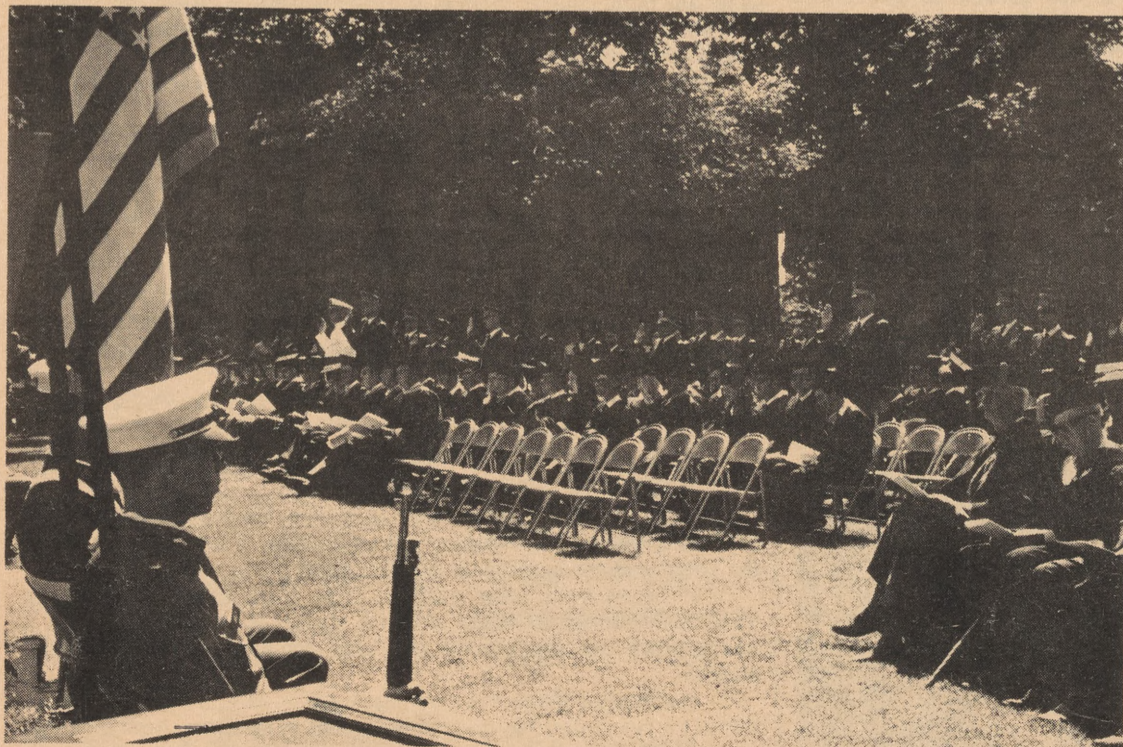


The campus lay quiet, and waiting...



Friends and relatives gathered for the ceremony



Fifty-two officers were commissioned and graduated

Miller praises '69 graduating class

President N. Edd Miller praised the class of 1969 for working for an orderly and peaceful change on campus and having "accomplished their goals without disruption to the processes of the university."

But he added, "unfortunately, no headlines these days accompany this kind of orderly change."

Miller spoke to about 2500 people gathered on the quad to watch a record 553 students receive degrees from the University of Nevada Saturday.

He said there is a need "for greater involvement, wider participation in the affairs of the university, and greater relevance of the university and its programs to the society in which it exists." Miller said for change to occur, "a climate must exist that encourages free and open and candid discussion of issues and wide participation in decision making." He said all segments of the university have worked to create such a climate.

It was warm and sunny and nobody seemed to mind that the ceremony was shortened nearly an hour by the cancellation of the scheduled commencement speaker.

Chancellor Roger Heys of the University of California cancelled to attend an emergency regents meeting in Berkeley.

Miller named several individuals as leaders from the class of 1969 "who have spoken for and represented their colleagues in the affairs of the university": ASUN President Joe Bell, First Vice-president Ted Dixon, Second Vice-president Kathy Goodrich, Senate President Dick Harris, AWS President Kay Dee Ross and Chief Justice Todd Russell of the Student Judicial Council.

Under their leadership, important changes have taken place in the life of the university," he said.

Cindy Winters and Luis Bolanos tied for the R. Herz and Bros. Gold Medal for academic excellence. Both had four-year grade point averages of 3.9.

Miss Winters is a 22-year-old social psychology major from Carson City. Bolanos, 24, is an English and Spanish major from Grecia, Costa Rica.

Miss Winters was also one of four recipients of the Henry Albert Senior Public Service Award. The other three were Russell, Harris and Miss Ross.

The university also honored Mildred Bray, former state superintendent of public instruction, and Jack McCloskey, Hawthorne newspaper editor, as distinguished Nevadans.

Commons under review

The dining commons and Auxiliary Enterprises are undergoing either a review or an investigation, depending on whom you talk to.

ASUN President Jim Hardesty said in April that he would ask Business Manager Ed Pine to conduct an investigation of Auxiliary Enterprises in addition to the normal June audit. Pine said an examination of Auxiliary Enterprises is currently under way, but said it is in fact "a review of the staffing."

Pine said the review was started after Ernie Threadwell, dining commons food service manager, left for another job in May. Pine said he hopes the review will determine whether the staffing of Auxiliary Enterprises is adequate and what, if any, changes need to be made in that area.

Hardesty said the investigation will include a review of staff salaries and a personnel investigation, but "beyond that I'm not really sure what it amounts to."

Pine said he expects the results will be in in about two weeks, and recommendations will be made at that time.

Bob Kersey, director of Auxiliary Enterprises, said the review was along the lines of determining "if we have too many cooks and too few food service personnel and so on." He said a survey of the staff is being run to find out if the staffers feel they are doing an adequate job, and other things of this nature.

Kersey said the review was definitely connected with Threadwell's departure because "a lot of people upstairs resented Ernie." Kersey said this was primarily the result of a misunderstanding over Threadwell's position in Auxiliary Enterprises.

"It's a good time to do this (conduct the review)," said Kersey. "This way the study will be completed before a new guy stops in and everyone will understand his function."

Back to school

A large enrollment is expected for the University of Nevada, Reno, summer sessions which offer about 550 courses, according to Dr. Harold N. Brown, acting director of summer school.

The first summer session begins today with registration in the university gymnasium from 7:30 to 11:30 a.m. First term ends July 18. The second session of summer school is July 21 through August 26.

In addition to the six-week sessions, a number of workshops with a variety of college and pre-college level courses will be offered. College work varies from forensics and drivers education to aerospace science and golf. Music camps, an art camp and the high school journalism institute are among the pre-

college level clinics.

Registration for undergraduate courses may be made without admittance to the University, but graduate level courses require University admission. The charge for classes is \$19 per credit or audit, with a small student union fee.

Summer classes begin at 7:30 a.m. each morning, leaving afternoons and evenings free for work and study. A directed recreational program for summer session students and their families will begin June 20 and continue through August 22.

Activities include weekly movies, a steak fry, a watermelon bust, art shows, and a tour of Harrah's Automobile Collection. Several lectures are planned. (CONTINUED P. 8)

Local public defender unlikely

BY JOHN DOHERTY

There appears to be little hope of a public defender system being established in Washoe County similar to the apparently successful system now in effect in Clark County.

This is the opinion of several top legal experts in the local judicial system, regardless of the fact that the local bar association is in favor of such a change.

"The Nevada Bar Association was generally in favor of the system two years ago on a county acceptance basis when the proposal for the public defender system was defeated," said Robert Herz of Reno, executive secretary of the NBA.

Washoe County Commissioners turned down the proposal for the change in October of 1967, although it came attached with a \$35,000 grant from the Ford Foundation's National Defender Project.

Another Reno attorney, John Renshaw, was head of the Washoe Bar Association's committee which proposed the plan to the commissioners. He said the reasons the commission turned it down were that additional funding would be hard to come by, and, once formed, the system would grow too fast.

"We'll be lucky to have it within two or three years," said Renshaw. He said the present system will be allowed to remain until it falls of its own weight.

"The increase in cases, the increased demands in attorney activity in pre-trial discovery and presentation, warrant the public defender system," said Renshaw. "Because of this demand I'm sure there will be one."

The court-appointed attorney method of providing counsel for defendants unable to provide their own exists in all Nevada counties except Clark.

This method involves selection of an attorney from all local practicing lawyers and assigning

him to a defendant who has proved his indigency.

Nevada statutes provide for a maximum of \$300 compensation for attorneys on noncapital crimes, and \$1,000 for capital offenses.

"More often than not, an attorney loses money," said Judge Barret of the Second District Court of Nevada. "An attorney can't run a good legal office on \$25 an hour," Judge Barret added. The NBA recommends that lawyers charge a minimum of \$25 an hour.

The public defender system in operation in Clark County was authorized by a statute enacted in 1965 allowing each county hav-

ing a certain minimum population to establish a public defender's office. Only Clark and Washoe are now eligible.

In 1966, Clark County set up the first such office backed by a \$196,043 grant from the National Defender Project to be spread over a three-year period.

An evaluation of the system was conducted in late 1968 and early 1969 by a four-man team from the National Legal Aid association. The results showed that the system had proved itself nearly perfect. Judge John Mowbray of the Nevada Supreme Court reported a \$15,000 surplus at the end of the first year.

Heartbreak, the pill, and other things

(WMNS) — Some people really do die of broken hearts.

Within six months of the burial of their wives, nearly five of each hundred surviving husbands dropped dead themselves, a British study reveals. This death rate is 40 percent higher than might reasonably have been expected. As time went on, the widowers' death rate slowed down until it equalled that of married men.

An extraordinary number of the men's deaths was due to heart or circulatory impairments. As compared with married men of the same age, 68 percent more widowers died from "coronary thrombosis and other arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease."

Pointing to evidence that emotional stress affects the body in many ways, the investigators suggest that bereavement caused changes in the "psycho-endocrine functions" of the fatally stricken widowers, placing an unbearable strain on some hearts.

Dr. C. Murray Parkes and his colleagues followed 4,486 widowers, all 55 years of age and older, for nine years. They called for further research into the effect of bereavement on younger widowers and on widows.

* * *

Only 13 percent of the single women at Oberlin College, a prestigious coed school with a sophisticated student body, are "on the pill."

The findings from a survey of 98 percent of the single women at the Ohio school refute a common belief that most coeds are using the oral contraceptives.

Quite the contrary, according to Alan Wachtel, now a student at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine who conducted the survey when he was chairman of a Student Health Committee. Wachtel presented the findings to 400 doctors who convened recently for the annual meeting of the American Association of Planned Parenthood Physicians.

Wachtel found that 39.5 percent of the coeds were sexually experienced and that only one out of three of them regularly took birth control pills.

In an interview, he summed up his findings and conclusions:

• One out of five women entering the freshman class in 1947 was not a virgin. Among seniors, the percentage of women with coital experience reached 53 percent.

• By far the most widely used contraceptive was the condom, reported in regular or occasional use by 70 percent of the sexually experienced women.

• Withdrawal and rhythm, notoriously unreliable methods, were also widely used.

• One out of 13 of the sexually experienced women became pregnant. None had been taking an oral contraceptive. Most had not been using any birth control method at all at the time of conception. Of the few who became pregnant despite taking some precaution, most had relied on the men to provide protection.

• Well over three-quarters of the pregnancies were terminated by abortion.

• Only six coeds received oral contraceptive prescriptions from a college physician.

• Of the women with sexual experience, only four out of 10 had received any prescription for a birth control device from a doctor — most for contraceptive pills, a few for diaphragms.

"Everyone assumed that sexually experienced coeds knew how to take care of themselves," Wachtel said. "We proved statistically that this assumption is wrong. We found a seven percent pregnancy rate. I think that's high. Way, way too high. I think one percent is too high."

As a result of Wachtel's survey, which guaranteed all respondents total anonymity, Oberlin has revised its medical service for students to allow them to visit local doctors at the college's expense — the same arrangement made for faculty.

Although Oberlin coeds come from richer, better educated families than does the average woman college student, Wachtel believes that the study accurately reflects national trends.

"I've heard from many students from other colleges," he said, "and they all say the same situation obtains where they are. Overwhelmingly, the coeds want and need medical advice on contraception."

"I don't know if you can call what's going on a Sexual Revolution. It's not a revolution if by that you mean that values have been rejected out of hand. But we're certainly getting a pretty hot reform movement on the role of women. They're much less passive now, much more equal partners. And, across the board, there's more sexual intercourse going on."



Journalism workshop set

The University of Nevada Journalism Department will present its 2nd annual High School Journalism Institute on the Reno campus, Aug. 10-15.

The institute has been created to meet the requests of many high schools for a summer short course for publication staff members.

Under the direction of Prof. Richard Frohnen, Institute Director, the program will stress the basic fundamentals that help students get publications started properly in the fall.

Instruction will be offered in newspapers, yearbooks and photography.

Newspaper emphasis will include reporting, feature and editorial writing, editing and make-up, and business management and advertising.

Yearbook sessions will include concentration on planning, production, editing, layout and design, business management, and advertising.

Photography instruction will include planning photojournalism coverage with creativity, skilled use of cameras, and composition.

High School students will come from California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Oregon, and some parts of the east.

According to Prof. Theodore Conover, chairman of the journalism department, between 50 and 60 students are scheduled to attend.

'Nice to be on peaceful campus,' says Russell

BY GEOFF DORNAN

The students who came liked Bill Russell. They spread over the lawn of the bowl--about 350 in all.

"Come closer," he said, and they moved down almost to the podium. "That's better."

It was hot in the sun. Russell took off his jacket, loosened his tie. Opened the neck of his red-striped shirt. Then he began.

"It's nice to be on a peaceful campus. I'll see what I can do about that."

"All right!" some one said. Russell leaned relaxed over the podium and smiled back at the group sprawled in front of him.

He talked about himself: "The first time I looked at myself, I didn't like me."

"I don't want to be a product that can be merchandised. I want to be a man."

He sounded like Bill Cosby, spoke slow and easily: "If you look at me and say 'he's black,' you've cheated me because you've only looked at one side of me."

The audience was almost completely quiet. Everybody watched Russell and nobody seemed to notice the four TV cameras to one side.

Russell gestured comfortably with long hands. "I want to bug you. I want you to live up to your potential."

"I want you to stand up--to do what you think is right because you think it is right."

Some looked at the ground in front of them. One boy chewed on some grass he had just pulled up.

Russell's beard was beginning to glitter with perspiration. He talked about race. "It's a human problem."

"The only difference is not color--the backgrounds are so different." Blacks and whites, he said, come from two different Americas.

"I have a stake in America. I'm not going anyplace. We're going to make it great together or we'll destroy it together--and that's sad."

Several people shifted uncomfortably on the slightly wet grass.

Russell talked about the programs to bring ghetto youths into white society: "You're saying 'change and be like me. What you are is not good.' I got to hate you for that."

Besides, "if I were like you, would I treat you like you treat me?"

One girl laughed and then stopped, embarrassed, when nobody else did.

"We can't have two societies peacefully coexisting." Race war, he said, is not impossible. "It's undesirable but it's not impossible."

People looked at each other

and then back at Russell. His shirt was wet and he bent down to rest his elbows on the podium.

"All of us have to get involved--think about it and work at it. Yeah, and we've got to talk about it."

"If this generation sits on its hands I think it'll be a silent generation, like the one I came through."

"The first thing you have to do is stop stereotyping," he said. "A society that puts more value on a television set than a human being, that's gruesome."



"Come closer....that's better."

ROTC under fire on campuses

BY MIKE CUNO

The Army Reserve Officer Training Corps is undergoing nationwide changes, so it is not strange to observe that recent modifications have been made in the University of Nevada ROTC program.

Over the past year there have been nationwide campus disorders aimed directly at the Army training program. Some schools have as a result pushed the program off-campus.

Here at Nevada the two-year requirement was cut back drastically last year. Male students entering the university now face only a one-semester military requirement which can be fulfilled in several ways, including one which does not include the to-

ting of a gun.

The Army, in answer to the loud voices raised against ROTC, has taken its own steps to modify the program. Like anything these will take time, but they are scheduled to go into effect in the fall of 1970.

Colleges and universities will be granted more freedom in determining how ROTC courses should be set up and taught. Campuses teaming with antimilitarists may be able to exclude weapons and drill to a large extent. The number of hours of ROTC instruction will be substantially reduced, and the Army hopes to fully integrate its ROTC professors into campus faculties and administrations.

At the University of Nevada the student senate held an open

hearing on ROTC May 7 in an attempt to discern whether completely voluntary program is feasible, and what, if anything, could be done to improve ROTC. No action was taken, but several ideas were discussed.

Nevada is one of only 91 schools left in the country with compulsory ROTC programs. In spite of the reduction from two years to one semester, many students feel this is still unfair.

The senate meeting on ROTC was called by John Lundemo who said he favors a completely voluntary program. Col. Earl Ralf, head of the campus ROTC Department, said he does not believe it would be possible to initiate a completely voluntary program at Nevada.

Ralf based this on the size of the school. He said it is too early to tell if the reduced requirement has severely hurt the program, but said experience has demonstrated that a compulsory program got many persons interested in ROTC who otherwise would not have completed the four-year program.

Figures of under classmen enrolled in ROTC indicate that there will shortly be a decrease in the number of ROTC graduates at Nevada. One year ago there were 1,156 freshmen and sophomores enrolled in the compulsory basic ROTC program. This semester there was a turn out of only 390, most of whom were volunteers.

This year saw 150 juniors and seniors in the advanced section of ROTC. Of these 52 will be commissioned into the Army later this year.

Ralf said these statistics prove his point in favor of a mandatory program. Under the old two-year mandatory program barely one out of 10 basic students went on to advanced ROTC. Ralf said that while this percentage will definitely increase under the almost voluntary program, it will not increase to the point where the University of Nevada can continue to commission 52 officers a year.

He predicted that under a totally voluntary program it wouldn't be long before the university was graduating only 25 officers, the minimum number required by the Army. "And I've always gone for optimum," said Ralf, "not minimum."

Exactly what effect changes on both the home and national front will have on the University of Nevada ROTC program are a matter of little more than speculation.



Remain compulsory or starve?

Ombudsmen catching on

Over 100 colleges and universities in the United States have ombudsmen on their payrolls.

The position of Ombudsman used to refer to an intermediary, usually involved in local, state, national, or international disputes. This person, jointly appointed by the two parties involved, had access to documents, papers and the like.

However, in recent years, colleges have found the need to hire such a person to handle campus matters.

Dr. Charlton Laird, Professor Emeritus, was appointed in March to the position of University of Nevada Ombudsman. His title enables him to see records of students and faculty without going through the usual red tape.

San Jose State College also has an ombudsman. Unlike Dr. Laird, San Jose's ombudsman was appointed in time of emergency. The need for a mediator came when black athletes decided not to play football against Brigham Young University last fall. He helped settle this crisis, and has continued since then.

On October 9, 1968, New York City College (NYCC) appointed an ombudsman, also. The New York Times said "due to restructure in the institution, the position was added to grant a greater voice for the faculty and students in the running of the college."

In the same issue, Oct. 9, 1968, College President Buell C. Gallagher called for the creation of "a college ombudsman to insure equitable treatment for students or faculty members in specific cases and to help administrators improve their procedures."

Jesse Shera, in his monthly column, "Without Reserve" in The

Wilson Library Bulletin, said, "An ombudsman is an independent, high level officer who receives complaints, who pursues inquiries in the matters involved, and who makes recommendations for suitable action." He also said the ombudsman has the power to carry out investigations on his own initiative, and he is required to make periodic public reports. In the case of the university ombudsman, he reports to the Board of Trustees or Regents, as the case may be.

Shera, in his article, "Ombudsman for ALA?" said, "His remedial weapons are persuasion, criticism and publicity." He also said the ombudsman has no legal power to reverse administrative action.

In his article, "The University Ombudsman - His Place on the Campus," Donald C. Munding described the role of an ombudsman, also. He said, "Specifically, the university ombudsman, as I see his responsibility, would be a campus protector." He also said, "Any person--student, faculty member, administrator, or other staff member suffering from a real or imagined injustice should approach the ombudsman and be assured of a hearing and of appropriate action."

Munding offered three specific functions for the ombudsman on the university campus. They are oriented towards all phases of academic life.

First, the ombudsman should serve as spokesman in any campus disputes, internal or external.

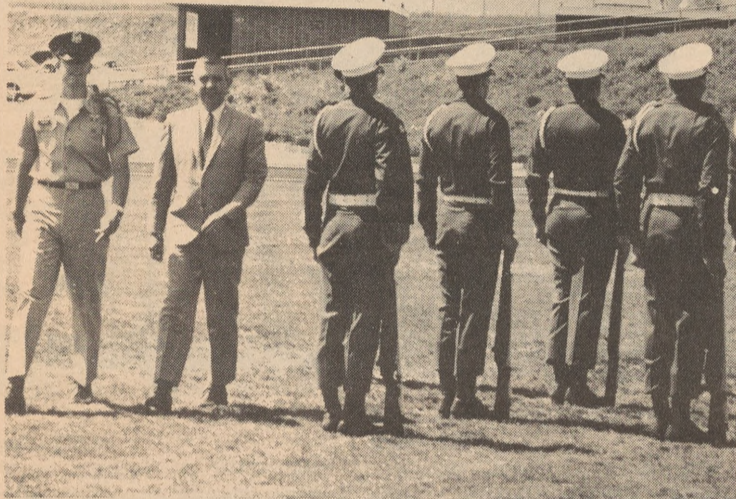
Second, the ombudsman should identify any wrong doing by the administration. This will enable him to explain to students and faculty, and it will help him to clear up the problem.

Last, the ombudsman should assist the college president and the Board in supervising administration. This is the most important of all, for he can see exactly what is going on. Often times he will be able to stop problems before they start.

Munding suggested, also, that the student senate become actively involved with the campus ombudsman. It is the role of the student body to work with the ombudsman to help the entire university community.

These suggestions and others have been used by campuses throughout the United States. The campus ombudsman is becoming a key figure on troubled campuses, especially. He has been selected because he is a well respected person, and because people have faith in what he is trying to do.

Each campus ombudsman has slightly different responsibilities, but essentially, they are all there to help.



Governor's Day 1969 was one of the university's smallest--troop wise--in many years.

Computer directs police

A police car is cruising the streets of the city. Inside a lone officer sees a man being attacked by a group of youths.

The officer pushes the emergency button on the automobile's transmitter.

A fraction of a second later, a base computer at police headquarters has received the signal and will direct aid to the officer.

This is the electronic-age idea of John P. Chisholm of the Desert Research Institute. His technique for continuous location of police cars was patented last January. Chisholm is the vice-president of the Urban Scientific Corp., the company promoting this technique.

Chisholm's aim is efficient and concise crime prevention.

Transmitters in each police car send periodic pulses which are picked up by several receivers. The information is then sent to a central computer. The positions of up to 1,000 cars can be rechecked every five seconds. These are shown on the dispatcher's board.

The device indicates which cars are nearest to a reported emergency. Cars assigned to other beats may be nearer to the scene of a crime than one on its beat. The dispatcher, with the aid of the device, speeds up the relaying time to these cars. The location of the cars by the computer can be shown to an accuracy of less than a city block.

Any standard departmental system can be adapted for the technique. The system is based on simplicity of operation and flexibility.

This system can be used in any field requiring locating and computing with vehicles, maintaining fleet schedules or area surveillance.

Chicago has a system similar to Chisholm's for its buses. Due to unpredictable traffic density and number of passengers, the Motorola Company in Chicago uses the system to determine the locations of its buses. Number of passengers, changes of schedule and deviations in route can be determined by the base computer.

This technique for police cars was demonstrated at Stead last year with the help of Donovan L. Moorehead, also of the DRI and consultant to the Urban Scientific Corp. Chisholm estimated that it would cost about \$500,000 to install the system in the city of Reno.

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Opinion Section

'Door War' reaches new peak

BY NOAH K. KLADNEY

A small band of men have been fighting for their civil rights in the basement of the Norman Catchall Library for the last three months.

The issue is a door leading from the main audio-visual complex into the subterranean atmosphere of the library to the A-V darkroom. The photographic staff of A-V wants the door left open so they may maneuver freely from their studio in the front of the door to the darkroom on the far side of the door.

The library administration feels the door should remain locked because they say too many books are being stolen from their storeroom which is located across from the darkroom.

This week the "Door War" has reached a new peak in escalation, and the revolutionaries seem to have the upper hand in the guerilla tactics.

On the morning of June 6 the door was found completely taped open to the wall to which it is

attached. A sign scralled on the war reads "Note - This policy of massive relatiation may be expected to escalate accordingly." It was signed by the Night Gremlems Libreation Front NGLF.

Jam Arkhornie, head A-V photographer said, "The NGLF has my full support. The establishment will soon learn they can not deal with it lightly, and must concede to holding negotiations with it."

While holding a popular camera in his hands, looking for the view-finder, Arkhornie said, "I'm not a member of the NGLF. However, I told them they have my full support.

Dike Hendershe is the rumored head inside the NGLF. He has vowed further escalation of the war unless his terms are met. The beady-eyed Hendershe has demanded free elections be held on the fate of the door, and has said he will not accept a coalition government.

"The library staff has over 50

doors it can lock and unlock if it wants to feel important. And, by all rights let them. But this door is in the A-V section of the building and A-V should control it."

The door was left open for a few days after an anonymous threat was made that the door would be dynamited if closed - nothing happened.

Harold Moormouse, library director, had no comment on the situation, but said the proper authorities have been notified of the situation. The national guard has been alerted.

The taping incident is beginning to gain large and varied support from the hall people, students and non-students in favor of the NGLF. Flowers and various graffiti have been appearing on the door since the incident occured last Friday.

The library staff's door patrols have been cancelled; as of now the door to the library storeroom is being well guarded.

MORE TO COME

The draft, the war, and ABMS

Dear Editor:

Your support of those who would make our country again the "land of the Free" is commendable. As a retired marine officer, I am distressed to realize that our country does not follow the ideals and principles of liberty and freedom for which our flag is a symbol. Our only hope lies in those concerned citizens who would reverse the present trend towards a militaristic state, as typified by the Draft, the war in Viet Nam and escalation of the arms race with ABMs. Please continue your efforts for freedom.

I was impressed by Senator M. Hatfield's recent article in the New York Times Magazine (March 1969) demolishing many of the myths and fallacies used to support that American "Sacred Cow", the Draft. As did President Wallis of the University of Rochester in "Science", the Senator forcibly refuted the arguments against a volunteer armed force. Americans forget, as the Wall Street Journal editorially pointed out (March 1967), that the draft is the most odious form of government control we have ever accepted and that it is a basic violation of our traditions of freedom and individuality. A volunteer force, General MacArthur reminded us, is the traditional American one. Too many have forgotten that many people came to America to escape the militarism rampant in Europe not too many years ago.

Although Universal Service has some "altruistic" appeal, when one is forced to do something there is no altruism nor morality underlying his efforts. Such service is merely a form of "forced labor" (presumably outlawed by the 14th Amendment to our Constitution) and a further extension of our present un-American Draft. Most adults are worldly enough to realize that such Universal Service would be but another step towards more and more control by "Big Brother" - and 1984 would arrive in

this country even sooner than calender 1984.

Marine General D. Shoup's article in Atlantic Monthly (April 1969) clearly points out again the dangerous trend towards increased militarism in our country. Those who recall the Spanish Civil War of the Thirties can recognize the close similarity to our involvement in Viet Nam and Hitler's and Stalin's support to opposite sides in that earlier conflict - so that their generals could test weapons and tactics, at the expense of Spanish lives. We must heed General Eisenhower's warning and get this dangerous situation under control before it is too late. What a "memorial" we are building to the memory of those many young Americans who have died fighting for "freedom".

Fortunately more and more Americans are recognizing the immorality and futility of the war in Viet Nam. Former Defense Secretary Clark Clifford and Senator George Aiken are among those calling upon the president to get us out of the war. "Business Executives Move for Viet Nam Peace (BEM) one of the many groups of loyal Americans opposing this war, includes among its supporters such individuals as General David Shoup (former Commandant of the Marine Corps), Mr. James Galbraith, Mr. Edwin Reischauer (former Ambassador to Japan), Mr. Marriner Eccles and many prominent business executives. Each Vietnamese could have been given many thousands of dollars for what this war has cost so far, and such "silver bullets" would have built up that country instead of killing fellow human beings and destroying property.

Recently many prominent Americans (including outstanding scientists, some of whom were advisors to our presidents), have testified against escalation of the arms race by installation of ABMs. Their testimony, both scientifically and politically, has not been satisfactorily refuted. In this connection, it is interest-

ing to note the rash of "scare" stories by supporters of militarism in order to gain support by calling on peoples' emotions. If there are any survivors of the nuclear holocaust which is the inevitable result of a continued arms race, they will wretch and curse when reminded of any government that was involved in such insane action.

I am happy to note that more members of Congress are questioning the wisdom of such escalation. Others are also now joining such members of the Senate as Senator W. Fullbright and Senator S. Symington (former Air Force Secretary) in efforts to have Congress reassert its authority over the military and not accepting as "gospel" everything advocated by the Pentagon - as had been the case previously. Then, too, the desire by Senators M. Mansfield, E. Kennedy, C. Percy, G. McGovern and others to get testimony from "outside experts", rather than to rely entirely on information received by the supporters of various military programs, is an encouraging sign.

Sincerely,
S. Jenkins
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Summer Sagebrush

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EDITORIAL

Wednesday morning, 2 a.m.

ED. NOTE -- Today's editorial takes the form of a letter to our former editor, who recently disappeared.

Dear Tim:

It's 2 a.m., we're out of cigarettes, and the coffee is terrible. It reminds me of the time you went to a press convention in New York for four days and left us with the paper. "Can you handle it?" "Sure, nothing to it."

It was 2 a.m. then too, we were out of cigarettes again, and the coffee was even worse. Besides all that, we had no copy-- everything fell through. No fault of our own of course, we had it all figured, see.

Things weren't nearly that bad this time. We had lots of copy. Only we suffered a lack of advertising, and were a little short of pertinent photographs as well. But we got the paper out, and we decided to dedicate it to you.

We're going to hang your picture up on the wall here and gaze at it for inspiration. College editors get notoriously little credit for their work, and you got less than anyone. Unfair. We saw you stand courageously in the face of bitter criticism, as you dragged this paper and this school screaming and kicking into the 1960's. We saw you lose 30 pounds in the process, your hair grow long and scraggly, your features fade until the bags under your eyes became a permanent fixture.

We saw you hunched over a typewriter or a copy desk at 3 a.m., as we left to get some sleep or cram for an exam. In the morning, sometimes, you were still there, passed on our dusty old couch.

The summer Sagebrush will continue the policy of telling students what the hell is going on. The policy in the fall and spring will be the same. We're bound to be criticized. People don't always like to know what's going on; it implies they will be exposed next to why, and eventually expected to do something about it.

The amazing thing about the job you did, Tim, is that somehow people, a few people, did feel obliged to do something. And they did. You went to work on Faculty Bulletin 853, and not only was it changed--students and administrators sat down across the table from one another and began to establish a rapport that paved the way for more change, which hopefully still exists.

You went to work on the apathetic senate that tied student government's hands and they changed the whole structure.

You blasted the search and seizure policy; that was promptly changed, though not without some misunderstanding.

When you went after the secrecy around the free speech area meetings last fall, the whole thing came out in the open. And when you pointed out the Faculty Senate should open its doors to students, at least while student business was being discussed, your advice was heeded.

Of course, you weren't always successful. When you got mad at the cops for busting a love-in at a local park (the kids didn't have a permit, or something), well, they damn near fired you. A lot of people still wonder why they didn't, but we know.

Then, you responded to a question at a highly publicized meeting that same week by saying that the community doesn't view this as a college town, but as a gambling town with a rinky-dink university on the hill, that really did it. The boys downtown had a field day with that one.

But through it all, you never wavered. Perhaps you were too tired. Most likely, you knew you were right. So did we.

Meanwhile, we have a paper to put out. Drop down and see us some time.

Question on campuses—

Is it reform or revolt?

"Student Unrest," perhaps second only to the Vietnam war, is a most perplexing issue facing the nation. The following is a digest of the views on this subject of five ABC News college correspondents who appeared on a recent special edition of ABC News' "Issues and Answers," entitled "The Mood of the Campus: Unrest or Revolution?"

"I think the students of this generation are going to plague their elders for many, many years to come."

"Change almost always comes from the minority. I think when it becomes a majority, then you will have another minority coming up, pushing farther ahead. That is the only way we are ever going to make any progress."

I think unless our school administrations and officials attack the real issues and address themselves to them the educational system as we know it now is doomed."

These disturbing and provocative statements were made by ABC News college correspondents on a special edition of the television and radio program, "Issues and Answers" (May 25).

The show was titled "The Mood of the Campus: Unrest or Revolution?" and the five student journalists who appeared on it—all of them close to campus disorders—were Robert Papper of Columbia; Salahuddin Immam of Harvard; Michael Parfit of the University of Southern California; James Schmidt of Rutgers and Nathaniel Sheppard, Jr. of Morris Brown in Atlanta.

ABC News Correspondent Peter Jennings, who has been reporting on student demonstrations across the country, asked the questions.

On whether student unrest is temporary, here is a cross-section of opinion by the college correspondents:

PARFIT: "I really think that it is something that is not going to pass. It may take a different form. There may not be the same sort of tactics or the same approach at all, but I do think something new is happening, to the students and to the universities."

IMMAM: "...Until there is a change, I think we can expect it (unrest). On the Vietnam war, it has taught us lots of lessons about how much the business interests of this country, how far they're willing to go to protect their own interests. Everytime you come up against the power structure, you'll have to fight them."

SHEPPARD: "I don't think this is anything new. I think the revolution has been going on. But the students who seek a more moderate form of changing the system have apparently failed, and I think this has given power to the more militant students."

SCHMIDT: "I, too, can't see it ending very soon because even if you do accomplish the changes within the university, I think the thrust of the movement now is to go outside of the university and start trying to affect society in general. So this is just the beginning."

PARFIT: "...I think students and those of us who have taken an activist role in the years as students will continue outside... I think it's going to go on."

SHEPPARD: "Students are questioning the system, a system which is the richest one in the world and yet we have the bulk of people living in this country living in poverty."

On what has been accomplished:

IMMAM: "I think the recent uprising...had a very significant influence on the majority of the student body, who previously were rather apathetic and unwilling to really take on social responsibility...The events...presented issues to the students in very, very clear and dramatic terms...What I see coming out of such confrontations is the radicalization of more and more students."

PAPPER: "I think what the protests served more than anything else was to involve a lot of students who before this had never really thought about the outside world, about the community. And it also got a number of the faculty involved...in something broader than just the university and just the buildings in the uni-

versity."

On the effect on non-college students:

PARFIT: "I think that the whole generation, those of us who are of this age, which includes a lot of people, has to become aware of what is going on, and they're getting educated; whichever way they react, they're getting educated. And that is in itself a good thing."

IMMAM: "High schools (are) where the real significant changes that are going on will be seen first. Sixty percent of the high schools in the country have had disturbances last year. And this does show that the young people are going to be a force for social change, and it's well on the way. It's not a temporary thing; it's a social phenomenon."

PARFIT: "It's not only educating our generation, but it's doing a lot of educating for others, too."

On being activists after college:

SCHMIDT: "I don't think you have ever seen before such an over-all questioning of values taking place. Perhaps (the student) has some serious questioning about how the political process works after what he experienced in Chicago and what he experienced with Eugene McCarthy's campaign. It's been a hard sort of four years, and it is going to get worse if the present Administration continues to push the same sort of politics. People are going to be questioning society on a wide range of levels."

On black student movements:

SHEPPARD: "Well, as it stands now, a black student in a predominantly white college...has about two alternatives. He can stay there and accept what they offer him, and find his identity elsewhere. Or he can demand change. I think we've tried the first and it hasn't worked, so I think you see the black students now demanding that these institutions become relevant to the needs of the black man."

"I think we are beginning to realize now there is strength in numbers, so we get our education, we go back and recruit more blacks."

Evolution, not revolution, at U.N.

While other students on American university campuses riot and demonstrate for their rights, Nevada student government leaders are busy applying gentle pressure for peaceful progress. Not only are they successful, but they have gained the praise of their own administrators.

Among the steps taken by the Associated Students, University of Nevada (ASUN) this past year are those which brought about a student-faculty coordinating committee, student representation on the president's advisory board, and student membership on a committee set up to issue the new University Search Warrants, also a product of ASUN research and recommendation.

University President N. Edd Miller said the key to peaceful change is good relations between students and administrators and freedom of communication. "I think we've operated this way: under an atmosphere of two-way communication," he said. "We're dealing with a community of people who all have a stake—there are no second-class citizens in it."

Student government generated a new ASUN Constitution this year, with the avowed purpose of creating a better structure, a streamlined approach to student government. Former Senate President Dick Harris said the structure would "eliminate the dead wood," and pave the way for a free flow of information and response.

Other changes have been brought about or are under study which can be attributed directly to the initiative taken by members of student government. The most recent scheme involves the Job Corps training center outside of Carson City. Recently deactivated by the federal government, the training center will be closed down. Student senators last week came up with a plan to staff the center with student volunteers doing social work with teenage "refugees" from society.

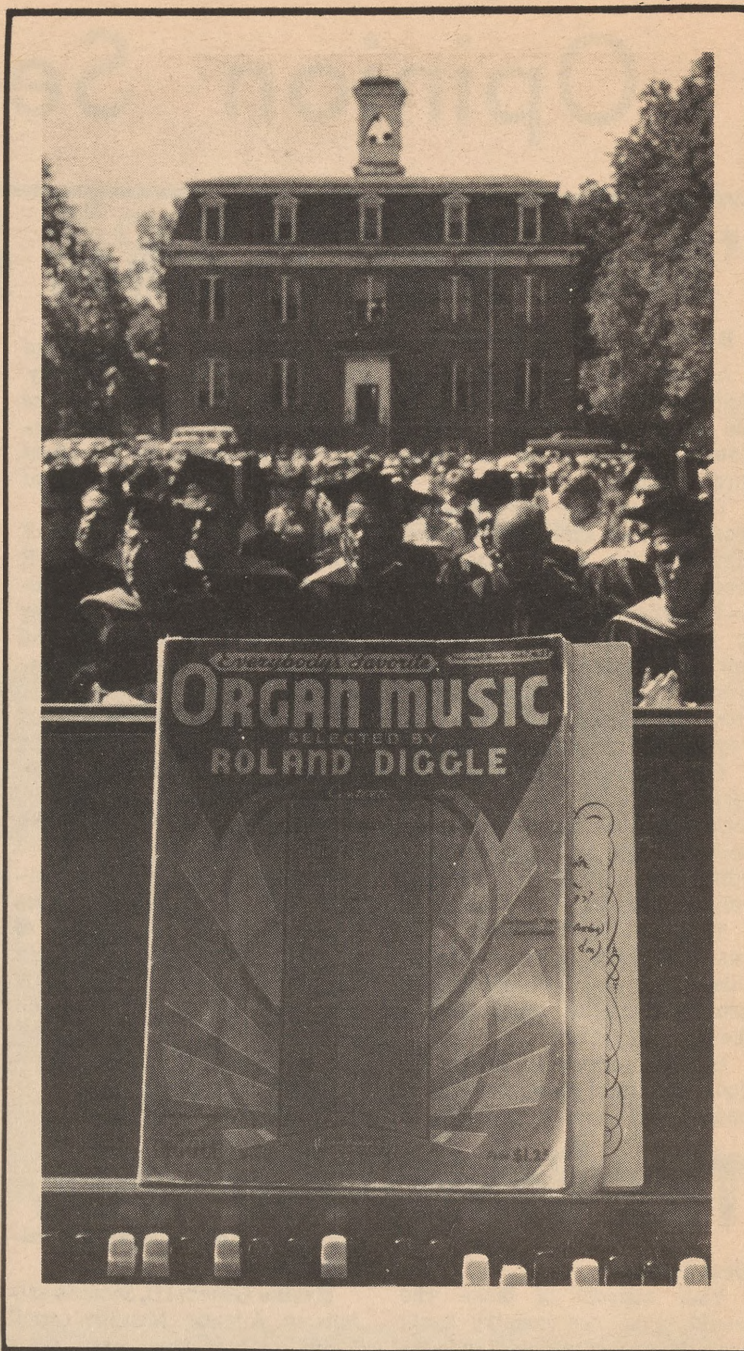
The senate has conducted hearings on ROTC recently, to gather evidence which may lead to restructuring the department or separating it from the College of Arts and Science. Last year the student senate got involved

enough, for the first time in years, to do away with the mandatory two-year program.

Student government took the initiative in getting the Nevada Athletic Department to change athletic conferences, in bringing about new health insurance which will upgrade the services, and facilities, offered by the campus health service, and took the major first step in bringing about a revision in campus drinking policies. Next year students over 21 may be joining the faculty in "hoisting a few" down in the basement of the student union building—plans are being laid for the creation of a campus pub.

In addition, students drew up a bill of rights for themselves, took steps to establish a universal teacher-evaluation program within each department, and asked for a pass-fail system of grading for elective classes. Pres. Miller announced such a plan would go into effect next year for graduate students, and a study is now under way to determine the feasibility of such

(CONTINUED ON P. 8)



All-pro army feasible? No, say campus veterans

BY JOHN BRODEUR

Will a volunteer army work in the United States?

No way, at least that's what armed forces' veterans of the University of Nevada say.

Of the approximately 450 veterans attending the Reno campus, 20 of the 22 interviewed said a volunteer army may be a good idea but it would not be able to meet America's needs.

The two dissenting veterans polled felt a volunteer army could be possible only if the soldiers were offered enough money and benefits in joining.

The main reasons cited by the Nevada vets for a volunteer army failure in the U.S. were a lack of volunteers for an armed force and a lack of capable officers and qualified men.

As Calvin Reed Jr., a junior education major, said, "A Volunteer Army would draw lots of do-nothings; and believe me, the service has enough of those already."

"The academies can't produce enough capable officers and so the draft, through the college ROTC programs, can pull in the quota," Reed continued.

Norman Marston, also a Vietnam veteran for two years, and now a sophomore majoring in Journalism, felt that a volunteer army could turn into "a haven for people who couldn't make it from the outside world."

"Seventy-five per-cent of the enlisted draftees are college or technical schooled trained men. The volunteer army would attract mainly the high school drop-outs and those of a lower efficiency of service," Marston said.

But one Nevada veteran, Carl Haviland, in the Navy between 1957-1967, had different feelings about a volunteer army. Although no veterans interviewed were absolutely in favor of the proposal, Haviland and Jim Knapp, a sophomore veteran, said the army could be effective its members were offered enough money to join.

"If it was worth while to join a mercenary army, meaning increased pay and benefits during and after service, I feel we would have little trouble with a volunteer system in the United States," Haviland explained.

Most veterans agreed, though, that a low caliber of men serving in the armed forces would not be the only problem with a volunteer army. America would also have to consider the number of men who would volunteer.

"Because of the bad reputation of the army today, and the idea that serving is a drag, I don't think a volunteer army would draw near enough men for a sufficient defending force in the U.S.," commented Bill Barker, a junior in marketing, and a former Air Force member.

Of course, the Vietnam War has not helped to form a favorable public attitude toward a required military service. In World War Two, it was generally felt that the mandatory military service was necessary for the defense and preservation of the country, mom, and apple pie.

But many draftees today, like many of the younger generation, have looked deeply into war, and many have come to the conclusion that "it ain't for me!"

College Life seeks revolution 'in hearts of men'

BY INGALISA WOLFE

The television lobby of Nye Hall at the University of Nevada slowly empties and the scene changes from one of lounging students with time on their hands to one of casualty, but well dressed students with a purpose.

This is typical of the beginning of a College Life meeting. The students wander in before the meeting time of 8 p.m. to sit, talk and welcome those who have never come before.

Exactly at 8 John Fishburne, a fine arts major at the university, explains the purpose of the meeting and amuses those sitting expectantly in a cricle around him with anecdotes.

The students attending the meeting sit with serious faces and intent expressions. Folk songs are sung with unusual volume for a group of young, and usually self-conscious people.

A speaker from Sacramento is introduced, Bill Hansel, and a short but dynamic talk follows. Personal experiences and the importance of happiness and relevance is the topic of his speech.

The audience responds not with loud applause but with questions and low murmurs to those sitting around them. A door prize is given, with corny but amusing suspense the young man opens it to find an empty aspirin bottle inside. John Fishburne gives a short talk on its importance and the group disperses to refreshments and conversation.

This is not the end. It is the beginning of the real purpose of the meeting, to share the relevance of Jesus Christ and how it pertains to the student and young people of today.

"The Campus Crusades for Christ International is designed to share the relevance of Jesus Christ," Fishburne said, "most students have rejected not Christianity, but a caricature of it. We think that with the revolution on various campuses all over the world, that students are desiring change, not in the political realm, but in the hearts of men."

The echo of this statement was shared by most of the students who regularly attend and promote College Life meetings. The sincerity and boldness to speak was

characteristic of most of the students.

Fishburne, intent and interested, continued, "We've found that through a personal relationship with Jesus Christ that we can find out why we are here and where we fit."

Many of the students look upon the meetings as a chance to share their personal experiences and to try and help others. Tim Wall, an agriculture major, said, "The greatest thing that happened to me is to become a Christian. I feel there are three alternatives to the problems of today; one is total dictatorship or world revolution, communism, or a spiritual revolution or awakening." He said that students must come out of their closets and they must get involved in the world around them. Wall was one of the first members of College Life on campus and said he hopes to make an issue of involvement next year. Why do people come to the meetings? Most of the group became aware of College Life through others already in it. Members are always ready to talk about its purposes and its importance.

Ted Beecher, a freshman, said he came to the meeting for his own enlightenment. This was his second meeting and when asked why he came again he answered, "Somewhere there has to be an answer to things and I'm looking for it."

Bruce Woodgate, an education

major and guitar player for the meetings said, "I became a Christian through Christ about a year ago. College Life fills a need for fellowship's purpose, it gives us active Christianity, not passive as in church." His outright answers demanded a reason. "We're bold about it, we express it. We think we have found our identity. The answer is a spiritual revolution through Christ."

There is no church for these people, only themselves. They meet in small groups throughout the week, with joint meetings on Sunday and College Life meetings periodically through the year. They ask only that people witness Christ through themselves.

Many of the younger members of the group said that these meetings have helped them bring the inner-self out, and that it helped greatly in adjusting to university life. Their purpose is to find happiness and peace.

Bill Hansel, the speaker at the meeting, used an empty jar to symbolize the human mind and body. What it contains we can't see, but we know that it is there. Man is programmed to socialization and it is not his physical actions, but his desires that make him content or dissatisfied.

Campus Crusades is non-denominational, it has no affiliation to any church and its members come from diversified religious backgrounds. Most of them are hesitant to tell what church they

were once affiliated with. The purpose is not to replace church but to give it more meaning.

There are two types of meetings: action meetings consist of small groups who relate and experience through close contact with friends; leadership meetings are designed for people who have come into a relationship with Jesus Christ and wish to share their experiences. College Life meetings are designed as outreach meetings; To share with a number of students the live and meaning of Jesus Christ and to challenge them to make an investigation for themselves.

C.C.C. began in 1951 on the UCLA campus under the direction of Dr. W.R. Bright. He and his wife began the organization on the principles already given. Their success on the UCLA campus has resulted in the growth of C.C.C. organizations in about 1,000 campuses in the United States and in half the major countries in the world. Europe, Central America, Africa and South America all have C.C.C. organizations.

Headquarters is in San Bernardino, California. It is situated in a famous old resort at Arrowhead Springs. Conferences are held there all year. There are many divisions of the C.C.C.I., military, faculty, lay, youth and athletic action groups.

Membership varies but there are always new faces and ideas.



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Students like Driggs' attention to individuals

BY JOAN BEAZLEY

"He takes his time with every single student that comes to see him. A student had taken one course from him and received a D. But he (the student) stated he liked him so well that he was going to continue the course next semester," says Mary Dolgoff, political science department secretary. The teacher she is talking about is Dr. Don Driggs, Chairman of the Political Science Department.

He listens. He isn't afraid to change the status quo. He says, "I was a student body officer when I was an undergraduate (at Brigham Young University). I saw how an autocratic president operated. So, I've always had empathy for the student's point of view."

Driggs is former chairman of the Faculty Senate. The status quo has been changed there. Until April, 1969, the Faculty Senate met behind closed doors. But, "He'd always come out and tell us everything that went on in the meeting anyway," according to Tom Wixon, Sagebrush political editor at the time. Now the Faculty Senate, under Driggs' direction, is open to all students.

He has also instituted change in the Political Science Department. Mary Dolgoff says, "There are now both an undergraduate and a graduate student, elected by peers, in on the meetings (political science department)." Dr. Driggs, as chairman of the department, was the prime mover for the student representation. Talking about the same meet-

ings Dr. Driggs says, "We never take a vote on anything. We all talk about the subject until we end up at an agreement." And, according to Dr. Richard Siegel, political science teacher, "It's a difficult job getting along with everyone there. But I can't recall anytime that any friction has developed between him and the rest of the teachers there."

His empathy with students isn't all recent history. He first came to the University of Nevada in 1956, after getting his masters and doctorate in political science from Harvard University. He says, "I got immediately involved as advisor to the Student Senate. I also became chairman of the Publications Board and while I was chairman I helped change the structure so a student would be the chairman. They would have a faculty member as an advisor or consultant. But I felt the student should be involved more." Now the vice president of the student body is the chairman with the graduate manager and faculty member as consultants.

"I found my most rewarding time for me was when I was in class interacting with students themselves," says Driggs, fingering a paper clip, reflecting on the past 13 years. He taught at the University of Nevada for five years going to California in 1961. There he became assistant to the president of a university, teaching only one course. He preferred teaching and says, "I like the University of Nevada and had many friends on the faculty. So I came back (in 1965)

with the agreement that I would eventually take over the chairmanship of the department."

Being chairman of two different groups would seemingly leave little time for students. He's missed many of his Political Theory 324 classes because of the meetings he has had to attend and says, "If I were being evaluated by the students this year, I would probably get a very low grade in attendance." He would get a low grade in attendance of classes but according to his secretary and students, he would get an A-plus in attention to students.

Pat Lynch, legislative intern, says, "I think he's great. He's got so much stuff going and he always has time for you." Although Driggs isn't her assigned advisor, he has helped her with her interning and with her figuring out her schedule. She says, "As a teacher he's very interested in the student and very open-minded and concerned for the student."

Mary Dolgoff says, "I've never seen him turn down a student who wants to see him. I can tell he's interested by the time that he spends on tests. He corrects every paper himself and with essay tests, it takes a long time."

Driggs attended high school in Evanston, Illinois, which he proudly calls, "one of the top public high schools in the country." His father was an insurance man who transferred often. Driggs grew up primarily in California.

Dr. Driggs prefers the West, California in particular. He says, "I had set my sights there (California). While at Harvard I just ignored the possibilities in

other parts of the country. I wanted to teach political science and Nevada was about as close as I could get to California."

Sitting in his office, the east wall hidden by a bookcase filled with books about and by political theorists from Plato to Lenin, he's reminded of his work load by three desks stacked with paper work to be finished. Although the west wall is a bay window which looks out on a dusty parking lot and a group of pine trees, he didn't even notice the wind whipping the trees and swirling the dust. You feel like an intruder to his office. Then he offers you chair. You sit down, he sits back, looks you straight in the eye, and answers questions.

He's a liberal Democrat by choice, not by heritage. He says, "I'm a liberal from the standpoint of my politics as they are now. When I came out of graduate school, I had a Republican background and considered myself a moderate Republican. When I got to Nevada the Republican office holder was so conservative I couldn't find a place, so I changed my party affiliation."

He's a believer in the right to dissent. "I feel very strongly for the need of it and the need to protect it. But I draw the line at the use of violence. That defeats the purpose."

He's been concerned about students not involving themselves. "When I first started teaching, I was concerned about the great apathy on campus. Especially then the students were so concerned with social life." In his nine years at the University he says, "There's been a change. It's not

as dramatic as in some schools but students are more interested now."

He'd like to have smaller classes. "I recall when I was first teaching. I enjoyed having a fairly good number of students because I liked the contact," but, "I've found that what's happened with upper division courses is that they're too large for student participation."

He's a teacher. He lectures, although he prefers class discussion. He says, "The problem you run into is trying to find some way to get students up enough in their work for an intelligent discussion. It's difficult to get discussion on a particular philosopher."

His one regret with his teaching career is, "I lament the fact that I don't have more time to spend with my students."

School starts today

(CONTINUED FROM P. 1)

ned, with Dr. Everett W. Harris, professor emeritus of mechanical engineering, giving the first presentation on June 25. His subject will be "The Overland Emigrant Trail to California."

On the college level, a Theatre Workshop is offered for the first time this summer. The June 12-July 18 course will examine publicity, scenery, lighting, makeup, technical aspects, acting and directing. Culmination of the workshop will be the presentation "Black Comedy and White Lights."

An aerospace science workshop for teachers will be offered June 30-July 18 using the Fleischmann

Atmospherium-Planetarium as a laboratory. Members of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the armed forces and aerospace companies will lecture.

In physical education, Miss Betty Hicks, professional woman golfer, will head a June 12-June 21 golf clinic for beginning and advanced golfers. A coaching clinic is also scheduled for the summer.

Author Sessions S. (Buck) Wheeler will direct a workshop on conservation resources. Wheeler is the author of "Iaiute," and "The Desert Lake: The Story of Nevada's Pyramid Lake."

Summer calendar

JUNE	EVENT
12	Registration - 7:30 A.M. - 11:30 A.M. - Gymnasium Coffee served.
16	Movie - Free to all Summer Session Students - 7 P.M. Jot Travis Union - "A Man For All Seasons"
17	Harras Auto Show Tour - 2-5 P.M. Reservations must be made 24 hours in advance to Jot Travis Main Office - Free to all Summer Session Students - 784-6505.
19	President's Welcome Reception - 7:30-9:00 P.M. - Hot Travis Lounge - All Summer Session Students invited.
20	Art Presentation - Jot Travis Union Lounge - Mr. Richard M. Bennett - Watercolors Landscapes.
23	Movie - Free to all Summer Session Students - 7:00 P.M. Jot Travis Union - "Cat Ballou".
25	Slide Lecture - 7:00 P.M. Jot Travis Union Lounge, Dr. E.W. Harris, Prof. Emeritus, Mechanical Engineering University of Nevada, "The Overland Emigrant Trail to California".
26	Steak Fry - 5-6 P.M. Front of Clark Administration. Free to those eating in the Dining Commons, \$1.65 to Off-Campus Students.
30	Movie - Free to all Summer Session Students 7 P.M. Jot Travis Union - "The Professionals".

Evolution, not revolution

(CONTINUED FROM P. 6)

a program for undergraduates.

The first signs came last fall when students were asked to join with faculty and administrators in drawing up a set of guidelines concerning the uses of university facilities. The document, which has just been approved by the Board of Regents, replaces Faculty Bulletin 853, a 1962 relic which led to confusion, according to Dean of Students Sam Basta, and an issue over the sale of the underground newspaper, Love, on campus.

Another ad hoc committee with similar membership was formed in the spring of this year when a campus police search of a student's dormitory room set off a controversy over rights of students. The committee came up with a policy even campus Police Chief Bob Malone hailed as a trend-setter for the nation's universities.

"The changes I see are quite favorable," said Dean of Men Michael Laine. "The students are working at it themselves, at their own level, reacting to the needs of students in an orderly fashion, and giving themselves enough time to consider the ramifications these changes will bring about."

Laine said student government leaders here is not only "basically responsible, but they react to their own responsibilities."

And the administration responds to student demands for change because, in Laine's words, "it recognizes the need for change too, and with that in mind, is responsive to working with the students in bringing about change, as opposed to a situation

where you have a confrontation for change - like a nonnegotiable demand."

Former ASUN President Joe Bell said peaceful change was possible on this campus because students took the time to research the facts before making demands, or, as he calls them, "recommendations."

"It's not enough to present demands one through ten," he said. "Students have a legitimate responsibility to look at what they want, how that will effect the university, and how they want to go about it." He emphasized that demands or recommendations have to be backed up with facts.

Bell said chief among the obstacles that faced his administration's quest for change was "students themselves, who feared change and the broadening of new areas of concern . . . which tended to threaten their security."

In spite of those hostilities, the student government leaders all feel accomplishments were made and precedents were set, precedents with far-reaching consequences for the future.

"We created a more efficient and responsive student government, and made the faculty aware of our presence," Harris said. "Now we're talking to them." We're beginning to influence the administration quite sharply on some issues, and we're beginning to move out into the community."

Bell summed it up this way: "If we can meet the issues students are raising, if we can meet the problems students face, we are at least acting in good faith. And then there is not the complete disillusionment."

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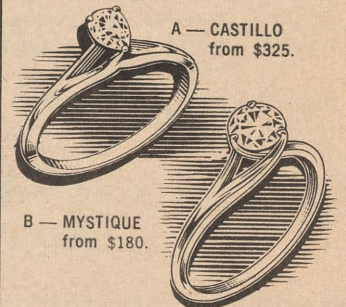
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