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Carter consolidates lead Texas race spurs on Ford

DALLAS (AP) — Ronald Reagan's extraordinary sweep in Texas foretells a long and increasingly bitter contest with President Ford for the Republican presidential nomination.

Shut out in Texas, Ford resumed his campaign yesterday, suddenly cast as the candidate with something to prove. He needs a victory now.

While Ford and Reagan wage an escalating campaign for GOP support, former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter is consolidating his command of the Democratic race.

Carter won big in Texas, and while he stopped short of claiming a lock on the victory in Texas assures him of the Democratic nomination," said Gov. Dolph Briscoe.

Reagan's was the startling showing in the first-ever Texas primary on Saturday.

He won all 96 Republican delegates, shutting out an incumbent President who had campaigned hard, beating the state Republican establishment led by Sen. John G. Tower, and proving his claim to be a winner in the South and the Southwest. Ford is still ahead in delegate strength, but Reagan is now close behind him. The President has 283, Reagan 236 and there are 329 formally uncommitted. It takes 1,130 to pick a nominee.

On the Democratic side, Carter gained 93 delegates, while Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, who ran as a favorite son after

quitting his own presidential campaign, could gain only five. Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace, once a powerhouse in Texas, was shut out in the delegate competition also.

Texas Democrats are picking 32 more delegates in caucuses that will lead to a June 19 state convention. That process began Saturday night with precinct caucuses just after the polls closed. Carter is virtually certain to gain most of those delegates, too, Briscoe said. Texans had overwhelmingly indicated that they want Carter.

He now has 447 of the 1,505 Democratic delegates needed for nomination. Jackson has 196, Udall 175, Wallace 113 and 242 are uncommitted.

Carter said in Charlotte, N.C., that he was pleased at the outcome but not ready to claim that he had the nomination won. He has said he does expect to win it, and on the first ballot.

Over-all, Carter had quite a week. He won the Pennsylvania presidential primary in a landslide, and saw his two major rivals quit the campaign as a result. Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington withdrew as an active candidate Saturday, for lack of money. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota announced in Washington on Thursday that he will not compete for the nomination, but remains available if the Democrats want to draft him.

That left Rep. Morris K. Udall, Wallace, Sen. Frank Church of Indiana and Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California as Carter's opponents. Udall and Wallace haven't been able to win in the primaries; Church and Brown have yet to be tested.

In Texas, normally Democratic voters swelled the turnout in the Republican primary. Tower, Ford's campaign chairman, said most of them were switched sides to back Reagan.

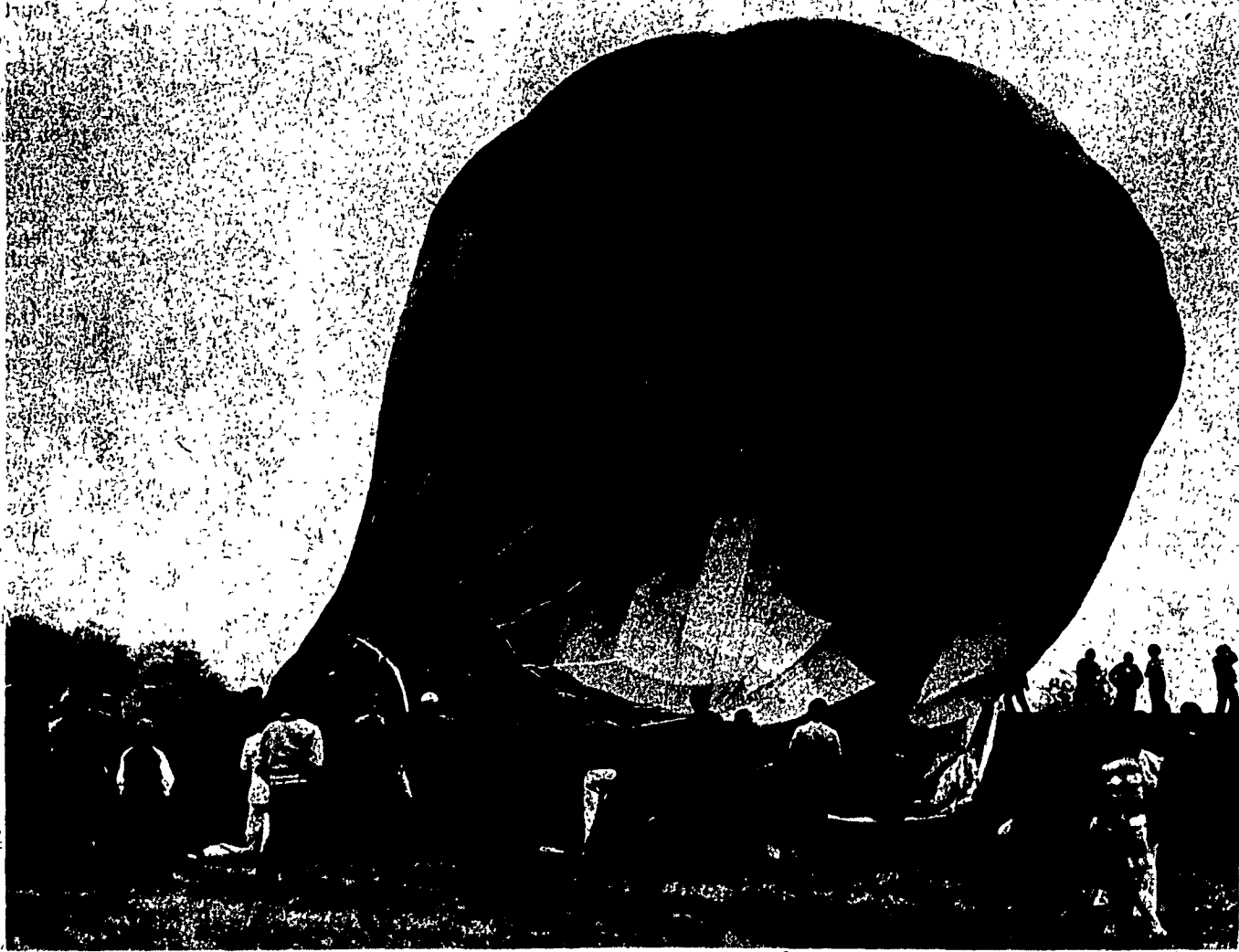


Photo by Tom Eberhart

Air 'envelope' readied

Spectators at University Park airport watch as Charles J. O'Reilly's hot air balloon is readied for flight Saturday.

Demos pledge aid for minorities

CHARLOTTE, N.C. (UPI) — Four Democratic presidential contenders told black leaders yesterday creating jobs is their top priority and pledged to name minority group members to high federal posts.

But none would commit himself to a black running mate.

Jimmy Carter, Rep. Morris Udall, Sen. Frank Church and California Gov. Edmund Brown, Jr. all claimed a solid record of help for minorities before a panel of questioners, picked from the nearly 1,000-member Caucus of Black Democrats.

The candidate forum was the highlight of three days of meetings to draft a platform of minority goals, which the group said must be embraced by any Democratic candidate seeking black support.

No caucus endorsement of a candidate was con-

templated and applause for each of the four appeared to be equal.

Colorado Lt. Gov. George Brown, who ran the panel of questioners, said, "All the candidates appeared to have at least passed the examination but some had obviously higher scores than other." He would not mention names.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, director of People United to Save Humanity, said "Brown of California got some numbers and Carter got some also."

Udall "came down" the hardest for school busing, promising "I would order the buses to roll to preserve constitutional rights."

Church and Brown said they would enforce court-ordered busing and Carter repeated his stand that he favors voluntary busing.

The four agreed with the caucus platform that creating jobs, with an emphasis on minorities, was the priority among 12 issues the group put into its position paper. They agreed to support a full employment bill now before Congress.

The four also were unanimous, however, in opposition to a guaranteed annual income, a form of which the caucus adopted.

The candidates also agreed they would appoint black federal judges in the South, but said while picking a black running mate was a possibility, a commitment to that was inappropriate at this time.

Basil Paterson, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and caucus chairman, said the session showed "there is now authentic competition for the black vote. That's been made crystal clear."

Funds never reach nursing homes

HARRISBURG (AP) — Barely six per cent of a \$100 million bond issue approved overwhelmingly by voters two years ago has found its way to the nursing homes it was meant to save.

In that time, 72 nursing homes were forced to close with a loss of more than 4,500 beds.

Some closed because they were uneconomic, too small or too old. But Dr. Leonard Bachman, state Secretary of Health, said most closed because the operators just didn't have the cash to repair or renovate their homes to meet federal Life Safety Code regulations.

That was the problem the bond issue was supposed to remedy.

This loan delay is criticized in a report by the state House Health and Welfare Committee, chaired by Rep. Sherman Hill, R-Millersville.

Other criticisms: — There aren't enough beds now, and the report said that by 1980, the state will have a shortage of 40,000.

— Fewer homes accept Medicare and Medicaid patients. The report said by 1980, 95 per cent of all long-term patients will depend on Medicare and Medicaid to pay their bills. Only 50 per cent rely on such funds now.

"The federal standards are closing them down," Hill said. "They have a period of time to comply and if they

don't they have to close.

Bachman's health department, which oversees nursing homes, admits its loan approval procedures have been too slow.

"We ran into tremendous legal problems that delayed the loans a whole year," Bachman said. "We have to prove the bond issue was constitutional, then it took 10 months for the Internal Revenue Service to decide the loans were tax free."

"Also, we wanted to make the loans as carefully as possible so there would be no hanky-panky," he continued. "The loans are very narrow and restricted."

Joseph Fanone, executive director of the Nursing Home Loan Agency, said of

53 applications given final or tentative approval, only 17 have been closed, or finalized with legal agreements.

Weather

As the warm air heads south, cold Canadian air laden with snow flurries moves towards town today. Blustery, windy and cold today with a few snow flurries in the afternoon. Temperatures warmest in the morning and falling through the 40's during the day. Windy and cold tonight with a few snow flurries. Low 32. Partly sunny and not as cold tomorrow. High 54.



Photo by Mike Mullin

Enroute to encores

Pianist Billy Joel fingers melodies familiar to the audience of about 5,000 in Rec Hall last night. See review page 6.

Marijuana pros and cons argued at state hearings

Editor's note: The following is part of a series examining drug traffic in State College.

By CHRIS SIMEONI
and PHIL STOREY
Collegian Staff Writers

A day-long conference at Rosemont College recently, had statewide significance.

Seventeen speakers, several legislators and a small audience gathered at the Catholic college on Philadelphia's Main Line to talk about pot.

"Sale of marijuana and hashish exposes the uninitiated buyer to the drug subculture, which deals not only with these two items, but also in narcotics, heroin, amphetamines and barbiturates," Joseph Glancey, presiding judge of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, said in a prepared statement.

"There's no question but by exposing an individual, especially a child, to the sources of marijuana, opens up to the child the use of other drugs," Glancey said.

Glancey wasn't the only witness at the hearing who was against the decriminalization of marijuana.

Millard Meers of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association, said, "Crimes would decrease if marijuana disappeared. Crime has a connection with marijuana among young people."

House Bill 1659 is currently being reviewed before the House Law and Justice Committee. Proposed by Rep. Norman Berson of Philadelphia and Joseph Rhodes of Pittsburgh, the bill would make punishment for possession of small amounts of marijuana and hashish a summary offense instead of a

misdemeanor. The maximum fine would be \$100 and the user would not go to prison.

Meers said the proposed changes are "simplistic and unreasonable." He claimed that follow-up prosecution and identification of suspects would be impossible.

Meers compared the proposed law to shoplifting, which is a summary offense. He said 35 per cent of the shoplifters caught do not show up in court and that the same would hold true for those caught with pot.

Thomas Garvey, president of the Pennsylvania Fraternal Order of Police, spoke on what happened when the drinking age was lowered in New Jersey, comparing it to what would happen if pot were decriminalized here.

Garvey said the findings showed there was an "alarming rise of abuse" of alcohol. He said the use of marijuana would equal the fashion that alcohol has taken and added that alcohol leads to crime.

"Any decriminalization would open the doors to legalization," Garvey said.

Representatives from both elementary and secondary education systems said they felt decriminalization would make marijuana more available in the schools and would lead to further drug abuse.

Thomas Chilcote, a high school principal from Montgomery County, read a statement from the Pennsylvania Association of Secondary-School Principals which said in part:

"The current tendencies to make marijuana more available are bad because they inevitably foster a climate of ennui, a willingness to embrace a languid life, and to escape from reality."

The statement also said, "We believe that only a very rare student user of marijuana will refuse the opportunity to use other drugs when marijuana is not available."

Alan Erb, an elementary school principal in Montgomery County said, "To decriminalize the use of marijuana at this time is to weaken the position administrators, parents and teachers must take if they are to foster the purpose of idealism and academic spirit in our students."

Erb said that an "inverse relationship" existed between academic achievement and pot use. "If a student feels he has excellent chance of getting away with something (like smoking pot), he'll do it," he said.

The comparison of marijuana to alcohol came up again.

When the legislators asked the two school principals if they drank, both said they were social drinkers. The legislators then asked if they would continue to drink socially if drinking became illegal, a misdemeanor offense, and a fine were imposed. Both principals said they would continue to do so.

Dr. David Mann, pharmacologist from Temple University said that use of marijuana lowers the body temperature and produces disruptions in motor coordination. Mann said smoking marijuana can produce a "Charlie Chaplin" walk in users.

Mann said there is no such thing as a safe drug. He said marijuana use can produce "delusions and paranoia."

Sidney Schnoll, of Philadelphia General Hospital, and Dr. Wolfgang Vogel, professor of pharmacology at Thomas Jefferson University both favored the decriminalization bill.

Vogel cited studies done in Jamaica, Costa Rica and Greece of persons who have smoked marijuana daily for 20 years. Vogel said the studies showed that no discernible differences were found between the smokers and the control group, those persons from the same area and class who did not smoke marijuana.

William Eckensberger, chairman of the committee, said he could not see how evidence in the studies could be compared with pot use in the United States.

Schnoll told the legislators to evaluate the evidence without prejudice.

"When I say the Jamaica studies can be extrapolated to this country, I say this from years of study and experience," Schnoll said.

Schnoll said many legal drugs that are dangerous are not outlawed.

For example, he said, two milligrams of the tranquilizer valium impairs driving up to four hours, adding that doctors prescribe valium without warning of its side effects.

Schnoll said one drug should not be "singled out" for legislative discussion, but that drug use should be looked at from a "global sense."

Alan Ellis, a local attorney whose workload consists mostly of drug cases, testified at decriminalization hearings held in Pittsburgh.

"My experience has led me to believe that pot arrests breed bewilderment and contempt for the law among young people," Ellis said.

Ellis said when possession of marijuana became illegal in 1937, 50,000 people smoked marijuana. Today, he said, 13 million people smoke regularly.

Arrest procedures take three hours, Ellis said, and added that police should

be out on the street looking for more serious crimes. Ellis said a citation would only take 15 minutes of the policeman's time.

Richard Horman, first executive director of the Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse, testified in favor of decriminalization at the hearings in Pittsburgh. He formed his views, not because the council favors marijuana, he said, but because it would make "things more rational and consistent."

Horman said heroin addicts start out on alcohol. He said heroin addicts abuse all drugs, according to council studies, and added that only two-and-one-half per cent of chronic pot smokers reach the heroin level.

Representative Joseph R. Zeller (D-Lehigh) asked whether "the kids should have what they want," since their parents are allowed to drink. "If we become more liberal, will it cure society?" he added.

Horman said the marijuana question is not one of liberalism versus conservatism, but that people smoke marijuana to fill a need. "Nothing in the law will change this," he added.

Horman also said marijuana use is common among lawyers and doctors. Marijuana use is not "directed towards minors or just one part of the community," he said.

Keith Stroup, coordinator for the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) said an individual should have the right to make up his own mind if he wants to smoke marijuana. "We have forgotten about freedom in this country," Stroup said.

Stroup said it is not a constitutional right to smoke marijuana, but that as the right to "privacy as a risk" increases, "the paramount right to privacy will go down."

Emmett Fitzpatrick, district attorney of Philadelphia, said he favors decriminalization because he "can't find a reason not to."

Fitzpatrick said Philadelphia currently has decriminalization enforcement. The police will "only arrest someone with pot if they stumble on it," he added.

Fitzpatrick said decriminalization would make the laws across the state uniform, and added, in his opinion, marijuana use would not increase.

Richard Atkins, a member of the Philadelphia Bar Association, said possession trials backlog the courts. More serious trials, such as rapes and murders, may be delayed because the judges prefer to hear the possession trials, which are easier to take care of, he said.

Atkins said disparity in enforcement of marijuana laws among counties should be eliminated. He said three counties, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware, are separated by only a few blocks in one area, but each county enforces possession laws differently.

Representative Kenneth Brandt (R-Lancaster) said the bill probably "will be killed in this committee."

Brandt said even though Philadelphia practices decriminalization, other counties should be allowed to enforce their laws if they so desire.