

# Regents pass interim code



by Geoff Dornan

The Board of Regents passed an interim code of conduct and postponed action on a proposed student publications policy June 12 after more than two hours of discussion.

The code, proposed by Chairman Proctor Hug Jr., passed with the stipulation that administrators, faculty and students be allowed to propose revisions or a completely different code at the Regent's December meeting. If nothing is proposed, the code will become permanent.

It details conduct "incompatible with the purposes of an academic community" for faculty and students and sets up procedures to punish violators.

The Regents moved other business aside and got right to the code. Administrators, faculty and student leaders came with several approaches, hoping to get the Regents to postpone action.

They changed their objective once the Regents made it clear they would pass the code.

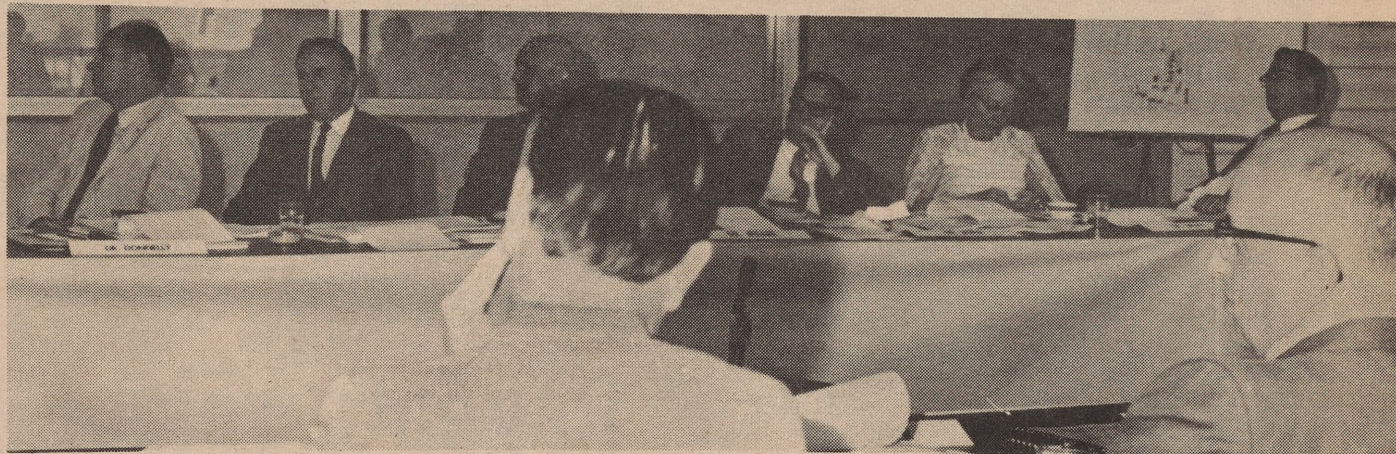
Hug said, "It is essential for colleges to develop rules, define them clearly and see that they are enforced."

Louis Lombardi moved to adopt the code.

Fred Anderson said the Regents had enacted changes in the past and then sent them to the campus so it wasn't a precedent: "These are not normal conditions going on in universities in this country now."

Harold Jacobsen said, "The Board of Regents represents the people, represents the alumni. I think we have preempted some of our duties by letting others make policy."

"I believe recent events have proven the present rules are not adequate or operable," Chancellor Neil Humphrey said.



Molly Knudtsen said, "We are simply proposing an interim decision. If we don't act, we will regret it."

James Bilbray carried that train of thought further, suggesting they "enact the code for the summer session only."

Administrators, faculty and students focused their efforts on getting a revision date added to the code.

"The code's importance warrants some initial input by faculty and students. I would urge a reasonably brief period of time for interaction of students and faculty," said Roman Zorn, president of the Las Vegas campus.

President N. Edd Miller said, "The need for something of this sort is very clear." He suggested the Regents refer the code back to the campus for revision. That then the code would, "not be imposed, but naturally developed and agreed to. The final effort will also state that all in the university community are concerned and willing to develop codes and live by them."

ASUN President Frankie Sue Del Papa said she questioned the procedure not the Regents' intentions or the content of the code. She also urged the Regents set

a date to review the code.

The Regents agreed that if the code was to be an interim code, a date for review should be set. Tom Bell moved the code be adopted until December and permanently after that unless the students and faculty brought revisions or another code before the board. The code of conduct was passed unanimously with that addition.

The code forbids violence, threats, disruption of classes or university activities, theft, destruction of university property, vulgar or obscene language, cheating and forgery among others.

It also confirms the president's power to order anyone to leave a university function under threat of arrest.

The code also diagrams procedures for handling persons charged with violations. Students go to either the student Judicial Council or to a special hearing board of one faculty member and two students appointed by the president. The final decision is also his, based on the hearing board's recommendations.

Charges against faculty and staff members will also go to the president.

The penalties range from a warning to expulsion or termination in the case of faculty or staff.

The discussion on the proposed publications policy was brief. The subject had come up several times in the discussion of the code.

Albert Seeliger passed around a copy of the Sagebrush Goldrush supplement containing two photos of girls naked above the waist and read from an interview with Dan McKinney of the United Student Alliance containing the word bullshit.

Jacobsen, who was strongly in favor of the code, said, "I'm opposed to passing this today." He moved the Regents delay action until October. The other Regents agreed and the motion was passed.

The publications policy states: "prior to each semester registration a positive action of the Board of Regents will be required to assess the full student body fee and allow allocation of any part of that fee for student publications."

It also states that the Regents' intent is to insure the publications observe the canons of good journalism.

Summer  
Edition

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA  
**Sage-**

Number 2

RENO, NEVADA  
**brush**

Tuesday, June 23, 1970

## Hathhorn's replacement named, starts July 1

Once the papers are signed, Robert Kinney will join the Student Affairs Staff as associate dean of students.

Kinney, 32, has been selected to fill the shoes of Dean of Men James Hathhorn, has agreed to accept the position and his contract is in the mail.

Dean of Students, Sam Basta, said that when the contract is signed, he expects it back this week, the appointment will become official. He said that Kinney would take over his new post July 1 when Hathhorn will leave to become the Dean of Students at East Oregon College.

Hathhorn was a counselor here in 1960, became the acting dean of men in 1962 and was appointed as the dean in 1964. He has served in the office since with a one year leave of absence to attend Oregon State University to continue his studies for a Ph. D in Guidance

and counseling in 1968-69.

Kinney will come to the campus from Washington State University where he served as Assistant Dean of Students last year and as Assistant Dean of Men since 1966.

He has been a IBM Systems Engineer, an Acturial Analyst and a dormitory supervisor. He is from Texas, received a B. A. and a M. S. at Texas Tech and is expected to receive his Educational Doctorate in Counseling and Student Personnel from WSU.

Basta said that along with the new title for the position, the first sign of the recently approved changes in the structure of the Student Affairs Office, will come additional duties. He said that Kinney will not only assume the duties of the dean of men, but will be working much closer with student leaders, campus organizations and will be doing more individual and group counseling.

**Springer springs**

Page 2

**No booze here**

Page 2



# Campus movement blazes Springer campaign trail

Eugene Hill

In an office complex at 333 Flint St., the hurried attempt to place Charles Springer's name on the Fall ballot gives keen insight into political planning at the grass roots level.

The first step was the establishment of several voter registration booths on campus. This provided students who have never registered an opportunity to do so. The plan next in priority concerns the Las Vegas campus. It calls for several students to attempt to involve some of the Southern students in the Springer campaign. In the words of Springer himself, his campaign is the first attempt made to organize students from both campuses towards a specific political goal.

The establishment of voter registration booths manned with college students is explained in the words of Springer's campaign manager, H. Ed Anderson, "Using the students themselves in the booths helped us get those who would not stop to register with a thirty-year-old woman from the Woman's League of Voters."

However, the Springer campaign faces several immediate deadlines. The failure of any

one could mean defeat of the entire campaign. The first concerns the petition asking that Springer be allowed to run in the gubernatorial race. The petition circulated on the campus was divided under a provision of Nevada law which states a candidate not affiliated with either party may have his name placed on the ballot if five per cent of the registered voters sign a petition requesting it. The deadline for the petition is 5 p.m. July 15. If the provisions are not met before the closing date, everything Springer and the college students have worked for is lost. In spite of this seeming impossible task, the outlook of these men is optimistic.

The reason for this optimism is readily explained by Teglia, who claims more than 200 registered voters in two days. He said his rate might be different from the rest being circulated throughout the campus.

But the petitions are gaining signatures at a faster rate than originally expected. "The whole idea has worked out better than I had planned. But there are still many problems standing in the way."

One of the many problems hint-

ed at in Teglia's words is the students who have left for the summer. This dispersion of students supporting Springer could easily cripple the campaign. Another problem of a related nature Teglia mentioned is most students holding or searching for summer jobs. This does not leave as much free time as is necessary for a student campaign. Therefore, many of the students who would have been active in this campaign during the school year are not able to help.

Another problem, expressed in Springer's words, is "I wish I didn't have to make a living, then I would have enough time for politics." These half-humorous words are closer to the truth than he likes to admit.

Springer is a practicing lawyer with a full schedule of court appearances which quite naturally hinders his political career at this early stage. He went on to say he wishes he could spend more time with the students. His feelings about campus unrest were brief and to the point.

"Most of the unrest on campuses throughout the country is a result of frustration on the part of the students. They feel that they are not being heard . . . They think Nixon has abandoned them through actions like Cambodia."

His main platform for the gubernatorial race, if he makes it, will be his objection to the war in Vietnam. He promised to do

everything possible as governor of the state to end the war. He feels his chances are good.

"With a three party race, the other two candidates will attack each other and possibly split the vote enough between themselves to allow me to win."

The attempt to nominate Springer for governor is important from the standpoint of the students. If the campaign folds, the college students, as did under those who supported Eugene McCarthy for President, may dropout of state politics.

If the students find themselves unable to work within the system, then groups like the R. S. S. G. may give way, or turn to radical and militant tactics.

## Slemmons files for Regents

Dave Slemmons, a well known student leader who served in the ASUN Senate for two years, filed for the Board of Regents late yesterday afternoon.

Slemmons left immediately for Washington D.C. with only a brief

comment.

He said he filed to give the students a chance to work within the system and the opportunity to have a legitimate voice in the administration of the university.

## Regents reject liquor plan

The Regents rejected the Drinking Policy except for the section giving the president the power to declare a special event where liquor may be served on campus.

The policy would have permitted 21 year-old dorm residents to drink in their rooms, but strengthened the penalties for violating the policy.

It was developed by a committee selected by President N. Edd Miller and endorsed by Miller and Roman Zorn, president of the Las Vegas campus.

Miller formed the committee in response to complaints from students who claimed the present policy is unfair to those over 21 living in dorms and that it is not enforced in the fraternities and sororities. Miller and other administrators have termed the policy unenforceable.

The committee, headed by Robert Whittemore, director of the university facility at Stead, considered a bar on campus among other possibilities but said or-

ganizing and controlling such a facility is unfeasible. The policy finally presented by the 15 committee members proposed allowing 21 year-olds to keep alcohol in their dorm rooms or frat house. It also permits the president to allow drinking on campus for "special events."

The Regents said the new policy wouldn't eliminate the problem of enforcement, but only increase it with some students allowed to drink and others not allowed to. Proctor Hug Jr., chairman of the Regents, said the present policy should be enforced.

Frankie Sue Del Papa, ASUN president, said, "Does this mean that if you reject this policy, steps will be taken to prevent the trial judges from dinking on campus this summer?"

Many students objected strongly when the judges attending the National College of State Trial Judges last summer were allowed to drink in their rooms.

Hug said he didn't see how they

could be denied the right to drink and Del Papa said this isn't fair.

Fred Anderson said he still didn't think they should pass the policy: "I don't believe we should pass one unenforceable policy to replace another."

So they passed the proposal giving Miller the power to declare special events where alcohol would be permitted.

## Brush applies

Many persons look forward to the publication of the Sagebrush, whether they like it or not. To them, it is somewhat of an event. It certainly is to us.

Many persons consider the Sagebrush unique. Some think that's good, some don't. In any case, you might say it is special.

Therefore, the Sagebrush hereby applies to President Miller to be named a "special event."

## Home Ec dean named

Dr. Patricia Tripple has been named Associate Dean of the School of Home Economics.

She replaces Dr. Marilyn Horn, who is now director of research and graduate study in the School of Home Economics.

Tripple was one of eleven home economists awarded a \$1,000 grant by the American Home Economics Association. The award is to explore the problems of deprived urban families as part of the AHEA's three-year Inner City Fellowship program.

Tripple joined the university

faculty in 1955 as professor of home economics.

She holds a B. S. from the University of Washington, Seattle; and an M. A. and Ed. D. from Teachers College, Columbia University.

She has published 16 articles in popular and professional journals, including The Journal of Home Economics, The Vocational Reflector and Practical Home Economics.

A 20-page booklet she authored for Future Homemakers of America, "You and Your Chapter Parents," is in its third printing.

## L'Ami Du Peuple Paul Marat

Compulsory servitude in the traditional manner of pre-enlightened humanity is still prevalent in "the Greatest of all countries," Amerika.

Hi!, Wanna Die?

If your student deferment is up this summer you have the involuntary opportunity to contribute your body to the great bourgeois money machine.

Last month the call totaled 15,000 young men -- people removed from their environment and placed in the clutches of maddened incompetence. Fifteen thousand men ordered to fight in an alien country's civil war. NOT to protect anything -- but not entirely to destroy.

This is money, good people, big money! Money for the Amerikan aristocrat who inconspicuously sits at the headstone of the government, moving the expendable pawns of his game.

If we as Americans are indeed bound to preserve our country, so be it. But let us preserve what it stood for at its beginning, The people! Let us reclaim our country from the bloody sanguined hands of the dying regime. Do not allow Amerika to kill itself.

Accept no platitudes, RESIST, REACT!

Do all in your power to stifle the operations of the Selective Service System. Your local board is required to file everything you send them. Flood them with changes of address. Notify them in writing of your every move. Send a cumbersome article to be filed as a religious device. Tell them when you have a nose bleed, a headache, anything.

You are the people and you are the sole owners of Amerika. Don't give up what you own to those who already own more than they can competently handle. To hell with feathers and bells and pasivism, become responsible for your possession.

Force the "leaders" to explain their every move, no matter how inobtrusive it may seem. Do not take lightly the power of the

## Today's slavery

pen. Write to every political vampire hiding behind the White House pillars. Order, demand humanitarian change!

The present war criminals (military officers, anyone connected with Selective Service, and war profiteers) will face charges of MURDER at the next Nuremberg trial. Patience alone will not bring this inevitable decision to the surface soon enough for the innocent. Protect and preserve Amerika for all that it should be.

## Cop as Everyman

De Sade

If you ever hear of someone discussing the police, it is bad. History has made the police a political force machine in the guise of "the people's protector."

History, in the guise of recorded events through time, has placed the power of life and death in the noble protectorate.

Throughout this history, the policeman has always been hidden from public notice. Couldn't we call King Arthur's knights police? Couldn't we say the same about any standing army?

Aren't vigilantes and Ku Klux Klansmen there along with spies

and secret agents? They are all the protectors of some form of freedom for someone. In this sense they are police.

We all learn personal defenses, verbal and physical, for our personal freedoms, as well as those for whom we care. Aren't we police?

It's very easy to hold a malignant thought, such as me being a "cop-lover."

But before the brand, remember that everyone, except for non-reasoning humans, is a cop in my eyes, everyone.

Thought for the day.....



hand by Warren Zunino  
photo by Geoff Dornan

**DRAFT INFORMATION.**  
Recent changes in student deferments, medical, Canada, C.O., jail, etc. Every week-day morning 9-11 in the Sierra Room of Student Union.



# 'Fear' biggest obstacle to teachers

by Rodney Schram

Fear was the opening topic of the Superintendent of the Berkeley School District, Richard Foster, in his talk at the student union last Friday. Dr. Foster, who has a wide background in teaching, was the first speaker in a series of talks to be given this summer entitled, "You Are Obsolete."

He opened his talk on teacher-staff relationships by listing basic fears that he felt most teachers have. A primary fear Foster stated was that of being free. He said that freedom means to be responsible. He felt that many teachers by presenting an attitude of "May I" when approaching their principal with their ideas were already subjecting themselves to a dependant relationship.

Another fear presented was what Foster called the "concept of options." He believed that many schools teach a "decrease of options" in that they attempt to convince teachers that their present job is the only one available to them. Foster stated that research has shown that being fired for certain reasons can actually create better job opportunities elsewhere.

The fears of change and of indulging in intellectual pursuit were brought up. On the fear of commitment Foster said, "If you have taught in this culture for ten years and haven't been up against the board or the local public you're irrelevant." This comment received wide applause from the approximately 40 Nevada teachers in the audience.

Fear of "kids" was cited by Foster as a major stumbling block for teachers. He said teachers were thrown off by students use of four letter words. He felt more emphasis should be placed on what they are saying to teachers. "Kids

will come through if they don't pick up the smell of anxiety from adults."

Foster told of teachers and administrators who were in complete bewilderment when confronted with student demonstrations and sit-ins in junior and senior high schools. They asked how he would handle the situation. "Join them," he said. Those who took his advice told him later that they had got closer to kids in the short period than they ever had before.

Foster discussed three school models. The first type of school he called the "Fix the kid" model. In this model it is assumed that the student is the problem -- fix him. Adjust means to manipulate a student so that he'll stay fixed. Foster believes that most of the schools in America are of this type.

The second model was called the catalytic model. Schools, teachers, principals are all in need of change. Group development, sensitivity and encounter groups were mentioned as examples of a wide variety of possible approaches needed for inducing change. "People change through new experiences, new developments, and that type of school should work," he said.

The third model he proposed was the "alternative." In this model there would be various choices of schools. Parents could go teacher shopping. There could be a "traditional" model, a "bi-cultural" model, and "human-interactionists" models.

Such alternatives could eliminate the "housebreaking" effect many teachers must presently go through to adjust to a school system. It would also help to curb the majority of the staff from

trying to "wipe out" the minority in that various teaching methods could co-exist.

Foster ended his talk by saying that any presentation is entitled to only one idea. He felt that if one got one idea out of every hour he would be rich. He also said that one could reject the idea without rejecting the maker of the idea.

A panel of three local educators followed up Dr. Foster's speech with comments. Robert Rhodes, a local teacher, felt that "fear of change" was most appropriate. He said that teachers wanted to establish an "adult relationship" with administrators. He felt teachers should be actively involved in making changes. Rhodes said that if teachers were given this opportunity some of these fears would be eradicated.

Marvin Picollo, Washoe County superintendent of schools spoke about being "Opposed to accepting four letter words." He said that "superintendents have a life expectancy of about 28 months" and that "people who show guts should have a place to go other than welfare." Picollo disagreed with Foster saying that he felt "students are prejudiced" and the steps should be taken to eradicate this. He reacted to other parts of Foster's talk saying that it was "dangerous to speak in terms of collective" but he said one "can't help but react to the humanism of Foster."

Foster then answered questions from the audience. He said most of the public concern he received in Berkeley came in the form of "are all the students learning?" He said new programs should be initiated in the earlier grades as

"by the seventh grade we have destroyed the creativity of our children." He spoke of his op-

position to not only physical violence but what he called "verbal violence."

Summer Sagebrush

## Students visit valley

Nineteen mining students are attending a six-weeks' intensive field course in geology which began June 1.

The field course is being held in Owens Valley and in an area between Death Valley and Fish Lake Valley, Nevada.

Linda Hadley, 21, a geophysics major from Huntington Beach, Calif., is the only girl on the field trip. Last year, history was made when, for the first time, two girls participated in the summer field training at the mining institute.

The second three weeks of study under the direction of Dr. Malcolm Hibbard, will concentrate on an area which has received

considerable attention recently from the mining industry at Cucamonga Springs, between Fish Lake and Death Valley.

In both sectors the students will be exposed to areas of excellent sedimentary stratigraphy and structural geology, as well as regions of economic geological interest. As an added part of their training, they will be exposed to working under the rigors of extreme heat.

Teaching Assistant for this year's field course is Larry Richardson, 29, of Los Angeles, Calif., a graduate student in geology, who is participating in the study as part of his own master's thesis.

## Ombudsman recommended

The appointment of a university ombudsman has been recommended to President N. Edd Miller by ASUN Senate and the Nevada Chapter of the American Association of University Professors.

The recommendation was based on a report by Dr. Charlton Laird, who served as a temporary ombudsman for a trial period last year. He suggested that the university retain an ombudsman with an advisory council of students.

The concept of ombudsman originated in Sweden as a legislative commissioner for the investigation of citizens' complaints of bureaucratic abuse and as an independent, impartial arbitrator between government and the individual.

After hearing a presentation by

Father John Marschall, the Senate added the recommendation that a faculty-student advisory committee be established to define the possibilities and limitations of the position.

Fr. Marschall, who according to student leaders might be a candidate for ombudsman, offered his views on what an ombudsman could and could not be.

## Brush booboo

Due to an oversight, Kerry L. Cartier was not given credit for his photographs in the first issue.

They included the front page photo and three photographs in the photo story "Graduation '70".

## Seventies will be an era of change in Ag

The seventies will be an era of change and the Max C. Fleischmann College of Agriculture will be a part of the rapidly changing agricultural picture in our state. This is the type of change that is going to have a long range effect on not only the agricultural production and impact on the state, but also on the three functions the College of Agriculture carries out from the Reno campus.

The first function is resident instruction, or to put it plainly the classroom and laboratory instruction necessary to provide students with either a 2 or 4 year program that will lead to either an associate or bachelors degree. One of the changes recently made in this field was the addition of the two year courses, both in agriculture and home economics. The School of Home Economics is a part of the College of Agriculture.

The second function is the Cooperative Extension Service, more commonly known as the "county agent system." The programs of work the county agents are carrying out in the state from the 14 offices now reflect the influence of the desert re-entry program in central Nevada, with an increased production of cereal

crops, alfalfa hay, and alfalfa seed.

Incidentally, our state is now the fifth largest state in the production of alfalfa seed in the entire United States. The agents are also involved in the production of many specialty crops throughout the state and in Southern Nevada in the formation of a year round green house industry.

But the agents are also continuing to work with the traditional aspects of agriculture, youth programs, community development and to protect the educational process of the university to the average farm and non-farm person who is interested in obtaining the services and advantages the cooperative extension service has to offer.

The third function is classified as basic research. But it is carried on in such a manner in our state as to include research on a practical field basis. The basic research is complimented by the field testing program at the five field laboratories located in all geographic areas of the state. The research is proven in the field and then the information is made available to any one interested through the county agents.

One of the newer programs of the college is in renewable natural resources. The RNR teaching program includes four basic options which cover the field of renewable resources, and is one of the largest divisions of the entire college.

**a**

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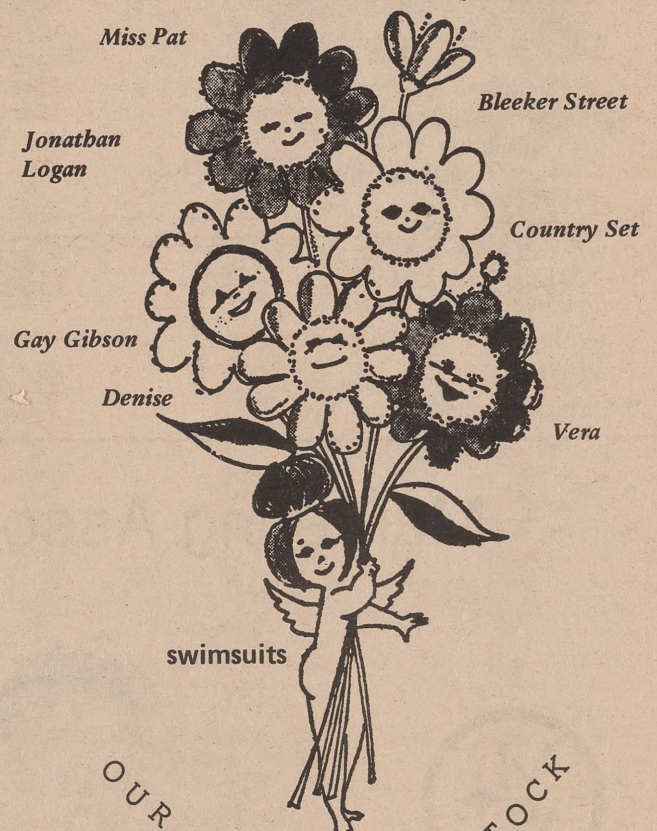
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Sagebrush Interview

# "The Beautiful Little Richard"

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, let's bring on a young man who's been around quite some time: the beautiful Little Richard!"

To resounding applause Richard Penniman, the Georgia Peach, comes dancing on to the stage, flashing peace signs, and wearing one of his more conservative outfits: a two-piece iridescent purple silk garment.

"I am the bronze Liberace," he announces. "The best looking thing in show business today. And only twenty-four years old. Shut up!"

From the moment he arrives on stage until the curtain drops, the audience is his. Each song is performed with every ounce of his feeling behind it. "ooooooooohh! My big toe shot all the way up in the air that time!"

Little Richard left show business for the most part in 1957 to attend a ministry for eight years (he has a Master of Arts degree in Theology). But as one of the rock 'n' roll idols of the fifties, and joint composer of songs like "Tutti Fruitt" and "Long Tall Sally," he is staging one of the most remarkable comebacks in rock history.

by Bruce Kruegar

SAGEBRUSH: In a recent interview you stated you were "not primarily a black artist" and that Rhythm and Blues was the wrong classification for your music. Do you see your music as strictly rock and roll?

LITTLE RICHARD: No. I don't mind being pegged as Rhythm and Blues. Rhythm and Blues is where I came from. It's my heritage. I'm not ashamed of Rhythm and Blues, I think Rhythm and Blues gets a lot of feeling. I call Rhythm and Blues the Black Man's Blues. That's what I believe. It's not discriminatory, I don't mean it that way. I mean that if a black man sits down and plays his guitar, authentically, nobody talkin', no chords, no changes, nothing, if he just sits there and sings what he feels about his woman, or what he feels about his master, it's Rhythm and Blues. And if the white man did the same thing about his woman, it would be country music, which is blues to him. I don't mind being classified Rhythm and Blues, because rock 'n roll is Rhythm and Blues up tempo.

SAGEBRUSH: Is there any difference between the Little Richard that performs now and the Little Richard that performed in the fifties?

LITTLE RICHARD: No.

SAGEBRUSH: Same Little Richard?

LITTLE RICHARD: Same Little Richard.

SAGEBRUSH: Your new song the "Freedom Blues" has a message behind it where "Long Tall Sally" didn't. Will your new songs be in this style of writing?

LITTLE RICHARD: Yes. All my new records are messages. The "Freedom Blues":

"I hope I should live to see

When every man, regardless of what race, creed or color,

Should know he's free.

Present sufferings from the past

Has made our hearts a bitter sad.

You hear me callin', hear my plea.

Everybody, Everybody's got to be free."

Then it says:

"Let's get rid of that old man hate

And bring our fellow man up to date.

It may seem very hard to do,  
But open your mind. Let love come through."  
Isn't those beautiful words? Beautiful words. It's what the whole world's got to do. And that's where you're goin' towards now.

SAGEBRUSH: What do you think separates your musical style from that of Chuck Berry?

LITTLE RICHARD: Little Richard.

SAGEBRUSH: What do you think about the current trend in music to go back to the fifties' style of rock and roll?

LITTLE RICHARD: Well, the music field works in a cycle, and it's back to where it started. And that's why I'm in again.

SAGEBRUSH: Isn't your coming back also due to your own magnetism?

SAGEBRUSH: Is there as much 'Little Richard-mania' today as in 1956?

LITTLE RICHARD: Yes. But in '56 I was so not at the time. It was just like if the Beatles came to town. The kids would be all over the street just waitin' to touch me. And I'm glad that they want to touch me. Because when they stop wantin' to touch you, it's all over.

My plans are to shake this world



SAGEBRUSH: What was the most enthusiastic crowd you've ever played before?

LITTLE RICHARD: Atlantic City, New Jersey. Sixty thousand people. Me and Janis Joplin. I followed her.

SAGEBRUSH: How did you do?

LITTLE RICHARD: Standing ovation. Janis got one too, but the kids rushed to the stage when I got on. I got off stage and she said to me that she's never seen anything like me in her life. It was really a beautiful trip for me. Because Janis Joplin is a very hard worker. She's a very soulful young lady. And she's current. While I'm from a different era. It was beautiful to see these young kids dig me. I felt like cryin'. It was a joy to know I've been away so long and that these kids love me. It was a good feelin'.

SAGEBRUSH: When you left the ministry you had trouble with certain revival preachers about coming back into the business.

LITTLE RICHARD: Yeah. When I first started coming back it was like a block that wouldn't let me back in. There were a lot of people in the power structure that didn't want to let me through. It was like hittin' a brick wall everywhere I went. Bam! You can't get outta here. Wham! You can't get out. Bam! You ain't gonna get out. Blam! So I just decided I was gonna go up. Ssshhh! You understand? I was determined. I think that determination is the secret. Determination and the powers of prayer.

SAGEBRUSH: Was it the ministry that changed your music?

LITTLE RICHARD: Yes. I have a lot of faith in God.

SAGEBRUSH: What are your plans for the future?

LITTLE RICHARD: My plans are to shake this world.

SAGEBRUSH: How are you going to do that?

LITTLE RICHARD: Singin' and tellin' everybody to shut up, and listen to the young people some times. The old people have been talkin' for two hundred years and haven't said nothing. Just shut up and listen to some of youth's ideas. The young ideas. People with new ideas. Since you've seen the old ones didn't work try the new ones.

SAGEBRUSH: What's Macon, Georgia, really like?

LITTLE RICHARD: Oh my God! It's outasite. It's the 'Peace City'. It's the little city they call 'the middle of Georgia.' It's not a great big place, but it's a beautiful place. It's where a lot of love is shown and where a lot of soul is born. And a lot of kids have grown up to be known all over the world. I'm one of them.

SAGEBRUSH: A lot of singers come from Macon...

LITTLE RICHARD: Yes. Otis Redding, James Brown, Wayne Cochran, and myself.

SAGEBRUSH: Did you ever play together when you were kids, or is that too romantic?

LITTLE RICHARD: Not quite. James and I did. Otis was around. His father was a minister. But I didn't know Otis when I was in Macon.

SAGEBRUSH: Did you ever beat up James Brown when you were six years old?

LITTLE RICHARD: No. It was impossible to beat him. He was a very strong man. I didn't beat him up, but I used to tell him what I think about him and run! (laughs) Oh My! I would get home quick!

SAGEBRUSH: Are you going to give the SAGEBRUSH the scoop of the year and give us an honest answer?

LITTLE RICHARD: Yes. If I can.

SAGEBRUSH: All right. How old are you?

LITTLE RICHARD: That's my only secret. That's the only secret I don't tell. That's a trade secret.

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