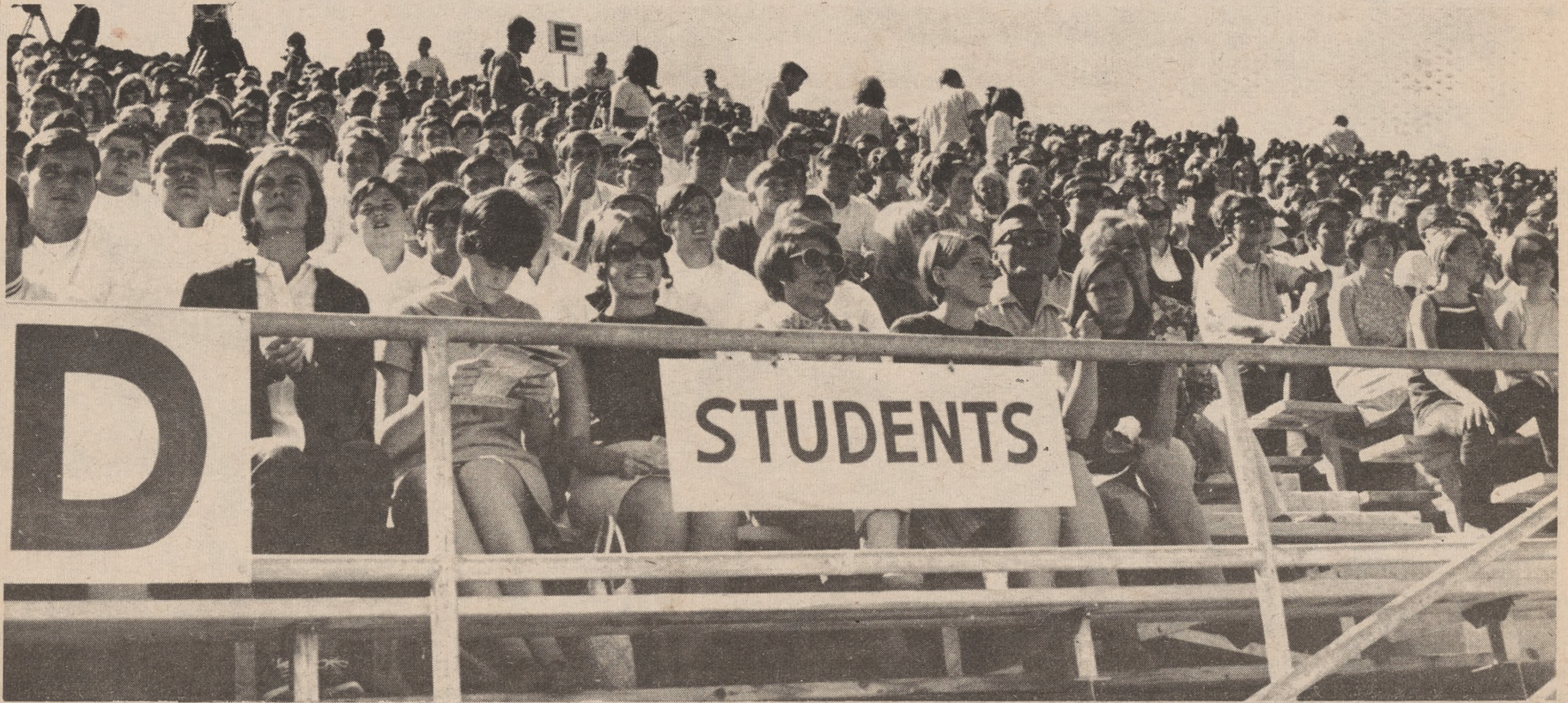
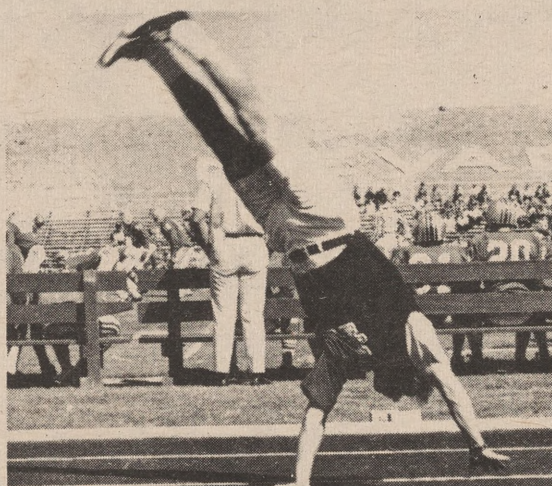
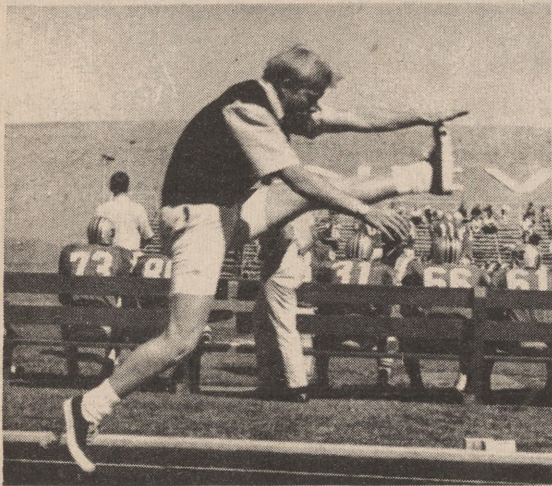


Great day! Pack upsets Santa Barbara

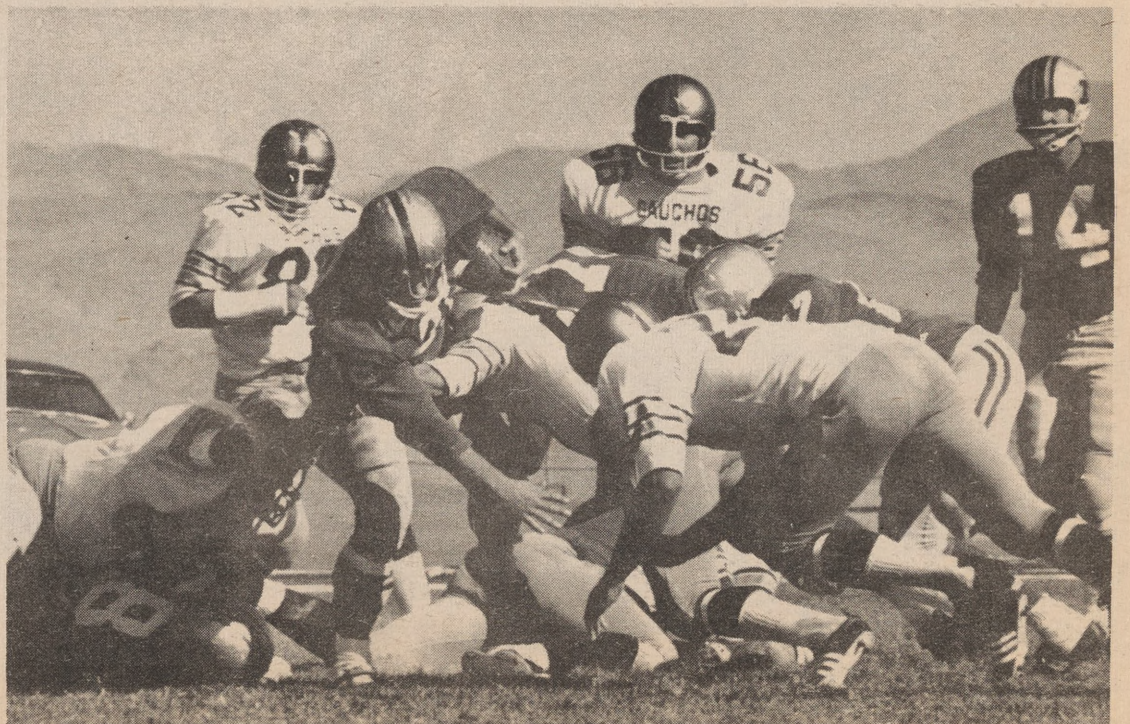
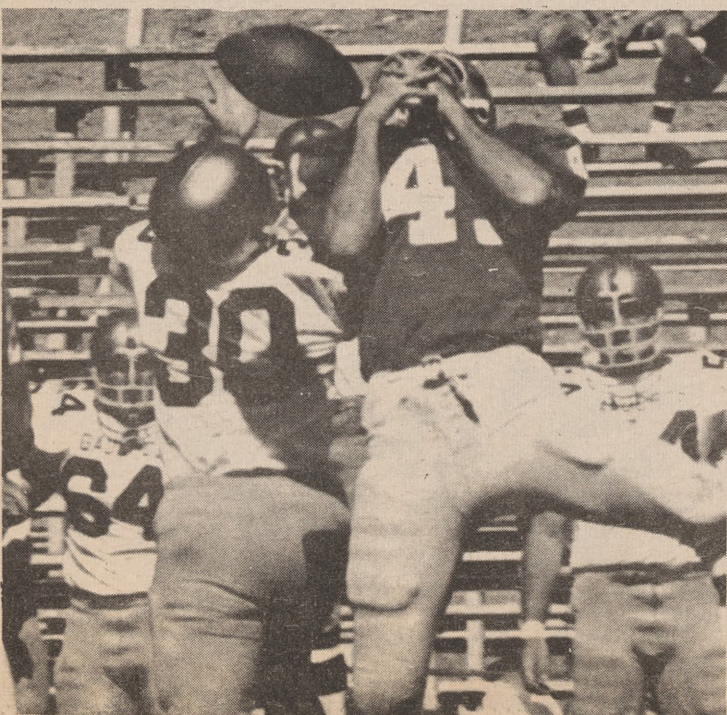
Spectators gather by the thousands...



to cheer the upset minded Wolf Pack...



on to touchdowns against vaunted Gouchos



Newsweek editor speaks on politics and violence

By Tom Wixon
Political reporter

Governor Paul Laxalt said he heard reports the beatings of young student demonstrators in Chicago during the Democratic convention last month were "not entirely unprovoked," but added "these men were there, and I've always been a great believer in eye witnesses."

He was referring to remarks made during a talk Friday by James Cannon, senior editor and political



Governor Paul Laxalt

analyst for Newsweek magazine. Cannon, addressing journalism students and faculty members on campus, said the beatings "were unjust, unwarranted, vicious, and outrageous. It was a national disgrace."

Laxalt had earlier introduced Cannon as an objective and distinguished newsman and said that his Newsweek delegate count "made a prophet of me" at the Republican convention in Miami Beach.

Cannon made political predictions in his talk, among them that Richard Nixon would be almost unbeatable in November. He also said that Robert Kennedy would have been elected president had he not been shot in Los Angeles last June.

He said the latest Newsweek poll, published two weeks ago, showed that Nixon would wind up with 329 electoral votes on Nov. 5, George Wallace would have 89, and Hubert Humphrey, though running second in popular votes, would finish with only 54.

MAN WITH A GUN

"The most significant political figure in this campaign year was not a kingmaker, not a political boss, but a misguided young man with a gun," Cannon said. "Had Robert Kennedy lived, he would have been nominated in Chicago, and I believe he would have been elected in November."

Cannon said Kennedy was the only effective voice for the young and for the unfortunate.

"His assassination precipitated a shift of political power in this country," he said. "Both parties shifted to the right."

Reviewing the 1968 campaign, Cannon said Nixon was confident now but had not always been.

"When he arrived in Miami, he quickly saw he could lose," Cannon said. "The South was about to jump to Ronald Reagan. So he got Strom Thurmond to hold the line in the south. In exchange for this support, Nixon chose a vice-presidential candidate acceptable to Thurmond," Spiro Agnew.

Cannon said the victims of the beatings outside the Conrad Hilton Hotel were "young, well-meaning, and rather innocent teenagers drawn to Chicago by two causes-- support for Eugene McCarthy and protest against the war in Vietnam."

POLICE APATHY

He said there were agitators in Chicago, that riots were staged, but criticized Chicago police for not acting on information they had to this effect.

"The police had ample warning but they didn't move against the ringleaders, a handful out of 8,000," Cannon said.

Cannon said the most important thing that happened at the Chicago

convention was the procedural changes.

"This was the last political convention that will be run by Mayor Daley or any other political boss," he said.

He urged students who worked for McCarthy not to be disappointed. "He didn't set out in November to win the nomination," Cannon said. "He had two goals, change the policy in Vietnam, and get Lyndon Johnson out of the White House. Those of you who worked for McCarthy only worked one year out of four. People like Nixon and Humphrey work four years out of four. McCarthy had no chance for nomination."

Cannon had praise for McCarthy, for accomplishing his two goals and for getting the young involved in politics.

"Before New Hampshire, students demonstrated, burned draft cards, and waved signs," he said. "But LBJ didn't listen. Then they found the power of the ballot and LBJ listened."

"It is my personal opinion that Eugene McCarthy has done more to bring peace to Vietnam than any other man in this or any other country. I believe that if the peace talks in Paris are ultimately successful, then Eugene McCarthy should be nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize."

Cannon urged students to make a commitment to public life, to

enter a political party and change the structure rather than try to organize a new party from the ground up.

"You can dissent, carry signs in protest, and nothing will happen," he said. "But get in a party and work and you can bring about the changes you want. Changes are made by the government, and the government is what you make it. Is the government of the 1970's and 1980's going to be a government you helped build, or are you going to let someone else do the job?"



James Cannon

Speakers platform pushed for Nevada campus

A guideline draft for the proposed campus Public Address Area and Speaker's platform will be reviewed by the subcommittee of the Jot Travis Union Board today and Thursday.

The subcommittee reportedly has instructions to stay in session Thursday until it comes up with a completed document.

Suggestions heard at a meeting of the union board Thursday night called for a broad document with restrictions on the time allotted to speakers, sponsorship and location of the speaking area.

Under the proposed guidelines, speakers would be limited to a period of 20 or 30 minutes and would have to submit themselves to a question and answer period of approximately the same length. Speakers invited to give a public address would have to be sponsored by a campus organization. The proposed location of the area is on the lawn in front of Lincoln Hall.

The guidelines, when reviewed and completed, will be passed on to the dean of student affairs and then the president for approval.

Reference to this came up in the Union Board meeting when Michael Laine, dean of men, said he was against too many restrictions in the speaker's platform guidelines. He said a broad general document would allow freer growth of the platform.

Other board members expressed a cautious approach in formulating plans for the speakers platform, in the face of past administration positions regarding expansion of free dialogue on campus.

Pete Perriera, union board program coordinator, said the multitude of restrictions in the draft of the guidelines was necessary for passage of the document.

Todd Russell, president of the union board, thought further restrictions might be necessary. He called for a "tight rein at first, to see how the administration reacts."

He suggested limiting the operation of the area to "any two days" of the week, rather than Monday through Friday as proposed in the draft.

The University of Nevada Alumni Association is reportedly opposed to the location of the speaker's platform, though not to the idea itself.

In an interview with the Sagebrush Dr. James Botsford of Reno, alumni president, said he was concerned the proposed location might encroach upon the rights of others.

"The idea of free speech is basic to the Constitution," Botsford said. "My only concern is that whenever you have free speech in a given area it can encroach on the rights of other students to study in the library or to attend classes."

LOCATION IMPORTANT

Perriera said he feels the location of the speaker's area is important to the success or fail-

ure of the platform. "I think you have to put it in any area where people can be exposed," he said.

He suggested that no public address equipment be used in the proposed area. This would lessen the noise so that classes would not be interrupted. Since the area would only be used at the noon hour, when few classes are in session, Perriera felt this could solve the problem.

Botsford, who graduated from Nevada in 1955, said the alumni association had no vote on the issue, but would meet on Oct. 8 and discuss the proposal then.

He said the association can and does pass resolutions on campus-related activities, and said the association might pass one to support or disagree with the guidelines for the speaker's platform at its next meeting.

This resolution, he said, may have some influence on those who approve or reject such proposals on campus, but he added that "they make their own decisions."

"Free Speech shouldn't be suppressed in any way," said Botsford. "But it should be held in an orderly manner so that the rights of others are protected. Property rights must also be protected. Some of these things could get out of hand and we'd have riots like the ones in Berkeley."



The front of Lincoln Hall, standing since time immemorial, is the proposed sight for the Speakers Platform to be voted upon this week by the Student Union Board.

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EASY WALKING DISTANCE FROM U of N

Student proposals draw varied reactions

By Lee Harlan
News Editor

Members of the Legislative subcommittee on narcotics and law enforcement officers expressed mixed reaction Sunday to proposals made by Nevada students calling for easing legal restrictions on marijuana use.

Committee chairman Zelvin D. Lowman, Republican assemblyman from Las Vegas, said it would be up to the committee as a whole to determine if such a move was warranted; Ormsby County Sheriff Robert Humphrey said he felt some revision would be in order; and Reno Police Chief Elmer Briscoe was "opposed to anything of that nature."

Lowman said the members were "delighted to have student interest in the problem," but added that they were "a little concerned the students came in and made their presentations without listening to what testimony had been made ahead of them."

He said much of this testimony was in "direct conflict with the position they took."

"Whether the committee goes one way or another, the students' presentations were in some sort of a vacuum because of this."

Lowman recognized the conflict of class schedules as a possible reason for the student speakers absence from the hearings.

The student delegation was made up of ASUN President Joe Bell, Senate President Dick Harris, Arts and Sciences Senator Dave Slemmons, and Tom Myers, ASUN public relations chairman.

Their recommendations included reclassifying and reducing legal penalties for the use of marijuana, permitting scientific research on the campus relating to the effects of marijuana, and in general looking at its use as a social problem rather than a criminal one.

Lowman said statements at an earlier hearing in Las Vegas brought out the need for a treatment center, which if established would have the effects of taking

marijuana out of the criminal sphere and treating its use as a disease.

As to the student absence from the hearings, he added, that it left the members with "no choice" but to acquaint them with the evidence that had been presented earlier.

"I don't know if it was the legislative subcommittee's responsibility to be involved with education, but it bothered the members to have the students feel our minds were closed," he said.

HEARING POSTPONED

"In some areas I think law enforcement has the opinion these laws may be somewhat unjust.

Speaking for himself, Humphrey said he felt the felony term is "somewhat unjust," particularly for first offenders with clean records. "But if it is someone who has done it before, I have no sympathy for them."

In response to other student arguments, he said that scientific research is now being conducted on the use of marijuana and he would not support a "blanket endorsement" of open scientific investigation. He also said comparison of marijuana with the use of alcohol is not particularly valid. He described the excessive use of alcohol as a "blight," and allowing the same free use of marijuana would only make things worse.

Lowman said the subcommittee has had to postpone its hearings, scheduled to continue on the Nevada Southern University campus, because of lack of interest by students.

He said without student witnesses there, any further hearings would be just a repetition of testimony already given in Southern Nevada.

Chief Briscoe, himself a witness before the subcommittee, voiced the strongest criticism of the student proposals.

"We would certainly be opposed to anything of that nature," he said, noting that use of marijuana is a crime, and "should it be maintained as a felony."

"I don't think we should even consider liberalizing the laws. Punishment is a deterrent. I frankly think we should hold the line," and even look for stricter enforcement of the laws, he said.

A student complaint had been over the difference between the felony status of marijuana use, and the gross misdemeanor classification of LSD, acknowledged as a more dangerous drug.

Briscoe said he was speaking as a citizen and former California narcotics agent, as well as chief of police.

A TERM IN PRISON

Of his California experience, he said, "We found out that a person using marijuana generally drifted into the use of heavier narcotics. A term in the state penitentiary, a federal prison or a state hospital probably would do more good than being too lenient."

Sheriff Humphrey acknowledged the merit of portions of the students' recommendations, but noted the only real change they were asking for was one reduction in legal penalty.

"Maybe they didn't believe all they were saying, because they only asked for a limited reduction," he said.

"We were there to determine if these laws should be reviewed. They had very well prepared presentations and gave them quite well. Certainly every man on the committee listened to it."



Members of the legislative subcommittee listen to students comment on Nevada drug laws. Many students had sharp criticism for the current laws.

Stronger drug enforcement measures introduced

No sooner had Nevada Student leaders recommended and outlined reducing the legal restrictions on the use of marijuana last week, than Reno Police Chief Elmer Briscoe and Gov. Paul Laxalt sounded the alarm for greater enforcement needs in the state.

Briscoe, addressing the same Legislative subcommittee Friday that the students had appeared be-

fore Thursday, called for doubling and tripling the Reno narcotics division.

Briscoe said his force "can't keep up with the drug problem in Reno."

Also Friday, Laxalt issued a declaration of his intention to ask the 1969 Nevada Legislature for the formation of a state narcotics bureau.

The governor cited the "increased use of illegal and harmful drugs," and said a state bureau was necessary.

Laxalt referred to national statistics on the rise of drug use as the basis of his statement, avoiding mention of a campus survey released Thursday showing as many as 53 per cent of the university students had tried or are using marijuana.

THE DELEGATION

The delegation of university student witnesses was made up of ASUN President Joe Bell, Senate President Dick Harris, Arts and Sciences Senator Dave Slemmons and Tom Myers, ASUN public relations chairman.

The students surprised the subcommittee with presentations condemning the criminal context within which the use of marijuana is held, new statistics of student use, and argument that marijuana use should be considered a social problem rather than a criminal one.

Startled committee members sought to refute the student testimony, a position contradictory to the purpose of a fact-finding body.

None of the students advocated use of drugs or narcotics but noted the analogy between the use of marijuana among youth and alcohol and other stimulants and depressants by adults.

They also focused on the disparity between the laws on LSD, recognized as a dangerous drug,

the possession and sale of which is a gross misdemeanor under Nevada law, and possession and sale of marijuana, which is a felony. They asserted there is no substantial proof that marijuana is a dangerous drug.

"We might ask, is the punishment proportional to the offense?" Harris allowed. He reminded the subcommittee that a felony conviction on a marijuana charge deprives the offender of the major benefits of citizenship.

The delegation submitted as part of its testimony a four part plan for revision of state drug laws, with lesser penalties for marijuana offenders:

--Allow controlled scientific re-

search on the physical and psychological effects of marijuana on individuals, by qualified members of the university faculty.

--Remove Cannabis (marijuana) from the list of narcotics, and create a separate category for marijuana.

--Within the new category, modify the penalties for possession and use to read, "Whoever violates any provision of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor for the first offense."

--Make subsequent offenses either a gross misdemeanor or a felony, with the presiding judge having the discretion to determine the classification according to the circumstances.

Registration opens today for Nevada Free University

Registration opens today for the Nevada Free University and continues through Saturday.

Catalogues reportedly will be issued in front of the Student Union building. Students may throughout the quarter, but the curriculum will close on Saturday, close on Saturday.

Don Clayton, co-founder of the free university, said the curriculum now stands at 27 courses, and the faculty consists of 15 university professors and 14 students.

Classes just added to the curriculum are The Flicks, a dis-

cussion of current movies and their implications, conducted by Paul Adamian, university instructor, and Brad Darrow, former film reviewer for Time magazine; Guerilla Movements in the Modern World, Steve Peek and Bob Dickens, students; and Alternatives in the American Political Process, Jose Peer, student.

Clayton said supplements to the catalogue will be issued during the week. A \$2 registration fee will be charged all students regardless of their class load in the free university.

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SAGEBRUSH EDITORIAL

Sagebrush questioned

The Sagebrush was the topic of some rather heated discussion at Leadership conference at Lake Tahoe this weekend.

Some of the student leaders raised questions about Sagebrush policy which many students may have asked themselves during these first few weeks of school.

The newspaper was criticized for not presenting a balanced coverage of the news. It was said that club and Greek news have not been given enough coverage, and some of the more controversial topics have been given priority.

These arguments are by no means invalid but at this stage of the game it is difficult for us to present all of the news. We are currently undergoing staff changes and undertaking the usual task of building up a large enough staff to handle all the news. At the present time we have difficulty collecting all the news with our limited staff.

Once we are in full operation, however, we hope to have an adequately large enough staff to cover all areas of campus news.

Also since it is impossible to know all that is going on we urge all club and organizational officers to bring us the news of their organizations.

This will insure our knowledge of the events and provide for adequate coverage.

Coupled with this argument, the Sagebrush was brought to task for "slanting the news" and blowing topics out of proportion.

However, as newsmen and members of this University community, we try to give priority to those stories we feel deserve attention to the University as a whole, rather than to just a few individuals.

We feel discrimination, politics, student rights and administrative policy (some of the topics touched upon in the past few weeks) are those things which are of vital concern to the University as a whole, rather than to a small minority of students.

Our concern is to you as a member of this burgeoning University, and we will attempt to bring these topics to your attention so you may see and discuss the pressing problems we face as individuals and students.

When controversial topics are presented in the Sagebrush, or any news media for that matter, there is bound to be criticism from some quarters. It only natural for some to complain they were treated unfairly when areas of dispute and conflict are at hand.

This brings to mind another question. Under NO circumstances, bar possible libel or poor taste, will any individual be denied the right to express his views in the Sagebrush. The newspaper is meant to be an open forum for all individuals to air their views no matter what their political persuasion or social beliefs.

We heartily welcome dialog and discussion for this is the only way we can improve as a news media. Open dialog is the only way rational settlement can be reached on any matter, and we encourage members of this University community to come to us with their opinions.

As we continue to grow and as student awareness continues to expand we hope to effectively serve the demands of all, while continuing to present the important topics of the day which effect us all.

C O M M E N T

Legal background on drug usage

By Dick Harris

EDITORS NOTE: This is the text of testimony presented before the legislative sub-committee on drugs by Senate President Dick Harris.

An appropriate subtitle to this testimony would be "Marijuana and the Law," for I shall continue the emphasis of my colleagues, Messrs. Myers, Bell, and Slemmons, on the contemporary use of Cannabis.

The purpose of my talk is three-fold: (1) to examine the origin of laws regulating marijuana; (2) to combine this background with previous testimony, indicating certain discrepancies and shortcomings of the present law; and (3) to recommend changes in the Nevada laws which now regulate the "narcotic" marijuana. My testimony is thus the summary and climax of our presentation.

Let us first consider the word law, defined by Webster as "a binding custom or practice of a community." A man may react to this law in three ways: he may obey it, defy it, or work to change it. Should he defy the law as one person, he will incur the penalties and sanctions of the society. But when many of that society join him in disobedience, they have a right to alter their "custom or practice" and thus change the law.

My colleagues have already stated many of the reasons for the increased use of marijuana. Among these are (1) inconclusive evidence on the harmful effects of marijuana; (2) considerable practical usage of the drug with no ill results; and (3) the increasing trend of all our society toward the use of mind-altering drugs (e.g., alcohol, tranquilizers).

To these points I will add another: the law itself is unrealistic. It was founded on false premises and is unsupported by scientific and sociological research. (Paradoxically, it forbids the very research which might prove its validity.) The law is difficult and distasteful to enforce.

I have stated that the law was founded on false premises. I introduce as evidence the statements of Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of the Bureau of Narcotics from 1930 to 1962: "In network broadcasts I reported on the growing list of crimes, including murder and rape." (Contrast this to the 1966 report of the New York County Medical Society Narcotics Subcommittee: "There is no evidence that marijuana use is associated with crimes of violence in the United States." Commissioner Anslinger continued in the Opium Report of 1938: "The Narcotics Section recognizes the great danger of marijuana due to its impairment of the mentality and the fact that its continuous use leads directly to the insane asylum.")

The result of Mr. Anslinger's campaign was a series of four Federal and over forty State laws. The Marijuanta Tax Act of 1937, though it did not label marijuana a narcotic, subjected it to the same strict control as the opiates. The various States, how-

ever, acting on Anslinger's Uniform Narcotic Drug Act, have defined Cannabis as a narcotic. Section 453.020 of the Nevada Revised Statutes, for example, defines "narcotic drugs" as "coca leaves, opium, isonipeccaine, cannabis and every other substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from them." But, recalling the testimony of Mr. Myers, we note that marijuana has none of the narcotic characteristics.

Small wonder, then, that there exists such a "credibility gap" between the law and the people.

Similarly, finding today's law unrealistic, many people (and not the young alone) choose to disobey it. In doing so they become felons, subject to severe punishment. To quote NRS 453.210, "Any person who violates any provision of NRS 453.010 to 453.240, inclusive, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not punished by a fine of not more than \$2000."

The debt goes even further, for the offender has lost the major benefits of citizenship: the right to vote, the right to a passport and foreign travel, and the right to serve in the Armed Forces. In addition, a felony conviction will deny him many careers, most governmental jobs, and most professions, including law, medicine, and teaching.

A grimmer combination of deterrents, short of death, could hardly be imagined. And for precisely this reason many a judge and jury are reluctant to condemn an otherwise good person to lifelong penance. We might well ask, "Is the punishment proportional to the offense?"

I would further suggest that the law is inconsistent in one respect. We find, under NRS 454.460 (Hallucinogenic Drugs), that the use of LSD is classed as a gross misdemeanor. Now there is considerable evidence, both scientific and practical, to indicate a casual relationship between "acid" and some forms of psychosis. The survey cited by Mr. Slemmons also indicates a rather intense reaction against the drug. Some adjustment of the law would therefore seem necessary: either make LSD penalties more severe, or marijuana penalties less stringent.

In the early part of my testimony I mentioned that the narcotic law regulating marijuana is difficult and distasteful to enforce. In a conversation with Mr. Paul Freitag, Deputy District Attorney of Washoe County, I learned that in all of 1967 there were only nine felony convictions for possession, use, and sale of marijuana. To this date in 1968 there have been ten. I was further informed that a majority of the convicted served no sentence, but were placed on probation.

I think these statements imply two things: first, that the apprehension and conviction of these "criminals" is no easy task; and second, that even after conviction the law goes unfulfilled.

This matter of "apprehension" should also cause us some concern. On many college campuses plainclothes detectives have sought enrollment as part of their "cover"; disguised as students, they gather information on the col-

leagues with whom they live and study. Says Richard Thaler, District Attorney of Tompkins County, New York, "Pot is a serious offense, and extraordinary methods are necessary to ferret out offenders. You can treat people through fear, or you can treat them with force."

I would hope that the Subcommittee does not share this view.

The above statements conclude our presentation of the historical and contemporary usage of drugs, with emphasis on marijuana. We have tried to indicate the medical, sociological, and legal framework of today's problem, as seen by today's youth.

I will now move to our recommendations.

We can meet the problem in three ways: (1) increase the penalties for use of marijuana; (2) maintain the present laws; or (3) modify the law and decrease the penalties.

I hope we have demonstrated that the second alternative is undesirable; because of its false bases and inconsistencies, the present law requires at least minimal changes. Neither is the first alternative much better, for the penalties for possession and use can hardly be more severe. You will note in Appendix B that Nevada's laws are already among the harshest in the nation.

On the other hand, many people today advocate the complete legalization of marijuana. This panel does not do so, for we believe such action must have a firm basis in medical and scientific findings.

We therefore urge your consideration of the following recommendations:

1. Permit controlled scientific research on the physical and psychological effects of marijuana by qualified members of the University faculty.
2. Remove the name of Cannabis from the list of narcotics and create an entirely separate category for marijuana.
3. Within this new category modify the penalties for possession and use to read:

Whoever violates any provision of this section is guilty:

- a. For the first offense, of a gross misdemeanor.
- b. For any subsequent offense, of a gross misdemeanor or a felony, the category of crime to be determined by a qualified judge after consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

Should Subparagraph (a) (i.e., gross misdemeanor for a first offense) not meet with the Subcommittee's approval, we believe Subparagraph (b) (i.e., gross misdemeanor or felony) would represent a substantial improvement over the existing law. Please note that it embodies the concept of determinate sentencing established by the 1966 Nevada State Legislature. The modified statement of penalty would then read:

Whoever violates any provision of this section is guilty, for the first or any subsequent offense, of a gross misdemeanor or a felony, the category of crime to be determined by a qualified judge after consideration of all the circumstances of the case.

THE SAGEBRUSH

EDITOR Tim Countis
 ASSISTANT EDITOR Mike Cuno
 NEWS EDITOR Lee Harlan
 ENTERTAINMENT EDITOR Nancy Krushane
 SPORTS EDITOR Kerry Watkins
 POLITICAL REPORTER Tom Wixon
 STAFF Pete Reams, John Brodeur, Buz Olian, Vikki Jolly

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COMMENT

Free speech problem

Three noble knights: the story of a quest

By Tim Countis

Once upon a time there was a Kingdom called Byrdland, which was very wealthy and prosperous.

However, all was not well in Byrdland for the Kingdom was torn with internal strife. It seems the young minstrels of the land had of late taken to singing their songs of joy and merriment in the capital city of Wondertown, where they were scorned by the elders of the city for their shabby clothes and carefree manners with the young maidens.

The elders, being quite elderly, could neither dance nor sing nor win the attentions of the young maidens. Being so rebuked they decided if they could not enjoy these youthful endeavors themselves, neither would they let the young minstrels enjoy them either.

Thus they set out to rid their land of these undesirables and return their Kingdom to its former placidity.

However, there were no strong, able bodied leaders who could effectively cope with this problem, and it was thus that the elders met in council one day to choose a strong leader who could do the job.

It was decided that whoever was chosen would be made ruler of Byrdland with the understanding he would rid the capital of the young minstrels.

The first man they struck upon was a jowly faced knight named Sir George. George had proven himself on the battlefield by slaying all the purple dragons in his section of the kingdom. The purple dragons it seems had wanted some of the red crazyberries which grew profusely around his castle, and upon which his pet green dragons fed.

Though there was plenty of berries to go around George was selfish, and had slain all the purple dragons.

The second man the council decided upon was a balding old statesman by the name of Sir Hu. Hu, though not a very good dragon slayer, had other qualities.

He had two mouths- on in his chin and the other in back of his head. This attribute came in handy for Hu had a harem, and

was able to whisper words of endearment in the ears of two wives simultaneously, thus avoiding jealous conflict in the household.

The third man the council struck upon was a battered old knight who, though he had suffered many wounds on the battlefield, had shown great recuperative powers. He was called Sir Richard.

Besides his tremendous recuperative powers, Richard also displayed craftiness in choosing his subordinates.

His right hand man had once been a court jester by the name of Stupo. Though he lacked wisdom, Stupo could jump through hoops and do hand springs and was adept at sticking his foot in his mouth. This pleased Richard's court and kept them busy while he went drinking in town.

Once these three men had been chosen the court decided to put them to a test to see which one could best rule the kingdom and solve the problem of the minstrels.

As this was an unusual problem they were faced with, they decided upon an unusual test.

Deep in the forests on the outskirts of Wondertown lived two beautiful eagles. These elusive birds had only been seen a few times by, of all people, the young minstrels who sang and gloried in their beauty.

It was the task of each man to seek out and capture one of these birds, whereupon he would be rewarded with the seat of the kingdom and the job of ridding the land of the minstrels.

And so it was they set off one by one in search of the elusive eagles. George was given the first crack at the attempt. Being a devious knave he decided the best way to capture one of the birds would be to lure it into a trap with some of the delicious crazyberries he had brought along with him.

Thus he set a trap deep in the forest and stationed himself nearby. Many hours later, when George was sleeping, one of the birds flew into his trap. He was so

startled by the noise that when he awoke he dropped the door of the trap on the bird's neck and cut off its head.

When the elders heard of this they banished George for bungling the job so badly.

Next it was Hu's turn to try his luck at capturing the bird, and he set off one day into the forest black. After many days of fruitless wandering he came to a high cliff where he saw the sole remaining eagle perched high on a ledge.

"Ha!" thought Hu, "I'll lure him down with my soothing voices. He then preceeded to speak softly to the bird with both of his mouths, thinking he would cause the great eagle to glide gently down to him.

But rather than being soothed, as Hu hoped, the great eagle was quite annoyed by the whole spectacle and proceeded to drop a large rock on Hu's head, ending not only his chances for the prize, but his life as well.

When Hu did not return the elders decided to send Richard out into the forest. He searched the forest high and low. He looked under rocks and in the trees. He searched in caves and streams but was unable to find any trace of the elusive eagle.

Finally after many weeks of search he returned heavy hearted and downcast.

The elders were naturally very upset, but it seemed they were left with no alternative. Though Richard had failed in the task, he was the only one left, and the elders decided to give him the job anyway.

And so began the ignominious reign of King Richard. He was not a very good king, however, and could not rid the land of the minstrels who outwitted him on numerous occasions.

Thus Richard served his term in confused and unhappy misery and though he had Stupo to cheer him up with his occasional antics he sullenly returned to his estate at the end of his reign to ponder why he had never captured the elusive eagle nor been able to please subjects.

MORAL: A bird in hand is worth three bumbling knights.

Campus Opinion

--What Our Readers Say

What happens when freedom's forces run out of jail cells?

Editor:

The tired grim smile etched on an old Indian's face seemed to reflect contempt and perhaps pity for our so-called "great society" which is choking to death on its own apathy, hate, greed and uncertainty. Freedom and equality in our American democratic and supposedly civilized way of life is restricted for those who can afford it--and the remainder consists of masses of carefully controlled, brainwash-

ed, neurotic human beings caught in a rat race of survival; but the fuse of tolerance is burning short and the incredible powerful force of organized revolt against the gluttons of power and wealth is about to explode into complete chaos.

The existence of our democratic form of government is becoming more dependant upon the use of force intimidation and controlled information.

For those who resist and defy these forces of power and

wealth there is all too often a waiting jail cell, a very convenient way to silence opposition, however, there is one draw back to this type of treatment -- they might just possibly run out of jail cells!

C.A. Jackson
Custodian,
Nye Hall

(P.S. These are my own words and not one word was copied from anything and - thank you for taking the time to read this.)

Today and Thursday a Union Board subcommittee meets to draw up guidelines for the proposed Public Address Area and Speakers Platform. The proposed area is the lawn in front of Lincoln Hall.

Despite the expressed concern of the Alumni Association, on the platform's location the Sagebrush supports the proposed area, which would be open to speakers at the noon hour at least two days a week, weather permitting.

Thompson Education, the nearest academic building, houses three classes at noon. Frandsen Humanities, even further away, houses a few more.

The library is far enough away and well enough insulated that it shouldn't be effected by the noise level we can expect from a single speaker who is not using public address equipment, and who is outside the building, 50 yards away.

It must be taken into consideration that there is no area on campus that is not within a few hundred feet of an academic building, with the exception of Mackay Stadium.

Further consideration must be given to the fact that the lawn area in front of Lincoln Hall is also just outside the Travis Union Building, the center of student activity on campus, particularly at noon.

If concern over the possible interruption of classes is the criterion for shifting the speakers platform to another area, then Mackay Stadium is the only logical alternative, short of moving the area off campus.

A move to shift the speakers platform away from the center of student activity, away from the exposure it needs to survive, would stretch the provisions and raise questions as to the meaning of Faculty Bulletin 853.

853 says: "Freedom to speak and hear will be maintained for students and faculty members, and University policies and procedures will not be used to prevent a full and frank exchange of ideas."

Granted, a full and frank exchange of ideas could be had in the stadium parking lot, but how convenient would it be for the students of the university?

There are already some indications that administration approval, if and when it comes, will be grudging.

The expression of the Alumni Association's position to the proposed location is one indication. The association's concern is that discussions held in front of Lincoln Hall might "encroach on the rights of other students" who are attending classes at that time, or studying in the library.

Another indication of potential opposition is found in the initial draft of the guidelines itself. Although the finished document will hopefully be much broader, the proposal is full of restrictions and political wordage.

The proposed name for the area is an example. There is evidently some fear that in specific higher levels of the university, "free speech" is a dirty word.

In talking about the proposal the Alumni Association President, Dr. James Botsford, refers repeatedly to the area as one to be used for "free speech." He also expresses fear that "such a thing could get out of hand and cause riots like those at Berkley" and other campuses.

We appreciate his concern and the Sagebrush certainly supports adequate supervision of the proposed area. We also realize that certain restrictions are necessary in such a venture, so that regularly scheduled campus activities are not interrupted.

We support the proposal that a specific amount of time be granted each speaker and that a question and answer session be a requisite part of a speaker's acceptance.

The guidelines should make clear who will have the final word on who will or will not speak, and some avenue should be open for the student who is rejected to protest.

It might be feasible to set aside one day a week when any student could mount the speakers platform and expound to his heart's content.

The guidelines will be completed Thursday and sent to the dean of student affairs and the president of the university for approval.

We urge approval and support of the proposed speakers area. We support the location proposed by the Union Board.

Administration's decision on this proposal will be closely watched by the students of the University of Nevada. The decision could indicate the future course of university administrative policy.

Juniors take on advanced R.O.

About 70 junior ROTC cadets went through the rigors of qualifying for the advanced corps last Friday with three solid hours of running, jumping, crawling, and fainting.

The men are required to pass this tough physical to enter into the ranks of senior cadets.

Near the end of the exam one officer looked at the weary bunch and said, "You guys don't look like army men to me. You look more like the Arab National Legion."



Three rigorous hours

initiate the cadets

into advanced training



Tutorial program praised for work

A Washoe County anti-poverty director has said the University of Nevada's participation in local tutorial programs is "one of the finest steps in the direction of eliminating poverty."

The student-faculty activity was lauded by Howard Gloyd, acting director of the county-wide Economic Opportunity Board, and di-

rector of the various tutorial programs.

The new tutorial programs are keyed on The Higher Opportunity Trail (THOT) program, educational opportunities at the five Washoe County Outreach Centers, and includes the assistance of the Campus Y volunteer program under the direction of Mrs. Sue Dodson.

The main purpose of the various programs, Gloyd said, is to provide tutorial assistance to students in school to curb the drop out problem, and provide educational assistance to others.

Gloyd described the programs as a "tremendous asset to the community last year." He estimated that 85 per cent of the students being tutored have advanced their

desire to continue with their schooling.

The county director expressed pleasure at the success of the programs, and "appreciation to the University of Nevada. This is one of the finest steps in the direction of eliminating poverty, and perhaps one of the major bases from which we may be able to make an all-out declaration against poverty in Washoe County."

The THOT program will resume activity this year by the end of October, he said.

Mrs. Dodson said the Campus Y volunteer participation includes opportunities for any students "who want to do any kind of ser-

vice in the community. Volunteers are needed in almost any area, from tutoring youth to oldsters."

She said university volunteers may tutor adults for advancement opportunities, or the unemployed in getting jobs.

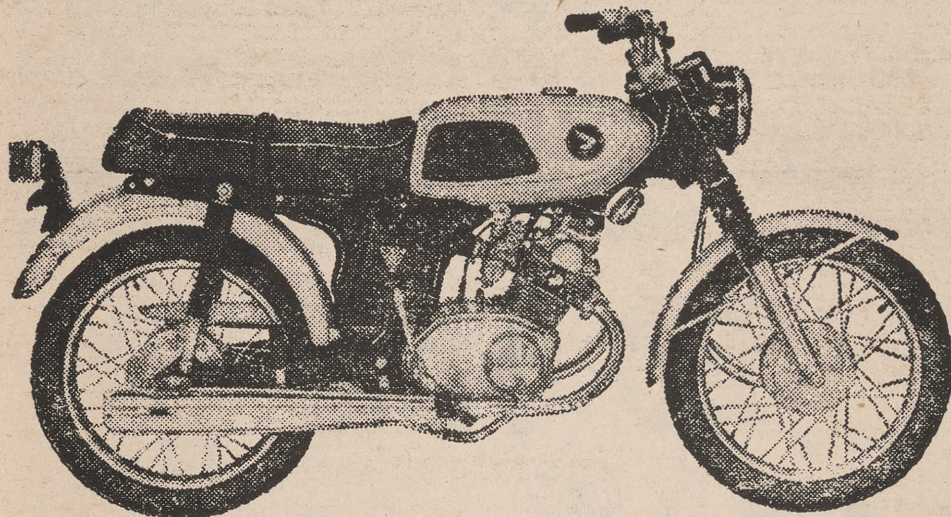
Additionally a volunteer may choose to tutor students from the elementary to high school level, and help them complete their education. Assistance includes coaching athletics as well as academic subjects, she said.

Cathy Wilson has been named university student chairman of the volunteers, and can be contacted in the Sierra Room in the Jot Travis Union from noon to 1 p.m.

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Fraternity homeless

Theta Chi is a house without a home. Most of the fraternity's fifteen members live scattered throughout one wing of Nye Hall, the campus dormitory. Others live in off-campus apartments, or at home.

Fraternity President Mike Jeffries said Theta Chi has two goals for the semester-- a new house and a membership of at least 25.

"All we have right now is a goal, a kind of newness, and a desire for something to be created," Jeffries said. "But the future really looks bright. We've doubled our membership already this semester, and this without the advantage of a house or a large membership."

Theta Chi has pledged seven new members since the beginning of school two weeks ago. There are eight active members.

The fraternity rents an apartment off-campus which serves as a club house for actives, a place to store beer and watch television.

Theta Chi was originally formed and chartered on the Nevada campus in 1942. Eight years ago, the fraternity sold its house on Lake Street and moved to an old hospital on the corner of University Terrace and Ralston Street.

The house on University Terrace had an infamous history. It was treated to an almost continuous paint job in the five years it was occupied. The last coat was a

passionate purple, put on shortly before the building was condemned for the seventh and final time in 1965.

Theta Chi then moved to the old Gamma Phi Beta sorority house on Sierra Street. The Gamma Phi Betas had built a new house next door to the old Theta Chi place.

In November, 1967, the fraternity moved again, into an old house on Maple Street. Jeffries said the old Gamma Phi house had been sold out from under them.

Theta Chi occupied the house on Maple Street for seven months. When the landlady died last June, the fraternity broke the lease and moved out. "It cost us \$300," Jeffries said, "but this was cheaper than maintaining the house through the summer. We had hoped to find a new house by the start of the fall semester, but we're still looking."

The fraternity still owns the lot on University Terrace, the old building has since been torn down. Original plans were to build a new house there, but the fraternity's membership never reached the necessary proportions to build.

Now Theta Chi owns a \$40,000 vacant lot with a second mortgage and no house. But, Jeffries says, "we have organization and enthusiasm, and we're beginning to build. In effect, we're starting all over again. It should be interesting to see what we can make of it."

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'The Fun Place to Meet'

Strong stand on war by Fike

by Tom Wixon
Political reporter

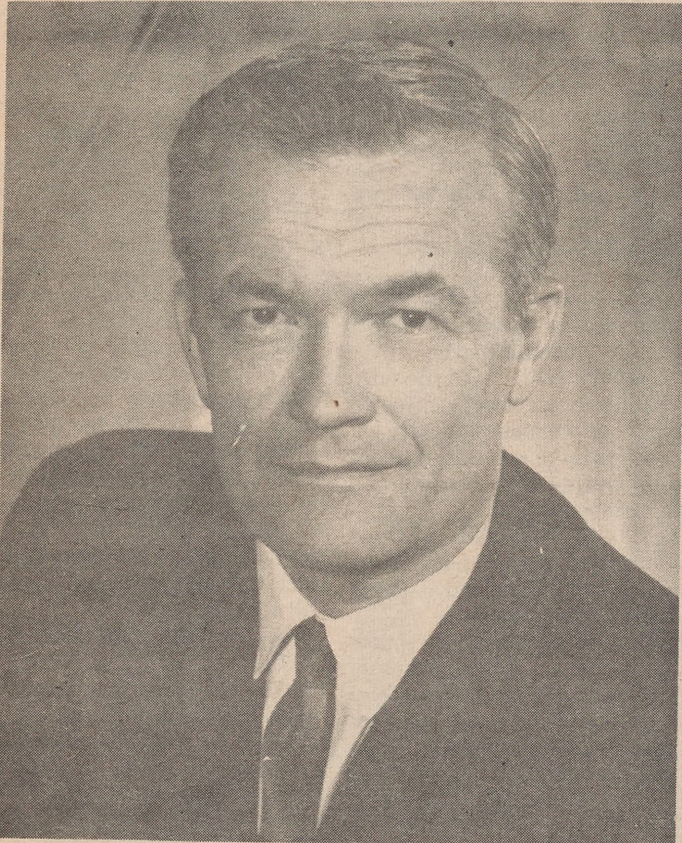
Lt. Gov. Ed Fike, campaigning on the Reno campus for the first time Monday, highlighted his comments before university students by saying he felt the government of South Viet Nam is a better representative of democracy than is found in the United States. Fike also took exception to the Democratic administration's handling of the pueblo crisis, called for an increased military effort in Viet Nam and abolishment of "big brother" government here at home. The lieutenant governor is contesting the Senate seat now held by incumbent Alan Bible. Fike said, "The South Vietnamese government and cabinet is probably more representative of the people and their wishes than what we have in this country." He cited the elections in South Viet Nam which brought the pre-

sent South Vietnamese government to power. "These were free elections in which 80 per cent of the people voted." In a reference to the Pueblo crisis, he said the ship was taking orders from Washington, and he could not understand why some action wasn't taken immediately. "The Enterprise air craft carrier was within striking distance," he said. "The Pueblo knew it was being followed, yet made no effort to destroy intelligence reports that were on board. We have to assume the Pueblo was taking orders from Washington. "The question of territorial waters is purely academic. The lives of 82 men are what we are talking about. We should have acted. "Instead, the United States procrastinated. We waited until the next day and by then the ship was docked, the records captured, and the 82 men scattered around the

country in various camps and bases." Fike said he was against negotiations with the National Liberation Front in Viet Nam, and was opposed to the cessation of the bombing. He said the only thing communists understand is power, and suggested more use of it. He said, however, he was opposed to sending more troops to Viet Nam. "Instead, lets increase the air offensive, so that we can bargain from a position of power in Paris." He advocated hitting the supply buildups and "sanctuaries" such as Hanoi and Haiphong. Fike said Viet Nam was not really a strategic area of the world in 1964 when we first be-

came militarily involved to a heavy extent. "But it is important now, in terms of a showdown between the free countries of this worlds and the communist countries. If we pulled out now, our prestige would be immensely diminished in the eyes of the free world." Fike attacked the Democratic party and explained what he called the main distinction between it and the GOP. "We subscribe to the principle of individual rights, to the principle of decentralization of government," he said. "The government that governs best is the one closest to the people. The individual is the all important thing. "We do not want the "big bro-

er" concept of government that emanates out of Washington today, where the individual is nothing but a punch card, an IBM card, and they are going to decide what is best for you." Fike called violent demonstrations undemocratic. "Peaceful demonstrations, I am all for, as long as the minority is not forcing itself on this country." Fike was the first major candidate to make a campaign appearance on the Reno campus, and came as one of his extensive personal appearances around the state. Senator Bible is scheduled by the union board to appear before the students later in October.



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Suit filed; support announced

A federal suit has been filed by three University of Nevada Black students, and the Faculty Senate and new Nevada Council for Civil Order Through Social Justice have declared support in the fight against alleged off-campus discrimination against students.

Students John Woodruff, Greg Barrett and Jesse Sittwhite filed suit Friday in U. S. District Court against Alice Lauder, owner of apartments at 1094-96 Angel St.

The suit, claiming violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1866, states they were refused rental of an apartment by the landlady because of their race, creed and color.

The students say she advertised her rentals through the university housing office, and had signed a listing clause stating the apartments were available to all students "without reference to race creed and color."

The suit cites the 1866 law, which reads in part:

"All citizens of the United States shall have the same right...as is enjoyed by white citizens to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold,

and convey real and personal property.

ATTORNEY SPRINGER

The students are represented by Reno Attorney Charles Springer. It asks issuance of a temporary restraining order, and then a permanent injunction ordering the defendant to rent the apartment to the trio and discontinue discriminatory practices.

In supporting action, the Faculty Senate late last week passed a resolution presented by Prof. George Herman calling on the university administration to take immediate action against discriminatory practices.

The resolution, passed by a vote of 18-1, called on President N. Edd

Miller to take whatever steps are necessary to "safeguard the cause of the university in this crucial matter."

The resolution further reads, in part:

"...in recent days certain Black students at the university have been denied housing in Reno by reason of race."

"The university Faculty Senate is mindful that racial discrimination corrupts the life of a community

"Flagrant acts of social injustice against university students are not only illegal, but they touch to the quick our moral and intellectual life.

"They demoralize us, of whatever race, and frustrate our educational mission."

The senate noted that "the health or the university can be no better than that of its component parts, of which students are not the least."

DAMAGING INFLUENCES

The university, it said, "has an obligation to protect itself from such damaging influences; and, as an educational institution, it ought to and can protect itself by making unequivocally clear its abhorrence of racial discrimination and by giving every possible encouragement to students who legally act in the defense of their civil rights.

"When circumstances warrant and permit, the university should be prepared itself to participate in the prosecution of those who

threaten its well being by committing discriminatory actions."

Dr. Donald Driggs, senate president, said the resolution will be submitted to Miller.

Additional public support was sounded by the newly formed Nevada Council for Civil Order Through Social Justice, which reaffirmed its support of the university students at a Reno meeting.

"Law must be enforced, and the courageous students who acted to assert their legal rights must be supported by the citizens of Reno," council representatives said.

"Those who call for law and order can now evidence their concern and this group of citizens has done so," said Rev. Caesar Caviglia of Reno, and Las Vegas attorney Patrick Clary, the council's state co-chairmen.

Credit offered in Elko

To meet the needs of Nevada citizens, some 300 miles from Reno, the University of Nevada is currently offering eight courses at Elko Community College.

Sponsored by the University's off-campus extension division, the courses are equivalent to those offered on the Reno campus and allow undergraduate credit.

"The off-campus division is working cooperatively with the Elko Community College to a successful end in offering credit courses to those who wish to further their academic education but are unable to attend the University in Reno," said Roland Dick, director of the University's off-campus extension and evening division.

Approximately 35-40 Elko students are currently enrolled in the academic credit courses, Dick explained, including both full and part-time students.

Courses being taught at Elko this semester include Introduction to College Mathematics, Composition and Rhetoric, General Psychology, Basic Foundations of Education, principles of American Constitutional Government, General Physics, Introduction to Cultural Anthropology and Physical Geology.

"All these courses, except Psychology, are offered in the evening," Dick said. "This allows Elko residents to work all day and still carry a full-time school load."

"We keep the academic level of Elko's courses as high as those offered at the University," he explained. "All our courses and instructors are equal to those at Reno."

Elko Community College was organized last fall and offers, in addition to the UN extension courses, general vocational and technological classes.

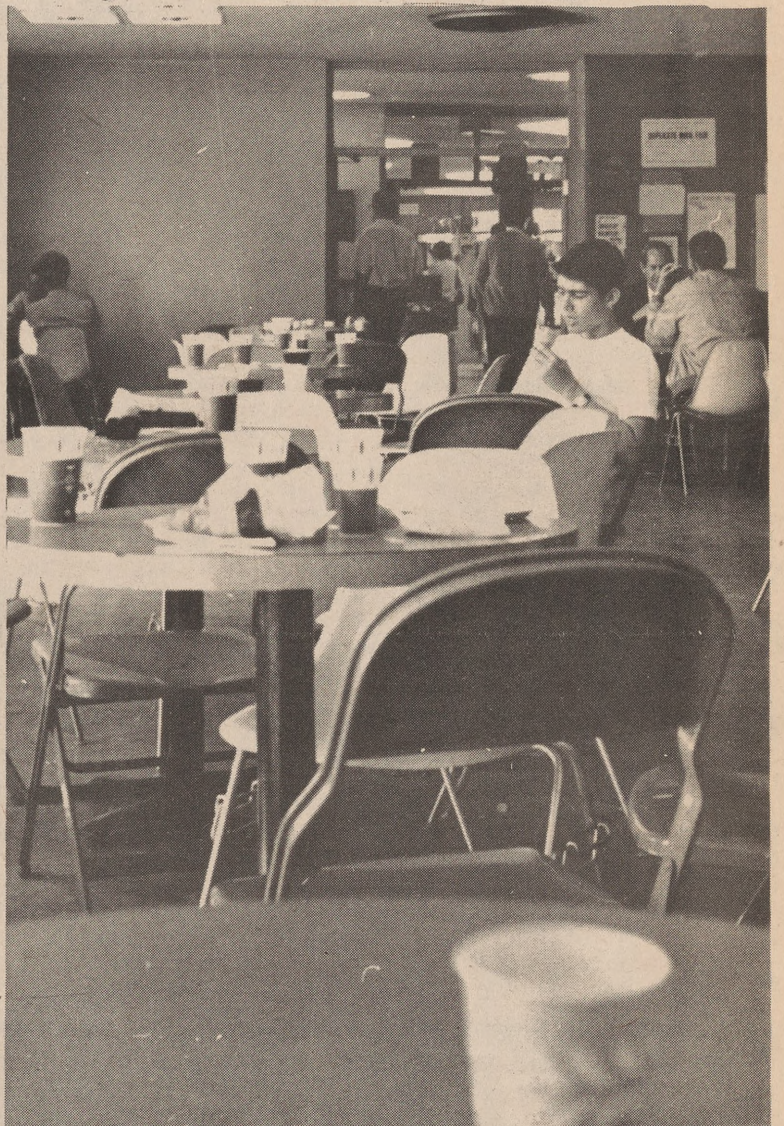
The University off-campus extension brings fully-accredited courses to areas throughout the state, including Carson City, where eight courses are being taught, Fallon, Winnemucca, Hawthorne, Lovelock, Yerington, Battle Mountain and Moapa Valley.

Pot exhibition currently at Jot Travis Union

"Face pots 1968," an exhibition of ceramics by Ron Moroni, is currently being featured in the Jot Travis Union.

Moroni, a graduate of the University's art department, teaches art and a night ceramics class for the Wahoe County School District.

The exhibit is included in a series of informal presentations organized by the ceramics guild of the UN art department.



Either this student drinks a lot of coffee or someone has forgotten to clean up the mess which often abounds in the student union during certain hours of the day.



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Wolf Pack upsets SB Guachos 17-13

The strong Nevada football squad pulled a surprising upset victory over the highly touted University of Santa Barbara Guachos this last Saturday in the Wolf Pack's home den. The charged up Nevada squad led from the beginning and never relenquished it to the final gun.

Nevada made it clear to the Gauchos that they were not dismayed by their loss to Willamette two weeks ago and that they were not about to disappoint the 3,000 Nevada routers who turned out for the game held in Mackay Stadium.

NEVADA SCORES FIRST

The crowd was anything but disappointed when the Wolf Pack scored first on a fourth down with John Barnes' one yard sneak over the line for six points. Barnes a 5 foot 11 inch, 180 pound junior then kicked the extra point, with 10:41 left in the first period, that gave Nevada a lead it wouldn't lose all afternoon.

The Guachos then attempted a 33 yard field goal that was knocked down by the Wolf Pack defense. This gave Nevada the ball on their own 25 yard line and they proceeded to march down field to the Guacho's 12 yard line when the first quarter ended.

The Wolf Pack then failed to make the touchdown on a fourth down situation which gave UCSB the ball on their own one yard line. The Santa Barbara squad then moved the ball downfield until Nevada took over possession on th 48 with an interception by defensive halfback Larry Getz (6-1, 192).

Nevada then failed to make a first down so they kicked to UCBS's

33 yard line. The Guacho's then repeated Nevada's performance and kicked to the Wolf Pack 41.

Several plays later Nevada ran a pass run pattern with Robert Maher (5-10, 205) which gave them 37 yards and set the Wolf Pack up for a 34 yard field goal by Barnes which gave Nevada a 10-0 lead at the end of the half.

The University of Santa Barbara's kickoff by Dave Chapple was taken on Nevada's one yard line by Steve Sousa and returned 18 yards to open the second half. The Wolf Pack was penalized on the play for clipping so the ball was moved back half the distance to the goal line.

TO THE GOAL LINE

Nevada then failed to move the ball more than six yards so they were forced to kick. UCSB took the ball on their 8 yard line and ran it back twelve yards. The Guachos then proceeded to march the ball 60 yards in twelve plays to Nevada's 20 yard line and set up the play which finally put them on the score board.

With 6:42 left in the third quarter Santa Barbara's tight end Doug Barker took a pass from quarterback Jim Curtice and ran the remaining 20 yards for the touchdown. The extra point kick by Curtice was good for another Guacho point.

The remainder of the third quarter was uneventful except for a fine 45 yard run by the Guacho's halfback Tom Broadhead over the goal line that was declared void when he stepped out of bounds.

The final quarter opened early with a touchdown by Bob Maher with 11:51 left in the game. The extra point kick by Barnes was

good to stretch Nevada's lead to 10 points where it remained at 17 for the rest of the game.

Santa Barbara was not about to give up even if it meant getting a little careless. Their pass attempt at 7:08 was picked up by Nevada's halfback Tom Reed on the 42 yard line and ran back to Nevada's 48.

Once the Guacho's carelessness aided them. Guard Steve Young, after recovering a Nevada fumble fumbled the ball, then recovered it for a three yard Guacho gain on the old forward fumble play.

All this trouble was to no avail though, because Santa Barbara was forced to kick on a fourth down situation.

Later Nevada, faced with the same situation, made a 26 yard punt that set up the Guacho's with their second touchdown. On a 38 yard pass from Curtice, UCSB's end Steve Moore carried the pigskin across the line to give the Guacho's another six points. The extra two point attempt was foiled by Nevada's defensive squad to hold their lead to five points.

Santa Barbara's kickoff was another careless attempt to get the ball into their possession. The Guacho's attempted an on-sides kick by Dave Chapple that worked against them when one of their men tried to stop the backspin on the ball and fumbled it back behind their kickoff point for a minus one yard kickoff with no Nevada players involved.

With only 54 seconds left in the game, the Wolf Pack slowly and very coolly kept the ball in their possession and ran out the clock for an upset victory.

JOHN BARNES "OUTSTANDING"

John Barnes, substituted for regular quarterback Mike Orenowho was out with a shoulder injury, did an "outstanding" job for the Wolf Pack said head coach Dick Trachok following the game.

Barnes made one touchdown, an extra point kick, and a three point field goal to account for ten of Nevada's 17 points. He also completed 14 of 28 pass attempts to account for 226 yards plus 14 yards rushing to total 240 yards offense.

The Guacho's quarterback Jim Curtice (180) also had a very good day with a 17-33 record to total 176 yards offense. Curtice, son of Santa Barbara's head football mentor Jack Curtice, had an uncanny way of completing passes even though he had two or more Nevada defensive men wrapped around him.

The Nevada defensive squad did very well in containing the Guacho's offensive push and limit it to a minimum of yardage gain even though UCSB chose to take the air when ever possible.

The defensive eleven's Jesse Sattwhite, Jay Nady, Gary Eatinger, and Larry Dearing backed by linebackers Wayne Beck and Bob O'Brien stymied Santa Barbara's scoring drives.

GAME STATISTICS

Santa Barbara	0	0	7	6-13
Nevada	7	3	0	7-17

N—Barnes 1 run (Barnes kick)
 N—Barnes 22 field goal
 SB—Priest 8 pass from Curtice (Chapple kick)
 N—Maher 4 run (Barnes kick)
 SB—Moore 28 pass from Curtic (pass failed)

TEAM STATISTICS

	N	SB
Total first downs	19	19
By rushing	9	8
By passing	10	11
By penalty	0	9
Total net yardage gained	405	358
Yards gained rushing	195	180
Yards lost rushing	16	30
Yards gained passing	226	210
Yards lost passing	0	2
Passes completed	28	40
Completed	14	21
Completion percentage	50	51
Had intercepted	0	2
Yds. interception returned	0	12
Punts	7	5
Average	31.7	33.3
Number returned	1	2
Average return	50	6.0
Had blocked	0	0
Fumbles	2	4
Lost	0	2
Penalties	9	7
Yardage assessed	64.5	35

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

Nevada Rushing		Santa Barbara Rushing			
Player	tc	yg	yl	nys	avg.
Patterson	5	35	0	35	7.00
Maher	21	66	2	64	3.05
Young	15	40	0	40	2.72
Dolan	10	26	0	26	2.60
Barnes	11	28	14	14	1.27
Totals	62	195	16	179	2.89

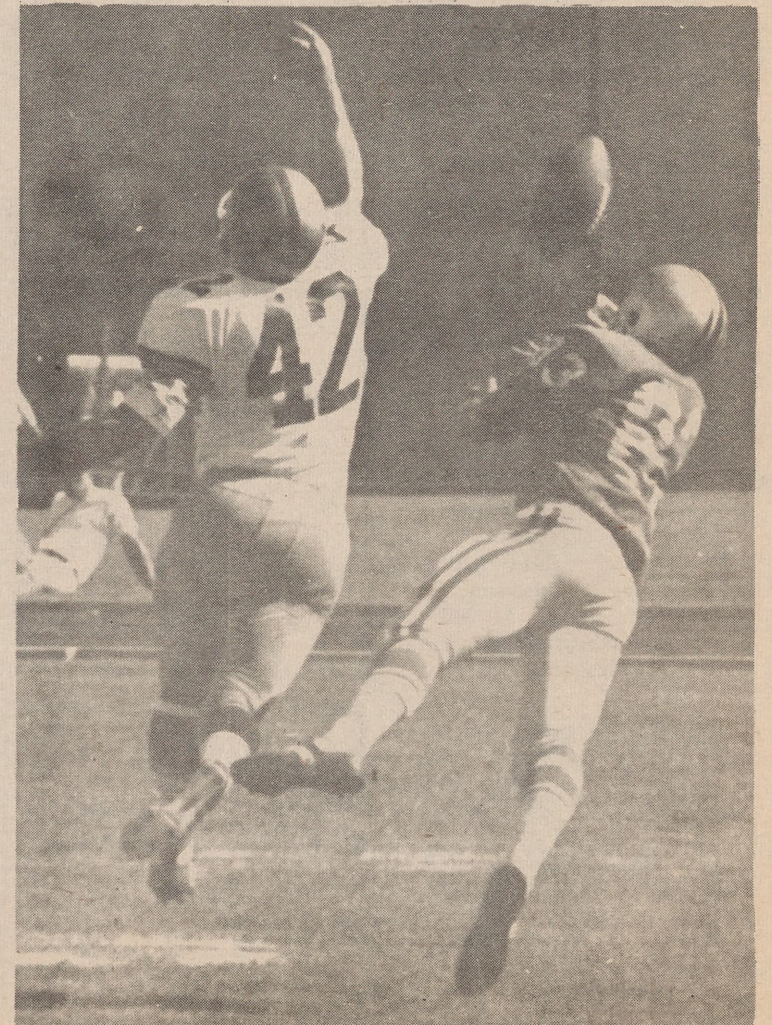
Santa Barbara Rushing		Nevada Rushing			
Player	tc	yg	yl	nys	avg.
Curtice	6	61	1	60	10.00
Chapple	1	8	0	8	8.00
Broadhead	13	68	9	59	4.55
Rodgers	8	22	0	22	2.75
Speire	3	7	0	7	2.33
Brandenburg	3	10	6	4	0.66
Walker	2	4	14	-10	-5.00
Totals	36	180	30	150	4.17

Passing		Receiving				
Player	Att.	Cmp.	Pct.	Yds.	TD	Int.
Walker (SB)	7	4	57	32	0	0
Curtice (SB)	33	17	52	176	2	2
Barnes (N)	28	14	50	226	0	0

Receiving		Punting		
Player	No.	Yds.	No.	Avg.
Manion (N)	4	110	5	33.0
Capdeville	5	82	7	31.7
Moore (SB)	2	65		
Priest (SB)	4	33		
Speire (SB)	2	30		
Barker (SB)	2	21		
Broadhead (SB)	4	17		
Williams (SB)	2	13		
Brandenburg (SB)	2	13		
Gaeta (N)	1	11		
Young (N)	2	11		
Rodgers (SB)	1	7		
Dolan (N)	1	7		
Patterson (N)	1	5		
Miller (SB)	1	-1		

Punting		Punt Returns		
Player	No.	Avg.	No.	Avg.
Chapple (SB)	5	33.0	2	6.0
Hayes (N)	7	31.7	1	5.0

Punt Returns		
Player	No.	Avg.
Getz (N)	2	6.0
Byrnett (SB)	1	5.0



SB's Burnett (42) attempts to intercept Barnes' pass to Len Gaeta.

SAGEBRUSH SPORTS

Wolf Pack cross country team posts another impressive win

Nevada's cross country juggernaut rolled to an impressive victory in a 3-way meet held in Las Vegas last Saturday against Cal. State at Fullerton and Nevada Southern University.

The Wolf Pack, led by freshman Peter Duffy, captured the first eight places, thus obtaining the perfect score of 15 as compared to Fullerton's 50 and Nevada Southern's 79. In cross country, the first five runners on the team constitute the point men and the sum of their place numbers equals the team score. The sixth and seventh runners do not count in the team score but they can displace the runners from other schools.

The Nevada cross country team remains undefeated this year and now has four dual-meet victories; against the University of the Pacific, Fresno Pacific, California

State College at Fullerton, and Nevada Southern University.

The Wolf Pack runners led the entire field after the first mile. English transfer, Peter Duffy, after two miles, broke away from the second group of runners which included Anthony Risby, Paul Bateman and Orlando Gutierrez, who were followed by the third group of Nevada runners; Peter Sinnott, Henry Kirk, Ray Brown and Peter Reams. At four miles, Sinnott and Kirk caught the second group, and Sinnott won in the dash to the finish to capture second.

The winning times for the five mile race were; Peter Duffy (26.13) first followed in order by Peter Sinnott (26.30), Anthony Risby (26.34), Henry Kirk (26.36), Paul Bateman (26.39), Orlando Gutierrez (26.41), Peter Reams (26.51) and Ray Brown (27.01).

Next Saturday the varsity squad travels to Chico for the Chico Invitational. This meet should determine the contenders for the Far Western Conference title. Duffy will have his first clash with Humbolt State's Gary Tuttle who has held the FWC crown for two consecutive years. Tuttle is also the defending conference titlist in the steeple chase and the 3-mile event. Duffy, however, is much faster in the mile at 4:09.8.

Both Duffy and Tuttle have comparable times in the two mile with Duffy having a slight edge at 9:06.

While the varsity squad is at Chico, the junior varsity cross country will entertain both Carson City High School and Stewart Indian School on Friday and Saturday.

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