedative Rohypnol, which is 10 times more potent than Valium, has recently been deemed one of the most dangerous and prevalent drugs being used on college campuses.

The drug, which has earned the nickname the date rape drug, is odorless, tasteless, and colorless when it dissolves in liquid, and it is frequently used in clubs, bars, and at parties. “It can affect you within 15-30 minutes,” said Laura Campise, program coordinator for the Ohio State University Medical Center Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence department.

Although Rohypnol is used voluntarily to heighten the effects of alcohol and other drugs, it is used frequently against women in an effort to sedate them beyond the capabilities of making rational decisions, and even to the point of unconsciousness.

What many people do not know, however, is that when Rohypnol is used in conjunction with other drugs, it can be fatal. “The drug is most often brought into the U.S. illegally and is usually imported from Mexico or Columbia,” said Michael Scarce, coordinator for the OSU Rape Education and Prevention Program.

“From there, Rohypnol is trafficked to street dealers who distribute the drug to mostly high school and college campuses throughout the country,” he said.

President Clinton signed legislation outlawing the drug in October 1996, according to a press release from the program. Rohypnol often comes in the form of a small white pill with the phrase “ROCHE” etched on one side with the number “1” beneath it. Common nicknames for the drug include Roach, Roachie, Roach-2, LaRocha and Mexican Valium.

Common symptoms of being under the influence of Rohypnol include dizziness, disorientation, relaxation, inability to speak, temporary amnesia and memory loss.

A person can ingest the drug, fall into a state of unconsciousness, be sexually assaulted, and wake up the next day remembering little if anything about the event the night before. The amnesia can range from six to 15 hours.

“The best way to find out if you’ve been drugged is a urine sample,” Campise said.

Hoffman LaRoche, the company which manufactures the drug, offers free testing. Otherwise, it could cost about $366.

The companies motives are an issue though.

“Some drugs are available without the negative effects, but they are not manufactured by Hoffman LaRoche,” said Debra Green, Rape Crisis Line Coordinator at the Columbus Area Rape Treatment Program.

A prevailing theme at the workshop focused on prevention.

“Don’t ditch your friends to go to another party,” Campise said. “Stick together.”
Law cracks down on GHB

By Travis James Tritten
Lantern staff writer

A new Ohio law that took effect on Wednesday considers the drug gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB) to be a schedule-two controlled substance, placing GHB into the same category in state drug enforcement codes as opium, morphine and methamphetamine, but a dangerous derivative may still be available on the streets.

Although the new legislation may curb the use of the drug, a close chemical relative gamma-butyrolactone (GBL), which mimics GHB, is still legally sold and possessed.

GBL, which is considered a designer drug, is often mixed with strong bases like lye to produce GHB; when taken alone, GBL can still prompt similar effects, such as euphoria, hallucinations and loss of inhibition.

Much of the GBL use has been centered in Panama City, Fla., a popular spring break destination for college students, according to a U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency report.

"It's basically found in commercial floor stripper, and you get people throwing up blood, going into comas. It's terrible. It has almost replaced GHB around here," said Capt. Jerry Metz, chief of the special investigations unit at the Bay County Sheriff's Office in Panama City, Fla.

As use of GHB and GBL spreads throughout the country, more people are becoming aware of the drug's dangerous and sometimes tragic effects.

The law's enforcement begins less than one month after the GHB-related death of Ohio State student Joseph Upshaw.

OSU is not the only university that has been touched by tragedy related to the drug.

Detective Thomas Sowerby, of the Pennsylvania State University Police, has experienced a surge in student use of the two drugs around the university's campus.

"We are so rural, and it's finally made its way here," Sowerby said.

Several overdoses have occurred around the PSU campus since Pennsylvania scheduled GHB as a controlled substance, according to Sowerby.

Sowerby suspects the occurrences of GHB or GBL overdose may be more common because police are often not notified.

Also, GBL overdoses or poisonings may often be mistakenly blamed on GHB, because the body metabolizes GBL into GHB, according to Sowerby.

Although Pennsylvania has had a head-start on controlling GHB, Sowerby has seen little change since the law was enacted in January.

"Unfortunately, the drugs and chemicals are readily available," Sowerby said.