

Macy: 'Just a curriculum change'

Students take protest to Miller

BY MIKE CUNO
Assistant Editor

Five representatives of the Associated Music Students of the University of Nevada (AMSUN) will meet tomorrow with President N. Edd Miller to protest a scheduled change in this fall's music department curriculum.

In a meeting yesterday, 35 music students resolved that contrary to a decision by the music faculty, the concert and symphonic bands should be retained for the coming year.

Friday afternoon the faculty decided by a 5-1 vote to abolish the bands. The lone dissenting vote came from Dr. John L. Carrico, director of these bands.

Dr. W. Keith Macy, department chairman, said the bands were dropped because "we're contemplating certain reorganization in the department. We make course changes on occasion here." Macy said he would prefer not to discuss the issue further.

Carrico said dropping the bands could create problems. "Most every high school and junior high school in the state has a concert band," he said. "Obviously they need directors, and if we don't have a concert band and don't produce directors, who will?"

Carrico said he was "puzzled" by the faculty's action Friday, and suggested that it might be wise to take a survey in Nevada public schools to determine whether this move might damage their music programs.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)



Carrico: 'Puzzled by this decision'

In loco parentis: 'a matter of law'

Faculty wants to change Bill of Rights

BY MIKE GRAHAM
Staff Reporter

The Faculty Senate will hold a special meeting Thursday at 2 p.m. to act on seven proposed changes to the Student Bill of Rights. The amendments were drawn up by the Faculty Executive Board last week.

They are:

1. To change the title from A Statement of Student Rights and Responsibilities to Student Bill of Rights.

2. To delete from the pream-

ble the sentence "The university does not stand in loco parentis."

3. To delete from section I, Freedom of Access to Higher Education, the sentence "The university shall endeavor to secure equal access to public facilities in the State for all students."

4. To delete from Item II, In the Classroom, the phrase "not on opinions or conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards." (The full sentence reads, "Student performance shall be

evaluated solely on an academic basis, not on opinions of conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards.")

5. To delete from Item II, c, Protection Against Improper Disclosure, the phrase "with the knowledge or consent of the student." (The full sentence reads, "Judgement of ability and character may be provided under appropriate circumstances, with the knowledge or consent of the student.")

6. To delete from Item III,

Student Records, the sentence "Provision shall be also made for periodic destruction of non-current disciplinary records."

7. To delete from Item IV, section 1, Student Affairs, the phrase "and shall be free to determine their own membership, policies, and actions." (The section reads in full, "Students shall be free to organize and join associations to promote their

common interests and shall be free to determine their own membership, policies, and actions.")

Gary L. Peltier, vice-chairman of the Faculty Senate and a member of the Faculty Executive Board, said the seven proposed changes were just recommendations, and the faculty senate would have the final say.

He pointed out reasons why

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2)

BSU may appear

Tentative plans are being laid for members of the Black Students Union at Sacramento State College and Sacramento City College to speak on the University of Nevada campus during Mackay Week.

Wayne Murchison, a member of BSU at SCC, said yesterday he is trying to get a room and a time set up for a date sometime next week.

Dan McKinney, who said he was a member of the Black Panther Party from the Bay Area, was on campus Saturday. He told a reporter his organization was coming to the campus during Mackay Week. Murchison said there was no truth to this. "We talked to some members of the party, they said it wasn't worth coming up here," he said.

The Sacramento BSUs will speak in conjunction with the local chapter about "what is happening in the world today, from a black point of view," said Murchison.

Jim Ross, a member of the Nevada BSU, said Sunday a group would be coming up next week, but he wasn't sure whether it was the Panther party or BSU. He said the timing was not coincidental. "They'll probably be able to get a lot of attention focused on them because of what's happening up here that week."



Double exposure on the shores of Manzanita

Selective Service unfair, unequal

A field worker for the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors said Saturday the present Selective Service System "operates as a huge bureaucracy, and is riddled with unfairness and discrepant treatment."

Alan Strain, representing the west coast office of the CCCO spoke Saturday on "Alternatives to the Draft," and said "there are no alternatives to the draft--there are only responses to it, or alternatives within it."

Strain said the "responses" included leaving the country or going to prison, and alternatives within the (Selective Service) System boil down to two C.O. (conscientious objector) deferments and a few other possible exemptions such as (those) due to occupation, family hardship, fatherhood, or physical defects.

Strain said for many young men the C.O. deferment is the most acceptable alternative, "but these are often very hard to get, depending on what board you apply to. It must be remembered that all such deferment claims must be backed up by documented materials submitted to the draft board and that application procedure should be started as early as possible.

"Unless an amnesty is declared, anyone who refuses induction will be considered a felon. Recently there have been so many (who refuse induction), at least in the West, that the Justice Department has been very selective in prosecuting offend-

ers. However, they choose the most clear-cut cases for indictment, and these are almost certain to be found guilty.

"Recently about 80 per cent of the sentences for these convictions in the San Francisco area have been suspended to a few years on probation, usually with the stipulation that the convict has no political affiliations or publicly air his views on political matters.

"In Seattle, you can be almost certain of serving an automatic five years in prison. In Los Angeles, the average sentence is two to three years, with a few being suspended. In the deep South, the maximum fine of \$10,000 dollars is added to the maximum sentence (5 years) and the offender often faces two or more counts for the same offense, which could double this penalty."

According to Strain, unequal treatment under the law is due to "information concerning individual rights being more readily available in some than in others."

Strain further noted discrepancies in treatment under the law and the vast differences made by the location of the local draft boards and induction centers. "Many persons who automatically get exempted at the more 'out-of-the-way' induction centers (for drug addiction, homosexuality, etc.) are so commonplace at some centers, such as the one at Oakland, that they are not even given consideration for exemption."



AS FOR the future of the Selective Service System, Strain said the Supreme Court has already accepted jurisdiction for

a case which may settle some arguments concerning the draft. One of these points, said Strain,

is whether it is constitutional to determine the status of a conscientious objector strictly on the grounds of religious training. Another applies to the constitutionality of the conscription of an army for "common defense" during peacetime.

'There are no alternatives to the draft... only responses to it, or alternatives within it'

"The peacetime draft began in 1941 and a whole generation has grown up with the idea that the draft is 'the American Way'. But in my way of thinking, it is a very 'Un-American Way'," Strain said.



Assemblyman Dick Bryan (center) took part in the discussion

Faculty wants bill changed

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1) some of the recommendations were made. He said the deletion of the "in loco parentis" clause is because it is a matter of law, and though most agree the university does not stand as such, it is something that must be decided in the courts.

He said the statement in the bill "The university shall endeavor to secure equal access to public facilities in the state for all students," involves the basic question of whether or not the university is to become an active agent of change. The recommendation is to delete the statement.

He said recommendation four to remove part of the statement on evaluating students will merely shorten the statement and will not change it.

The last item on student organizations was recommended for deletion because it conflicts with a section (3) further on in the document.

Recommendation number seven deletes from Item IV, section 1, on student organizations, the phrase, "and shall be free to determine their own membership, policies, and actions." Peltier says this conflicts with section 3 of the same item. Section three reads, "Campus organizations which include students, including those affiliated with an extramural organization, shall be open to all students without respect to race, creed, or national origin."

The Thursday meeting will be the third time the faculty has considered the bill of rights.

About a month ago, the faculty

Senate decided to approve the bill (after a tie vote was broken by Don W. Driggs, senate chairman,) but voted to send it to the faculty at large for final approval.

The faculty at large gave its okay but sent the bill back to senate for the above changes.

If action can be agreed upon by the faculty senate and a new bill is approved with some or all of the recommendations, the bill must again go to the faculty in general for approval. Peltier said it will probably take about two weeks before the bill again comes before the general faculty meeting.

If the bill is approved by the faculty in general it will be returned to the student senate. They will have to pass it in revised form before it can be sent to the Board of Regents for final approval and implementation.

Apply now to SDP

Sigma Delta Pi, National Collegiate Spanish - Language Honor Society, is now receiving applications for membership.

Applications may be obtained from the department of foreign languages office on the second floor of Frandsen Humanities and must be returned by Wednesday, April 23. Applicants should have completed a three unit Spanish literature course by the end of this semester, have a 2.75 overall GPA, and an average of B or higher in all completed work in Spanish. New members will be initiated in May.

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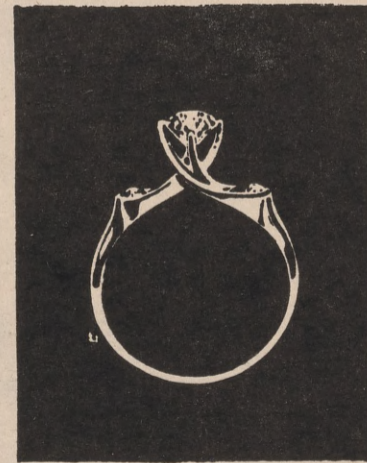
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The new look in drug laws—what do they mean?

BY GEOFF DORNAN
Staff Reporter

At every level of society and in every state, drug use is increasing — especially among the young and on college campuses.

Everybody has heard or read that, and most have an opinion. Some — many of them college students — say it's up to the individual.

The majority — including almost all parents of college students — say no. They react with anything from frustrated concern to ultimatums.

State legislatures across America have heard them and rushed to combat the rising drug use with legislation. Nevada among them. The result is that, during the session of the Nevada Legislature over ten bills dealing with drugs were passed.

Before, only a few students knew what the Nevada drug laws said and meant. Now, even they aren't sure.

Narcotics are defined to include opium derivatives, any drug containing cocaine ecgonine, isonipecaine, cannabis "and

every other substance neither chemically nor physically distinguishable from them."

Marijuana, then, is still considered a narcotic in Nevada.

Hallucinogenics are: Lysergic acid, LSD, DMT, any salt or derivative of these or anything similar in its effects.

Anything that bends the mind, then, is illegal by definition. The one exception is peyote, as long as it is used "in religious rites of any bona fide religious organization."

A dangerous drug is any substance which, according to the Federal Justice Department, has "a potential for abuse because of its depressant or stimulant effect on the central nervous system or its hallucinogenic effect." In other words, amphetamines, barbituates, etc.

"It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture, possess, have under his control, sell, prescribe, administer, dispense or compound any narcotic drug. . . . Generally, this can also be applied to hallucinogenic and dangerous drugs. Loosely translated, it means; if

you have some, you'd better have a good reason.

The exceptions under the law allow possession by doctors, vets, dentists and pharmacists, and anyone with a prescription.

With the new amendments, the penalties in Nevada are much the same for narcotics and hallucinogens. Though for hallucinogens, the penalty for a first offense is one to six years with a possible \$2,000 fine, while narcotics starts at one to ten years.

A second offense gets one to ten, and a third, one to twenty.

The penalty for selling narcotics or hallucinogens is one to twenty with a possible \$5,000 fine. Second offense is life imprisonment and no parole.

For supplying to a minor, the penalty is life for first offense, but with a possibility of parole after seven years. For the second offense, there is no parole.

In the case of a minor convicted of selling or supplying, the legislature amended the law just two months ago to allow probation.

The penalties for violation of the "dangerous drug" laws — such as barbituates — are less strong. The first two offenses for use or possession are considered gross misdemeanor. The are the same.

One fact not generally known is that an offense under one section of the drug law can be counted in the case of another offense. In other words, a person brought to trial for selling marijuana who was previously tried for selling LSD will be sentenced as a second offender.

It is also considered a second offense if a person being tried has been convicted previously under either federal drug laws or by another state.

The legislature is still considering legislation to further restrict the sale and possession of paraphernalia related to drug use. If you're not a doctor or don't have a doctor's prescription, it's unlikely you can own or possess a hypodermic. Similar laws cover equipment used specifically in manufacturing or processing drugs.



“?”

'Universities must be relevant'

Universities today must be more concerned with the relevancy of what is taught to the life of the student, according to Dean of Students Sam Basta.

Basta recently returned from a National Association of Student Personnel Administrators conference in New Orleans, La.

Basta said the week long series of seminars and discussion groups let him better understand what problems confront colleges today and offered a guideline for constructive change.

"Since the Berkeley incident in 1964, most of the changes on university campuses have been brought about as a result of demonstrations and protests," said the dean. "This is unfortunate. Why haven't the universities been more sensitive and aware of the need for change?"

"Traditional education has been subjected to severe criticism by students, both reasonably and unreasonably. If we don't become aware of the roots of these criticisms, we're headed for real problems."

Basta said this has already been borne out by the massive

disruptions on campuses across the country. He said the crux of the issue centers around a lack of relevancy students feel in the classroom.

"We've known for years that the life of the student outside the classroom has learning implications, is a learning experience," he said. "But we have yet to tie in the outside life with campus and faculty life. The question is, how can we involve the faculty more in student life?"

Basta said one solution, a plan that's being worked on here, is to set up educational planning programs in the dormitories. This would involve seminars, discussion groups, and other programs involving both students and faculty members.

Basta said an extension of this thinking would naturally lead to mutual involvement on campus government levels, and said someday there would be a campus legislature composed of all members of the college community. "This would be a community approach to university life," he said. "Faculty, students, and administrators sitting together, asking questions,

and acting on the problems."

Basta said this university has already started in this direction with the formation of its ad hoc committees involving all three campus factions.

But he said better communication has to be obtained. "What are students saying to us, why are they rebelling and protesting? Because they see the hypocrisies, the superficialities, affluence and poverty around them.

"The university needs a better understanding and awareness of student problems and concerns. The universities must change internally, or some outside force will make the changes for them."

Beaver Bowl slated

The annual Sundowner Beaver Bowl, postponed last fall because the Sundowners were on social probation, will be among events in the upcoming Mackay Day festivities.

Although there is some discussion between the Sundowners and the administration as to whether it will be flag or tackle football, head coaches Phil Teal and Joe Sellers have promised impressive showings by their respective teams.

Sellers' Independent squad will be relying mainly on the strength and experience of Jo Anne Hellman, Cathy Mann and Jan Wise. Coach Sellers said his team will be using an I-formation.

Coach Sellers said his team will be using an I-formation.

Teal's Greek squad will be running out of a straight T formation. Teal said returning lettermen Mary Anne Garamendi, Michele Allard, Jeanne Allasia, and newcomer Kristie Kennedy will pose a real threat to the Independent gridgers.

The game will be played at Evans Park during Mackay Week. The exact date has not been set yet.

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University productions prepare for public

Two university productions are in final rehearsal stages, with performances coming soon.

"Cosi Fan Tutti," an Italian comic opera will be presented this weekend, and May 2-4 in the Fine Arts Theatre. Also on the agenda is the production "Little Mary Sunshine," set for the following two weekends.

The Italian opera is being presented by the Opera Workshop, under the direction of Merle E.

Puffer of the music department. Music and opera students compose the cast.

"Cosi Fan Tutti" is the story of two sisters who fall in love with two young Italian men. Don Alfonso, a friend of the boys, tells them there is no such thing as a faithful woman.

Proving to Alfonso their lovers will be faithful, the two men pretend to go off to war, but come

back in disguise. The story continues with each man trying to win the heart of the other's girl. At first the girls resist, as they want to be faithful to their men whom they believe to be at war.

However, the girls finally succumb to the two "new" men, and decide to marry them.

At this point the men pretend to come back from war, each returning to his real lover. The story ends with each girl begging

forgiveness of her real lover, and everything returns to normal.

The second production, "Little Mary Sunshine", will be the biggest university production of the year as far as size, participation and involvement of students, says Dr. Robert Dillard, director.

The musical will be presented May 9-11 and 15-17 at the Fine Arts Theatre at 8 p.m. each night.

Dr. Dillard said because the drama students anticipate such a large response, there will be an extra performance Sunday. There are 25 student actors in the musical and 30 working backstage.

The show is rolling smoothly with two rehearsals a day, one at 5 p.m. for principal actors and soloists and one at 8 p.m. for the chorus and dancers. They plan to have the whole show together with final rehearsals by Thursday.

Backstage work is on schedule with most of the actual prop construction finished.

The show promises to be one of the finest productions by the department this year.

Tickets are available for all performances of both productions at the Church Fine Arts Auditorium box office.

Annual Mackay Day set for May

The 56th annual Mackay Day weekend will combine both the old and new of western traditions to create a bigger and more event-filled weekend next month. The last of the ASUN sponsored weekends, Mackay Day will be held April 30, May 1, 2, and 3.

Buck Owens and his Buckaroos are slated to appear again at the Coliseum April 30, along with Dusty Springfield for the annual Mackay Day celebration.

The two and a half hour show will feature intermission entertainment with the crowning of the 1969 Mackay Day queen and judging of the thickest, blackest, reddest, longest, best trimmed, best try and over-all living group percentage of beards and beard growing. A trophy will be given for each division.

Mackay Day Committee has added a new event to the traditional weekend honoring John Mackay. The event, a carnival, will be held Thursday from approximately 6 to 10 p.m. It will be called Mackay town and will be

located behind Lincoln and White Pine Halls. The ghost town will feature small concession stands by various living and service groups on campus. The booths will form a perimeter around a band and area in which a dance will be held.

Mackay Town will be open to the general public and will be considered as a money making project for all groups entered. A trophy will also be awarded for men and women groups whose booths have the most originality.

At noon Kangaroo Court will be held in front of the Jot Travis Student Union. Any person who is not wearing western clothing will be arrested by members of the Men's Upperclass Committee and will be thrown into jail, also located in front of the Student Union.

At 1 p.m. the Obstacle Races will begin in front of Manzanita. The last lap of the race will be a rabbit race in which a team must get its rabbit across the finish line first without touching him. The race which is on the order of a frog jumping contest will include rabbits which must be trained by the groups or will be provided by Mackay Day Committee.

An Indian Pageant, sponsored by the American Indian Organization, will immediately follow the obstacles races on the lawn adjacent to the Student Union. That night the Mackay Day Committee will either sponsor a street or lawn dance for the university students. Final plans are still in progress.

Saturday will conclude the Mackay Day weekend with the annual Mackay Day luncheon-song fest held at noon in the Gym.

Deadline announced for AWS positions

The Associated Women Students (AWS) is now accepting applications for committee chairmanships. Chairmen serve on AWS Council for one year as voting members.

Applications are available in the AWS office, Jot Travis Student Union. Deadline for applicants is April 23.

The following committee chairmanships are open: elections chairman, assistant elections, breakfast chairman, coffee hour, fashion show, handbook,

lectures and discussions and opinion poll.

Orientation, public relations, best dressed coed, high school recruitment, service projects and women's night of honor.

Manzanita rumor out

The duckbilled platypus is indigenous only to Australia, not to Manzanita Lake as has been rumored.

Informed sources say the harmless little feathered creatures habitating the lake are duckbilled to be sure, but hardly platypusses.

Work study

Applications are now being taken for summer employment for University of Nevada students under the College Work Study Program.

Douglas J. Jackson, assistant financial aids director, said students in the low income bracket are eligible under the CWSP for full or part time summer employment.

The deadline for application is May 15.

The forms for employment, along with the required American Testing Program (ACT) family financial statement, are available in the financial aids office in the Student Services Center.

Are you missing a dog?

Thursday, a small terrier-crossbreed about three months old was found on campus. It is female, brown, lighter underneath, wearing a pink collar.

If he's yours, call 322-8086 and talk to Anne Cathcart.

Summer study

Students eligible for summer study at the University of Nevada under the National Student Defense Loan (NSDL) can apply up to May 15.

Those 175 students currently receiving aid through the NSDL are the only students eligible for the summer extension.

A new American College Testing (ACT) family financial statement is required with the application.

Applications and ACT forms are now available in the financial aids office in the Student Services Center.

Lecture slated

A lecture on "The Ancient Near East: A Mesopotamian World View" will be presented by the Committee on International Education Thursday at 8 p.m. at The Center for Religion and Life, 1101 N. Virginia St.

The committee, headed by Dr. William Houwink, will present Prof. Virginia Jacobsen, of the University of California, as guest lecturer.

Prof. Jacobsen has done considerable study of Sumarian and Assyro-Babylonian culture and languages, and particular work in the area of ancient Babylonian criminal law.

This lecture is the second in a series of three addresses at The Center. The concluding lecture will be by Dr. Ahmed Essa of the English department. Dr. Essa will speak on "Africa: Backgrounds for Understanding."

Events Calendar

Tuesday, April 22

Resident Hall Card Night
Sagers
Spurs

Wednesday, April 23

Colonel's Coeds
Russian Club
Young Republicans
American Indian Organization
Senate
Blue Key

Thursday, April 24

Sagers

Friday, April 25

TUB Film Series - "Inside Daisy Clover"
Alpha Zeta and Gamma Sigma Delta Spring Banquet
Pi Beta Phi Spring Formal

Saturday, April 26

A.C.T. English Placement Test
Sigma Alpha Epsilon Concentration Camp Dance
Nevada State Drill Meet

Sunday, April 27

Experimental Films - "A Woman is a Woman" "For Life Against The War"

PR conference set

The third annual Capsule Conference on Public Relations will start Tuesday at 9:45 a.m. in the Mack Social Sciences Building.

The conference is being co-sponsored by the journalism department, the Nevada Council of Churches, and the Commission on Public Relations of the California-Nevada United Methodist Conference.

The one-day seminar will list public relations devices, and show how they relate to churches, ser-

vice agencies and non-profit organizations.

Participating in the program will be journalism professors Theodore Conover, LaRue Gilleland, William Ward and Richard Frohnen.

Rollin Melton, vice president and editorial director of Speidel Newspapers Inc., and Darrel Cain will also work with the conference.

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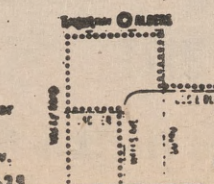
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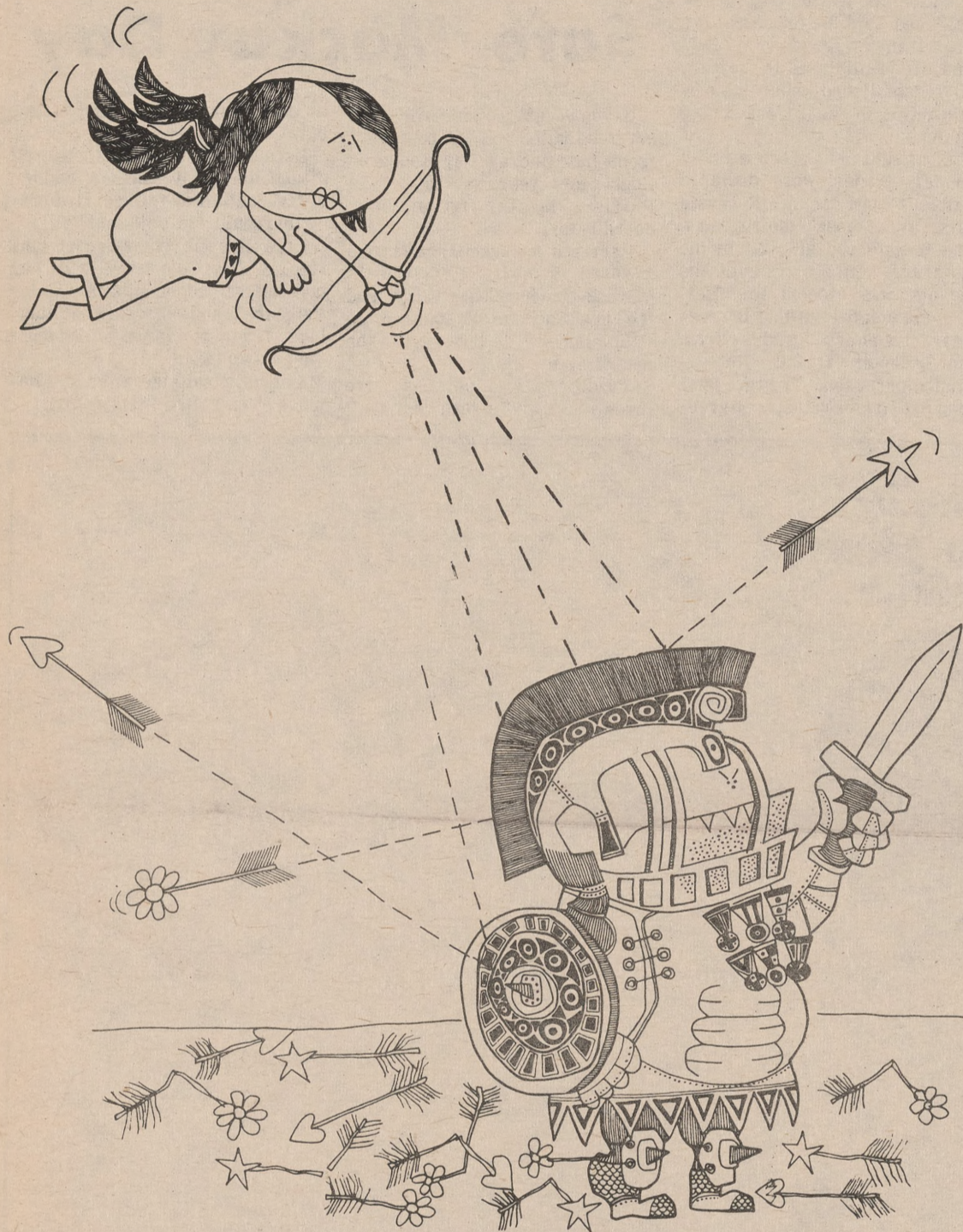
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Opinion Section

Our purpose is not to make ideas safe for the campus -- but to make the campus safe for ideas. — H. Kirkpatrick



Academic freedom

If you want to see our defenders of academic freedom at their best, look at today's front page story on the faculty senate.

For a month now, the faculty has been working in secret, pouring over the Student Bill of Rights. Why they held the document up for so long, and why they kept the proceedings secret is ponderable.

But now that their recommendations are out, their motives become a little clearer.

For one they want to delete a statement from the section on Freedom of Access to Higher Education, that "The university shall endeavor to secure equal access to public facilities in the state for all students." Apparently the senate is upset about becoming an "active agent" of change.

But what is a university for, if not to promote change? We need not go into detail about the leading role of universities throughout history, the quest for ideas and the dynamics of free expression and its influence upon society.

We have heard much about the need for community involvement, but the faculty is turning a deaf ear to these needs, in a subtle replay of the Faculty Bulletin 853 incident earlier this year. Students and administrators have worked all year to bridge the community relations gap, as exemplified by the 853 incident -- but the faculty seems unconcerned.

One alarming recommendation could permit a professor to grade a student on other than his academic work. "... not on opinions or conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards," is their specific objection in the evaluating criteria.

Indeed, the document states, "Students should have protection through orderly change against prejudiced or capricious academic evaluation." But this is pretty nebulous for critical practice. Does the faculty wish to stifle free expression by allowing personality conflicts to enter into a student's grades?

Another recommendation would delete a section on student organizations that "students shall be free to determine their own membership, policies and actions." The rationale here is to prevent groups from forming along purely ethnic or religious lines. But what about the Black Student Union or LDS? The BSU made its objections very clear to the student senate last semester. But the faculty seems to have overlooked them, and at the same time opened student groups to administrative manipulation.

Very likely the faculty senate has explanations for these inconsistencies, other than "duplication of sentences." It seems unusual that the faculty has been haggling over "duplications" for a month now.

Whatever the explanations, a lot of students will be very disturbed if they are not allowed to hear them. The senate has a standing policy of excluding outsiders from meetings.

Thursday the senate is slated to make final disposition on the bill of rights. If they are still bent on running the student bill through the grinder without giving its authors' at least a chance to express themselves, then the meeting will remain closed.

But if they are willing to show true empathy for students' rights, to hear their questions, then they will open the meeting.

Finally, this is a STUDENT Bill of Rights, not a FACULTY Bill of Rights. To operate in secret on a student document is the surest way to raise student ire.

The Thursday meeting is scheduled for 2 p.m., Room 214 of the Agriculture building.

Nye Hall: 'dirty, poorly run, noisy'

To Fellow Nye Hall Residents:

Have you ever experienced listening to a fire alarm bell for a half hour after the firemen have left because no one is present who can shut it off? I

have, I was one of the few who were lucky enough to be in their room last Saturday nite. Most institutions have some disadvantages but criticisms of Nye Hall and dorm life here at Nevada creates an astounding list.

This place is poorly staffed, disorganized, dirty, poorly run, noisy, and one place that I hope not to return to again. Don't you agree?

A dissatisfied customer.

THE SAGEBRUSH

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF.....	Tim Countis
ASSISTANT EDITOR.....	Mike Cuno
POLITICAL REPORTER.....	Tom Wixon
ENTERTAINMENT EDITOR.....	Sue DeBerry
SPORTS EDITOR.....	George Manes
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Watch
for the
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Transfer grades count when seeking office

The Student Judicial Council has declared transfer students eligible to run for ASUN elective and appointive offices, using transfer grades at face value in computing grade point averages.

The unanimous decision came after less than five minutes of deliberation Thursday, and was announced by Todd Russell, chief justice. The council had been asked to declare the election of Tom Wixon as editor of the Sagebrush for 1969-70 "illegal, and therefore invalid" by Jim Riley, a member of Sigma Delta Chi.

Riley's contention was "the (Publications) board accepted Mr. Wixon's transfer grades from an-

other university at their face value . . . rationale for his election was precedent established in previous Sagebrush editor elections . . ."

In a two-page statement, Riley said the board is acting under the new constitution and "any precedents established under provisions of the old constitution are invalid."

Riley asked the council for clarification on two points — whether the Publications Board was "within its rights" in electing "an editor not qualified under the ASUN Constitution," and "can the board call upon a precedent established under a constitution that has been replaced?"

Riley also asked the council to instruct the board to reconvene and elect "a student both constitutionally eligible and qualified to hold the office of Sagebrush editor."

The council heard Ted Dixon,

former ASUN First Vice President, and chairman of the board when the election was held April 15, former ASUN President Joe Bell, former president of the ASUN Senate Dick Harris, and ASUN Vice President of Finance/Publications Pete Reams.

Dixon dismissed Riley's first contention as a "leading question," and said the precedent for using transfer grades at face value, frequently used in the past, was reestablished under the new constitution in the recent spring elections.

Dixon said four persons with transfer grades were declared eligible to run for ASUN senate seats, even though their grades were transferred at a 2.0 by the registrars office. One of the students was elected to office.

Reams pointed out that the registrar transfers grades from other schools at 2.0 "for admission purposes. They are later computed at face value, upon grad-

uation." He said the prime reason for ASUN setting up academic standards for office holders was to determine how well they did in school and whether putting time into an office would cause the student's academic standing to fall.

Bell and Harris, two of the men

who drafted the constitution, argued that to overrule the decision of the Publications Board would be to undermine the purpose of the new constitution. Harris asked the council to consider "the spirit in which it was written. The purpose is not to keep anyone out."

Safe Mackay Day

If you've got a "sincere" wish not to be jailed you will be "safe" from the Mackay Day Kangaroo Court this year, says Pete Perriera, Mackay Day activities coordinator.

Perriera announced the change because of what he termed the "Greek-Independent rivalry" and the unwillingness of some of the "Hip element" to take part in the annual event.

Traditionally, persons are thrown into jail for such "crimes"

as being beardless and not being in western costume.

Escape from the jail is unheard of and the usual sentence, laking in Manzanita Lake, is carried out by marshals and "citizens".

Cris Hansen, chairman of the Mackay Day Committee, will be making the judgements on who is "sincere" and who goes into the lake. It will be his job to see that the peace is kept.

Perriera said the event will be more "controlled" this year.

Student protest goes to Miller

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

Though neither Carrico nor Macy would offer confirmation, students who attended the Friday meeting said the issue involves more than whether to retain or drop the bands.

Students attributed the action to a feud between Carrico and Dr. Roscoe Booth, brass instructor. "The faculty is trying to get at Carrico through us," said one music student who says concert band is essential.

Another music student questioned whether the department could offer music education degrees to persons wanting to become high school band directors if there was no university band.

The music students will hold another meeting today to determine exactly how they will present their case to Miller.

After much discussion yesterday, they decided to stay completely out of the faculty feud and press only for retention of the concert and symphonic bands, regardless of who will direct them.

Manning awarded summer grant

Lindley Manning, assistant professor of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Nevada, Reno, has been awarded a faculty fellowship for a summer program at the Marshall Space Flight Center near Huntsville, Ala. Professor Manning will spend June 9 through August 22 participating in the Auburn University-Alabama-Marshall Space Flight Center program.

Both a stipend and travel allowance is included in the faculty fellowship sponsored by the American Society of Evaluation of Education and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Engineering Systems Design Faculty Fellowship program.

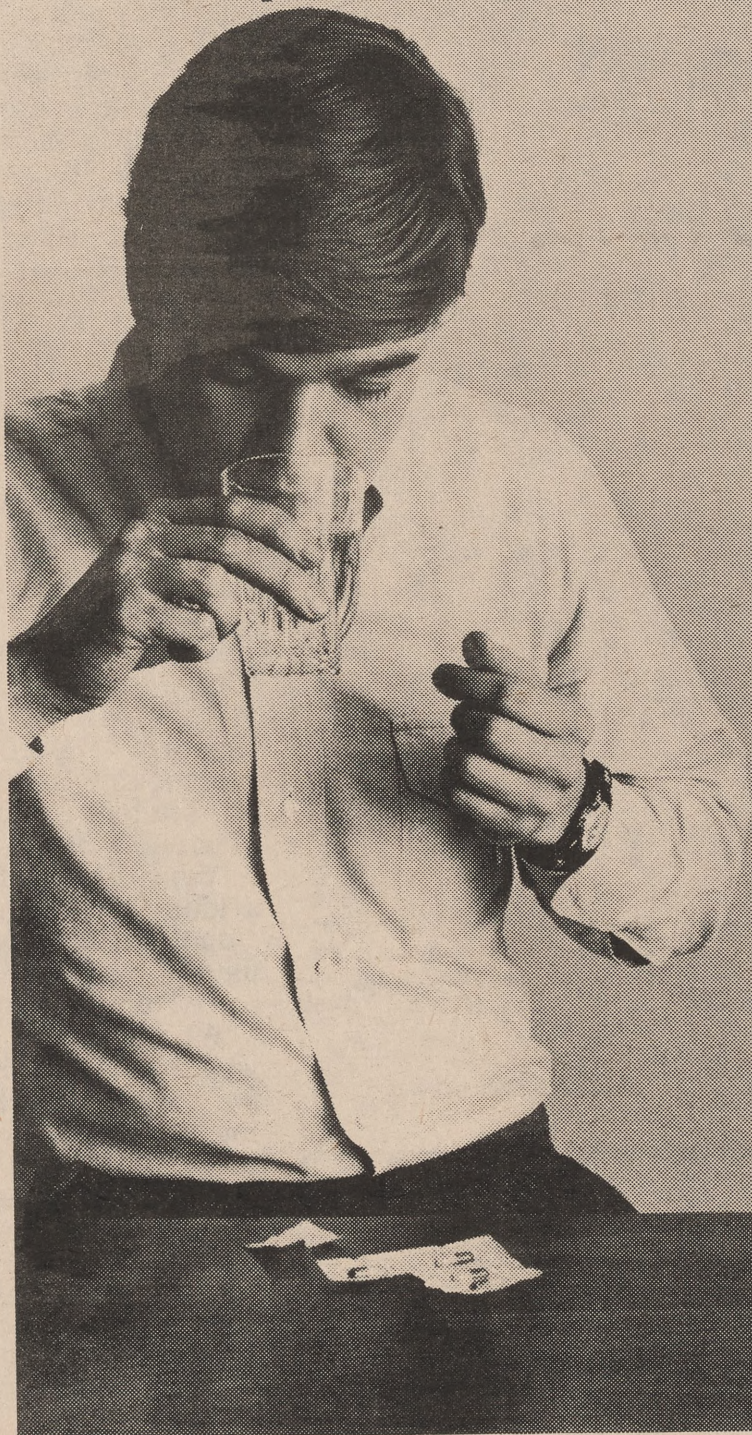
Notification of the award to Professor Manning and Dean James Anderson of the College of Engineering was made by the director of the program, R.L. Vachon.

Internship open

Applications are now being taken for an Economic Development Internship Program, to get underway this summer.

Sponsored by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE), the program aims at the industrial development of this area.

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In the meantime, keep an open mind.

AIA

SAGEBRUSH SPORTS

Pack tracksters top Hayward, Aggies Barton, Keshmiri lead Pack with two wins

The surprising University of Nevada track team won top honors Saturday in a three-way Far Western Conference meet at Mackay Stadium.

The Wolf Pack rolled up a total of 83 points to second place Hayward State's 73. The University of California at Davis was third with 34. As far as dual meet scoring was concerned it was a nip and tuck dual between the Pioneers and Nevada. The Silver and Blue managed to eke out a 78-76 victory.

The Wolf Pack has managed to continue to finish very well in conference competition despite the fact that the team is made up of mostly freshman.

Joe Keshmiri and Athol Barton, two foreign students, were standouts for Nevada. Barton from Hamilton, New Zealand, posted double wins in the distance events. He won the mile in the relatively slow time of 4:27.4 and the three mile run in 15:02.3. In the 12 lapper Barton put on a good final kick to win by over almost 12 seconds. Second place went to Nevada's Anthony Risby in 15:14.

Another Nevadan, Pete Sinnott, placed second in the mile behind Barton. Sinnott's time was 4:28.5.

Keshmiri, the Iranian weightman, also posted double wins for Jack Cook's team. He won the disuss with a heave of 186-6 and embarrassed the rest of the field in the shotput with a distance of 55-11-1/4. He tossed

the 16 pound shot seven feet farther than the second place finisher and sailed the discus 24 feet farther than anyone else.

The relay teams were another bright spot for the University of Nevada tracksters. The Pack won a close victory in the 440 yard relay as the combination of George Hardaway, Harold Johnson, Demos Koutsolors and Rick Shaw edged Hayward by a half second. Johnson, who gave the pack the lead on his leg of the race, led Nevada to 42 second clocking.

Nevada also ran a speedy 3:17.3 to capture the mile relay. The combo of Rick Shaw, Sinnott, Koutsolors and Johnson edged out Hayward State, which was clocked at 3:18.3.

Nevada also picked up victories in three other running events. Risby, who had finished second in the three mile came back to take the first spot in the 880. His time was 1:57.4. The Silver and blue also nailed the second place in the 880 as defending Far Western Conference Champ Pete Sinnott ran the two laps in 1:59.1.

John Vagellators, a freshman, notched a victory in the 440 yard intermediate hurdles with a clocking of 56.3. He was followed by Jim Norgheim of the Cal Aggie in time of 57.8.

Vagellatos has been performing all season long in the shadow of Nevada's undefeated hurdler, Samson Ogunloye. The Nigerian missed his meet because of a pulled leg muscle.

The Wolf Pack showed complete mastery in the 440 yard dash as they captured the first three spots. Harold Johnson broke the tape in 48.8 and was followed by Shaw, 48.9 and Koutsaloulos, 49.5.

Some of the visiting track men put on outstanding performances. Fred Jackson of the Hayward Pioneers leapt 6-11-1/2 in the high jump to fall just short of the stadium record.

Another Hayward trackster, Ernie Provost, did set a new stadium record as he blazed to a 9.6 clocking in the 100 yard dash. The old record of 9.7 belonged to Nevada's Houston Williamson, who set the mark in 1966.

Still another stadium record was shattered in the steeple-

chase as Cal Aggie Byron Spradlin went through the 3000 meter course in 9:52.4. Spradlin barely eclipsed Nevada's Steve Dunlop's old record of 9:52.4, set in 1966.

In other dual meet scoring, Nevada trounced the Cal Aggies, 105-45, while Hayward topped the Aggies, 99-54.

120-yard high hurdles — 1, McKinney (H) 14.8; 2, Marvioni (N) 15.6; 3, Humpert (C) 15.6; 4, Fowler (H) 16.2.
880-yard run — 1, Risby (N) 1:56.4; 2, Sinnott (N) 1:59.1; 3, Woods (H) 1:59.8; 4, Finken (C) 2:00.1.
220-yard dash — 1, Provost (H) 21.8; 2, Shaw (N) 22.1; 3, Reifer (C) 22.1; 4, Johnson (N) 22.4.
440-yard intermediate hurdles — 1, Vagellatos (N) 56.3; 2, Nordheim (C) 57.8; 3, Fowler (H) 58.1; 4, Marvioni (N) 60.0.
Three-mile run — 1, Barton (N) 15:02.3; 2, Risby (N) 15:14.0; 3, Haver (C) 15:24.2; 4, Williams (H) 15:35.1.
440-yard relay — 1, Nevada (Hardaway, Johnson, Koutsolors, Shaw) 42.0; 2, Hayward 42.5; Cal Aggies 44.5.
440-yard dash — 1, Johnson (N) 48.8; 2, Shaw (N) 48.9; 3, Koutsaloulos (N) 49.5; 4, McCaleb (H) 50.3.
100-yard dash — 1, Provost (H) 9.6 (New stadium record, old record 9.7 Houston Williamson (N) 1966); 2, Reifer (C)

9.8; 3, Canning (C) 9.9; 4, Johnson (H) 10.0.
3,000-meter steeplechase — 1, Spradlin (C) 9:52.4; (new stadium record, old record, 9:52.9, Steve Dunlop (N) 1966) 2, Hunter (H) 10:24.0; 3, Schroors (C) 10:33.7; 4, Reems (N) (no time).
Discus — 1, Keshmiri (N) 184-6; 2, O'Brien (C) 160-4/4; 3, Lynn (H) 147-5; 4, Wojcik (N) 146-8.
Shot put — 1, Keshmiri (N) 55-11/4; 2, Nichols (H) 48-8/2; 3, Lynn (H) 47-11/2; 4, Powers (C) 47-7.
Javelin — 1, Goldhammer (C) 186-2; 2, Arnold (H) 173-6/2; 3, Cline (H) 154-5/2; 4, Colletti (N) 150-0.
High jump — 1, Jackson (H) 6-11/2; 2, Aria (H) 6-4; 3, Allen (N) 6-3; 4, Cloyes (N) 6-3.
Triple jump — 1, Johnson (H) 46-8; 2, Humpert (C) 46-1; 3, Gates (H) 44-6; 4, Hayes (N) 43-8.
Long jump — 1, Slaughter (H) 24-0; 2, Johnson (H) 23-11/2; 3, Hayes (N) 22-10/2; 4, Cameron (N) 22-10/2.
Pole vault — 1, Lindsey (H) 15-0; 2, Schlosser (N) 14-9; 3, Serrano (N) 14-9; 4, Witt (H) 14-6.
One-mile relay — 1, Nevada (Johnson, Sinnott, Koutsolors, Shaw) 3:17.3; 2, Hayward 3:18.3; 3, Cal Aggies 3:28.5.
One-mile run — 1, Barton (N) 4:27.4; 2, Sinnott (N) 4:28.5; 3, Williams (H) 4:28.5; 4, Kirk 4:29.5.
Final score — 1, Nevada 83, Hayward State 73, Cal Aggies 34.
Dual meet scores — Nevada 105, Cal Aggies 45; Nevada 78, Hayward State 76; Hayward State 99, Cal Aggies 54.

Pack nine drop three in a row

The Wolf Pack baseball squad got bombed three times this weekend by powerful San Francisco State College at Reno's Moana Stadium.

On Friday the Pack played a single game with the leaders of the Far Western Conference and came away on the short end of a 11-3 score. On Saturday the host team was drubbed twice, 10-5, and 8-1.

Friday's contest was never in doubt as the visitors tallied nine times before the Pack could get on the scoreboard. The Hornets wasted no time as they blasted starter and loser Dave Lemus for seven runs in his 3-1/3 innings on the mound. They erupted for two runs in both the first and second stanzas, one in the third, three more in the fourth and then another single tally in the fifth.

Nevada finally got in the scoring column in the bottom of the fourth when they pushed across three runs off winning pitcher Bob Herlocker. A walk to outfielder Craig Congdon and consecutive singles by catcher Gary Woods and first sacker Larry Getz loaded the sacks for Nevada. A sacrifice fly by shortstop Jack Ellington brought in Congdon and a single by outfielder Rick Booth tallied Woods. The last run was driven in by a single pinch hitter Lorie Galassi.

Herlocker forgot his fourth inning troubles and shut out the Wolf Pack the rest of the way.

Nevada collected nine hits while the Hornets belted 22 safeties off three Nevada hurlers. The Pack committed 5 errors in the three hour contest while the Hornets played errorless ball.

The Wolf Pack blew a five run lead in the first game Saturday as they fell to the Bay Area team, 10-5. Nevada scored all their runs in the first three innings. Pack hurler Mike Conway pitched four innings of good ball before being relieved in the fifth stanza. Before his exit Conway had given up only one run on two hits.

Don Weir, who relieved Conway, was welcomed by two singles and a grand slam home run by Dennis Biederman before he could get a man out. The Hornets eventually tallied six times in the inning.

Winning pitcher was Dick Lee, 5-1, who shut out the Pack over the last five innings. He struck out two while walking three. Nevada out hit the other team 11-0 but was hurt by 12 walks.

In the series finale the Nevada nine was held scoreless until the eighth inning.

San Francisco moundsman Tom Martinez gave up the only run in the 8-1 contest on a single by Steve Small and a double by Craig Congdon.

Silver and Blue hurler Rich Rokowski kept Nevada close until the seventh inning when he gave up four runs on four hits and a walk. Prior to the disastrous seventh Rokowski had held the visitors to a single run on six hits.

The San Franciscans added three more runs in the top of the ninth off reliever Mike Zuppan.

Congdon led Nevada with a single and a double, exactly half of Nevada's total output of base hits, while the Hornets got 11 hits, Jim Abel led the visitors, going three for five at the plate.

(First Game)

abr h bi Nevada (5)		abr h bi Nevada (5)	
San Francisco (10)		S.Small rf	2 1 1 0
McFarland lf	2 0 0 0	Abel cf	4 1 1 0
Abel cf	4 1 1 0	Condon cf	3 1 1 0
Gilliam ph	1 0 1 0	Woods c	3 1 1 1
Newlin cf	0 1 0 1	Cryer 2b	4 1 1 0
Joyce 2b	4 2 2 1	Galassi lf	4 1 1 0
Beiderm c	5 1 1 4	Giambra 3b	4 0 1 1
Sullivan lb	2 2 1 0	Uhalde lb	4 0 2 2
Pittson rf	2 1 0 1	J.Small ss	4 0 3 0
Paul 3b	3 0 1 0	Conway p	1 0 0 0
Callen ss	3 1 2 1	Weir p	0 0 0 0
Delbex p	1 0 0 0	Scarsell p	0 0 0 0
Lee p	2 1 1 0	Maldonado ph	1 0 0 0
		Deach p	0 0 0 0
		Ellington p	0 0 0 0
Totals	29 10 10 8	Totals	27 5 11 4
San Francisco	100 100 0-5	Nevada	000 100 0-5

E—Lee, Congdon, Galassi, DP—San Francisco 2, Nevada 2. LOB—San Francisco 9, Nevada 9.
2B—Joyce, Paul, Callen, Abel, J. Small.
3B—Congdon. HR—Biederman. S—Congdon, Newlin. SF—Pittson.

(Second Game)

San Francisco (8)		Nevada (1)	
Abel lf	5 2 3 1	S.Small rf	3 1 1 0
Joyce 2b	4 2 1 0	Condon cf	4 0 2 1
Silvas rf	4 3 2 2	Cryer 2b	4 0 1 0
Biederman c	3 0 0 1	Uhalde lb	4 0 0 0
Sullivan lb	3 0 1 1	Giambra 3b	3 0 0 0
Paul 3b	4 0 2 1	Gallasi ph	1 0 0 0
Callen ss	3 0 1 2	Booth lf	2 0 0 0
Newlin cf	5 1 1 0	Woods ph	1 0 0 0
Martinez p	3 0 0 0	J.Small ss	3 0 0 0
		Pursell c	3 0 0 0
		Roskoski p	2 0 0 0
		Getz ph	1 0 0 0
		Zuppan p	0 0 0 0
		Stephans p	0 0 0 0
Totals	34 8 11 8	Totals	31 1 4 1
San Francisco	000 100 403-8	Nevada	000 000 010-1

Intramural schedule

The University of Nevada intramural flag football season opens this afternoon with four teams competing.

Lincoln Hall will clash with Nye Hall #1 in Mackay Stadium, while favored Lambda Chi Alpha #2 will host the Theta Chi grid-ers on the girl's soccer field.

All games are at 4:15. Other action this week will put Phi Sigma Kappa #1 against always tough Alpha Tau Omega #1

Thursday afternoon on the soccer field.

Friday will see potentially strong Alpha Tau Omega #2 meet arch rival Sigma Nu #2 on the soccer field.

Other sporting events scheduled to begin within the next two weeks at the university will be bowling, badminton, track and field, swimming and diving, and riflery.

Football equipment given

University of Nevada spring football training is tentatively scheduled to begin May 1. Football equipment will be issued to prospective players for spring practice Sunday, April 27, according to head coach Jerry Scatini.

The Pack hopefuls can pick up their gear from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on the 27th and get fitted for their helmets at the field-

house from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. on that day.

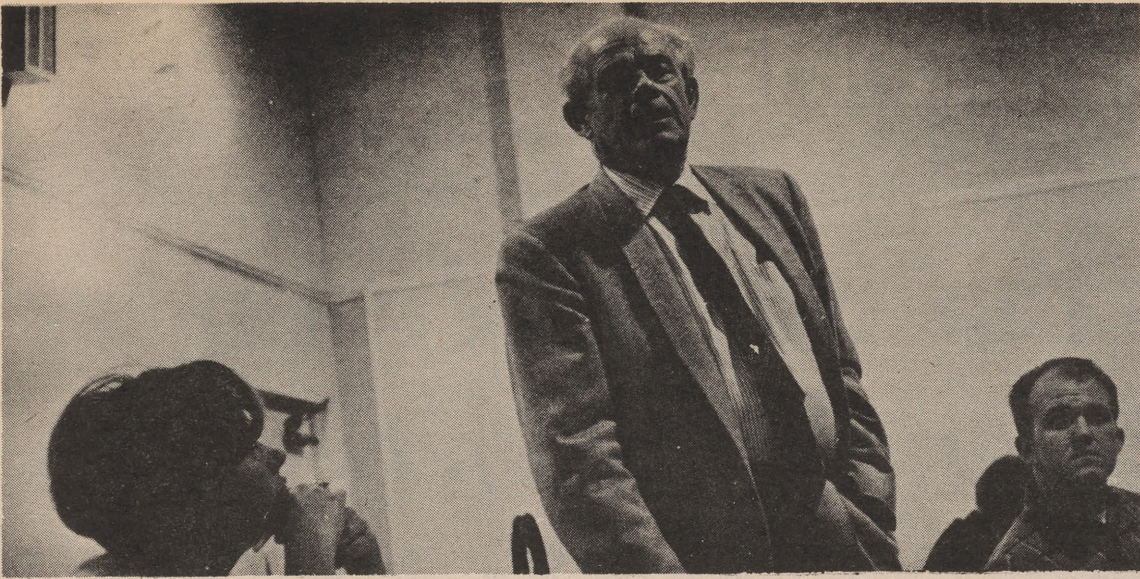
An organizational meeting will be held for all players at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, April 30 to inform the men on the schedule of the two week work out, said Scatini.

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Student problems are his business

Ombudsman Charlton Laird addresses
the student senate

BY SUE DEBERRY
Entertainment Editor

You think you've got problems? You wouldn't believe how many one University of Nevada professor has.

But then, problems are his profession. And he likes it.

Professor Emeritus Charlton G. Laird retired from full time teaching last June to write books — a longtime ambition for the professor of English.

But in March, the Board of Regents appointed Dr. Laird to the position of university Ombudsman. Dr. Laird's first six weeks have been a challenge to him, as he is still trying to find out just what an Ombudsman is supposed to do.

Dr. Laird said ombudsmen are usually appointed in emergency situations when campus conflict or disorder occurs.

This is not true at Nevada, however. "The important thing about the project here is that President Miller has tried to move before there is an emergency," said Laird.

Most of the time he tries to take the frictions out of problems. "It's a pretty significant thing we have here." He said minor matters usually arise from something fundamental, and it is important to get at the fundamental differences between two parties.

He would like to have a student counterpart working with him. "The student ombudsman would provide intimate knowledge of students and the faculty member would have the knowledge and experience — it would be a good combination."

"I've been trying to do something positive," said Laird. "If an ombudsman is to be real good, he must arrange it so that problems are solved". Dr. Laird feels he must contact the minority groups on campus to let them know he is here to help.

And he stressed the point that all his conversations are strictly confidential. "Namely I am advisory, I have no real authority," he said. He has unlimited power to investigate with free access

to files, but has no power to settle disputes. He can only recommend.

When asked how many cases he has investigated so far Dr. Laird said, "I've been involved in about 12 to 15 things that I've done something about." He said about one-half of these "things" have been resolved in some way, but he doubts he will be able to do anything about the others. "Seasonal problems," as Laird calls them, occur during such periods as grading time.

Laird did not comment on any specific cases, since all his work is confidential. However, he writes reports on each case (no names mentioned) and will submit them to the Regents at the end of the semester.

He said he has had a considerable number of cases from both students and faculty, though most are pending. "Thus far, I think I've done something — I've been able to help. I believe in the prospect of the program, I cannot really make a recommendation after only a month, but my impression is that

it is a good thing. But, I'm not sure if it's good enough to continue."

Strangely, the veteran English professor will not continue next fall, even if the university decides to continue the position. This is his own restriction, not the university's. "I'm doing it to make gestures so I can describe it to the Board. It's strictly on a temporary basis."

When asked if he had anyone in mind as a possible replacement, he said no. But he commented that the ombudsman must be a pretty experienced person; one who knows the local institution well, and one who people know and like.

He said he's not there to cure problems, but to help students help themselves. He has the power to help and is more than willing to do so. But it is up to the student to contact him.

When his term is expired and his reports are written, Dr. Laird will return to his bookwriting.

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Asian conditions are lecture topic

Dr. Joseph E. Spencer, professor of Geography at U.C.L.A., will be in the Jot Travis Lounge today and tomorrow at 8:00 p.m. to discuss "Post-Colonial Reflections of Southeast Asia."

The discussion will include political conditions, the people, resources, and the economy of Southeast Asia. He will go into detail on the form of agriculture there.

He is considered one of the leading geographers in the United States.

Spencer has spent many years in Asia and the Philippines doing research for his books on the subject.

He has written two books on the Philippines, one on Southeast Asia, and a cultural geography.

Dr. Spencer is the editor of "The Annals" for the Association of American Geographers.

Sen. Carl Dodge honored by ags

Senator Carl Dodge (R-Fallon), has been chosen the outstanding agriculturalist for 1969 by the university's chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta, national honor society of agriculture.

An award will be presented to Dodge at the annual spring awards banquet of Gamma Sigma Delta and Alpha Zeta, national honorary agriculture fraternity.

The Banquet will be held Friday at the Reno Elks Club. The dinner will be at 7:30 p.m.

Jim Berro

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Nevada Spectrum

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SUNRISE AT PYRAMID LAKE

Photo essay by **BOB MARTIN**

The range of the Spectrum

People of all shapes and sizes run for fun, health--page 2

Radical? Look it up in your Funk & Wagnalls--page 4

Vietnam vets have own protests against war--page 6

Campus Rube Goldbergs start action group--page 10

Huff!... Puff!... Jogging's the name... Gasp!...

By Toni Karagosian

Photos by Mike Perry

Reno area citizens of all shapes, stripes practice the sport for health, fun

Fat and thin, young and old, with sweating foreheads, burning throats and heaving chests, you see them huffing, puffing and bouncing up and down hills through the parks, the desert and the city streets.

They are members of a new American breed, the Joggers, participating in one of their favorite forms of outdoor recreation, one of the most popular physical fitness programs today.

The joggers now are a part of the daily scene in such areas as Virginia Lake, Washoe County Golf Course, Wingfield and Idlewild Parks, the University of Nevada Reno Campus and the hills in the country.

And this growing sport has proved so

fruitful it is even a benefit for those part-time athletes who still prefer to walk than run -- it is great for speeding up a round of golf: Golf-and-Jog is the name of the game dubbed in by one golfer-jogger.

Jogging is a simple type of exercise requiring no highly developed skills or special equipment. Its great appeal is that it is so handy. Almost anyone can do it anywhere, and it's free. All that is needed is old clothes and comfortable shoes.

To the world's champion distance walker, jogging has a certain reverie about it. This enthusiast solves his problems, thinks about God and nature, and sings while he jogs.

The ranks of jogging enthusiasts include professors, students, professional men. They run early in the morning, late in the night, in the afternoon, either indoors or outdoors.

Four research chemists employed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, located on the university campus, go jogging together every day. Oscar Winget, Dave MacDonald, Don Bauer, and Ken Broadhead began jogging on their lunch hour in September.

Winget, 37, said they start right from the side door of the Mines building. In good weather several of them also ride their bikes to work.

Broadhead, 39, said he had been thin all his life and when he started to gain weight he knew it was time to do something about it. He is a scoutmaster and said it looked bad when the boys would out hike him.

When the four started jogging he said they got many strange looks, but now do not feel self-conscious at all. They follow a two-mile route which takes about 15 minutes.

Jogging has the advantage of two good exercises in one -- running and walking. It is an easy, slow-paced run alternated with breath-catching periods of walking. For example, some beginners jog 55 yards and walk 55 yards. Then as they continue to run they increase the jogging and decrease the walking periods.

The choice of place and time for jogging is up to each individual. Most remain unorganized, preferring to run at their own speed, where and when they choose, and perhaps undetected. Like any other physical conditioning program, it must be continued for its greatest benefits.

Washoe District Court Judge Grant L. Bowen said he took up jogging because he was overweight and needed strenuous physical exercise. He has been jogging for three years, lost about 30 pounds and his normal pulse rate has dropped from 80 to between 40 and 45.

Judge Bowen feels he is in good physical shape now and also enjoys other physical activities such as golf, hunting, and skiing. He follows various routes ranging from three to nine and one-half miles,

spending 40 to 50 minutes a day jogging.

When running he says he is detached from how far he has left to go, but instead his mind is at work solving problems and getting ready for the following day.

Cross-country walking champion Byron Young, Sparks, began jogging with the idea of influencing people to eat better, and now jogs 10 to 15 miles at a time just to keep in shape.

To prove his point of what physical fitness will do for a person he set the record for walking cross-country last year. Young has been jogging for over two and one-half years and is now considering an attempt to break the non-stop run-walk (jogging) record of 121 miles.

"I prefer running in the country, up and down hills, where the scenery is not so monotonous. I like to see the cows and hear the birds chirping," says Young.

"While jogging my mind is clear and active solving my problems. Because my mind is uninterrupted I can memorize twice as fast as normally. I also think of God and nature while I jog," he says. Since he has good breath control, he practices singing while he jogs.

Young, who is also a professional bowler and tennis player, says jogging conditions a person to do all types of activities better. He feels it is the older person who needs jogging more, and yet the younger are most responsive to it. Perhaps they are less self-conscious.

He cautions people never to run right after eating since it increases the chance



Toni Karagosian

About the author

Author Toni Karagosian didn't just stumble onto the story on jogging, her first in the Spectrum. Actually she ran into it.

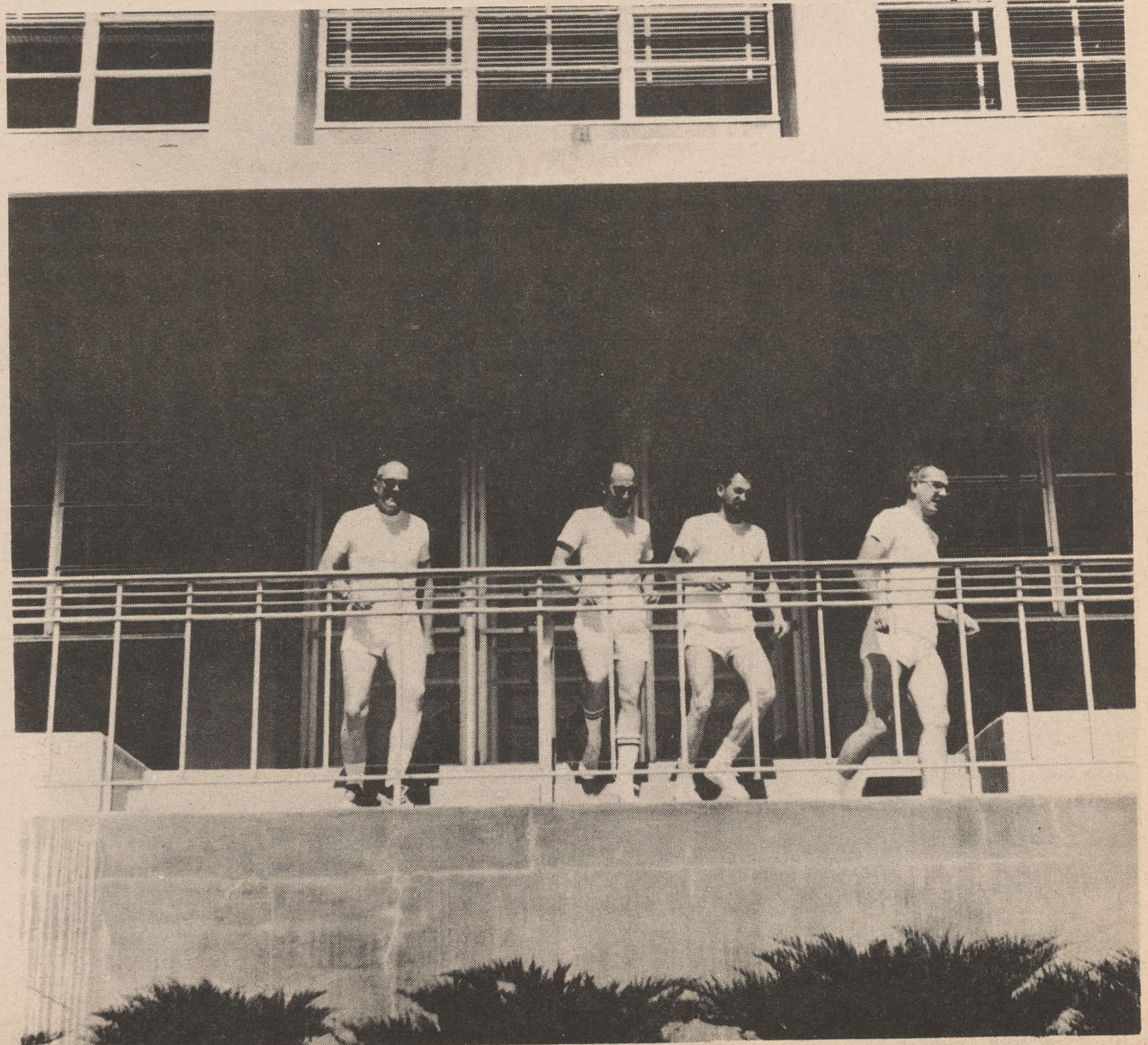
In addition to occasional golfing, bowling and skiing, she started jogging "around the block from my sorority house with a few sorority sisters -- at night so we wouldn't be seen."

The tall, trim brunette is a 1967 graduate of George Whittell High School at Zephyr Cove, and now a sophomore journalism major at Nevada.

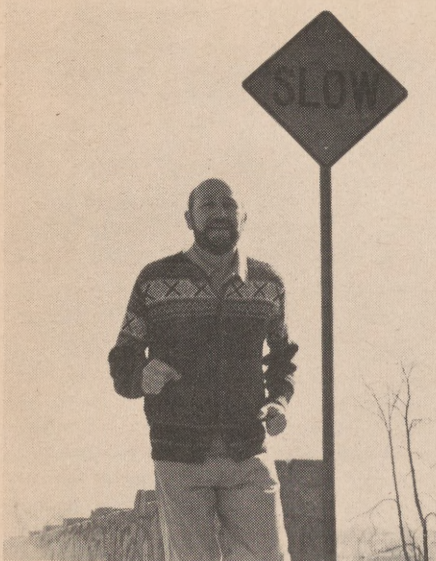
Besides her athletics and academics, Toni is vice president of both the Associated Women Students on campus and Gamma Phi Beta sorority, and a member of Spurs service organization and the Womens Press Club.

For those who would rather watch other joggers than run themselves, Toni remarked there should be a whole covey of girls out running around the track soon, preparing for the upcoming marathon between living groups, sponsored by the Womens Recreation Association.

'You see them huffing, puffing, ...



... Pant!... and running's the game... Whew!



Dr. Allen J. Belkind

of having a heart attack, because nearly half of a persons blood is being used for digestion.

Young feels that every human being should exercise to some extent because physically fit citizens would make for a better and healthier nation.

Mrs. Tom Craven, athletic director at the Reno YWCA, says there are 14 women and several students who jog regularly for a physical fitness program which the Y offers three times a week. Any woman interested in jogging can still join the program.

Keith Jones, a floorman at a local casino, has been jogging regularly for two years because it keeps him in good shape. He runs two miles a day, six days a week. When he started out he said a people thought he was crazy, but several of his neighbors did run with him, although most of them have since stopped jogging.

Dr. Allen J. Belkind, assistant professor of English, began jogging when he saw

so many people in his neighborhood of Idlewild Park doing it. He has been jogging now for about two years and runs one to one and one-half miles twice a week.

He thinks jogging is an enjoyable exercise, and it also cuts down the tensions of academic life. He doubts if jogging is too widespread through the faculty, but feels it would be a perfect exercise for the deadly, indoor aspects of academic life.

Dr. George A. Cann, Reno physician, believes jogging is an excellent physical exercise. He feels it is most important for a prospective jogger to have a physical check-up before he begins exercising.

If a person is in good condition, his age will make no difference. Dr. Cann will tell these people, who do not have heart trouble, to go ahead and jog, but to start gradually and build up to long distances.

"Jogging helps take off weight, is good exercise for the heart muscle, and helps the circulation," says Dr. Cann.

Although a jogger needs no special equipment, there are various items he might consider. Most popular with joggers are sweatshirts and sweatpants. Sauna suits, which are made of rubberized material, cause perspiration to increase and help those who are running to lose weight.

Dr. Art Broten, chairman of the university's department of health and physical education, agreed wholeheartedly with physician Cann.

"Jogging is an excellent form of exercise for the person who has no serious physiological disorders. But like any other form of exercise, it must be approached with common sense.

"The individual must use moderation to build up to long distances. There are no doubts that it is beneficial, and to most people it is fun. Just being outside is

beneficial, and jogging instills pride in being able to build up to longer distances."

Broten explained that jogging is not a muscle-building exercise like weight lifting. "Weights build up power, while jogging enhances the circulatory system." He said there is a group of faculty members who have been meeting for about three years to work out.

"They jog, skip rope, use the weights and practice gymnastics, alternating so it doesn't get monotonous. It is more fun with a group, the social aspect and kidding are part of the fun."

One sporting goods store recently sold bright yellow and fluorescent sweatsuits so joggers can be seen by passing cars, since so many run early in the mornings or at dusk.

Several types of jogging shoes with various thicknesses of soles are sold for both indoor and outdoor use. A variety of weighted equipment is also

sand which the jogger can wear around his waist to help take off inches. It weighs from five to ten pounds.

A jogger can also put weighted inner soles in his shoes, or ankle weights over his shoes, to help build up leg muscles, and wear athletic sweat socks and a sweat band around his forehead.

A modest husband and wife running team, who did not wish to give their names but believe in speeding up a round of golf, jog regularly around Virginia Lake. He is 51 and has been jogging

sold, like a leather belt filled with on and off for seven years. His wife, 47, is a beginner, and jogs 50 paces and walks 50 paces.

He uses bowling shoes, which he has found very suitable. Both run to keep in shape and feel its given them endurance that may come in handy in any emergency. They have lost a few pounds each, but more important are holding their weight.

He said this winter has been bad for joggers around the lake because it was either too muddy or full of snow, and now there are deep ruts. He would like to see a jogging path made around Virginia Lake, which is one mile in circumference.

"When we go golfing now, we often take only a few clubs and jog to our golf balls each time. It is great for speeding up play. I wish more people would try it."



Keith Jones runs with his dog.

up and down hills through the parks'



At far left, Toni jogs off in search of a story. Meanwhile, Don Bauer, Ken Broadhead, Dave MacDonald and Oscar Winget leave Mines building for noon jaunt. Toni catches them at the wire for interview.

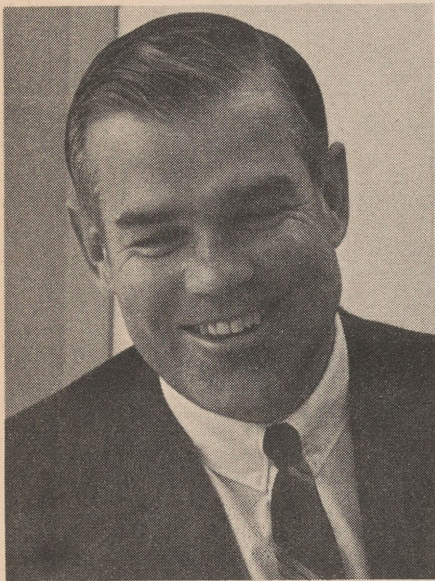
True meaning of words lost to media and emotions

Story and photos by John Smith

If a rose by any other name smell's as sweet, then a word by any other connotation shouldn't be so bad. Alas, such is not the case.

There was a time when a man said what he wanted to say, and that was that. Today, however, one word has so many meanings that you can't be sure what you're saying.

"A chicken in every pot . ." was a slogan that once won elections. That was when everyone knew exactly what "chicken" and "pot" meant. Today grass is no longer mowed, it's smoked, and a trip isn't something you take



Dr. Donald Driggs

on a bus -- you take it on a pill. Black isn't a color, it's a race; and fairy doesn't mean Tinkerbell.

Television and radio have advanced communication a thousand years, while at the same time our bastardization of communication's basic unit, the word, has set us back two thousand. We read, watch, listen, and talk more than ever before, yet we seem to understand less. One man's verb is another man's interjective. Today one word not only has four legitimate definitions but twenty illegitimate connotations. Little wonder we have a credibility gap with our presidents, a propaganda gap with our foreign neighbors, a generation gap with our

elders (or youngsters) and a comprehension gap with everybody. And, even GAP doesn't mean what it used to!

If I say Panther, do you think of the jungle creature or an organization of angry black men? When I talk of the establishment do I mean a place of residence or business, or the status quo and society as it is today?

Associating with the words in the headlines, the caption with the action in the picture, or the commentary with the blood on the newsreel, is changing our meaning for words. When the word student is accompanied with enough stories on violence and turmoil it then takes on a meaning far different from "a learner, or one who studies." Likewise hip, protest, and drug no longer mean what Webster defined.

With the youth movement, the riots, and the new politics, five words that have taken on new and variable definitions are conservative, liberal, radical, militant and activist. To prove just how mis-used these words are today, several people, some old, some young, some with long hair, short hair or no hair, were asked to define each of the words.

"You read them in the paper, or hear them on radio or T.V. everyday -- what do they mean?" they were asked.

The answers were as different as the people asked.

According to Webster, conservative, the first word, is defined as "designating, pertaining to, or characteristic of a political party -- favors preserving existing institutions and forms of governments."

Dr. Donald Driggs, head of the political science department at the university gave a more up to date definition of what a conservative is politically: "One less in favor of governmental involvement and at the same time more concerned about society as a whole, rather than individual rights."

The answers given by those surveyed agreed with neither Driggs or Webster, but instead showed the association people made with the word.

Terry Oliver, a sophomore journalism major, defined conservative as a person who was "usually rather narrow-minded, and in extreme cases bigoted."

C.A. Jackson, Nye Hall custodian, said a conservative was one who "possibly thinks things through a little more."

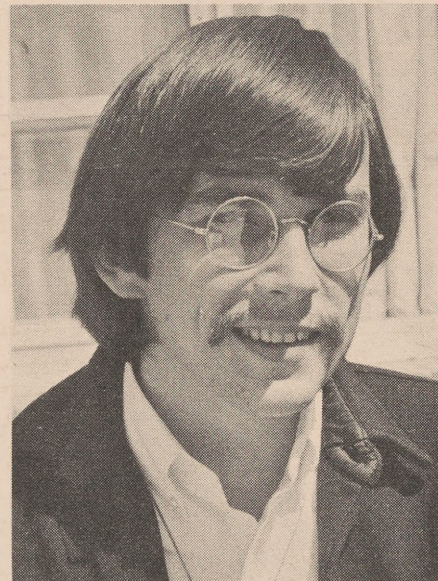
And George Ritz, custodian for the Jot Travis Union, labeled a conservative as "somebody that's trying to help everybody."

These answers don't necessarily reflect the intelligences of those questioned, just associations people make. If someone were to mention "conservative" in a speech, each of the four above would mentally react differently to the word.

"Liberal" is an even more wildly abused word. In the recent elections, both candidates for Nevada's lone Congressional seat made mis-use of that word. Connoting it to "communist, stupidity, and evil", Walter Baring and Jim Slattery each used it in a derogatory sense when they talked about people who believed differently than they.

"Not bound by orthodox tenets or established forms in political or religious philosophy", is Webster's dated definition.

Driggs said, "A liberal today means a person more in favor of more governmental action to solve the problems of society. And a person more strongly concerned with individual rights."



Michael Rouse

Virginia Griffin, a freshman in home economics, said simply, "Someone who's very open-minded," when asked to define the word in a political sense.

Michael Rouse said simply, "Someone who knows he's getting screwed."

No one in the survey came out and said "communist" or "socialist" as Slattery or Baring might have, but this shows the other extreme to which a word can be mis-used. Again, someone wishing to persuade all, had better not use the word.

Militant was a special word thrown in to see the extent of bias mass media has placed on the word.

According to Webster it means, "Engaged in warfare, or aggressively active." The term has been bestowed just recently on many minority and student groups around the country.

Driggs pointed out that in a political sense militant meant about the same as activist: "One who feels strongly enough about an issue to get involved or be active in." Militants, he said, sometimes use violence, but only because that is the way they choose to involve themselves.

All surveyed associated militant with violence;

"Willing to break the law," was Oliver's answer.

"Think that violence is the only way to get things done," was Griffin's answer. And "someone who is no longer prepared to do something nice," was Rouse's answer.

Powers said, "One who threatens the safety of the people."

And C.A. Jackson said, "they carry out their beliefs by using force."

According to Driggs, these definitions apply more to the term revolutionary than they do to militant. A revolutionary thinks "force is the only way to bring about change," he said.

Activist is basically the same as militant but not associated so much with violence, and drew milder comments.

"Someone who goes out and does things;" "A person who starts things;" "Likes to get into things right or wrong and make a big stir;" and "a doer" were some of the answers.

The last word, radical, seems to be a title stuck on many of the liberal leaders of today. However Driggs pointed out that a radical is someone who "varies considerably from the mainstream of political thought."

Thus George Wallace or William Buckley, someone on the extreme right, has just as much claim to the title as does Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown.

Powers defined radical as "someone who wants immediate change without really thinking if it's for the best."

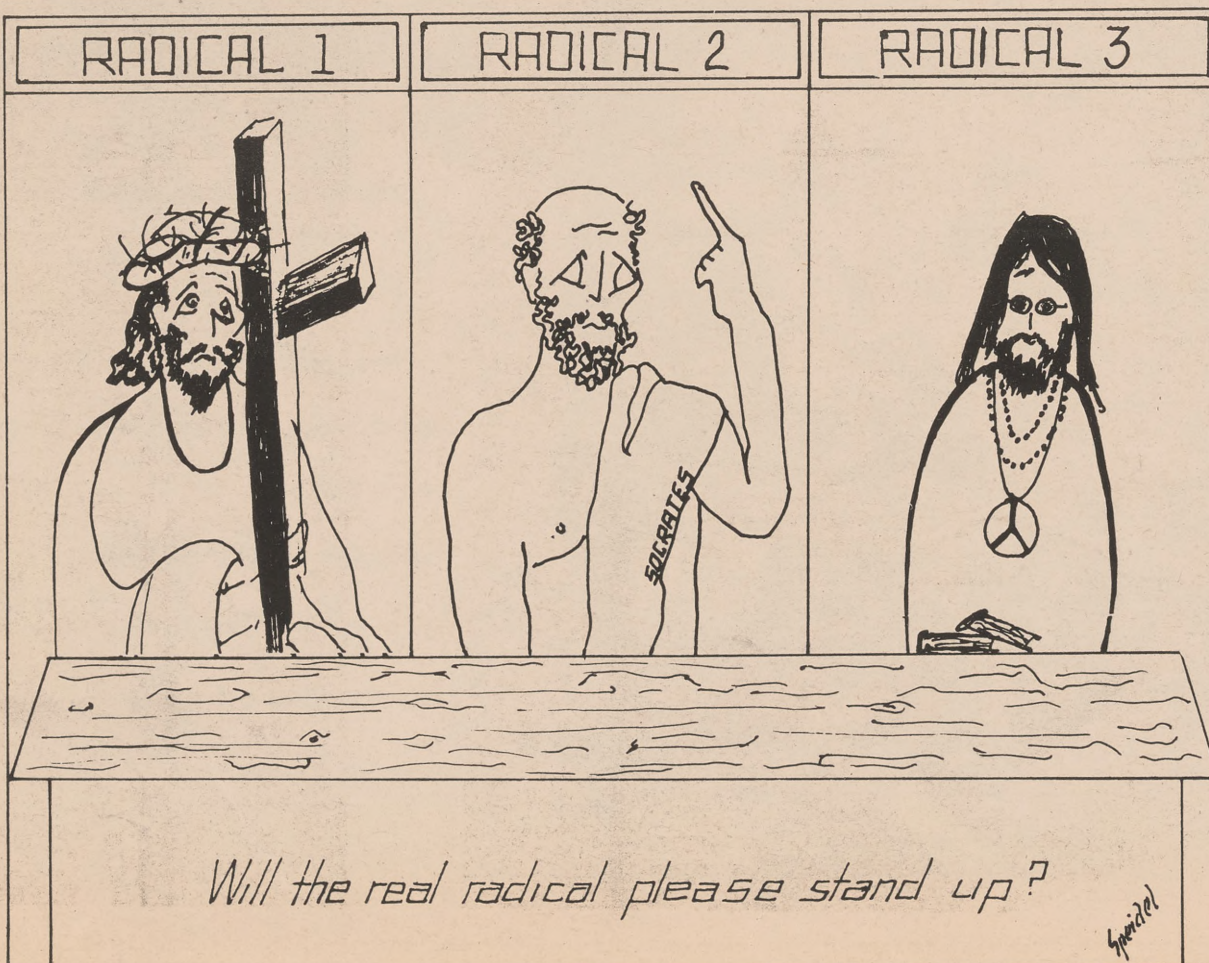
Rouse said a radical was "an enlightened liberal; someone who is fed up with getting screwed."

"A person who simply cannot conform with established rules," was C.A.'s answer.

And Richard Patterson, an industrial management major, said, "a person who sees an injustice and does what he can to change it, even though others don't agree with him."

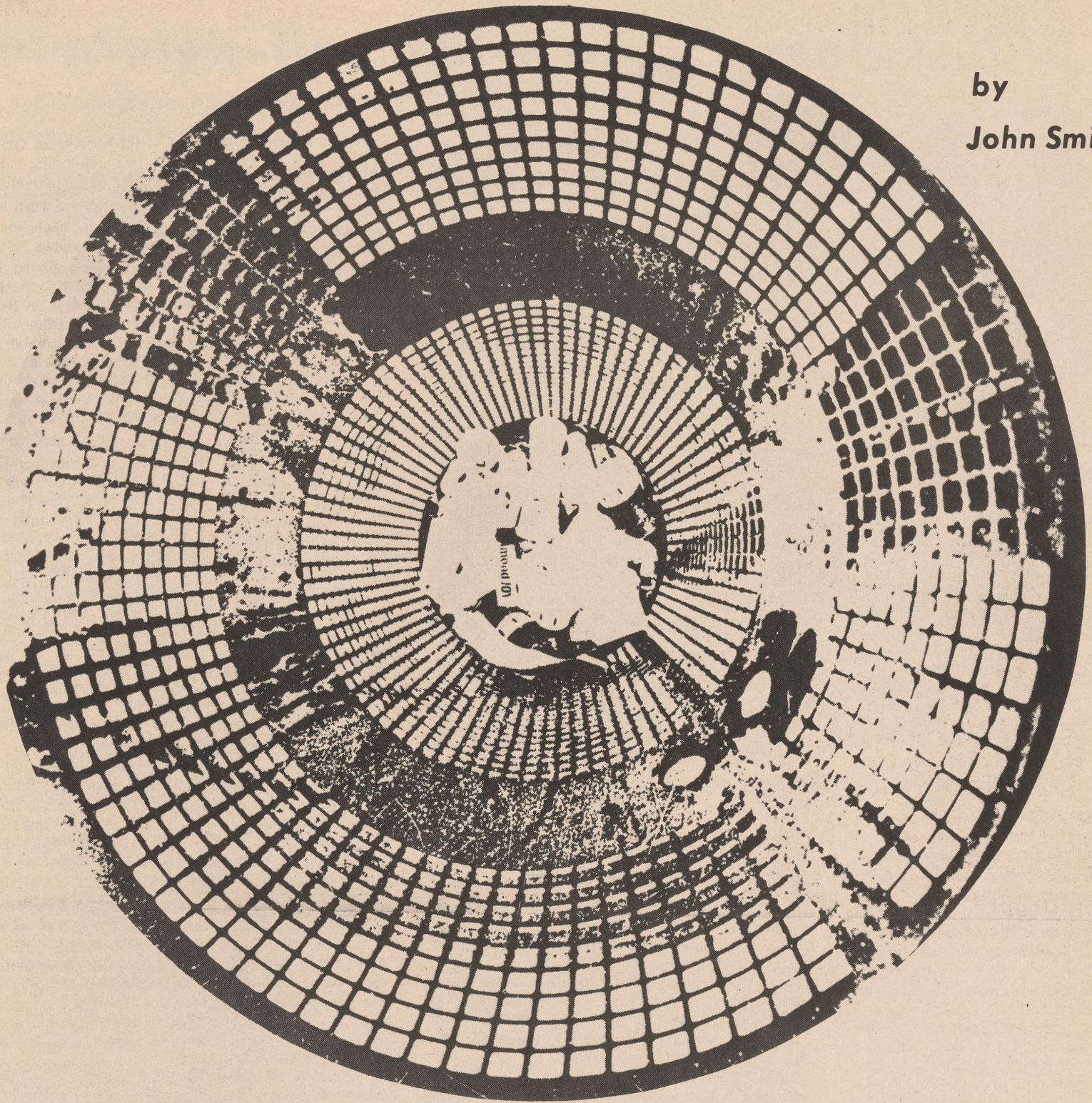
So there it is; five words and fifty connotations. No wonder our communications have broken down.

Today when someone talks of a "g party" do they mean one where everyone was happy, or a queer's orgy. You just can't tell. So the next time someone talks to you, if you want to understand them -- look it up in your Funk & Wagnalls.



Spaced-out photography

by
John Smith



Vietnam veterans give some support to the war—But . . .

'It just doesn't seem like self-determination with us over there'

By Geoff Dornan and Kathy Key
Spectrum photos by Mike Graham

There is a growing though unorganized minority group on campus that, among other things, is disillusioned with the extent of America's involvement in the war in Vietnam and U.S. foreign policy in general, and feels this country had better re-evaluate its assumed position as world police force.

Though the group commands 50 and more voices, its membership is not distinguishable from other groups on campus, and their protestations are seldom heard publicly.

They are not draft dodgers, card burners or violent dissidents. They have little use for that stripe.

They are the 50-odd Vietnam veterans now attending classes on the Reno campus.

They are the ones who have seen the dead and dying and the destruction wreaked on a nation, the ones who have had to do the killing to preserve other lives, the ones who have destroyed with one hand while trying to rebuild with the other.

Unlike the war protester who airs his views at the picket lines and in the press, you have to ask the veterans for their opinions. They don't go around waving flags or beating on drums, or burning flags. For the most part their experiences have rendered them more serious and reserved, with some more dedicated to their pursuits.

Despite the near unanimity in disagreement with the degree of U.S. involvement in the war, it is no paradox that many of those interviewed also expressed justification and responsibility for American involvement.

None of the veterans said they joined the service or volunteered for duty in the war zone for purely patriotic or moral reasons. Some were drafted, others joined a branch of service to avoid the draft. Two were commissioned officers.

Many of the veterans were against the war before they went over for reasons both political and personal. Some admit they didn't know much about war and its ramifications. Fear of the unknown, added to the possibility of dying, strengthened their feelings about the war.

As Doug Sherman, once a sergeant in the Green Berets, puts it, "After being trained to fight, I anticipated going to Vietnam. But the plane ride over there was the longest 19 hours of my life. No one talked, I was afraid of what I had gotten myself into."

Joe Elliott, former sailor, said he didn't know what was going on before he was sent to Vietnam, and that no attempt was made by the Navy to justify their presence.

Many of the veterans say they are more aware of life now, after serving in Vietnam. Although most did not kill any of the enemy in combat, they all became closely associated with death; whether mailing thousands of letters of condolence to families in the States, or observing death first-hand in combat, the effect was still very sobering.

Their exposure to death and war took many forms: actual combat experience; knowledge



Doug Sherman

of whole villages being annihilated by Korean troops; witness to the murder of South Vietnamese civilians and enemy captives by American and South Vietnamese servicemen.

In spite of these occasional atrocities, which are recorded in every war, these veterans either came out in favor of the war or could at least justify the cause of the South Vietnamese in their minds during their tours of duty.

John Utt, a former Army war correspondent and now a journalism major, observes, "Most men will endorse the war because they laid their

lives on the line and they don't want to say it was all for nothing when they come back." But, he added, "Veterans' views on the war mellow after they have been out of the service for a few years."

For himself, Utt says that serving in Vietnam "pointed out the stupidity of American foreign policy."

Ex-Army sergeant Bill Kroger concurs with Utt: "I'd hate to have my life in danger for 13 months and think it wasn't worth anything. You have to believe in it to keep from cracking up." He explained that many men while there don't question what they are told, don't even think about it. A man will "function like a robot."

Elliott was a Navy radarman in the earlier stages of the war. He served two tours, the first in 1962 when he was 19. His ship operated out of Danang, and he saw action in the Mekong Delta.

When he first went to Vietnam, American forces were strictly advisory and assistance forces. He says he saw the U.S. role as that of policeman, a position which he later abandoned.

"I couldn't tell you what I thought when I first went over there. It was just an issue," Elliott says now.

He says he did try to justify his presence in the war, and felt the U.S. did have a responsibility to be there, "to a degree." But while there, "It's no place to debate right or wrong anyway."

As U.S. involvement and commitments increased, and since he has been discharged, Elliott began to reconsider his position. Now he opposes the war for moral reasons and feels it should be turned back to the South Vietnamese, who he says can fight their own war "if you throw them in and make them swim. I'm completely against the war now."

He thinks the U.S. role there should not be that of policeman, but rather counsellors, true advisers whose advice is given when asked for.

In part he explains the change in his philosophy this way: "I used to see people with no legs in Subic Bay trying to play miniature golf. I justified Vietnam involvement to some extent. But then I thought, 'Well, it would just make more people with no legs.'"

Bearded, pipe-smoking Bill Kroger was 18 when he joined the Army after one semester of college. He served for six years, was with

the first signal battalion sent to the war, and spent 13 months in Vietnam.

In his own terms he was "gung ho" when sent to Vietnam. He believed America had the right to be there, and was an advocate of the "domino theory" which was prevalent when he arrived in the war zone in 1962 and after.

"I was excited. It sounded very romantic to me," says Kroger, now a wire service newsman as well as a student.

He reinforced his statement that initial belief in the cause of the war is a prerequisite for survival. "You almost have to believe in it while you are there." The prevailing attitude



Bill Kroger

was self-protective, and under the surrounding pressures "you have to rely on friends. You can't be a loner."

But 13 months of living in a tent, being deluged in monsoon rains and getting shot at eventually dispelled the idea of romanticism. And his justification of the war soon dissipated, his opinions were swinging away from the war before his tour was up.

"Vietnam isn't real Vietnam anymore, it's an Oriental America. The peasants don't really care, they aren't educated enough to know what's

going on. They want to eat and want the government to leave them alone. The war is governments fighting, not people."

Now when asked if there is any justification for U.S. presence in Vietnam, he replies: "Morally I don't think so. Practically, I have no idea."

Originally he had no use for protestors, but now that he is a civilian he has experienced "a 180-degree change in attitude. Now I'm all for them, as long as they are peaceful." As for draft dodgers: "If you can, stay out of the draft. Kroger emphatically describes himself as a patriot: "I'm very patriotic for America, for what America's ideals should be." But he distinguishes between America and the government of America, and believes the government to be wrong in Vietnam.

Would he return to the war if necessary? "I'd have to get drafted to go to Vietnam again . . .

Sherman was against the war at age 20. Then in Vietnam he learned to support the war. He says that living there and seeing the people was responsible for the change.

According to Sherman, "The U.S. operates the greatest propaganda campaign in the world. GI's are converted to the Vietnam cause. The army replaces their individuality with pride in the unit. He agrees with this because, he says, it makes a more efficient fighting unit, "which is important because your life depends on the people fighting with you."

Further, he says, "fraternities here employ the same brainwashing techniques as are used in the army."

Although Sherman says "you overcome the brainwashing after you get out of the Army," he still believes the U.S. should be there. But he says the war should be fought offensively instead of defensively, and maintains that the Koreans, though more brutal, are more effective than the U.S. or South Vietnamese troops.

The pride developed in Vietnam doesn't completely wear off either. "I was never so proud in my life," says Sherman, "as when I got off the plane in San Francisco with my green beret, medals and sergeant stripes. I had a feeling of accomplishment for the first time of doing something for someone else which didn't involve self-greed, the feeling of becoming a man."



Trooper waits in monsoon rain for orders to move out

For part of his tour of duty, Sherman served as an advisor to the South Vietnamese army. He says most G.I.'s didn't get along with the South Vietnamese because the only contact they had was with cooley laborers.

"They (civilians) fight for existence from day to day. They have never known what democracy is, but they are fighting to gain it. They want the same kind of life that I enjoy as an American." He said the people impressed him as strong minded and religious, "It's a very religious country; what the Buddhists don't have, the Catholics do. While you are over there, you ask yourself, 'What can I do to help these people?'"

Of killing he says: "It was part of my job, what I was supposed to do. The first person I killed bothered me, but then I got used to it. While I was over there, I didn't think about it as much as I do now. I realize how easy it is to kill . . . nothing cures killing like killing itself."

Sherman is majoring in industrial management and social psychology, and is one of the few veterans interviewed who is active in campus politics and student affairs.

At the time they enlisted or were drafted, most veterans were about 20 years old. Vietnam provided a situation which forced them to grow up. At least five of the veterans interviewed had flunked out of college before going to Vietnam. Now, as a result of their experiences, they have decided to finish their education. Their candid comments on what they have experienced validate their personal convictions.

Calvin Reid, an education major, wasn't failing when he dropped out of school, but he felt he could have been doing better. He enlisted in the Marine Corps and wound up in Vietnam in the infantry and then radio relay.

"While you're over there, you think other people die, I don't. You try to put dying out of your mind in order to keep sanity. I don't like being scared. War isn't like it's pictured in the movies. I saw enough action to know that I didn't want to see anymore.

"There's two ways to come back -- in tact, or tacked in."

One veteran interviewed related shocking experiences seeing South Vietnamese civilians being murdered by American troops. He says, though, he did not protest. "It would have been just as easy for them to have killed me and blamed it on the Viet Cong."

The experiences of war have created a more humanitarian interest among some of the veterans.

Bruce Beardsley, a graduate student, was a commissioned officer and served as an interrogator. He says that Vietnam has opened new horizons for him, as well as increasing his concern for humanity. He wants to return to Vietnam this summer with the Agency for International Development.

"I like the South Vietnamese people. I was open to their culture and they were open to me. When I spoke to a South Vietnamese stranger, he was usually pleased that I was trying to speak his language."

However Beardsley's faith in the Vietnamese people was not shared by all the men who served there. Most of the veterans feel like Steve

(PLEASE CONTINUE)

Ex-paratrooper tells of war

'How many guys have we lost that could have contributed to our society?'



Damon John Wainscoat

Sophomore industrial management major Damon John Wainscoat, 28, saw a lot of the war in Vietnam. He brought a lot of it back with him to remember, too, not only what he saw and did, but war injuries that will stay with him for life.

However he is not bitter about his experiences or his disability. He takes a more positive attitude. He says he has been enlightened personally, and "if someone can learn something from my experience in Vietnam, I want to share this with him."

Though he supports the need for U.S. participation in the war in Vietnam, his enlightenment includes a certain amount of disillusionment about the way the war in being fought, and the danger of U.S. involvement in similar wars elsewhere in the world.

Wainscoat, now a family man, first enlisted as an Army paratrooper when he was 20. He served two tours with the Army, the first from 1960-63, then again from 1964-67.

By his own estimation, he was indifferent about the war and other things before he was sent to the embattled little country. What he saw and learned has dissipated any trace of indifference, and has instilled a certain element of opinion and personal direction in his life.

He particularly doesn't want to see other young men have to face what he and thousands of other Americans have already been subjected to.

"Kids that go over think it is a game. They have no concept of what death is. People don't understand that death is permanent, with no second chance. But they learn fast."

Wainscoat says he was fortunate to have been trained better than most men who go into the war, and credited the military indoctrination and training as making the difference whether some live or die. "In that atmosphere, death comes in a second. You do a good job all the time.

"People say you'll forget about it in time, but death has a profound effect. It's something you can't forget. It's something most people aren't close to all the time.

"People in the United States have no concept of mass casualties, seeing 15 or 25 people killed at once. At the time it happens, you can't stop to analyze it. It's after you return to the base that you do this."

"You might be talking to someone one minute and all of a sudden he's like a mankin. It's like he was condemned without committing a crime. It's so sudden, it's quick. There's no time to think. That's a hell of a feeling."

"The guy on one side is hit. The guy on the other side is hit. You begin to wonder if it isn't fate that you're not hurt if never got used to it. I kept thinking, 'It could be me.'"

Those whose luck ran out, "How many guys have contributed to our society?"

Wainscoat also learned how little respect the enemy in Vietnam has for human life: "The Viet Cong have so many people they feel they can afford to lose lives. They take kids 10 or 12 years old from their parents. They use them as pack mules. They're sent out into mine fields to set off mines."

Wainscoat believes that the Communists must be stopped in Vietnam or the rest of Southeast Asia could fall, and shows concern for the Vietnamese people. "The fighting isn't in vain," he states.

He views the people here as religious, whose signs of improvement are in cardboard houses

compared to South Vietnamese slums. Living poorly is a part of their

culture." He sees the flourishing black market as a hurdle in the way of a more stable economy.

The South Vietnamese civilians, whom the Americans are there to help, try to help the Americans in turn, Wainscoat notes. While they want to accept Americans, they are afraid of communist harassment and reluctant to accept GI's in places where the enemy has been active.

"But they try to help as much as they can whenever they can."

The former soldier presents embitterment to the political implications of the war, and the fact that it is allowed to continue as it has.

The aerial bombings in North Vietnam, he says, were keeping some people at home working on supplies. But now that the bombings have been halted, they have been freed to fight.

"The war could have been over long ago if the military had the right to function the way it wants to without political ties. We're fighting the war on two fronts, military and political, with the political overshadowing the military."

"We're told we can't go here and we can't go there. This is baloney. If we're going to fight a war, then fight a war. We shouldn't have to put up with the garbage from Cambodia and Laos."

Cambodia and Laos are sanctuaries for the Viet Cong. American troops cannot pursue the enemy after he has crossed over the South Vietnamese border into one of these countries.

Wainscoat has his opinions too of protest movements and demonstrators. He does not denounce them, but neither do they get his unqualified support.

"They have a point. No one likes the military that much, but when they need the military, they're sure glad to have it. Protesters don't understand the whole picture. They let their personal feelings override what's essential."

U.S. role as world police force? Veterans say no!

Peterson, an Army helicopter crew chief, who said, "I liked some of the people, but I wondered about them too. Sometimes you think they're only after your money, but I do know personally that there are some sincere South Vietnamese people." Others registered outright resentment or distrust of the people.

Still, most of the GI's who had the time worked in orphanages, hospitals or other community projects. Usually this volunteer duty was done by men



John Utt

in support and supply units because they had the most free time.

Peterson noted that the Vietnamese people don't think it is wrong to steal from Americans because the GI's have so much more than they do. They view stealing as a kind of sharing.

On the other hand, the South Vietnamese civilians also had some opinions of the Americans.

Resentment of Americans grows when a peasants property is accidentally destroyed. Also, South Vietnamese resent American competition for their women. However the people's attitude towards Americans is appreciative when the GI's are actually helping them, the veterans recall.

"But it only takes one bad deed by an American to make the South Vietnamese forget about the 10 good deeds that the GI's have done for them" Beardsley commented.

John Utt candidly cited one of the biggest problems in American-Vietnamese relationships: "Instead of trying to understand them, we expect the South Vietnamese to come up to our level of thinking."

How well American and South Vietnamese troops get along depends on the environment. In combat, they have the same goals and work together, the veterans say. However, American and Vietnamese troops have been known to kill each other in bar room brawls, which might have started with an argument over who would pay for the drinks.

The Nevada student-veterans interviewed often said they felt that the South Vietnamese government will eventually evolve into one similar to that in South Korea. However, most agree, the U.S. must stay until this generation of Vietnamese is educated and can begin to dictate more of its destiny.

Mention of corruption in the Vietnamese government was often heard. "It's got to be corrupt because such a small per cent of the people run the country," Sherman says.

Beardsley, who has probably given more study to the government problems than the others, offered his observations.

"The best type of government in South Vietnam for the immediate future is one which is just a little corrupt, yet meets some of the basic needs of the people, such as giving them some freedom of action, the opportunity to chose their occupation, own land, and to get an education.

"An enlightened despot is needed to tell the people how to do things, who keeps the people's best interest in mind. To hope for more than this would be overly optimistic. Right now they need strong people to run the government, rather than a good system of government."

Beardsley holds to the conviction that the U.S. "had no national interest in Vietnam, until we made it our interest by sending a half-million people over there."

Others among the returned veterans think that the United States is protecting itself against Red China by helping the South Vietnamese.

South Vietnam is rich in minerals, as well as being one of the major rice producers in the world. Red China has the people, but not the resources to expand. Most of Red China's population works to produce food. Should South Vietnam come under Red Chinese control, a food supply which could support its people would be gained. Former Red Chinese field workers could then be put to some other use, such as an army.

"Red China is expanding so rapidly that it has to go somewhere, even the Russians are afraid of this," observes Utt.

It is the means of attaining this check against communist expansion that draws the most criticism from the veterans.

Beardsley offered his views: "They place the emphasis on killing the Viet

Cong rather than winning people to our side. Buying friends is cheaper and better than using bombs, bullets and bayonets."

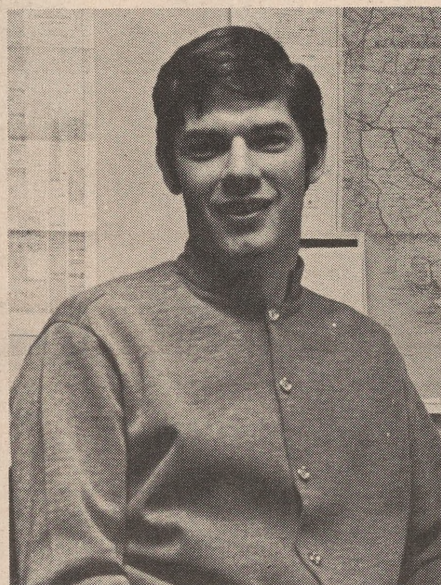
Possibly he is right. Life magazine statistics show that it costs \$300,000 to kill one of the enemy in Vietnam. This sum was arrived at by dividing the number of communists killed into the amount of money spent to keep the U.S. forces in Vietnam.

Carl Haviland is another who is distressed at the course this country has adopted in the war. A former Naval officer, he had expected to make a career of military service.

But after being in the Navy for 10 years and serving two tours in Vietnam, Haviland became disillusioned with the military because of what he described as the U.S. foreign policy of being the world's policeman, wherever there is trouble.

He viewed his first tour as an aid to his career. But on a second tour he began to question the government's actions more, and dislike the lack of freedom in the military.

He too sees the possibility of South Vietnam adopting a form of democracy as the Koreans have. But expressing his new liberalism towards the war, he says now he feels the Vietnamese com-



Bruce Beardsley

munists should have a voice in the government.

More specifically, Haviland expresses personal doubts that a form of government in Vietnam is worth the number of lives it is costing. "The war is draining the nation of its youth."

Anthropology major Dennis Tribble was a torpedoman aboard a destroyer and served on two cruises in Vietnamese waters, first in 1965 and 1966, then again in 1967. He too sees and justifies U.S. involvement, but questions the extent of the American commitment.

Of American purpose there, he says U.S. presence in Vietnam would "forestall any larger Chinese commitment" in the area. But, on the other hand, that the U.S. can't be the world's policeman.

He first felt the South Vietnamese themselves could and should handle the situation, but now is convinced that they are "incapable of putting a good government in."

"We are just fighting a war that wasn't getting anywhere," Tribble states. He adds that the Americans there don't believe their government is giving them the necessary support to carry out the war, and cited the bombing halt as a prime example.

"It seems like such a political war. It was run so poorly. It seemed to me there was so much corruption. It made me feel we should pull out. It's more of an internal struggle.

"I just don't think we should be over there enforcing our opinions on those people. It just doesn't seem like self-determination with us over there."

Armed with a more serious attitude, the Vietnam veterans on campus now have definite goals which they want to obtain with the help of an education.

Despite their common experiences, the veterans thus far have remained unorganized, and as a general rule, do not maintain mutual friendships just because they are Vietnam veterans.

Though they can hardly be described as loners, then generally cite the age difference between themselves and the bulk of the student body as a reason they are not more active in student affairs.

Sherman, who campaigned for Dave Slemmons in the recent student body presidential campaign, and who has since been named as an executive assistant to new ASUN President Jim Hardesty, is the exception to the rule.

He belonged to a veterans fraternity on another campus before enrolling at Nevada, and has indicated he may encourage such a group here. "We ran the school. Students looked to us for leadership. The people we supported were elected to office."

More typical is Calvin Reid, who says he likely would not have come back to school if it had not been for his Vietnam experiences, and Dennis Tribble who said, "It made me want to go back to school and get an education."



**Paratroopers board
HU 1D helicopter
for air assault
into jungle landing zone**

In Vietnam, 69th Signal Battalion--

moving in and taking cover

U.S. Army photos by Capt. David G. Fitzenz



Geoff Dornan

About the authors

Authors of the Vietnam veterans story Geoff Dornan and Kathy Key are both 19-year-old sophomore journalism majors, making their first contributions to the Spectrum.

Geoff is a 1967 graduate of Reno High School where he was a reporter on the school paper Red & Blue, and is now also a Sagebrush staffer. Kathy, an avid skier, is a 1967 graduate of Wooster High School.

While Kathy is planning to make writing -- magazines -- a career, Geoff strayed a little for this article from his proposed radio-television vocation.

They spent some four weeks interviewing these and other veterans on the campus to get the material for this article. Both were impressed by the veterans and described them as more mature and certain of their futures.

"They know where they are going now. They have a sense of direction that other students lack. I didn't have any trouble getting interviews," says pert Kathy.



Kathy Key



Engineering student Pete Cramer draws bead on big game



Lab director Dr. George Sutton with dart
About the author

Dr. George E. Sutton, author of this article on the new and creative Nevada Products Laboratory, is chairman of the mechanical engineering department, director of the products lab, and not exactly coincidentally, its creator.

As a professional who himself deals with ideas, Sutton says he has long felt that universities are peopled largely by students, faculty and staff with considerable imagination. Extending this thought to actuality, he is now proving his theory.

Sutton has been with the University of Nevada for eight years, and previously taught at Arizona State University, Tempe. He received his bachelors degree from West Virginia University, masters from the University of Florida and then his doctorate from Michigan State university.

In addition to his teaching and inventing, Sutton is an enthusiastic pilot and owns his own plane. As an aviator, he was a commissioned officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force and later the U.S. Navy.

Sutton is optimistic that the laboratory will benefit the entire campus community, and is ready to go into action at the drop of an idea: "If the Nevada Products Laboratory is successful in developing sources of funds, these funds will be used to support research, travel, and summer employment for those who participate in projects. It is to be hoped that engineering students will learn to communicate with students in other areas on campus, and vice versa. Everyone on campus is a potential contributor and participant in these activities."

New University of Nevada agency revealed as source of some weird goings-on

(Editor: As per your request, I have investigated the reports you received of sightings of suspicious-looking people doing strange things on the University of Nevada Reno campus and the streets of Yerington, Nevada. Following is a complete report of my findings.)

By George E. Sutton

Photos by Allen Terkildsen

That wild-eyed, bearded man reported wandering around the University of Nevada Reno Campus with a cross-bow in hand is not an illusion, nor is he suffering from the delusion that he is Robin Hood.

And, I found, when he fires the cross-bow at an archery target, his pretense that it is a water buffalo is not a fantasy brought on by some hallucinatory agent. He is, in fact, Pete Cramer, senior mechanical engineering student engaged in trying to solve the problem of perfecting tranquilizing darts for subduing large animals.

The report of a suspicious, sinister-looking professor carrying an attache case and viciously attacking something on the ground with a collapsible weapon is also true. He was observed emerging from the east door of Palmer Engineering building, charging up the bank beyond the road, extracting from his case a three-piece weapon and hacking away again.

But, as professors go, he is no more demented than usual. He is working on a solution to the portability problem of golf clubs that has plagued those people who travel in compact cars and light airplanes.

I have also confirmed the rumors that "a large gentleman in a Jeepster" has been seen trying to overturn a trailer on campus, and that there is a boy in Yerington scooting around town in a funny-looking, brilliant orange and black cart.

As it turns out, these people have more in common than just acting queerly in public. They are all engaged in projects supported by the Nevada Products Laboratory, a university oriented research activity aimed at tapping the "creativity pool" of inventive genius available on the campus and around the state.

The laboratory was started just a year ago on the premise that universities are peopled largely by students, faculty and staff with considerable imagination. If this imagination can be capitalized upon to provide support for students and experience for engineering students in solving real problems, everyone connected with the university benefits.

The boy in Yerington is the first direct beneficiary of the new campus research organization. His orange and black cart, dubbed by its creators as the "Orange Crate," is the first development of the products laboratory. This invention has caught the attention of the Easter Seal Society for Children and Adults, and is receiving considerable nationwide publicity.

While the idea is not patentable, it is hoped that it can be manufactured in many varieties to provide for improved mobility of crippled individuals. The machine can be modified so that it can be operated by any person having a single, fully usable limb.

Back to the cross-bow, if you have watched the television show "Daktari" you have seen them firing tranquilizing darts at lions and other large animals to aid in their safe capture.

However these projectiles do severe tissue damage to the animal and are

highly undesirable. The cross-bow offers a unique solution to the problem in that it can be adjusted to reduce the impact force of the dart on the animal.

Pete and his colleagues are also trying to provide a better injection system by making the arrow or dart contain a gas generator which is actuated on impact to drive the needle in and inject the tranquilizing fluid. They expect very shortly to be allowed to knock down their first Bramaha bull.

The man trying to roll the trailer over by running it up a ramp is Dr. Philip Rymers of the mechanical engineering department. He is testing a special type trailer hitch which he and Prof. James Carlson invented, and which is currently in the mill of determining patentability.

If patents are granted and marketed, a royalty will be paid to both Rymers and Carlson and the university general fund, plus the Nevada Products Laboratory will also benefit.

These benefits accrue from an arrangement the University has with Research Corporation, a nonprofit foundation which specializes in patenting and marketing patentable ideas from and for universities. They retain a fraction of the return from the patent in order to continue to function, and the remainder is divided between the inventor and the university.

Research Corporation is a long-standing corporation which has been providing this service for universities for many years, an arrangement people find is the most economical way to deal with patenting situation. It will cost an individual anywhere from \$800 up to obtain a patent, so unless the invention is a real potential money-maker, he is generally better off to deal through the university and Research Corporation for a return of 25 per cent of the gross profit.

This is also advantageous since they provide generally better marketing opportunities than the individual could obtain. Thus the actual return to the individual quite often will be greater than he could have obtained by acting independently.

We have come through the atomic age into the dawn of the recreation age in which man is going to have a great deal more time and money to spend on recreation. This offers a rare opportunity for the physical education people to invent improvements on present recreational equipment, and even new games and new equipment.

One problem which has been posed that of the bar for both the high jump and pole vault, which is particularly awkward and which might be automated.

Here, as in the case of the compact golf clubs, the major problem to overcome is not a technical one, but a psychological one. The judges who determine whether or not the pole vault sets some kind of record must be absolutely certain of the reproducibility of any specific height to extreme accuracy.

It is technically much easier to produce the result than to convince the world. Cooperation between physical education, interested psychologists,

'But we are as good as Penn State'

the Nevada Products Laboratory, could result in a solution to this problem which is acceptable to all concerned.

Recognizing the future of recreation and the desirability of having man compete in some combined physical and mental activity, psychologists ought to invent a form of recreation which would provide these elements as well as utilize the open spaces of Nevada. This could result in individual financial return to the inventors and considerable benefit to the university and the taxpayers of the state.

Any time technical development is undertaken, problems arise which must be settled by judgment. Each of these problems is the indications problems is the indication of the need for some more basic research.

A continuing source of ignorance is materials, the relationship between art and design and the psychology of the man-machine link. These are interdisciplinary problems which can draw people from all parts of the university into better harmony through cooperative effort.

The concept of the Nevada Products Laboratory was triggered by observation of a new concept in skis developed by a group of faculty, including two in mechanical engineering, one in civil engineering and one in the College of Business.

This was not a product of the Nevada Products Laboratory, but engaged in independently by this group which is now incorporated as the Tensor Corporation. If the laboratory had a source of funds, the agony through which these people went to get their ski near production might have been eased somewhat by financial assistance.

They would of course have given up some of their rights to the invention to the university in order to do this. The fact that they were able, and demonstrated their ability, to develop something new was indication that perhaps the University of Nevada is in fact a creativity pool, which can be tapped as both a means of providing finances and enjoyable creative endeavor.

The primary interest of the laboratory is to provide the students and faculty with the opportunity to solve the problems which require some creativity.

For instance, the "Orange Crate" depended for its success upon the development of a unique method of grasping the chain for propelling the vehicle. Previous systems had used regular ratchets, which are severely limited in the length of the stroke and in terms of providing reversing. A novel

system was developed for actually grasping the chain to push it forward, or by actuating a lever the chain could be pulled backwards to provide a reverse gear for the machine.

In developing the tranquilizer dart, one of the early systems used was a blank .38 caliber cartridge. Having not yet been made aware of the critical rate of energy release, this appeared to be a quick and easy way to provide the gas charge. Instead of injecting the needle and the fluid in the target, it simply blew off and injected the entire head of the arrow.

Consequently some lower but satisfactory energy release rate is required to solve this problem.

Obviously, the engineering student requires a great deal of training in theory, but it is essential that he recognize the limitations of the theory and some of the techniques used to apply these theories to practical problems.

In each of the cases where difficulties have been encountered, the students have had adequate background of theory to solve the problems, but have not yet had adequate experience in dealing with "real world" problems to recognize the limitations. These experiences will keep them from making similar mistakes in their professional careers.

Another project in which the students have been very interested was the problem of a solar actuated water pump. Tom Lambert, recently graduated, won the Regional Student Paper Contest with his design on this device and appeared at the National Contest.

In this project, the students learned the hard way that there may be a long time delay and many headaches between a theoretical design on paper and a practical working system. In fact the final design of the solar pump is a long way from being prototyped.

They also learned that you can save yourself some labor by applying your theoretical background before you do too much building and rebuilding. Difficulties with the heat exchanger led to a revised design now under consideration.

The boundaries of the university do not mark the limits of habitation of creative people. Many people, not having the advantages of advanced education, have creative ideas which may result in patentable devices. Nevada Products Laboratory intends to make its resources available to these people, either on a contract basis or on the basis of patent rights being assigned to the University.

If a member of the faculty, staff, or student body has his idea developed to the stage that he can properly describe



Dr. Philip C. Rymers with set of (one) golf clubs

the device, it can be submitted directly to Research Corporation without going through the Nevada Products Laboratory.

If, however, there is some question as to whether or not the device can be made functional, the Nevada Products Laboratory will consider a prototype development. If the device then proves workable, it can be submitted to Research Corporation.

If the board concludes that it is either not worthwhile or too expensive, the individual will then be on his own to pursue the patent independently if he chooses.

Discussion with those involved in patenting and employes of the patent office indicates a general feeling that while it processes about 70,000 patentable ideas each year, there are probably 7 million such ideas generated which people feel are either not worthwhile, or what is more common, that every-

thing worthwhile has already been invented.

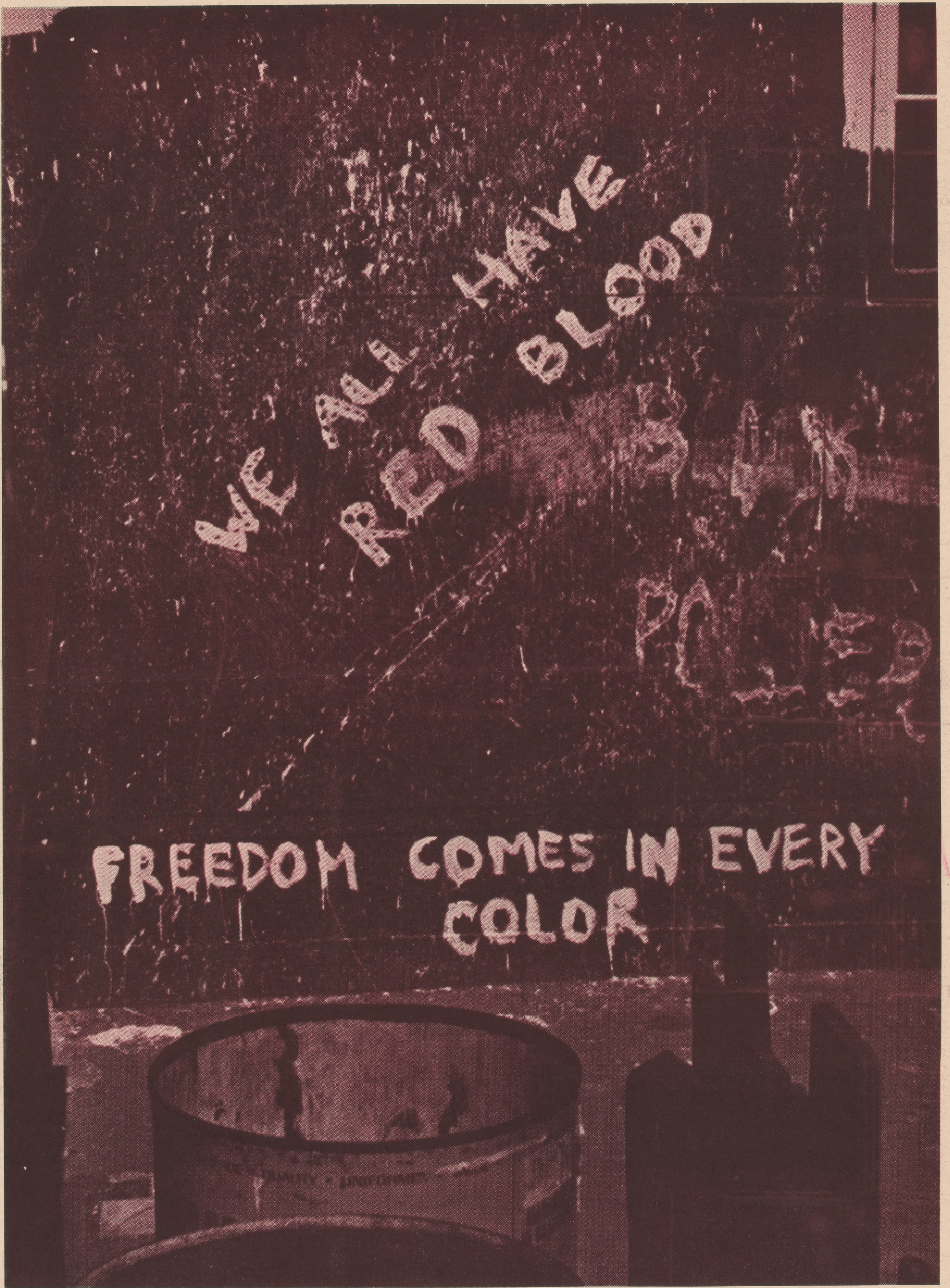
It is obvious that since there are so many patents issued each year, there are likely to continue to be a near infinite number of possible patentable ideas.

Not everything invented at the Nevada lab will be brand new, but if you don't test the idea it certainly is not going to get patented.

An idea for a proximity-warning device for aircraft was recently submitted to Research Corporation as the result of the inventiveness of John Jurschak of electrical engineering, only to discover that it had been preceded by 18 months by a faculty member of electrical engineering at Pennsylvania State University. We may be a little slower, but we are at least as good as Pennsylvania State University.

In another lab project experiment, Dr. Rymers tries to overturn trailer to test hitch





Moral by anonymous California student

Photo by Mike Graham