

University of Nevada Reno, Nevada

Sagebrush

Summer
Edition

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Number 4

Judges, soldiers ignore dorm alcohol policy

EDITOR'S NOTE— The Sagebrush made two trips through Nye Hall to determine to what extent the drinking policy was being violated. There was alcohol on at least four floors and little attempt to conceal it. This is a report on those trips.

As we stepped off the elevator, a nude man reeled out of a room in the west wing of Nye Hall's sixth floor and glared at us. From 10 feet away we could smell alcohol.

He scratched his belly and asked, "Did we take you in to raise you?"

"What?" His slurred speech was barely understandable.

He repeated the question.

"What do you mean raise?"

"That's where you go to grow up," he said.

"We've got to go," I said.

"That's good, you just get out of here."

We did.

We had just started our second excursion through Nye, July 13, about 11:30 p.m.

From the sixth floor, we went to the seventh, where we talked to one of the judges' wives for a few minutes. Then we went to the fifth which was quiet except for a bridge game complete with Buckhorn beer and a freshly emptied scotch bottle.

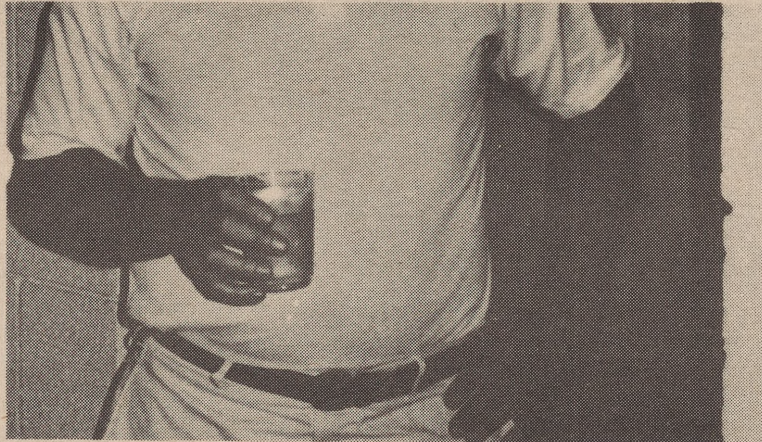
The players, attending the army command school, talked to us for about one hour. They said they knew they weren't supposed to drink in the dorm and one showed me a mimeographed sheet which said so. He said all the rooms had them. He offered us a beer. We declined.

I took some pictures of them drinking. One officer reacted, saying we had no right taking pictures in his room. He said that we were invited in as friends, not spies. Another officer joined him: "If you had any guts, you'd expose that film. That was dirty."

I argued the last point, but agreed we had no right taking pictures in their room. I gave him the film after the second officer, who was not drinking, said he would testify he had beer in his room. He gave me his name.

Besides, we had one picture already--taken on our first trip through two days before.

Part of that picture is above.



His honor enjoys a drink at the door of his room.

The owner of the drink, his speech slurred from the ones before it, talked to us long enough to say he was a judge. Another judge sat on a bed in the room also nursing a drink.

The first trip started off when one of the military staff in the basement suggested we "wander someplace else."

We went to three floors be-

fore we found the judges on the seventh. On two of the floors we were greeted by persons in various stages of a future hang-over.

Those we saw drinking were quite open about it--they made no attempt to hide the booze. The beer cans were just dumped in the bathroom trash.

Miller OK's liquor requests —but not open drinking

President N. Edd Miller said Wednesday, he has authorized two groups to have liquor at specific functions on campus. He said, however, that it is a violation of university policy for anyone to have liquor in the dormitories.

Miller was given the power to authorize alcohol on campus for "special events" by the Board of Regents at their June meeting.

He said he interprets the policy to mean there "has to be a request for a specific event."

"I have granted some permissions, but they're not blanket permissions. They're for a specific event."

He said copies of the policy prohibiting alcohol in the dorms were distributed to all those living there this summer.

The army command school was authorized to serve liquor at their promotion party, held Wednesday night in the second floor lounge of Nye Hall. Last night, the state trial judges served liquor in Nye and White Pine and had wine with their dinner in the Dining Commons.

Miller said he intends to use the option during the regular school year and that any group whose members are of legal age may apply for permission to have alcohol at a specific event on campus. He said he does not intend to grant all such requests, however.

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Walter Van Tilburn Clark

The Nevada cowboy

Walter Van Tilburn Clark will give the fourth speech in the Nevada Lore Series July 21 at 7:15 p.m. in the Lounge.

Clark will explain the role of the cowboy in Nevada's history, a topic he is well qualified for. He is the author of several books in western settings, the best known of which is "The Oxbow Incident."

Clark said he wrote "The Oxbow Incident" to "get myself shut of all the western cliches. The myth of the west became too preposterous. Real people lived in the west with real and volatile emotions.

Clark has been a teacher most of his life, which has reduced the time he can spend writing. But, he said, "my own dissatisfaction is at least as important

a cause of my small production. I have thrown away, and not without reason, a great deal more than I have published."

Clark was born in 1909 in Maine. His family moved to Reno when he was eight. He stayed and took baccalaureate and masters in English from the University of Nevada in Reno.

From Maine to Reno, Clark has always lived close to nature. This, he said gave him the "deep interest in all kinds of life." He has spent many days exploring the hills around Reno.

Clark's current project is editing the Alf Doten diaries, a total of 79 volumes containing three and one half million words. He has been working on them for more than six years already.

Regents propose help for culturally deprived

The July Regents meeting was quiet in comparison to June when the interim code of conduct, publications and drinking policies were discussed.

But the meeting was anything but unimportant.

The discussion centered around a commission proposed by Proctor Hug Jr., chairman of the Regents, to help "culturally deprived students and the first draft of the university budget presented to the board.

Hug said the commission should consider changes in curricula, the availability of scholarships and loans, state and federal financing, the function of advisors on campus, and of high schools and community colleges, opportunities for post graduate or professional degrees and employment among others.

"The University of Nevada has a responsibility to assure that it is meeting the needs of the disadvantaged or culturally deprived students within the state," he said.

He proposed the commission include university officials, students representing all minorities, representatives of the black and Indian communities and citizens from all parts of the state.

Its function would be to "assist us in determining what we can do to provide a more effective educational opportunity for those who are culturally de-

prived," Hug said.

He recommended the Regents allot \$5,000 from their special projects fund for the commission.

The Regents also got their first formal look at the budget--a probably expected shock which included an overall increase of about \$20 million.

No action was taken on either of these items. The commission proposal will be taken up in August and the budget was presented for informational purposes.

The Regents covered the rest of the agenda in about one hour. One of the items established an alternate program for completion of a masters degree which requires 32 instead of 24 credits of course work but does not require a thesis.

Another eliminated the screening procedure for applicants with criminal records or psychiatric problems, replacing it with a counselling system.

Editorial

Drinking: selective enforcement

The university drinking policy seems to be a shining (glaring?) example of selective enforcement.

Policy says no one is allowed to have alcohol in the dorms. This applies to students, judges, the army, everybody.

But the policy is only enforced for regular students. The student referrals board handled many cases last year of students caught drinking in their dorm rooms, but not one case has yet been tried where the defendant was one of the trial judges or an officer attending the command and general staff school, or for that matter, any of the groups housed in dorms by Auxiliary Enterprises or the General University Extension.

Why?

Because, although these groups are told the policy, there is no attempt to enforce it. The most a group such as the trial judges gets is a warning--less than a slap on the hand.

In fact, the judges and army officers were just issued a warning. They were so worried about the warning that a Sagebrush reporter was offered a beer in Nye Hall Monday night. It's doubtful the warning had even reached them.

But last weekend, two students in Upward Bound were kicked out of the program and sent home for drinking. They weren't kicked out by the university administration. The directors of Upward Bound did that.

Still, the two girls were kicked out for the same offense many residents of Nye

and White Pine are committing every day, openly and with apparent impunity.

The situation isn't new. Last year, the trial judges held drunken parties in Nye and neither the College of State Trial Judges nor the university administration took any action. Bob Kersey, at that time director of Auxiliary Enterprises, denied any knowledge of the parties even as his staff cleaned up the mess, dumped the empty beer cans.

But the fault isn't entirely the administration's. Upward Bound took the responsibility for its charges. But the trial judges college has taken no action to stop the drinking in the dorms. Neither has the staff of the command school.

The judges and army officers seem to think they should be allowed to drink in the dorms. Many of them think an arrangement could be worked out to permit 21-year-old students the same privilege. One army colonel even told Sagebrush that students who are punished while he isn't, "have a legitimate beef," as he opened another beer.

These are the people, judges and army officers being good examples, who tell the young, "The law is the law and should be obeyed until it is changed."

Maybe the statement should be repeated for them.

The law should be changed. Twenty-one-year-olds should be allowed to drink in their rooms. But, until it is, it should be enforced equally for students, judges, the army, everybody.

That's called justice.

Upward bound

-a unique experience

by Rodney Schramm

The "Upward Bound" program on the campus comes to a close this week but the theme lives on. Eighty-eight kids carry with them a unique living experience.

For six-weeks high school students have been working at a new approach to education. "Youth Involvement" was the theme this summer.

"If you're going to convince kids getting out of nine months of high school to go back to school for six weeks you've got to have something to sell," said assistant director Pat Miltenburger. The program seems to work judging from the comments of the students.

Students are recruited in their sophomore and junior years, high school, and are carried through three summer sessions. During the last summer, called the bridge year between high school and college, students take regular accredited college courses. Classes for regular students include math, psychology, human relations, art, drama, filmmaking, use of the resource center, poetry, and creative writing.

Students are divided into four discussion groups covering topics such as ecology, the current political scene, social concerns of the youth such as drugs and music, and cultural contributions through the study of ethnic groups. Each group produced a half-tour TV program covering these topics.

The staff consists of nine college students and three instructors who live in the dormitory. There are a total of fifteen instructors from participating high schools and the UNR staff.

Through close contact and an informal atmosphere, the learning experience becomes a two-way process with both teachers and students learning new attitudes.

Classes are held from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. and other classes such as remedial reading and discussion groups are held on a voluntary basis between 7 and 9 p.m. There are field trips to various places involving particular studies and there are camping trips on the weekends.

Outside of a few minor complaints on hours and dorm rules, the participating students were full of praise for the program and staff. Program director L. L.

Trout emphasized his pride for the students. He said many university employees had told him the students were much more polite than the regular college students who occupy the dorm.

Students selected for the program were those with potential for success in college whose lack of educational preparation and/or underachievement may have precluded their entrance.

Upward Bound creates a fresh approach and a new motivation to education. Several students expressed a desire to have a school run similar to the program.

"It makes you more objective and aware."

"It's a good thing to be able to evaluate teachers. Kids have got a voice."

These were some of the students' comments.

Upward Bound staffers continue to meet with the students during the year. They hold discussions and make trips back to the campus.

The program is still relatively new, but it has spread across the country. Early statistics show that about two thirds of the students go on to college. At present only about one third of Nevada high school graduates go to college. This alone proves the value of the program.

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Gemini rising

Photos: Warren Zunino

Analysis

by Anna Amenta

Rules for peace or rebellion?

The Interim Rules or "code of conduct" submitted by Regent Chairman Procter Hug, Jr., may precipitate more student dissension with cries of repression.

The majority of students and faculty at the University of Nevada, however, approve the rules. Their behavior would exemplify good conduct with or without the rules.

But what of the minority? Are they justified in their fears that "academic freedom," "due process," and "freedom of speech" are being attacked? Is it a question of interpretation?

One rule in question states in part: "The faculty member is ethically and professionally bound not to take advantage of his position by introducing into the classroom discussions irrelevant to his course."

The student asks, "What is the criteria for irrelevancy?" Others half-jokingly state that entire courses are "irrelevant."

How would the administration enforce this rule? Perhaps a spy system, a bugging device or open intercom system would work. Would it not be possible for students to team up vindictively against an individual professor and report him for "irrelevancy?"

The Regents, on the other hand, state that the rule applies, for example, to a geography class where the professor would not teach geography, but use his classtime to discuss the Viet Nam War or encourage students to participate in militant activities.

In the same clause is the sentence: "It is not the function of the faculty member to indoctrinate his students with ready-made conclusions on controversial subjects."

The clause calls upon the teacher to be "objective," and although basically it advocates an ideal representation of a controversial issue, some professors would maintain that "objectivity" is impossible for any teacher. Some teachers lean to the left, others to the right, and still others are "middle-of-the-road" thinkers. This is what makes a university education so fruitful. The student is exposed to different philosophies, values, or points of view and is challenged to re-evaluate his own. There will be no critical thinking or questioning of values if only the "middle-of-the-road" professors remain on the faculty.

John Milton stated "Let truth and falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter."

The Regents respect this statement, as do the faculty and students. Yet the rule seems to imply that some people are running scared. They don't really trust the student's ability to think clearly and arrive at the truth.

One professor said, "This rule gives the administration a 'Carte Blanche' to get rid of anyone who does not agree with their point of view."

Another rule in question prohibits: "The repeated use of vulgar, obscene or abusive language in a classroom or public meeting where such usage is be-

yond the bounds of generally accepted good taste . . ."

Besides comments of "absurd," "vague," and "What is the criteria for 'good taste'" from students, one faculty member stated that "If the intent of this rule is to provide a mechanism for flagrant dismissals and disciplinary action, then it appears that the danger involved is that narrow interpretation of this rule will simply provide an instrument for repression and censorship of freedom of speech and expression."

Perhaps a linguist might compile a list of "vulgar, obscene or abusive language" which could be used as a criteria for enforcing this rule. One even might contend that Shakespeare used language considered vulgar in his age. It is difficult to repress speech that is used commonly by many members of the community, and not merely the university community.

It does seem, however, that the ability to express oneself clearly and concisely is hampered by emotional rhetoric that relies on vulgar, obscene or abusive language.

One of the major controversies over the "code of conduct" was its disregard for "due process." The normal procedures for establishing rules under the "Bill of Rights" were not respected by the Regents.

The Regents, however, requested last year in July that the students and faculty submit a "code of conduct" for them to approve. Student senate members do not recall that ex-Pres-

ident Jim Hardesty gave them that message from the Regents. In addition the Constitution which covers the Reno Campus was never made official. The Constitution sets up the Judicial system for penalizing students for infractions of university rules.

Therefore when the disruptions on Governor's Day were followed by destruction of university property, the Regents felt it their responsibility to provide an "Interim Code" subject to revision by the students and faculty.

Some students feel that the code's procedure can by-pass the Judicial Council. Student Body President Frankie Sue Del Papa says, however, that two forms of judicial bodies were included in the code, because the Las Vegas campus does not have a student elected Judicial system.

The code reads: "The student personnel officer shall have the authority to refer cases either to a student judicial council provided for in a student government constitution or to a special hearing board consisting of a faculty member and two students, all appointed by the President."

The latter form of judicial government is rejected by most students on the grounds that it does not give the student the right of appeal, and places the president in an arbitrary position. The Regents, however, feel the president has an appellate position.

The Supreme Court has upheld the right of school officials to impose restrictive rules on stu-

dents' behavior to protect the rights of others. But if the rules are unjust, then only rebellion can result. Law and order must be based on justice if the law is to be respected. It is crucial that the minority have no cause to justify their violent or disruptive attacks on the university campus.

Preventative measures based on just rules will insure peace, while punitive action always seems to follow after the damage to the University's reputation is already done. The students and faculty have between now and December 10-11 to revise the "Interim Code Ruels," to clarify several vague phrases.

The community, the regents, the faculty and the students want peace on campus so that the processes of education can continue. We all want the same things. Students will respect just laws. The administration can enforce just laws that are not vague. Vague laws have loopholes for the radical, for the abuse of academic freedom, for personal license. Perhaps everyone should take another look at the rules and be certain that they can be interpreted only as protecting the rights of everyone in the University Community.

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Flight from draft ends in Cairo jail

by Ray Wilkinson

UPI - Steven Williams is an American draftdodger who stole, lied and bluffed his way around much of the world to stay out of the Vietnam War.

And wound up in a Cairo jail, where he is now.

Airline authorities have never known anyone quite like the 23-year-old runaway from Fountain Valley, Calif. They don't want to know another.

According to airlines investigators Williams began his trip illegally in Denver, Colo., in September, 1967. He then crisscrossed the world visiting at least 57 countries in 14 months and racking up a bill of at least \$100,000 in stolen or self-written airline tickets, fraudulent credit cards and dud checks.

"I guess it became a kind of hobby," Williams said from a cell here when his trip finally ended in December, 1968. "I ran away because they wanted to send me to Vietnam. All I did was steal tickets."

Williams, a slender, quiet young man, finally slipped up when he stole a Canadian passport in Paris, flew to Libya and then slipped across the border into Egypt.

When he attempted to buy another ticket at the local BOAC office an employe recognized him from a circular posted by Interpol, the international police organization. He was arrested, tried in January last year and sentenced to two years for entering Egypt with a forged passport.

With time off for good behavior, Williams hopes to be released in October or November. Then, Cairo authorities say, he will be bundled aboard the first airliner bound for the United States where he will face a variety of charges ranging from dodging the draft to fraud.

"He's just a crazy, mixed up kid who couldn't face the thought of going to Vietnam," said one American official who visited Williams in jail. "But he seems to be bearing up well in prison."

Anthony Stephens, a senior official of the International Air Transport Association, who also talked with Williams in his cell, said, "He was a most remarkable traveler. Nobody else has

achieved anything like his record."

Williams' main asset was bluff as he jetted to such exotic places as Polynesia, Bangkok, Phnom Penh, Tokyo, the West Indies and ironically, Saigon, the place he was trying to avoid with the army.

In Nepal, for instance, he designed his own official "Airport Vienna" stamp, had it made in the local bazaar, and then "validated" a stolen Lufthansa ticket.

"Why should a clerk in Katmandu question a Lufthansa ticket validated, logically, in Vienna?" Williams asked Stephens.

Williams always travelled economy class, figuring that airline officials would reason anyone writing a worthless check might be expected to go all the way with a first class ticket.

He arranged his schedule so that he obtained the maximum number of in-flight meals and generally made overnight connections. Airlines thus had to provide him with free overnight hotel accommodation.

He changed airlines as frequently as possible to avoid detection. He became an expert at forging tickets.

At one point he wrote out a ticket from non-existent Ecuatoriana Airlines and persuaded South African Airways to re-issue the ticket for their own system, Stephens said.

Williams eventually began to tire of his globe trotting. At the beginning of his almost non-stop touring he took things leisurely, stopping for days at a time in places like Hong Kong and Brazil to sight see. His stays became progressively shorter—a day, an overnight and, finally, immediate onward connections as the young draft dodger became aware that the worldwide police net was closing in on him. And close it did, in Cairo.

Tarr: try make the draft fair

Curtis Tarr, head of the selective service since April, is a big change from the image of Gen. Lewis Hershey

Tarr is candid and seems concerned.

"We have to prove we want to be fair with all draftees," he said.

Tarr, who once attended UNR, held a press conference in Carson City July 8. He said, "The lottery is a major factor in overhauling a selective service system that developed over a long period of years," and that it will "make the draft more equitable."

But Tarr said the draft should be maintained until "the climate for voluntary induction improves." The draft expires next year and Tarr said he isn't sure Congress will renew it.

"A volunteer army is better than recruitment," he said, but added that none of the draft-aged men who have advocated such a system to him said they would join.

Tarr said one way to make the system more fair is to eliminate undergraduate deferments. That this "will help prevent the situation where the richer boy avoids the draft because he is able to be in school." Nixon wants congressional authority to do away with undergrad deferments.

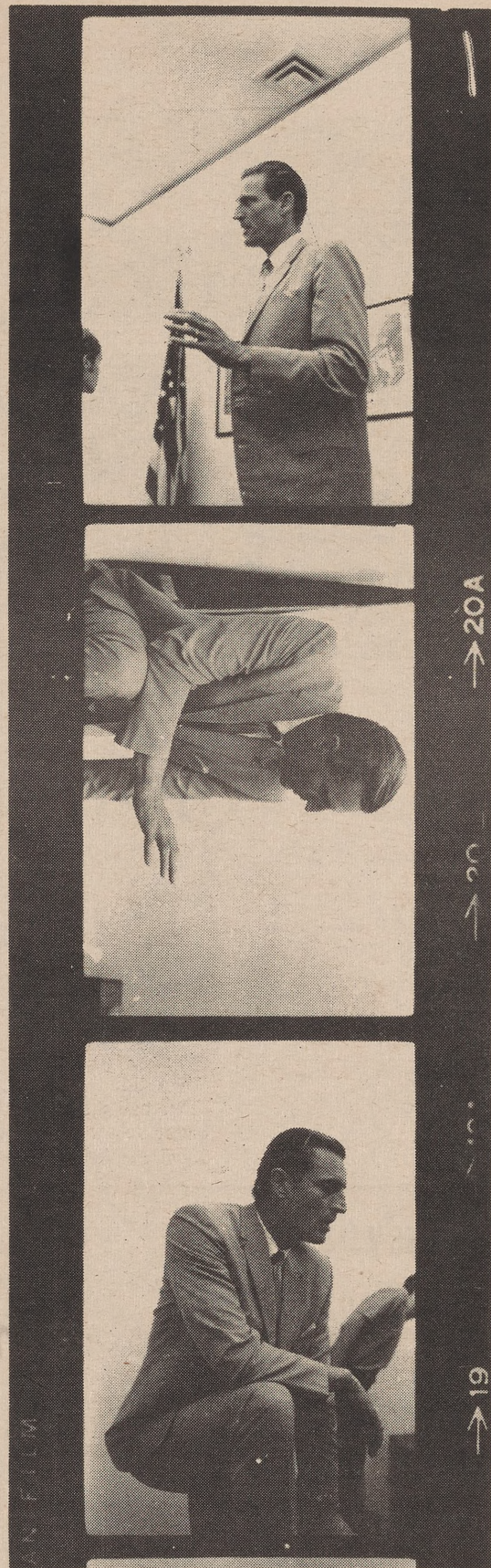
Other draft rules have already changed. The supreme court has decreed that religion must be more broadly interpreted when considering an applicant for conscientious objector (CO) status. Tarr said he expects more CO's to be granted under the new rule.

He said, however, any time a deferment is granted, including CO, "selective service must put another man in service."

"The problem is to win back the affections of the young people," he said.

The lottery has helped make the system more fair, he said. Now they must make the random selection system work, he added.

Tarr said he enjoys his work because he feels he's "making a contribution," but added, "I didn't ask for the job and I won't be sorry to have it end."



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

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