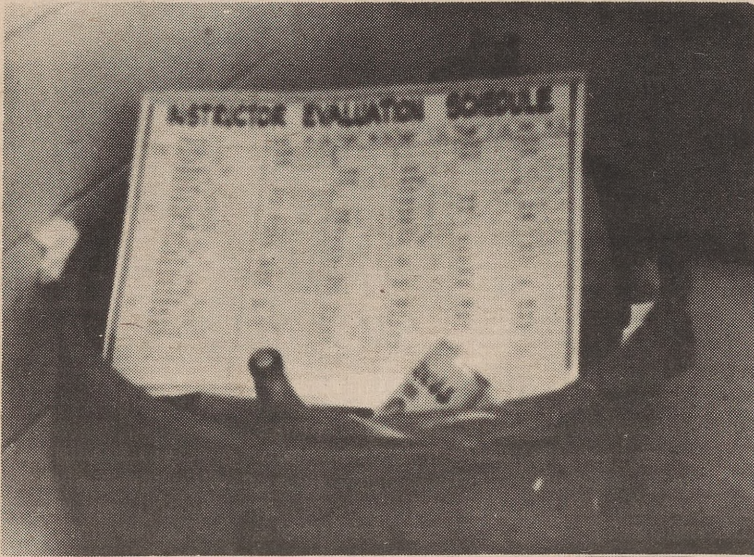


# Drinking continues, policy uninforced



First floor east

Inside:

What is a C O? Page 2

Bill of rights change Page 4

EDITOR'S NOTE ---Two weeks ago, three Sagebrush staffers made two trips through Nye Hall to investigate reports that the judges and soldiers were violating the university ban on alcohol in the dorms. They were and we said so in the last issue (July 17). On the evening of August 2, Sagebrush again visited Nye to see if the residents were continuing to violate the policy. No pictures were taken in the rooms because of possible invasion of privacy.

One week ago, the second group of trial judges moved into the dorms, most of them into Nye Hall.

The received copies of the university policy forbidding alcohol on arrival.

The last group of soldiers attending the command school had just moved in that night. According to an officer on the third floor, they too received copies

But apparently, some of them have liquor in their rooms anyway.

On second floor west, there was a group of about five judges having a small party in a room. Two bottles of whiskey were visible from the hall through the open door.

On the sixth floor, which seemed almost deserted, there was an empty bottle in the garbage can in the laundry room.

In the fourth floor laundry room,

a box of beer cans. On first floor east, more beer cans. Right down the hall were the offices of the liaison officer, assistant commandant and director of instruction.

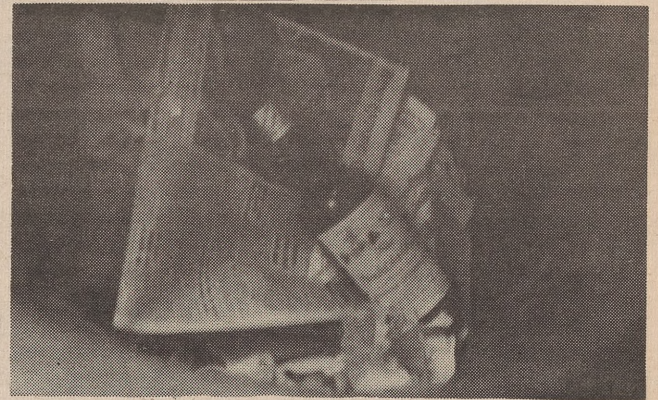
Mike Laine, director of Auxiliary Enterprises, said copies were distributed to all dorm rooms. He said, however, that no special emphasis had been put on the policy because, from what he knew, the College of State Trial Judges and the army had done that.

The officer on the third floor of Nye said the only word they were given on the subject was a single sentence in the general information given them on arrival at the command school.

Judge Lawrance Hyde of the College of Trial Judges said his office had made no special point of it because it was his understanding that the administration of the university would do so or had done so.

President N. Edd Miller said "It is my understanding that the soldiers' commander gave orders they obey campus rules."

Although Miller has the power to declare a special event on campus where alcohol may be served, he said two weeks ago that he interpreted this to mean a special time and place. He said it is a direct violation of university policy to have alcohol in dorm rooms.



sixth floor east

University of Nevada

Reno, Nevada

# Sagebrush

August 4, 1970

Summer

Number 5

Edition

## 50 per cent increase asked

Faced with inflation and an anticipated surge in student enrollment, especially at the community college level, the University of Nevada Board of Regents will be asked to approve a system budget of \$32.1 million for fiscal 1971-72.

This is an increase of \$10.7 million or 50.4 per cent above the current budget of \$21.3 million.

The budget, recommended by Chancellor Neil D. Humphrey after meeting with the executive officers of the four university divisions, will be considered by the Board of Regents at its Las Vegas meeting Aug. 7-8.

Humphrey noted that more than \$9 million of the requested increased funding for 1971-72 is attributable to an expected 43 per cent jump in enrollment. About \$750,000 of the \$10.7 million increase would cover research and public service programs not previously funded by the state, leaving inflation about responsible for about \$900,000 of the increase.

The proposed budget is based upon a system enrollment increase of almost 5,100 students--from the expected 11,885 this fall to a total of 17,010 in the fall of 1971.

The university system is planning new community colleges in both Clark county and Western Nevada within the next year in addition to the existing college at Elko. The great bulk of the enrollment increase--3,855 students--is anticipated at the two new community colleges.

Humphrey said the enrollment predictions for the new community colleges are based upon national averages and that it is probable that substantial deviation from these projections will occur.

"If the 1971-72 enrollment is substantially less than projected, For fiscal 1972-73, the second year of the biennium, the proposed university budget calls for \$37.7 million, a \$5.5 million or 17.5 per cent increase over 1971-72.

More important to students, the chancellor recommended that non-resident tuition be increased from \$400 to \$500 per semester at the Reno and Las Vegas campuses and that resident registration fees at the community college level be raised from \$6 to \$8 per credit. Non-resident community college students would be assessed an additional \$5 per credit tuition charge

for the first time.

Registration fees for resident students at the universities in Reno and Las Vegas campuses and that resident registration fees at the community college level be raised from \$6 to \$8 per credit. Non-resident community college students would be assessed an additional \$5 per credit tuition charge for the first time.

Registration fees for resident students at the universities in Reno and Las Vegas would not increase, but Humphrey does propose a jump in the capital improvement fee from \$42 to \$70 on both campuses. The capital improvement fee is used to service revenue bond issues which defray part of the construction cost of new academic buildings and is not part of the operating budget. The increase in the capital improvement fee would bring the consolidated fee for Nevada residents to \$245.50 per semester on the Reno campus and \$250.50 per semester on the Las Vegas campus.

The budget recommended to the Board of Regents asks for a state appropriation of \$25.9 million in 1971-72 and about \$31 million in

(see page 4)

## Reorganization awaits new vice president

The Office of Student Affairs is in the middle of reorganizing. According to President N. Edd Miller, the reorganization will be based on a study of OSA prepared by Thomas Dutton, dean of students of Oakland University in Michigan, and Earle Clifford, student affairs dean at Rutgers, New Jersey.

That report replaces the Dean of Student Affairs Sam Basta with a vice-president of student services. The committee selected by Miller to screen candidates for that post announced a list of nine about two weeks ago, the last of whom was interviewed on campus yesterday.

But Miller says how the newly organized office works will be left to the new vice-president. So, until he is named, none of the deans know what their jobs will be.

Until they received their contracts, some didn't know if they would have jobs. And many contracts were late, increasing the uncertainty.

One administrator said the office is as tense now as last semester "because everything depends on the vice-president."

Most worried, according to administrative sources, is Sam Basta. His post will be non-existent after reorganization, its functions incorporated into those of the vice-president.

Until about two weeks ago, many on campus said they thought Basta would become the vice-president of student services. At that time, the list of candidates was announced---all from out of state.

Robert Kinney joined the staff as the vice-president's number one and Steven Akers filled the post which will probably handle housing on August 1.

The vice-president will have the task of building the office of student affairs around himself. Apparently, his main task is to eliminate the weaknesses of the former system.

The study submitted by Clifford and Dutton said the biggest fault in that system is that many persons don't go through the office of student affairs. They go straight to President Miller.

The committee will send three names to Miller, probably before the end of summer. He will, most likely, select the vice-president from that list.



## Editorial

## No action

Judges and soldiers are still drinking in the dorms. Nothing has been done to stop them.

So the judges and soldiers are special, immune to rules established for regular students.

Since the last Sagebrush editorial which brought this to the attention of, hopefully, the College of State Trial Judges, the army command school and university administration, all three groups were concerned and motivated enough to, probably with a yawn, assume the other two would take care of it.

Apparently it doesn't bother the upholders of justice and defenders of our country that they are violating the credo they claim to defend. The Credo they like to throw in the faces of the young.

Is it fair, sir and your honor, that some are special and need not heed the law of mere students?

Is it fair, that after being informed of the situation, the administration, the trial judges' college and the military command do nothing about it?

Isn't it ironic that the defenders of equality, freedom, justice are the violators?

This is a small example, anything but earthshaking. But it sure says something.

The administration might take a look at its interim code which reads:

"Charges involving a student shall be filed with the highest ranking student personnel officer on the campus. That officer shall have the obligation, upon his own initiative, to file charges in those cases where he believes it justified, regardless of whether or not someone else has filed charges."

This would mean dean of Student Affairs Sam Basta, but he was on vacation when the last issue was published.

That leaves N. Edd Miller.



## Analysis

by Jack Curtis

## What is a Conscientious Objector?

The United States has certain religious groups who object to war. The Quakers, who founded Pennsylvania, are best known.

Because our constitution guarantees free exercise of religion the government usually does not force such people to violate their consciences. Thus, the current Military Selective Service Act: "Nothing contained in this title shall be construed to require any person to be subject to combat training and service in the Armed Forces of the United States who, by reason of religious training and belief, is conscientiously opposed to participation in war in any form. . ."

Draft age men against war by reason of belief can qualify for a 1-O draft classification. They are ordered to work two years in some alternative service if called for the draft.

Usually, applicants feel some responsibility to all mankind. Some do not object to individual self defense, but see a distinction between it and mass destruction. Others are not members of traditional pacifist churches.

To qualify a man must be opposed to all wars. This is being challenged in the courts by men who oppose only the Vietnam war.

A man can agree with the stated goals or feel sympathy with the men fighting, but he must be opposed to the methods of mass violence used in all wars. Further, he must base his objection on some deeply held belief.

Recently the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that even a man who rejects any religious label can be qualified for conscientious objector status. The law specifically forbids claims based on "essentially political, sociological, or philosophical views, or a personal moral code."

The court, however, stated that this excluded people "whose beliefs are not deeply held and those whose objection to war does not rest upon moral, ethical, or religious principle, but instead rests solely upon considerations of policy, pragmatism, or expediency." "Very few registrants are fully aware of the broad scope of the word 'religious' as used in 6 (J) of the draft law. Accordingly a registrant's statement that his beliefs are nonreligious is a highly unreliable guide for those charged with administering the exemption."

The Court said, "If an individual deeply and sincerely holds beliefs which are purely ethical or moral in source and content but which nevertheless impose upon him a duty of conscience to refrain from participating in any war at any time, those beliefs certainly occupy in the life of that individual 'a place parallel to that filled by . . . God' in traditionally religious persons."

Draft boards differ widely in response. A local secretary recently

told a 1-O applicant not to bother filing because it was "a waste of time." She knew nothing about him or his claim.

Some boards readily grant. Other boards attempt to avoid the responsibility of judgement by denying the claim.

Local boards are made up of "friendly groups of neighbors" who are all volunteers. They are usually well established business people (In Reno: the owner of Gepford Apartments, the Reno High School Principal, an optometrist, Commercial Moving and Storage owner.) They usually have little extra time and only meet once a month. No member is required by law to be trained in draft law.

On the basis of the written claim and the meeting the board must judge sincerity. The better the presentation made the better the chance. Often boards doubt sincerity when claims are "late."

The first time a man is asked to declare his conscientious objection is at age 18 on his first classification questionnaire. There is no explanation of what a conscientious objection is, just a yes or no question.

Most 1-O applicants have not answered yes on that original form. University professors might not know just how developed a graduated of, unpopular ideas. The board, however, might interpret this to mean the applicant does not qualify because he obviously was not up as a pacifist.

The courts have ruled conscientious objection may occur at any time even up to induction. Training is taken as meaning any influences or experiences which brought about strong belief. It does not have to be any organized religious program during childhood. If a local board refuses to grant a 1-O it must show evidence which clearly refutes the claim. A board can only deny conscientious objector status when it has a good reason substantiated by evidence which contradicts the claim.

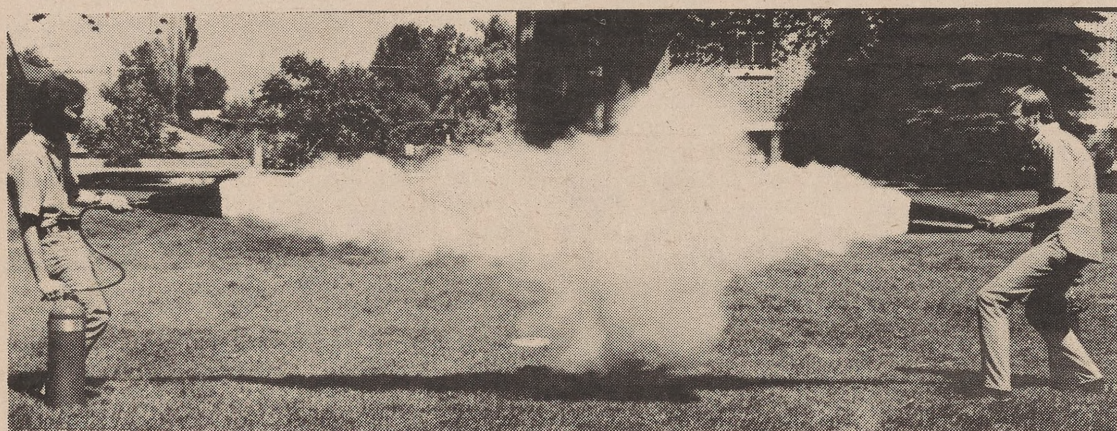
Some boards do just about as they wish, giving vague reasons for denial or no reasons at all. A state appeal board should, but may not, correct this.

To avoid being drafted illegally a man may refuse induction or sue the board for acting illegally. Suit is possible in very few cases. Refusing induction, and becoming liable for a maximum five year prison term, is usually the only way a man can get a court to examine board procedures to see if they are illegal. If illegal, the board's decision is overturned.

Courts will not usually take jurisdiction over a draft board's procedures unless it can be proved all Selective Service appeals have been exhausted.

Currently there are a great number of men refusing induction. There are also many men who do get 1-O classification without problems.



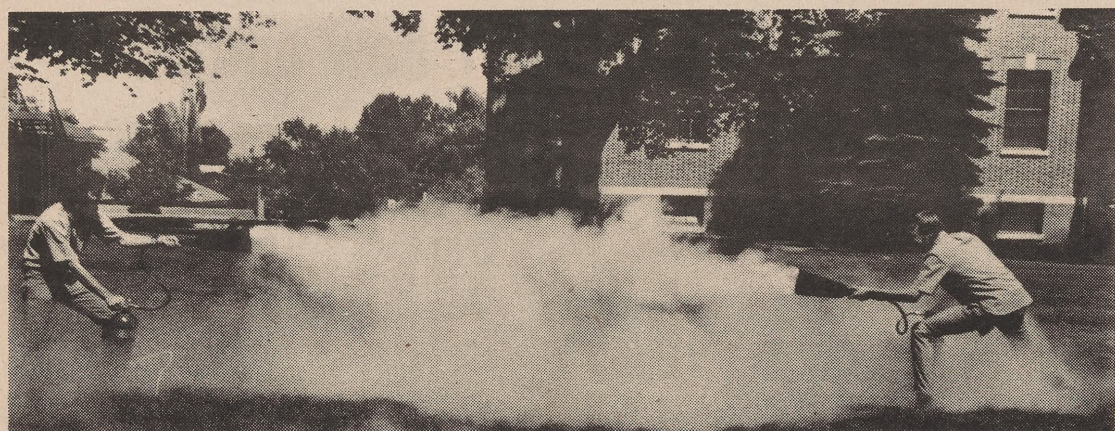


## Showdown at the O. K. quad

From time to time disputes arise among the senior members of the Sagebrush staff which can not be solved through the normal channels of communication. In such cases a time honored tradition is invoked which is fondly known as "The Duel to the Death."

Recently an impasse was reached during an inter-office discussion which could only be decided by "The Duel."

Assistant editor Mike Graham, at great personal risk, with camera in cast, captured the historic event on film. Immortalized forever is the grim determined look of Editor Geoff Dorman and the sure confidence of Photo Editor Warren Zunino as they stand back-to-back a few brief seconds before the fateful duel began.





# Ammendment, fees, deficit before Regents Friday

The Board of Regents will consider an amendment to the ASUN Student Bill of Rights, a revision of the ASUN fee refund schedule, and discuss funding over \$182,000 deficits in auxiliary enterprise accounts.

The graduate placement office has requested a change in section C article III, student records, of the Bill of Rights. They have

requested that records dealing with "confidential evaluation and references in the graduate and other placement offices, which may be required for the purpose of securing places in business, industry, government or education" be closed to students.

President N. Miller, ASUN president Frankie Sue Del Pappa and Faculty Senate Chairman,

Gary Peltier, have all approved the change.

The Finance Control Board has requested that ASUN fees be refunded in total up to two weeks after the date of registration and that no refunds be granted after that. The present system allows for a appropriated fee refund over a six week period. Ed Pine, university business mana-

ger, has asked the Regents to transfer \$94,400.89 from auxiliary enterprise surplus accounts, \$76,728.76 from auxiliary reserve funds and \$11,36.91 from the UNR Improvement Fee Fund to cover \$182,255.44 deficit in auxiliary enterprises.

The bulk of the loss, \$114,949.48, is from the dining commons operation. In addition

the Stead dining commons showed a deficit of \$26,900.23.5 which was not included in the deficit shown for the Reno campus.

The Regents will also be asked to approve funding to carpet White Pine Hall.

The Regents will hold their meeting Friday in the Student Union Building on the Las Vegas Campus beginning at 10:30 a.m.

## 50 per cent increase asked

(from page 1)

1972-73. Revenue from non-dependent registration and tuition fees, is predicted at \$6.2 million and \$6.7 million for the two years, respectively.

The budget proposes an increase of 257 faculty members in 1971-72, 109 of whom would be assigned to the Community College Division. UNR would receive 63 new faculty members and UNLV would receive 58. Chancellor Humphrey noted that the student-faculty ratio of 17.8 to 1 would be identical for both campuses.

Here is a capsule of the proposed budgets for the four divisions:

University of Nevada, Reno-- Existing programs: \$14.2 million for 1971-72, up \$2.8 million or 24.8 per cent; \$15.7 million for 1972-73, up \$1.5 million or 10.8 per cent.

University of Nevada, Las Vegas--

Existing programs: \$8.8 million for 1971-72, up \$3.1 million or 53.9 per cent; \$10.2 million for 1972-73, up \$1.4 million or 16.2 per cent. Programs new to state funding: \$319,705 for 1971-72 and \$855,490 for 1972-73.

Community College Division-- Division administration \$81,549 for 1971-72 and \$109,476 for 1972-73. Elko Community College \$260,000 for 1971-72, up \$10,900 or 4.3 per cent; \$292,500 for 1972-73, up \$32,500 or

12.5 per cent. Programs new to state funding: Clark County Community College \$1.6 million for 1971-72 and \$2.1 million for 1972-73. Western Nevada Community College \$1 million for 1971-72 and \$1.3 million for 1972-73. Desert Research Institute--

Existing programs previously funded by state: \$233,036 or 1971-72, up \$3,256 or 1.4 per cent; \$250,570 for 1972-73, up \$17,534 or 7.5 per cent. Programs new to state funding: \$274,608 for 1971-72 and \$331,889 for 1972-73.

Additionally, statewide programs of research and public service administered at Reno would cost \$3.4 million and \$3.7 million for each of the two years. New programs in this area would add \$192,921 and \$89,960 for the two years at Reno; \$145,447 and \$189,869 at Las Vegas; \$18,000 and \$19,000 for the Community College Division; and \$116,550 and \$53,250 for functions to be jointly administered by various divisions.

Other cost figures in the budget for 1971-72 and 1972-73, respectively, are:

System administration-- \$312,724 and \$327,884; system computing center-- \$893,348 \$1,505,821; and University Press, which publishes books and monographs contributing to the history and literature of Nevada and the West, \$89,060 and \$94,171.

New programs budgeted during

the biennium for UNR but still awaiting further study and final approval by the regents, include a two-year certificate in glass-blowing; baccalaureate degrees in communication arts and law enforcement; master's degrees in computer science, nursing and speech; and doctoral degrees in business administration and education.

Statewide programs of research and public service new to state funding, in addition to support of Desert Research Institute activities, would include partial financing of summer school on both campuses; a Nevada Standards Laboratory and a greenhouse in Paradise Valley administered by the Agricultural Experiment Station; a Management Research Institute administered by UNLV; extension courses by the Community College Division; a Fort Mohave Field Laboratory administered by both UNR and UNLV; and a university program for environmental studies administered jointly by the two campuses and DRI.

## Two new, two acting Four admin positions filed

New personnel are flowing into the administration this summer. Two new men have assumed duties in the office of student affairs, an acting vice-president of academic affairs has been chosen and an acting dean has been appointed to the College of Arts and Sciences.

Robert Kinney joined the student affairs staff as associate dean of student services/men and Stephen Akers began as associate dean of student services/housing Monday.

Kinney replaces Dean of Men James Hathhorn who left to become Dean of Students at East Oregon College. Akers fills the post held by Dave McMurray, assistant dean of men and housing, vacate now for over a year.

Kinney comes from Washington State university where he served as Assistant dean of students and Akers is from Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., where he was an assistant professor of industrial management.

Akers received his Ph.D. at Purdue in January in counseling and personnel services, was an academic counselor at Purdue and worked as a staff assistant for the IBM personnel department on two different occasions.

He received his undergraduate degree at Purdue and was active in student politics, a member of the Alpha Gamma Rho Social Fraternity and is interested in all sports, particularly handball.

James T. Anderson, dean of the college of Engineering, has been chosen as acting vice-president of academic affairs.

Harold Kirkpatrick has again been appointed to the post of acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Dean Glen Petersen resigned the post last semester after less than a year in the office.

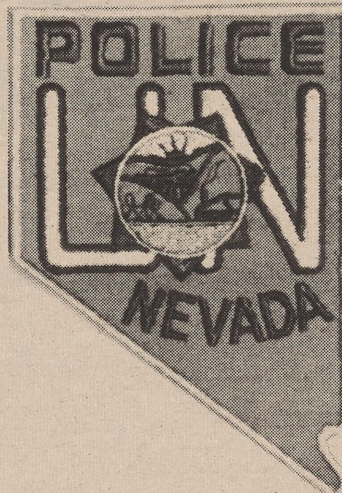
Kirkpatrick was the acting dean before Petersen's arrival and served as an assistant dean last year.

## University police sport new emblem

Patrolmen of the University of Nevada Police Department are sporting new shoulder emblems; their choice of some twenty samples designed by George Antunovich, Patrolman, UNPD.

The new emblem "is in keeping with the continuous upgrading of the department in all areas", said University Police Chief Bob Malone.

Using the shape of the State of Nevada as the base background, five colors are utilized. The background is light grey (substitute for silver), with a perimeter piping of yellow gold and the large significant letters, U.N., are also of yellow gold,



surrounded by royal blue piping. A seven-point star, centered with the Great Seal of the State of Nevada, partially overlaps these letters. The seal contains colors of royal blue, yellow gold, flame red, powder blue and kelly green.

Malone said, the need for a significant emblem to identify the university police department and its personnel is a necessity as the department takes its place in the field of law enforcement within the State of Nevada and becomes more closely associated with agencies of other universities throughout the Country.

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### 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.

We're moving our office... (stand by)

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