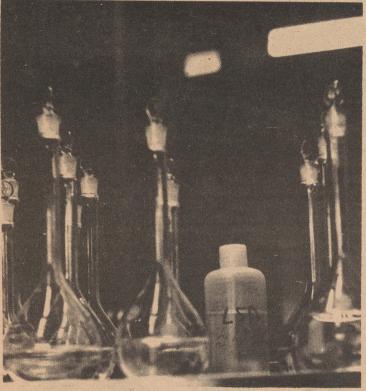
# Sace orusi

SUMMER EDITION, NUMBER 6

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA RENO, NEVADA

AUGUST 19, 1969



The half-full bottle in the foreground allegedly contains LSD. If sold illegally, the bottle could be worth several thousand dollars.

# experimentation at

Experimentation with LSD. methadrine and other narcotic drugs has been going on at the University of Nevada for "several months," according to Dr. Dean Fletcher, chairman of the biochemistry department.

Fletcher termed the work in his department an "analytical experiment," designed to find a way of detecting the drugs in a person's blood. He said the experiment had legal authorization "from the proper authorities."

The drug experimentation came to light about a week ago when a university student told the Sagebrush there was a container in a lab on campus marked "LSD." The student said the door to the lab was open and the container was in plain sight.

A Sagebrush photographer found the lab, with the door propped open, a half-full pint bottle labeled LSD sitting on a shelf, and no one in the room.

A graduate student in biochemistry working with the drugs interrupted the photographer and later explained the reason for the drug's presence.

"We're trying to find a way to detect it in the blood of persons using it," he said. The student said the LSD being used in the laboratory experiments is "top quality--99 per cent pure." He said it was obtained from the state health lab.

"We try to maintain pretty tight security," he said. "I don't think we even have enough of it (LSD) to keep in that size bottle." Fletcher said the drugs are normally kept locked in a safe, "and if it isn't I'll see to it that it is."

Tom Carrigan, head of the State Division of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, said Friday he was unaware of any experimentation with dangerous drugs in the state. Carrigan said he knew only two university professors who are working in the area of attitudes toward drugs along an educational

A member of the chancellor's

office in charge of handling grants for the university also said he knew of no grant authorizing experimentation with narcotic drugs.

Bob Malone, chief of University Police, said to his knowledge there was no one on campus working or experienting with drugs. "LSD is something there has to be very tight control over," said Malone. "You have to get approval to violate the law." He said he knew of no such approval.

Dr. Robert Whittemore, head of counseling and testing, said he had "heard something about it; just scuttlebutt."

Fletcher said he did not know how long it would be before the necessary analysis of the drugs is completed. "We're finding out all kinds of things (about LSD," he said.

The graduate student working with Fletcher said they may perfect a method to detect LSD in the blood up to two or three days after it has been ingested.

BY GEOFF DORNAN

The University of Nevada summer school administration has come under fire for poor management in dropping courses listed in the catalog and "holding the dollar bill more important than the educational needs of the students."

"The summer school administration has failed to properly coordinate the whole thing as far as I am concerned," said Bob McDonald, a grad student in the georgraphy-geology department.

McDonald is one of those who had teaching contracts dropped after registration because of what the administration called "in sufficient enrollment."

Evelio Echevarria, a lecturer in the language department, was to teach Spanish 204, but only half of the number enrolled last summer signed up. The course was dropped. He blames the small enrollment on the lack of publicity for this course and others.

Frank Wilcox, also a Spanish of his eacher had two cancelled first session and another second session - Independent Study anyway, without pay, because two of the three students in it need the credits to gradu-

Dean of the College of Busi-Administration Robert Weems is also unhappy about the situation. Over 20% of his departments' courses were cancelled this summer.

"This is real bad because the instructers don't know whether they have a job or not and the ing actors" in "part of the great students don't know whether they have classes," he said.

According to Dr. Harold Brown,

acting director of the summer session, classes are cancelled at the last minute because summer session must be self-sustaining. In effect it must operate on a cash basis because the Board of Regents does not appropriate any money to run it.

must be enough to pay the teacher's salary. Summer session salaries were increased 40% last year, Brown said, but fees went up only six percent.

As a result, more students are needed to support the same class

Therefore, he said, enrollment with the same teacher than were needed last year. Since there aren't that many more students, 10 to 15 percent more courses were cancelled this summer than last summer.

The teachers seem to understand Brown's position: "If they

(the Board of Regents) don't give him any money to operate, there's nothing he can do."

They say, however, that some problems in summer session can be alleviated and should at least be looked at.

(CONT. P. 4)

# BY KERRY CARTIER

A controversial ASUN publications editor who has previously complained about university administrators and faculty says he is being "forced out of the uni-versity," and will not return to fill his editorial post next semes-

Brushfire Editor Phil Dynan said his reason for leaving is a conflict with the Department of Journalism. He has had other conflicts with university administrators and with the tennis team.

The basis of the present conct is the publication ticle Dynan wrote for the May, 1969, FORUM, says Dynan. The Study. He is teaching Independent article, "In Defense of Senator Slattery: The Electric Catalyst," advocated a point of view that there is a "great press and television conspiracy" to misuse the "right to report" and thereby "defraud the public."

> At the beginning of the article Dynan had linked "newsmen, Sigma Delta Chi (professional journalism fraternity), radio broadcasters, television people, and the University of Nevada journalism department" as "supportpress and television conspiracy of our era."

In the latter part of the ar-

ticle, Dynan quoted from a film he WAS VERY FORTUNATE to on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy which was shown to a university journalism class: "Suddenly there is a happy face on the screen...he says he is a television reporter and that he is now standing on the most famous spot in history and that

be there on that famous day JFK was shot. Wow!

"To supplement the already gory film," the article continued, "the university journalism instructor tells us how exciting that day really was by saying that the AP man and the UPI man

got into a fist fight trying to get to a phone to call in the story...finally the UPI man knocked the AP man out...ain't that far-out fun, kiddies? A little more horror, a little more blood, what great NEWS."

(CONT. P. 4)

Dean of Housing David McMurray will leave the University of Nevada on Sept. 1 to become Assistant Dean of Men-Housing at male and female students on se-Humboldt State college.

His successor will be recommended by Dean of Men James Hatthorn this week.

McMurray said he was leaving because of the opportunity presented by the job at Humboldt, not because he was dissatisfied with Nevada.

In his two years here, Mc-Murray has done much to modernize Nevada's dorm system. He helped create the Residence Hall Administration (RHA), now a powerful campus organization. During this time, women's dorm hours were relaxed and the concept of in loco parentis (the university as a parent to the student away from home) was weakened.

This fall, Nye Hall and White Pine dorm will become coeducational dorms, each housing both parate floors.

"We've had a great deal of progress in the last two years," McMurray said. He said that not only housing but the whole campus "is on its way" to many healthy and needed changes.

McMurray expressed regret at not accomplishing all his goals

here. He said he especially would have liked to see a centralization of the housing office and the housing programs (building, maintenance). He said he wanted to put the "business end of housing and the people end" together.

But, he added, "I wouldn't leave here if I didn't think the programs could take care of themselves." He is enthusiastic about the

philosophy of housing at Hum-

(CONT. P. 3)

Med school grant See p. 3 Press problems See p. 2

# Student press congress fights disruption

The eighth annual United States Student Press Association (USSPA) Congress drew some 250 editors and business managers of college papers to the University of Colorado at Boulder last week.

Not too many were there to talk about journalism.

The congress convened Monday and it soon became obvious it was to be dominated vocally, if not numerically, by the big schools, whose concerns surrounded ideological rhetoric rather than journalistic techniques.

With the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) convention at Chicago less than a month old, the congress was used as an excuse to carry on the work begun there. Talk of the split was much in evidence as SDSers and Progressive Laborites hashed over the true direction (and methodology) of the revolution.

Somewhere in the midst of all this was a tiny voice; by Monday night most of the students from the small colleges were confused and dismayed - the day's workshops, supposedly dealing with reporting, design and production, and editorialization, had all been disrupted by debates between members of SDS and PL over whose approach was truly more Marxian than whose.

Most of us thought it was just a bad day, that things would get better. When things got worse on Tuesday, some of us met at night to determine what could be done

On Wednesday a small college representative "liberated" the microphone at lunch to announce a meeting that night of small college newspaper editors to discuss "basic problems - like survival."

The meeting was held Wednesday night and another Thursday morning. Then, with elections planned for next year's executive board, and a resolution in the works demanding small collegecongress, many of the non-members headed for home.

What many of us came away with were some new ideas, a reevaluation of certain parochial concepts, and a wealth of reading

Although the daily workshops disintegrated into chaos for the most part, the program had been well organized originally. Steve Roberts of the New York Times, Richard O'Reilly of the Denver Post, and Gordon Snow of the Boston Globe were there to talk about reporting. All are young reporters. Jude Canova, design expert from Newsweek, was there.

man was present for a press conference, as were "Big Man" Howard, editor of the Black Panther Party newspaper, and Rep. Richard McCarthy, Democratic congressman from New York (who's been leading the investigation of secret appropriations inside the Pentagon for Chemical-Biological Warfare experiments in recent months).

Phil Pruitt, the black capitalist who recently resigned from his post in the Small Business Administration in the Nixon Administration and caused a stink by condemning the president for falling back on his campaign pledge in behalf of Black Power, was a dinner speaker. Another dinner speaker was Jack Newfield, assistant editor of New York's the Village Voice and author of Robert Kennedy: A Memoir. Though the exposure to national trends in student political thinking was revealing, many of the people from small colleges hoped to have questions answered concerning immediate problems in the coming

The small college editors meeting Wednesday night revealed many of the schools suffer mutual problems: among them are staff recruitment, advertising, revenues, and obtaining either credits or salaries for their work. Staff recruitment is the biggest problem. Most editors complained of not being able to hold a group of dedicated students for nine months. A common student newspaper staff structure consists of three or four members of the editorial staff who work long hours. helped occasionally by a team of reporters of varying size who come and go throughout the year.

Part of the problem revolves around money. "When you can get at least \$1.30 an hour for heaping potatoes on a plate in the snack bar, how can you convince people to slave in the newspaper office for a few bucks?" one editor from oriented programs at the next the South asked. For others, "a few bucks" sounded good - on many small college newspaper staff, salaries are offered toperhaps two or three members; the

others are expected to volunteer.
At Southern Illinois University, and some other midwestern universities and colleges, the editorial staffs of the student newspaper are given college credits for their work as well as a salary. At many schools, neither is avail-

One eastern school editor explained a system which has been used by the newspaper editor in recent years to make a SLA salary: "Last year we formed a com-

Mark Rudd, national SDS Chair- mittee, three fraternity brothers and an assistant editor, which solicited fnds for a grant to the 'outstanding student in communications' for the year. The committee naturally then selected the editor to receive the award. It brought in \$300." This was for one semester's work on a weekly and comes close to 85 cents an hour.

> Advertising revenue constitutes a whole new problem for many college newspapers which are located in rural areas. With no large population base nearby, and a student body of, say, 3,000, advertising is hard to sell. National advertising, when it can be obtained, seldom amounts to more than a few inches an issue. These papers are then wholly dependent on student fees for support, and salaries for staff members are out of the question.

It also follows that those papers with little or no advertising can claim little or no editorial freedom. A major complaint among small school editors, in direct proportion to the size of the university, was this lack of freedom. A school of 3,000 or less often hires or appoints an advisor for the paper. On larger papers, the advisor disappears and is replaced by direct administrative control or a publications board.

Very often schools with a population of 10,000 or more begin to run independently, due largely to an inflow of advertising revenue that makes them self-sustaining.

Another problem faced by many small schools is the lack of a journalism department. Whether this is a real problem or not was the subject of some debate - an eastern college editor argued that the lack of a journalism department was a boon; he was greeted with applause. Many editors of middle-size newspapers claimed journalism departments were "too stale, too establishmentoriented, and too devoid of new ideas."

Almost every single editor from a school with a journalism department reported a strong lack or rapport between the paper and the department. On some campuses the lack of rapport borders on open contempt from both sides. No one offered any solutions to this problem; few seemed to think it was a problem.

The small college editors meetings left an observer with the impression that two things were desired: there needs to be a system of exchanges between small papers so that ideas can flow more freely to "the outer regions;" and small papers need to take a broader interest in what is going on outside their immediate territory.



Rep. Richard McCarthy (D-NY) called army CBW experiments 'lunacy'



Author Jack Newfield: 'all the news that's fit to print doesn't always get printed'

The chief problem in reporting affairs on other campuses stems from the disillusionment with the College Press Service (CPS) and Liberation News Service (LNS). Both were deemed too radical for general use on small campuses. "The rhetoric automatically turns off the reader," one editor said. "The first time I run a story that leads off with 'Yankee imperialists . . . or capitalist pigs . . .,' I'm automatically losing readership." His school has a population of 2,200 and is located in upper state New York.

Other editors said they felt it was more important to cover campus events thoroughly before they branched out into national campus coverage.

What the whole congress spelled out for large and small colleges alike was that there is indeed a revolution taking place, and the print media cannot be immune to it. The kind of coverage needed was not a topic of debate so much as was the method of obtaining it. To a man, the feeling was that "bulletin board" school news-papers were dead, the "social rag" was out. College newspapers are reflecting the more serious trend in society as a whole, a trend toward uncovering social problems and injustices and demanding reform.

In the larger schools, where problems exist more openly and are more easily uncovered, demands have been made and not met. There is an air of revolution in the newspaper office. A few miles back down the road, on the small campuses, the problems are just beginning to be uncovered. Here the students are still content to muckrake and hope for fast and honest solutions. They are not yet disillusioned.







Art Johnson, former editor of Wayne State 'South End' which was recently kicked off campus, told college editors to get busy building a new society because 'the old one is crumbling down around us'

# Med school gets half-million Kellogg

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation work, be qualified to transfer di-of Battle Creek, Michigan, has rectly into the third year of a conmade a \$500,000 grant to assist in establishing the new School of Basic Medical Sciences at the University of Nevada in Reno.

The commitment is for a threeyear period and earmarks \$90,000 medical library books, \$270,640 for faculty salaries and \$139,360 for equipment.

Terms of the grant were accepted by President N. Edd Miller, who called the gift "extremely significant and evidence of further recognition of the pioneering nature of our developing two-year medical school."

The new program aims at reducing the period between high school graduation and completion of medical school from eight to six years. This would be done by organizing and teaching the curriculum as a major field of undergraduate college education -incorporating studies traditionally taken in the first two years of medical school--leading to a Bachelor of Medical Sciences degree. Nevada students would thus. after four years of undergraduate

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rectly into the third year of a conventional medical school. The year-around curriculum does not shorten the actual time devoted to medical studies, but does reduce the time students spend in the pre-medical phase.

The medical curriculum will be established within the framework of a University-wide program in the health sciences, featuring shared faculty and common courses among 15 undergraduate and graduate degree programs. The aim in this instance is to achieve improved collaboration among future health professionals in various fields, and to make the best use of available resources in their training.

The Kellogg Foundation, founded in 1930 by W. K. Kellogg "for educational or charitable purposes", is noted for its support of two-year medical schools as one means "of mitigating future crises in the delivery of medical services."

The Foundation notes in a recent annual report that schools of basic medical sciences--the two-year medical schools--are much less expensive to establish and maintain than traditional fouryear schools. The report goes on to note that whereas openings for beginning medical students are extremely limited in the traditional schools, more than 400 vacancies existed last year in third and fourth classes because of dropouts in the earlier years.

Since 1960, the Foundation has awarded more than \$7,300,000 for the initiation of schools of basic medical sciences at University of New Mexico, University of Connecticut, Rutgers University, Brown University, University of Hawaii, Michigan State also University and University of Sherbrooke in Canada. It also helped the established two-year school at Dartmouth expand its facili-

The Foundation's annual report says it is "chiefly interested in pioneering or experimental projects," but "avoids encouragement of any program beyond the recipient's eventual capacity to sup-

It was the innovative nature of Nevada's program, developed under the direction of Dr. George T. Smith, dean of the School of Basic Medical Sciences, which units of the medical school.

attracted the \$418,078 grant from the Commonwealth Foundation of New York City.

Industrialist Howard Hughes of Las Vegas has pledged up to \$6 million over a 20-year period to support the program and the Hiram Edward Manville Foundation has named the medical school as the beneficiary of another million dollars from the Manville trust. Another \$45,000 has come from the Luke B. Hancock Foundation for laboratory and teaching equipment in the Department of Anatomy, one of the chief support

The last legislature approved the new Nevada program after a two-year feasibility study conducted by the University.

The curriculum of the program will be developed during the coming school year and it is hoped the first medical students can be accepted by the fall of 1971 or early in 1972.

The Kellogg grant results from a proposal developed by the medical school faculty and supported by Gov. Paul Laxalt, Nevada's congressional delegation, legislators, members of the Board of Regents, private physicians and other university faculty members.

### Talent Search funds are renewed

The University of Nevada's statewide Talent Search, a program designed to assist "economically disadvantaged" youth to continue their post-secondary education, has received secondyear funding for 1969-70 from the U.S. Office of Education. Originally funded in 1968, the Talent Search program has been working actively in every high school in Nevada. The new \$44,000 grant is under the direction of W.E. Rasmussen, the project supervisor.

During the first year of operation, the Talent Search counselor traveled to 43 high schools in the state working with high school staffs and community groups to identify, motivate, and encourage "economically disadvantaged" high school seniors to continue their post-secondary education. Over 1,100 high school seniors throughout Nevada were interviewed and counseled during the 1968-69 academic year.

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The scope and services of the program for 1969-70 have been significantly increased. Due to increased funding the project is able to add two new counselors creating a professional counseling staff of three. Each of the new counselors will have a major responsibility for the program in each of the high schools in a defined area of the state during 1969-70. One counselor will be stationed at the Elko Community College in Elko and work in the high schools and communities in the northern and upper central part of the state; another counselor is located at University of Nevada in Reno and is responible for the high schools in the greater Reno-Sparks-Carson City area; and the third counselor will be stationed at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, campus and will be responsible for the southern end of the state.

The increase in scope, service

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and staff, according to Rasmussen, will permit the Nevada Statewide Talent Search to provide more and better post-secondary educational counseling services to the youth of the state. With the cooperation and interest of the high school principal and his staff. the Talent Search counselors will be readily accessible to the "economically disadvantaged" high school student.

(CONT. FROM P. 1) boldt State. Humboldt operates under the peer group system. Students living in dorms are divided into groups of from 25 to 40. Each group meets and chooses the rules and restrictions it will live under. One group's hours, can be different from those of another. The groups can decide, according to McMurray, within two limits: the inner limit of individual rights and the outer limit of health, safety and

Dean Hatthorn will recommend a successor, which must then be approved by the dean of students and the president.

The coed dorm was scheduled to begin last year, but the final arrangements were not set when the semester began and so, the plan had to wait until this fall.

Under the present setup, the fourth, fifth and sixth floors of Nye Hall and the third of White Pine would house women. The others would be men's floors.

### 

This is the last issue of the Sagebrush for summer, 1969. We will resume publishing again with a special edition on registration day, Sept. 12. After that the 'Brush will appear regularly on Tuesday and Friday of each week during the regular school year, except on holidays and during final examination periods.

The Sagebrush office is in the basement of the old journalism building on campus. Telephone 329-0249.

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# ynan 'forced out

The "conflict" began here, Dynan said. The instructor's name was not published in the article, but Dynan said, "It was obvious who I was talking about." Dynan said he was enrolled in classes from the instructor, who "ig-nored" him in class "after the article was published."

"He got on me every day," said Dynan. "Finally he tried to start a fight in the hall; he stepped on my toes and pushed at me with his fingers." Dynan said he had signed a statement to this effect.

Journalism Department Chairman Theodore E. Conover confirmed the written statement. But of the unconfirmed incident, Conover said, "This is completely unfounded. We have several students to testify to this effect." The accused instructor could not be reached for comment.

A student in the journalism department said that he felt the confrontation "exists only in Dynan's mind." If the instructor in question had started a fight with Dynan, "he wouldn't have knocked him out, he would have killed him. So he wouldn't have started a fight."

Last spring Dynan complained that a University administrator "got into a fist fight with me." Questioned about this, the administrator said that Dynan had come into his office under some "stress," complaining about being hit with a snowball while crossing campus. "I advised him not to get too alarmed," said the administrator, "They were just having fun." He said that Dynan then jumped up, called him a "few choice names," and left the office, "There was not fist fight," he said.

Dynan said he went to Conover after grades were posted. "I had an 'A' going in both classes, and he (the instructor) gave me a 'D' and an 'F'," said Dynan. He wanted Conover to change the grades.

According to the University catalog, the department chairman cannot change another instructor's grades. After final grades have been filed with the Office of the Registrar, a grade may be changed only to correct clerical errors, and the instructor must file a complete change of grade form.

Dynan said the Conover told him, "You're through at this school. There was a decision to expel you and we were just waiting for school to get out."

Conover denied this, saying, "This isn't correct at all. He came into my office to demand a grade change, which I can't do anyway. He started using obscene and profane language and I ordered him out." Conover said that Dynan had been ordered out of class for using obscene language in class previously.

Dynan said he then went to Dean of Students Sam Basta. Basta confirmed this. "The professors had called me, but Dynan came voluntarily to the Office of Student Affairs to register a complaint. After he got his grades

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he came back and was upset. I just provided him with the information on what his rights were under the Student Bill of Rights. I said go back and work up from the professor, adviser, depart-ment head to the dean of the college with his petition of grievance for a hearing."

Dynan said that he next went to the College of Arts and Science and spoke to Dr. Robert McQueen, as Dr. Kirkpatrick, Dean, was busy. McQueen said that Dynan "didn't see me about the tiff with the Journalism Department. I've heard several variations, but I don't know what happened."

Apparently nothing happened, as there is no record of Dynan's complaint nor any evidence that a petition of grievance was ever registered.

Dynan says this is because the complaint had to go through his adviser and the department chairman, "And my adviser and department head is Conover."

McQueen said he remembered Dynan "because Dynan came to the Dean's Office wanting to drop a tennis course long after the last day to drop. I told him, 'sorry,' I said, 'Go back and give it the old college try.' To be honest, I haven't looked to see how he came out on that course." Dynan's problems with the course ended with a vote of tennis team members to exclude him from the

Dynan said that he will leave this month for Illinois, where he plans to set up an underground newspaper.

### Brushfire coming out

The 'Brushfire,' campus literary magazine, will come out Sept. 15. Matson Sewell and Penelope Powell will finish up for Editor Phil Dynan, who is leaving.



Phil Dynan

## Classes will start Sept.

Formal classes don't begin until Sept. 15 at the University of Nevada, Reno, but there will be plenty of action before then for what is expected to be a recordbreaking number of new students.

The action begins for male students on Sept. 3 when the University offers a three-day, noncredit course in Introduction to Military Service. The course meets the military requirement for graduation which previously took four semesters to complete.

Eligible students who anticipate working toward an officer's commission during their college careers should elect to take the basic four-semester military science course, however,

tioned is that some instructors

will not teach for anything less

Dr. Alfred Stoess is one. He

refused to negotiate on salary be-

cause, he said, "I think it's a

rather poor precedent to set."

Residence halls open Sept. 5, with food service available on a cash basis until Sept. 11, when contract service becomes effective.

Saturday, Sept. 6, will be devoted to the American College Testing program examinations, plus the English and Mathematics Placement tests for those requiring them.

Fraternity and sorority rushing activities start that weekend, which also will see a number of open-houses, cook-outs, teas, dances and other get-acquainted activities for new students.

President N. Edd Miller will conduct a welcome assembly in Mackay Stadium at 8:30 a.m. Monday, Sept. 8. This will be followed by meetings of new students with the deans of their respective colleges.

Conferences with faculty advisers also start that day and continue through most of the balance of the week.

Monday also is testing day for students planning to continue studies in French, Spanish, or Ger-

Registration material will be distributed on Tuesday, Sept. 9, and students invited to participate in the Honors Program and those seeking information on financial aid have special meetings during the afternoon.

Registration for upper division course begins at 8 a.m. Thursday, Sept. 11, while registration for lower division courses will be held the following day.

A number of social functions also are scheduled during Orientation Week, climaxed with a "Hello on the Hill" dance in the Gymnasium at 8 p.m. Saturday,

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### Administration criticized

(CONT. FROM P. 1)

If the instructor has more than half the minimum number of studentw required for a class, but not enough, Dr. Brown will offer him a reduced salary. Dean Weems said there is one professor in his department who was offered 2/3 pay to teach a course because the enrollment was one student short of the minimum. This, he said, is an unfair cut.

If the number is less than half the minimum, the class is cancelled unless the instructor is willing to teach for nothing like Wilcox.

Even if the instructor is willing to teach for nothing, however, the student must pay the regular rate of \$19 a credit.

Further, although the instructor's pay is cut if the class is short of students, he receives no bonus if the class has over the minimum enrollment and makes

One problem Dr. Brown men-

Wilcox also said he was worried he might set some prededent by teaching for nothing. Dr. Brown also said the in-

than full pay.

structors are "in the wrong by promising to hold class. They can't promise class will be held."

McDonald said, "It is only fair to the student that if a course is in the catalogue, it should be

"It is the attitude of the director that each course has to be self supporting. According the pay scale (his), each course would have required 15.8 students.

"I do not agree at all with holding the dollar bill more important than the educational needs of the students," he said.

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