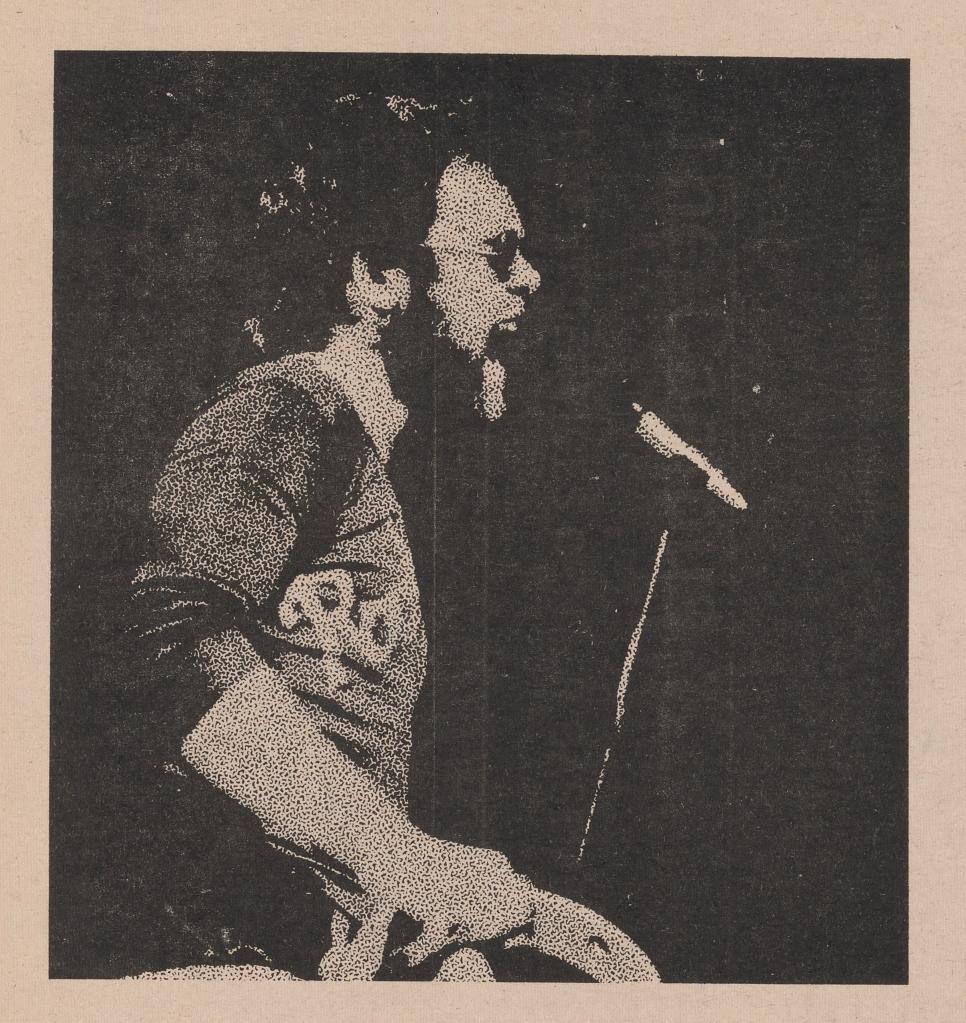
Bayan Barush



Elton John in concert

by Linda Nagy

Well-known rock entertainer Elton John will present UNR's first (and hopefully, not last) major concert of the year on Sept. 16.

Earlier this year it appeared the ASUN concerts were all but dead, but student representatives have been working with members of the Washoe County Fair and Recreation Board to settle differences.

Because the board members feared drug usage, crowd control and possible damage to facilities they had been skeptical about letting the university use county facilities for concerts.

Pete Perriera, activities director, said Tuesday the "Fair and Recreation Board and the ASUN both have the same concerns.

"We don't want anything they don't want," he said.

"The question is control" Perriera said, "Not total" control because "that would be impossible" but "how much control to conserve the very minimum of problems."

Because the university wants more concerts, Perriera and Mack Potter, ASUN business manager, will "submit a list of self-imposed regulations" to the board at its Sept. 23 meeting. The list will serve as a guideline for future concerts held in county facilities.

Meanwhile, the Elton John concert will be at the

Fairgrounds Pavilion during the Nevada State Fair.

Tickets (\$3 with student ID cards) go on sale in the Activities Office today.

Student deferments? Doubtful!

The Nevada State Selective Service Director has advised the university to continue reporting the enrollment status of all male students.

The greatest probability under the pending legislation is that new freshmen will not be eligible for student deferments, but continuing students who meet the requirements of normal progress toward their degree will still be eligible.

Associate Dean of Students, Robert Kinney said, "Every regular undergraduate male student has a selective service card in his registration packet. If any student, freshmen included, wishes the university to notify his local draft board of his enrollment status, please complete the card and turn it in with the registration packet in the gym."

In the article below, Dr. Curtis W. Tarr points out that the recipients of student deferments extend their selective service liability from age 26 to age 35. Kinney added, "Students whose 19th birthday occurs in 1972 or later need not apply for student deferments. They will not be eligible for the draft until 1973 at the earliest."

Questions concerning Selective Service should be directed to Kinney, 102 Clark Ad-

ministration Building.

The selective service system today clarified expected policy changes on undergraduate student deferments.

College students who were enrolled full-time in the 1970-71 academic year will be eligible for student deferments in the 1971-72 school year if they continue to make satisfactory progress in their programs of study, selective service officials said.

However, young men who entered school for the first time this summer and those who enroll as freshmen this fall will not qualify for student deferments if the pending changes to the selective service act are passed by Congress.

The House has completed action on the bill and final Senate action is expected in September.

Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, selective service director, said: "Few incoming freshmen students are likely to be inducted in the near future because of the student deferment phaseout. Of the 1,034,000 incoming freshmen males estimated by the Office of Education, approximately 80 percent are 18 years old and only 20 percent are 19 years of age or older.

The 18 year olds will receive their lottery numbers in 1972, and they will not be subject to induction until 1973, when draft calls should be low.

The 19 year old freshmen received their lottery numbers August 5 of this year and will be subject to induction next year; at least ½ should

have high enough lottery numbers to preclude their induction.

Of those remaining, approximately 50 percent will be disqualified on mental, moral or physical grounds.

This means that a maximum of 50,000 men will be directly affected in 1972 by the student deferment phaseout and one-half of these, or 25,000, will probably not be inducted because of enlistments in regular, reserve or national guard units, participating in commissioning programs or because of procedural delays.

Tarr said college students will not be drafted in the middle of a semester or term. "If called while enrolled, they will be allowed to postpone their induction until the end of the semester, or term. If in their last academic year, they will be able to postpone their induction until after graduation."

Tarr advised incoming freshmen and students who started their program of study in the summer of 1971 or later not to file applications for student deferments even though the current law authorizes granting deferments to students in full-time programs of study.

"If the pending selective service legislation does not pass," Tarr said, "it would not be in a registrant's best interest to obtain a student deferment which would extend his liability until age 35.

Should Congress change the legislation to

provide for deferments for new incoming freshmen, which is most unlikely, applications for deferments will not be jeopardized by delaying their submission until after passage of the new law."

The President's authority for the induction of all men under 35, except for those who have or who have had deferments, expired on June 30, 1971. If Congress does not reinstate the general induction authority, the President could authorize the induction of those registrants who hold or have held deferments.

In this unlikely event, selective service officials believe manpower requirements of the Department of Defense probably could be met by inducting those young men who have recently dropped deferments because they graduated, dropped out of school, or changed their occupations.

Recent college graduates or dropouts would make up the bulk of inductions, the officials said. The officials added that cancellations of deferments probably would not be necessary nor would it be necessary to call those who have passed into the second priority selection group.

Currently, there are approximately six million young men under age 35 with deferments. Approximately 500,000 of these normally lose their deferments during a 12-month period. The largest groups of deferred men are those who have received fatherhood, occupational or student deferments.

Announcements

ACTIVITIES

Today:

Jam Session: Front of Student Union

12-2 p.m.

Movie: Nye Hall, evening.

Friday:

Jam Session: Front of Student Union

12-2 p.m.

Saturday:

Intersquade Football: Mackay

Stadium, 11 a.m.

Hello on the Hill Dance: Gym, 9-12

p.m.

Monday:

Classes begin.

Extended Day Registration: 8 a.m.-12 noon, 1-5 p.m., 6-8 p.m.

MEETINGS

All sophomores interested in helping the sophomore class plan its activities are requested to attend a meeting from 3:30-5

p.m. Tuesday.

There will be a meeting for all incoming freshmen Tuesday at noon in the Manzanita Bowl. There will be several presentations from the members of the ASUN Senate concerning ASUN government and activities.

ELECTIONS

Filing opens Monday at 8 a.m. and closes Sept. 20 at 5 p.m. for the positions of editor and business manager for the Artemisia (student yearbook). Candidates must have a 2.0 overall GPA. Applications may be obtained at the ASUN offices in the Student Union.

Filing for freshman Class President and AWS President and Vice-President opens in the ASUN office on Monday at 8 a.m. and closes Sept. 20 at 5 p.m.

News Notes . . .

Graduate Record Exams

Educational Testing Service announced that undergraduates and others preparing to go to graduate school may take the Graduate Record Examination on any of six different test dates during the current academic year.

The first testing date for the GRE is October 23, 1971. Students planning to register for the October test date are advised that applications received by ETS after October 5 will incur a \$3.50 late registration fee. After October 8, there is no guarantee that applications for the October test date can be processed.

The other five test dates are Dec. 11, 1971, Jan. 15, Feb. 26, April 22, and June 17, 1972. Equivalent late fee and registration deadlines apply to these dates.

Free abortion referral

Zero Population Growth of New York announced the opening of a free Abortion Referral Service. Any woman up to 24 weeks pregnant will be given the names of several facilities and-or doctors in the New York City area. A direct appointment will be made if necessary. The telephone number is 212-489-7794, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Committee on women

President N. Edd Miller has announced the formation of the Committee on the Rights of Women for the Reno campus.

Members for the committee will be selected from both the student body and the faculty. Interested students should contact Dan Klaich, ASUN president.

The purpose of the committee is, as Klaich stated, "to study the status of women on this campus, and especially look at the rights of a woman faculty member at the university".

Basque language course

An elementary Basque language course will be offered this fall.

The three-credit course will be taught from 7:30 to 9 p.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays by William A. Douglass, coordinator of the university's Basque Studies program.

National Teacher Exams

College seniors preparing to teach school may take the National Teacher Examinations on any of the four different test dates announced today by Educational Testing Service.

New dates for the testing of prospective teachers are: November 13, 1971, and January 29, April 8, and July 15, 1972. The tests will be given at nearly 500 locations throughout the United States.

Prospective teachers should contact the school systems in which they seek employment, or their colleges, for specific advice on which examinations to take and on which dates they should be taken.

The Bulletin of Information for Candidates contains a list of test centers, and information about the examinations, as well as a Registration Form.

Debate topic '71 - '72

The national intercollegiate debate topic for 1971-72 will be: "Resolved that more stringent controls should be imposed on government agencies gathering information about U.S. citizens."

The topic was selected last July by a national poll of college debate instructors, according to Gordon Zimmerman, UNR director of forensics. The resolution will involve research on invasions of personal privacy by government agencies such as the FBI and Military Intelligence, Zimmerman said.

The first meeting of the UNR debate squad will be held Tuesday at 3 p.m. in Church Fine Arts, room 140. Anyone interested in the university's forensic program should attend.

The Sagebrush is offering a new service to students here at the University. All students can place classified ads in the Sagebrush for only 50c minimum. You can put in as many words as you think is necessary to get your message across to your fellow student.

Just type your ad and bring it down to the office during the day and someone will take care of you. We are located in the basement of the Student Services

Center. Ads must be paid in advance.

Regular classified rates for commercial advertising is still 5c per word with a \$1.00 minimum.

WILL THE person who ripped-off my wallet in late Aug., please give it back. Peggy Lear Bowen, 323-0406.

KUNR IS the FM University station. Their music format is classical. The percentage of classical freaks is limited in the student body. If you are interested in attempting a change of format for your radio station, call Conrad, 786-3853.

FREE-LANCE artists interested in publishing in the Sagebrush, contact Peabodie at the Brush office or evenings at 329-1510.

ATTRACTIVE GIRLS interested in magazine modeling or body-graphics, contact 329-0283, leave name and phone.

PERSONS INTERESTED in the ecology movement in the Reno area, who are interested in helping, please contact Craig at 358-5030.

Summer News

Union expansion planned

Plans for a new student union addition are more definite because funding might be forthcoming.

Mac Potter, ASUN business manager said the president's committee hopes to have plans firm enough to present to the regents at the September meeting.

The hope for funding lies in the Federal Government's Department of Housing and Urban Development. HUD had agreed to fund a new dining commons at UNR. Now that all students no longer have to eat there, Potter said he hopes that loan may be applied to a new student union.

Regents meeting held in July-

The summer Board of Regents meeting was held at the Center for Religion and Life on July 16-17. English requirements, the grants-in-aid policy, and the disqualification policy were changed. A bond issue for the UNR Physical Ed. Building and the '72-'73 academic calendar were approved.

English A was dropped. The university requirement is now satisfied by completion of English 102. Harold Jacobsen, Chairman of the Board of Regents, said the policy is based on the "sink or swim" idea—the student is placed in an English 101 course and repeats it until passing it. Jacobsen said it is the responsibility of the high school to prepare the student for the 101 course.

Grants-in-aid for out-of-state students now cover registration fees in addition to tuition, but only with the approval of the President or his designee, and they are not awarded automatically. The money allotment is \$130. The \$84 capital improvement fee, \$20 ASUN fee, \$7.50 athletic fee and health service fees are not included.

The disqualification policy has also been changed. The disqualified student can now apply for readmission by filing an appeal with the admissions board two years after disqualification. After completing 12 credit hours of 2.50, he can be readmitted on probation.

A \$4.5 million bond issue for the UNR Physical Education Building was approved with a \$2.5 million bond issue for the UNLV Physical Education Building.

The '72-73 academic calendar (4-1-4) for UNR passed: it provides for classes to begin August 31, '72, and the semester to end before Christmas. Commencement will be May 26, and final exam week is eliminated.

The loan, if HUD approves, will be backed by pledges on the building and on student fees.

Potter said because "we're the people who have to live in the building," President N. Edd Miller suggested they draw up some suggestions to offer to the whole committee. The four who drew up the preliminary suggestions are Potter; Dan Klaich, ASUN President; Mike Laine, associate director of auxiliary enterprises; and Pete Perriera, director of the present student union.

Klaich said they envision a twostory building on the vacant ground adjacent to Virginia Street next to the present student union. He said the entire first floor would be for a bookstore, "replacing the present overcrowded bookstore that has to use the lounge whenever they want to sell books." He said the addition will be in the middle of the campus population flow.

Potter said that "Students are

housed to the northwest of the student union and in that direction also is a 700-car parking lot. Classroom building construction is to the north. Administration facilities and offices are to the south, the quieter end of the campus. So the logical thing for us to do is to move all our offices to the south end of the student union and have the eating facilities at the north end, in the path of population flow."

Klaich said the second floor of the addition will be a continuous feed area. Since the building is seen as an L-shaped one wrapped around the present building, the short leg is planned for a multi-use area of meeting rooms and recreation rooms.

Potter said, "We're now enthusiastic. We're excited about enlarging the union into a truly useful facility.

"The building we foresee is not overly luxurious, it's designed for utility and use. We're not after any architectural prize, we just want it architecturally pleasant."

A summer experience

The six-week Upward Bound program this summer had 88 students from 11 Northern Nevada high schools. The students and the staff of 17 were housed in White Pine Hall and had classes all over the campus.

Upward Bound is a federally funded educational program with the purpose of motivating and increasing academic skills in high school youth.

Pat Miltenberger, director of the program said "We attempt to use university facilities to the fullest extent to supplement the high school education and help students do better in their specific high schools."

The program is not just a six-week summer one. A student who shows a willingness to be part of the program, whose

family income falls within certain guidelines, and who shows a potential for college work, may join the program in his sophomore year. He then remains in the program throughout high school and college.

Being in the program entitles him to tutorial help for any classwork he has trouble with. He also gets counseling. During the school year there are weekly meetings for all the Upward Bound Students. Then about three times a year, Miltenberger said, the students come to UNR to be introduced to college life and meet others in the program from other schools and have a reunion.

Once the students graduate from high school and go on to college, they have help available in the form of the special services program on campus. She said most of them come to UNR.

The Upward Bound program began in Nevada in 1967. She said of the original class of 12, eight are still in college. "This is a higher success rate than the university itself—which is 67 per cent."

Of last year's 25 graduates, she said 24 went to college. Upward Bound does not pay for the college educations, but most of the students get financial aid from somewhere. Last year, she said, 19 were financed on a full-time basis.



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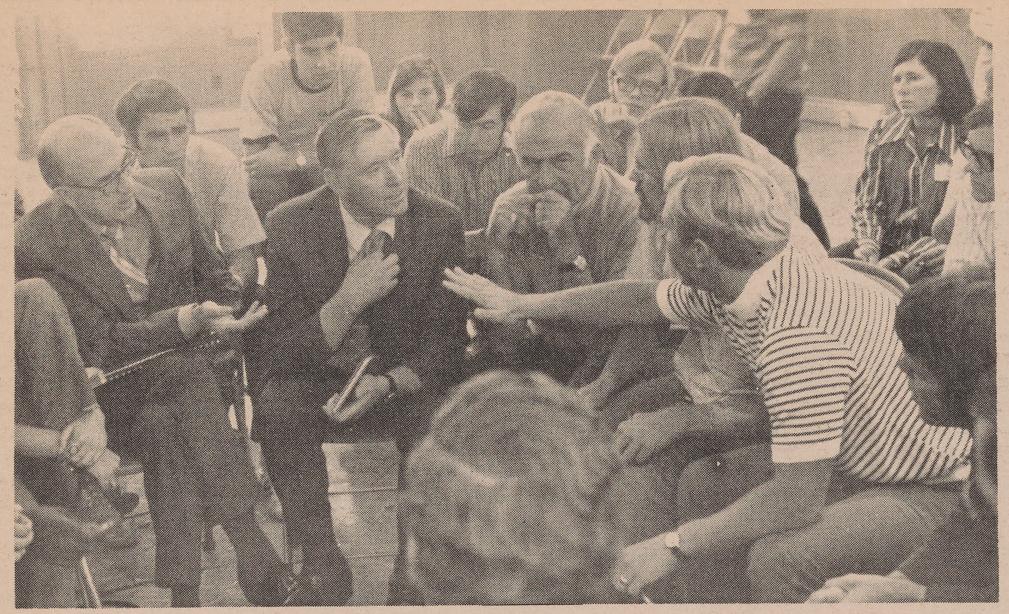
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Last year's leadership conference resulted in confrontation between students, faculty, and administrators. This year's is supposed to more toned down, but the events are being kept secret.

happening at this year's ASUN secret. Leadership Conference, because the

Something important must be schedule of events is being kept

In general terms the conference

will be, according to ASUN President Dan Klaich, "a combination of a common leadership experience and

Leadership conference

practical workshop on current campus problems."

Pete Perreira, activities director for the university and one of the organizers of the conference, emphasized that this year's conference will be "much more toned down" than was last year's. "It will help people get together," he said. "We will try to deal with awareness."

Dean of Men Robert Kinney, also one of the organizers, said, "We wish to accomplish a feeling of community among those participating."

As to why there is so much secrecy about the nature of specific events, Kinney said, "We don't want to defeat the impact of the experience by talking about it before hand. The participants will lose the opportunity to learn from experience, instead of intellectualizing it."

The conference will be held this weekend at the Stead Conference Center. Saturday will be devoted to "leadership development" and communication. A workshop will be held on Sunday, during which goals for the university will be discussed.

Honors Board courses

Freshman and Sophomore students are eligible to enroll in seminars dealing with "The Computer Revolution" and "The City" when the Honors Board inaugurates a new program in the Fall of 1971.

These classes will be directed by Dr. Gerald Kimble (Mathematics) and Dr. Robert McKee (Mechanical the topic of the other upper-division Engineering) respectively. Upper division honor students will be utilized as advisers and assistants in the development and teaching of these Marschall (History and The Center courses.

Two upper-division Honors Board

"Aggression and Love" will be the theme of a seminar that will bring together Professors Gerald Ginsburg (Psychology), Mathew Bach (Medical Science), and Robert Winzeler (Anthropology).

"Science and Religion" will be seminar. Faculty participants are William Scott (Physics), James Richardson (Sociology), and John for Religion and Life).

Finally, honors sections of the Seminars will also be offered. following lower-division classes are

scheduled: biology 101 (Laboratory), economics 201, and political science 103. Each of the honors sections is designated by an H before the section number or by an asterisk. As a result of the recent changes in English composition courses the honors English sections will not be offered this semester.

The Honors Board has set a 2.8 overall G.P.A. as the criteria for admission to any of the courses. This figure will be applied flexibly by Richard Siegel, director of the honors study program.

Students interested in registering for the announced seminars should immediately preregister at Mack Social Science 124 or the Political Science office, MSS 138. Registration for Honors sections of departmental courses is under the auspices of the given departments.

Under present policy it is to be determined by the participating departments whether Honors seminars can be utilized for credit in the particular departments and for college group requirements. The Honors Program Director will advise

English "A" dead

There'll be new action in the English department during the coming school year.

English A, more commonly known to students as Bonehead English, is out.

Instead, students scoring 18 or less in the American College Testing (ACT) program's English exam, will be assigned to 101W courses.

It was originally planned that all 101W students would be required to take a free, no-credit, two-hour writing laboratory as well as the three-credit English course.

Budgetary limitations will permit only about 100 students to be placed in the writing laboratories, however. Classes for about 300 more 101W students will be especially designed to concentrate on their English

deficiencies.

Students scoring 19-24 on the ACT English test will be assigned to regular sections of English 101.

Those scoring 25 and above will skip 101 and be assigned to 102 Honors sections, which will be given next spring.

Students who get A's or B's in 101W or 101, or have done so in the past, may take 102 or, with approval of their advisors, substitute other designated equivalent courses in English, philosophy, journalism or speech.

English 102 or one of the equivalent courses is now the university requirement graduation. The former requirement was six hours of English, usually 101 and 102.

NTI disbanded this summer

All but the Law Enforcement division of N.T.I. was disbanned this last summer.

Business students were

handed over to the Community College.

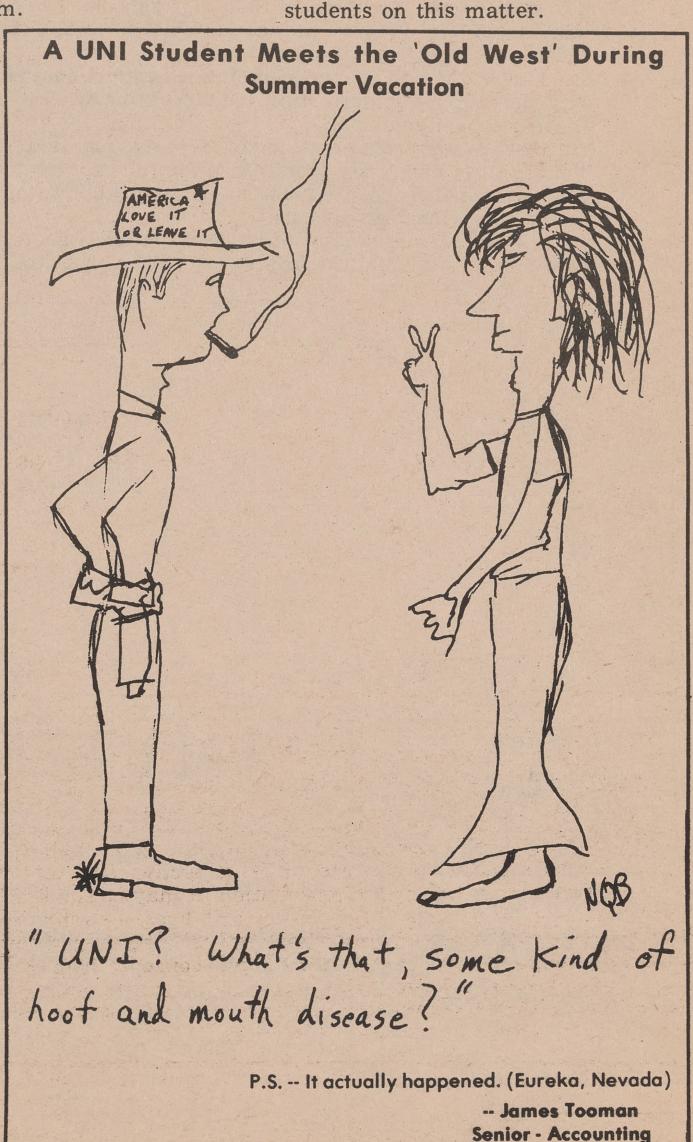
Engineering students were welcomed by the Engineering Dept. UNR and as yet none of the

Engineering Tech. students have a permanent home.

Most of the classes will be held at the Stead campus until they can find room on the main campus.

The yearbook is due in October

Freshman books in Travis Lounge



From the University of Northern Iowa

Personal Interogation

The University of Nevada is "a coeducational land-grant institution built in the American tradition of state universities offering the opportunity of higher education to the deserving

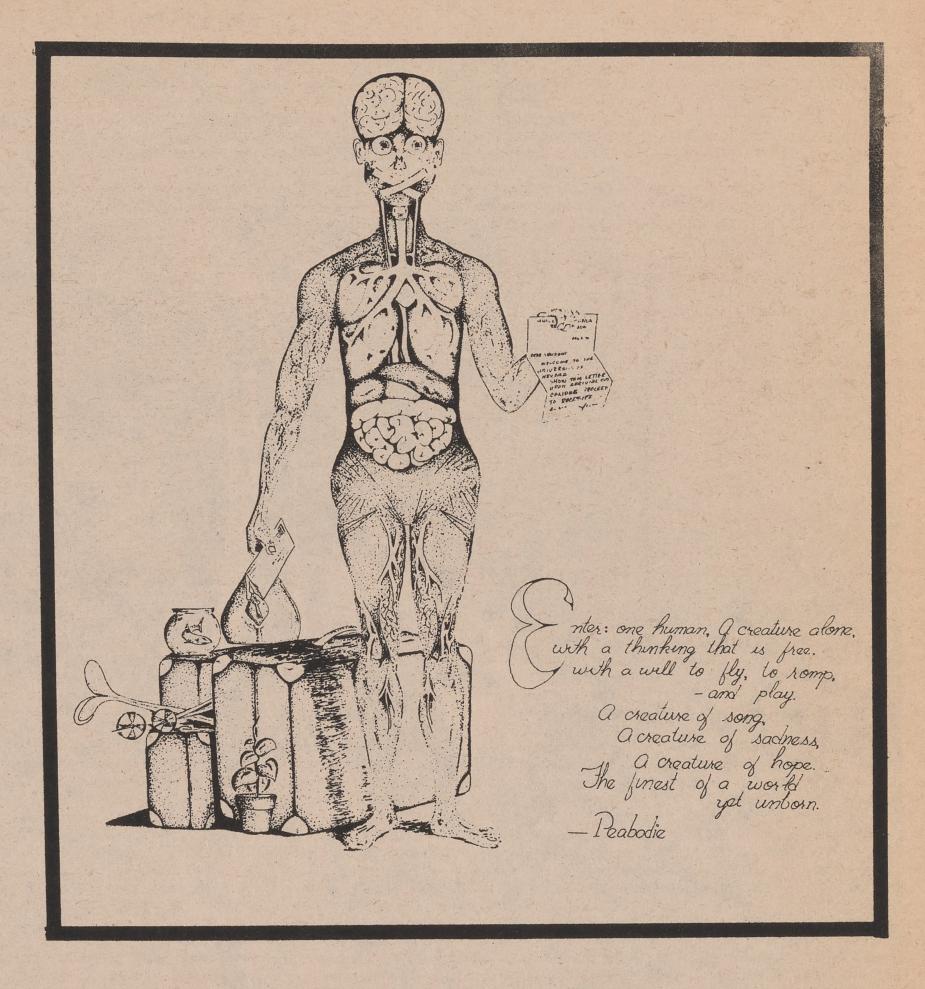
regardless of social status or wealth." +

During your years at this, or any, university you will be forced to answer for yourself what "the American tradition of state universities" is and who happens to be "deserving." It is this type of personal interogation on values and social issues and the answer you are able to give that will determine if your college experience has been worthwhile. If you allow yourself to be molded by the university, exactly that will surely happen. However, if you challenge and question yourself constantly, you will be prepared to face, not fade, into society.

This publication is prepared by your student government to aid you in becoming quickly accustomed to the campus. Once that is done you can get down to the business of living a

university education.

Good Luck, Dan Klaich DAN KLAICH A.S.U.N. PRESIDENT



Melvin Camp

Hello. I'm a humor column. What are you?

Are you a freshman? Well, that doesn't make you a bad person. Necessarily. Some people might think so, but that's only because they're sophomores, juniors, or seniors. There's a lot of class prejudice around

But besides being a humor column, I'm also a flaming liberal, so many of my best friends are freshmen. At least I'm sure they would be if I knew any. Unfortunately, at all the places I hang out, freshmen aren't allowed, so I guess I'll never know for sure.

I did know a freshman once, though. This is what happened to him

during registration week:

Three days before he was to register, he waited in line two hours to be told he could not be admitted as a student, because all his transcripts had not been received by the university. His high school transcripts had been received just fine, but it seems he had taken a couple of math courses at Utah State University, in Logan, Utah, one summer while he was still in high school, and until those transcripts were received, he would not be

"So there," the kindly secretary said to him as he walked out. So he went to a fellow freshman friend and talked over the problem. "Have you ever considered cowboy apprenticeship school?" his friend

Finally, they decided they would have to drive to Logan, Utah (600 miles as the Bird of Paradise flies) to get the transcripts, because that was back when the post office was run by the government, and they knew it would be impossible to get them through the mail that fast.

So they packed up and got in the hero's '65 Rambler, affectionately nicknamed the Silver Lugnut Express ("Who was that masked man in that rickety Rambler?" "I don't know, but he left a silver lugnut."-"Psst . . . the Shadow knows.") and began their journey. Some of you might call it a

This is what happened on that trip, not necessarily but quite probably in chronological order:

The two friendly freshmen, starting at 3 in the morning, drove across Nevada and the Salt Flats, listening to KCPX, Salt Lake, and hearing "Honey" an average of six times an hour. The other two songs they played were "Chewey, Chewey" and "If You're Hit by a Bird, and It Feels Like a Terd, Don't Curse, It May be a Seagull," the state song of Utah.

So when they got to Salt Lake they decided to buy a car tape deck, and spent a total of five hours getting a check cashed and getting the thing

But that was after they picked up some guy whose car was overheated and drove him into Salt Lake and that was before their own car overheated north of Salt Lake, and they had to take an exit so they could cool it off. Upon opening the radiator cap, all the water, oddly enough, came spurting out. But all was not lost as they had brought an ice chest with them, and they spent a couple of happy hours melting ice cubes before they realized they couldn't possibly get enough water that way.

It seems, however, the gods had pity on them, for soon a highway patrolman drove by and pointed to a stagnant pond just off the highway. And using an old Artic Circle cup and a Gallo wine bottle, they filled the

radiator and continued on their way.

They arrived in Logan that night and after passing the (honest to God) Balling Motel, run by George and Martha Balling, they spent the night in Logan Canyon, putting to use the Rambler's reclining front seats.

The next morning, bright and chipper as fog bound hermit crabs (which are hard to find in Utah) the two fresmen found the university and went skipping up to the registrar's office to find a sign on the door which said, "Closed." When they were able to ask somebody why the building was closed on a weekday, they found out it was because computers were being

'The first Friday in history this building has been closed. Ha ha ha. Just one of those days, I guess," said the somebody they asked.

"Sheeeeet," said the freshmen in unison.

And then they drove home and our hero got to register a week late. So take heart, freshman. Things could be worse.

Struggle for social justice

Editor:

I would like to comment on the struggle that Blacks and other minorities are making for social justice.

Blacks and other Minorities are becoming increasingly sensitive to the strategic importance of higher education in the

context of their current struggle.

I feel that this struggle has been labeled a struggle for social justice-struggle related to civil rights, but one that arouses sufficient distrust in its objective and tactics and strategies to warrant differentation. It may be some time yet before the concept of "social justice" becomes established as the appropriate characterization of the ethnic-minority struggle. For many it is a vague concept, imprecise and ambiguous.

I believe that one can and should say that the nation's colleges and universities will represent (as they have already) the major focal point in the developing struggle for social

justice.

It has been argued and still can be argued that access to higher education becomes the most strategic and significant (but by no means the only) point at which to aim and launch the attack. For education—and especially higher education has functioned as the chief instrument of social mobility for every other ethnic group in American society, except for ethnic groups that are not White.

Historically within American Black's and other minorities, there have existed what have been called 'an inequity of quantity' and 'an inequity of quality.' Both kinds of inequities have resulted in significant segments in the national population, not sharing in and profiting from the benefits and rewards of higher education, which makes possible equitable participation in the larger society's social, economical, cultural and political life. That is inequities in access to higher educational opportunities have resulted in inequities to access to, and participation in the American society as a whole.

D'Ella M. Walters

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Photo poll

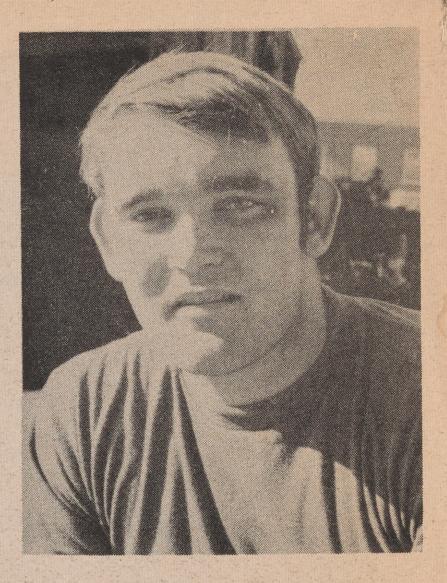
"What activities, other than major concerts, should the student government provide?"



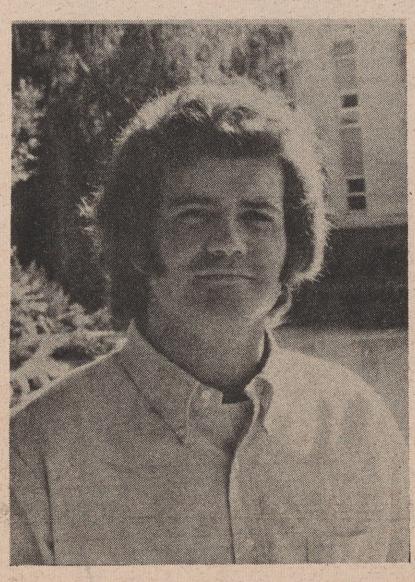
Jay Elwell: Some bowl concerts would be nice on Sunday afternoons. I think more emphasis should be put on foreign films—they should be shown when more people can see them.



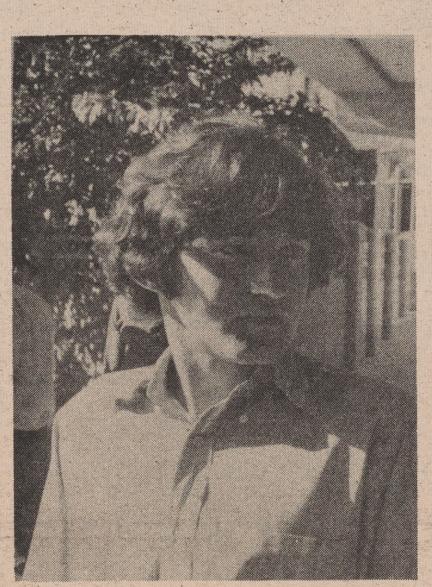
Cathy Bergazzi: An indoor and outdoor swimming pool would be nice, and it would be nice to have tennis courts handy. We should also have more small groups on the weekends, including country and western bands.



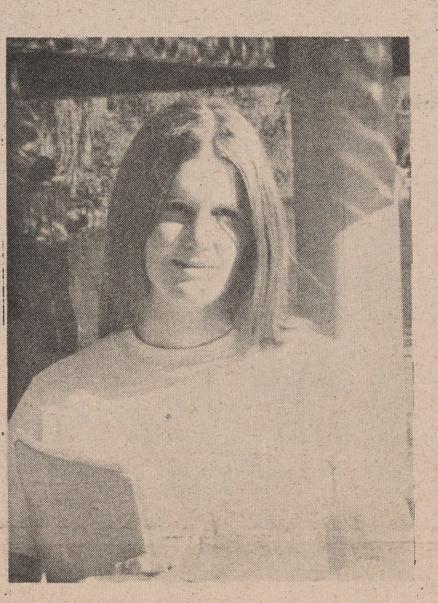
Joe Chevreaux: We need more small acts to get students involved in, such as frizbee tournaments with living groups against the Frats or Sororities. Also we should have an on campus pub, or some sort of campus center with bowling etc.



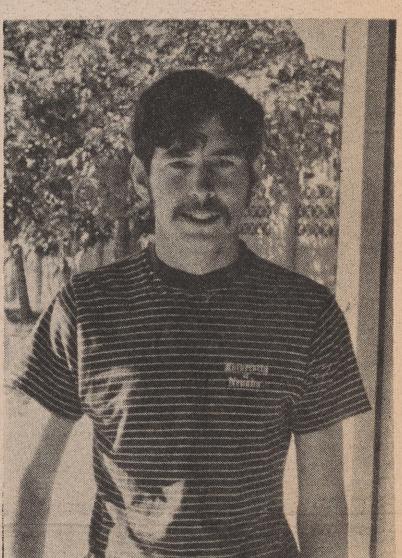
Tom Hourstman: I would like to see more quality speakers on campus, particularly other than those screened by the Board of Regents.



Ed Basta: More classical music would be appreciated, I'm sure, and traveling symphonys; also I would like to see more speakers.



Linda Sharp: I'd like more speakers worth listening to, and some sort of recreation facilities for the dorms.



Roger Pereira: Lets try more small weekend concerts, with local bands, like those down in the bowl.



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What It Is

By The Hit Man

FALLON, Nev.—Max Yasgur and the kiddies at Woodstock never had a great thing going like the boys in this Western Nevada "oasis" do.

I'm talking about the 26th annual Fallon Dry Gulch Saloon Labor Day Peace Festival, three days of fun and music. The party just wound up the other day and the last body count showed no fatalities.

What happens every Labor Day weekend is this: the local cowboys go to the rodeo, get haywire and then go into the sawdust-covered Dry Gulch Saloon (open twice a year, Labor Day and Spiro Agnew's birthday) to get it on. There they converse with the long-haired (in Fallon that means you don't have a 1963 Beachboys Surf City whiffle head) collegians from U of N, Reno branch.

After many intelligent political discussions, this leads to the inevitable Old Western fisticuffs that have made Johnny (Let's Bomb Manhattan) Wayne the famous, filthy rich Fascist man he is today. It's unreal how the fists fly.

Wham! It's goodnight for some drugstore cowboy. Then whack! Some Reno punk has done the Mexican Two-Step Hat Dance on some old cowhand's \$25 lid (make that fedora so there is no confusion).

It's the most comical thing I've seen since the first Calley-Manson

If you've never been to Fallon, you're missing out a time-machine trip that will blow your mind. You don't have to get involved in the slam-bank fights either. Much more amusing is what many regulars do. These veterans of the Fallon peace & love fests just sit back and watch the action. Honestly, entertainment-wise, Fallon's annual fete has "Let's Make A

Deal" beat by a long, long shot.

Of course, this is the town where they think the Soledad Brothers were on "TV Wrestling" last week. Aren't they one of them tag teams? It's also the same town where they have Thanksgiving a month and a half early. They really don't have that much to be thankful for.

There's no crime in the streets over the Labor Day weekend. It's all ahappenin' at the Dry Gulch.

The locals, good people (aren't we all) when not hitting the spin cycle after a long bout with the Gallo boys, Ernest and Julio, or that Johnnie Walker character, hate to see the festival end.

Then it's back to the old routine.

If you're sick in Fallon and want a house call, you turn on Dr. Welby on that boob tube and hope your malady is discussed during that episode.

Back to watching the new fruit and vegetables being unloaded at the local market. Back to buying a ticket to watch guys getting haircuts. Fallon is so small folks take turns being the village idiot. To get a town drunk, they had to write away to Skid Row in San Francisco. But it's a good town.

It's good if you The Grateful Dead are the deceased peacefully resting in the town cemetary. If you wish it was still American Bandstand time with Dick Clark.

Someday Fallon's yearly festival will get the recognition it deserves.

Move over, New Orleans with your funky Mardi Gras. There were about 30 bouts in Fallon Saturday night. They were all real laughers, too.

I don't care if it rains or freezes, long as I go to Fallon next Labor Day.

The Ultimate Consumer

By Georgia Babbit

Two years ago I took a small boy to the Reno Airport for a treat. Since it was midafternoon and the coffee shop was almost deserted, I asked the hostess if we could sit by the window so the boy could watch the planes. But when she learned that we didn't want an entire meal, she seated us in the middle of the room, slamming the menus on the table. We ordered cokes—at 35 cents each. I managed to drink mine, but the boy said his "tasted awful" and left most of it—and when a small boy doesn't drink a coke, it

Several weeks ago I had to go to the airport to pick up a friend and foolishly did not phone beforehand to find out if the "on-time airline" really was. It wasn't, so I found myself with 40 minutes to kill. This time I avoided the coffee shop and instead bought something to drink from a vending machine. It was quite drinkable, but the machine filled the cup less than one-half full. Thinking that at least she would put an "out of order" sign on the machine, I tried to tell the candy counter clerk what happened. "I don't have anything to do with that, dear," she said, walking to the other side of the counter and turning her back. There was no one else around to turn to; and since the clerk wouldn't answer me, I gave up.

While we were waiting for my friend's baggage we overheard an elderly couple inquire whether they could cash a traveler's check to pay their airport parking tickets. At least I didn't have to worry about a ticket thanks to an overdue plane. There were no meters where I parked because the area was under construction. Anyone who could find a parking place in that tank-testing ground was given an hour of time gratis. But caveat tourist (will he come back to Reno again?) and native.

Who doesn't have some "consumer atrocity stories" to tell? From an unassembled product missing a vital part to a three-hour wait in a doctor's office, consumers are beginning to complain about unacceptable products or services.

A Reno woman discovered that the zipper in a new dress had been sewn carelessly, so she mended it before washing the dress. After washing, however, the seams had come apart in several places. The same thing happened after the next washing. By the third washing, the seams had ravelled so badly that she decided to return the dress. The store exchanged it willingly, but the saleslady said, "Well, you always have to reinforce the seams with this kind of material." "Why didn't they put that on the label," commented the customer later. "I wanted a wearable dress, not a do-it-yourself kit."

Not all stores will exchange inferior merchandise. One young mother returned an expensive pair of children's shoes because the nap had worn

off the toes in less than a week. The saleslady accused the child of dragging her feet while riding her trike, but the mother maintained the child had been inside the house with a cold the entire time. After some haggling, the store's final offer was a new pair of shoes—in addition to the original price of the first pair—at half price. The store may not have lost money, but it lost a good customer.

"I'd rather have a customer come to me with a complaint than have her not say anything to me but tell all her friends," a Reno businessman told me. Managerial personnel from J. C. Penney's, Home Furniture, and Western Union have been known to visit a disgruntled customer at home in order to settle a complaint.

But not all businesses change their policies after a complaint. When one Reno housewife washed her washable permanent-press drapes—according to label directions—she found that they did turn out clean and unwrinkled, but they also were six inches shorter! She complained, and the store's drapery consultant came out to inspect them the next day. They'd had other complaints, said the consultant, because—contrary to directions—shrinkage could be avoided only by using cold water and drying without heat. The store replaced the drapes without charge. But when she visited the same store several months later the housewife found that the drapes, with the same directions, were still being sold.

When Ralph Nader spoke on campus last spring, the speaker's stand had to be moved several times to accommodate the large crowd he attracted. Called a muckraker by some, Nader's tactics nevertheless have attracted grassroots consumer support.

Apologists for business have accused militant consumers of being "unpatriotic," of attacking the free enterprise system, of endangering the economic base of our country. But are the consumers attacking the system itself, or the policies which foster shoddy goods and services?

"Business 'will contribute significantly to the common task of greatly improving the quality of life in the United States' "is the rosy judgment to be found in "Social Responsibilities of Business Corporations," a recent study prepared for the Committee for Economic Development. Many consumerists and environmentalists aren't convinced, however, that much of the business establishment is really that socially enlightened.

I plan to devote future columns to both sides of the consumer issue. Several columns will describe local and national consumer-oriented organizations. But I wouldn't live up to my name unless I also discuss consumerism as viewed from the businessman's angle, so several columns will feature interviews with local businessmen and organizations as well.

Record World

By Dick Stoddard

Carole King continues to dominate the no. 1 position on the LP charts with "Tapestry." Rod Stewart is the no. 1 male vocal and his latest album is a big seller. The genius of Paul McCartney is more than apparent in his album "Ram" and the fact that the hit single: "Uncle Albert" is number 1 nationwide. Superstar by The Carpenters is dynamite and selling very well. The duo is still very very popular to say the least.

Looking for some good entertainment?

—James Taylor plays at Carnegie Hall, Sept. 10-11-12 and the Hollywood Bowl, Sept. 18. He will be the sole act of the evening supported only by bass and drums.

Led Zeppelin winds up a 4-week U.S. tour in Honolulu on Sept. 17 after playing in more than 16 cities. A 4th Led Zepplin album is on its way.
 The Association follow up the release of their "Stop Your Motor" album with a fall tour starting Sept. 17 in San Francisco at the Masonic Temple and winding up the end of November at Texas A&M Homecoming.

—The New Seekers open their next U.S. tour with a 5-day stand at Disneyland beginning Monday, Sept. 23

Disneyland beginning Monday, Sept. 23.

—David Crosby & Graham Nash take to the road Sept. 10th in Van-

Couver, B.C.

—Near-final dates have been set for Frank Zappa's late fall European tour with the Mothers of Invention. They open with 2 concerts in Sweden, Nov. 19th.

Oh Yes... Elton John is scheduled for 2 shows in Reno at the Washoe County Fairgrounds, Thurs., Sept. 16. Get your advanced tickets at Pik & Letty's in Park Lane.

News analysis

Regents change constitution

By Rob Mastorianni

The Board of Regents has once again decided to exercise its omnipotent power over student government. At the May 28 meeting, the Board officially approved the two year old ASUN constitution, after rewriting much of the judicial section to agree with recently passed disciplinary code, and rewording the subsection dealing with the purpose of the ASUN. The changes themselves do not radically affect the document: the previous judicial section was severely outdated. However, the very act of amending the constitution, which requires a two-thirds vote of approval with 30 percent of the student body voting, shows the students to what light degree the Regents take their governmental organization.

The Regents legal advisor, Gene Barbagelata, who was recently replaced by ex-Regent Tom Bell, reviewed the ASUN constitution and recommended the changes that the Regents passed in July. Barbagelata had also recommended that Article VI, amendment and initiative, include a clause requiring the Regents approval of all amendments, but the Regents obviously felt this unnecessary. They have already assumed the power to change the constitution at their discretion.

ASUN President Dan Klaich, who was present at the meeting, asked the Regents to pass a policy statement declaring that

they would at least allow students to vote on changes prior to the Regents action. But the Board did not want to be that restricted; they informed Klaich that they always tried to get the student opinion before their action; and that such a policy statement was not needed. Klaich then went ahead and included the changes in the current printing of the constitution. He said that the Regents were given their power by law, and that there was very little the students could do.

There is a constitutional committee that has been working on a new constitution for ASUN, (subject to the Regent's approval, of course.)

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Your Inalienable Rights

Privacy includes, among other things, the right of the individual to determine for himself when, how, and to whom he will communicate his thoughts and ideas.

When our nation was established, concerns about governmental invasion of the privacy of men's homes, papers, thoughts and beliefs were paramount in the minds of the men who drafted the Bill of Rights. The practice of obtaining "general warrants" to search indiscriminately the private belongings and premises of private citizens had been widespread under British rule.

Several amendments to Constitution corporated the concern of the framers over the dangers to privacy caused by governsnooping. ment protections of speech, press, assembly and religious freedom in the First Amendment safeguard the right of the individual to be let alone as well as to act, to speak and to remain silent.

The Third Amendment gave meaning to the old saying that "a man's home is his castle" by prohibiting the quartering of troops in private homes. The Fourth Amendment secured all citizens from unreasonable searches and seizures of their "persons, houses, papers and effects."

The Fifth Amendment's privilege against selfincrimination assured individuals that their words could not be used against them to punish or convict of crime.

As modern technology has advanced, new methods of surveilance have come into use by governmental officials. As wiretapping, electronic eavesdropping and advanced electronic equipment for "spying" on persons suspected of crime have become commonplace tools of law enforcement officials, increasing concern has developed over the misuse of such devices.

The Constitution establishes procedures which must be followed before an individual's privacy may be invaded by government investigators. State and federal law enforcement officers are required to go before a judicial officer and obtain a "warrant" to enter the home

of an individual. They must satisfy the judge that a crime has been or is about to be committed and specify why a search of a specifically designated place or seizure of a particular thing is necessary to the solution or punishment of the crime.

In the case of wiretapelectronic ping and eavesdropping, the problems are even more acute.

It is not feasible to "bug" one side of a conversation. When government eavesdrops on some one, it must invade the privacy of everyone who comes in contact with him, no matter how innocently. The most confidential and intimate conversations might, if government were allowed to listen to private discussions. become public property without any limitations upon the time or purpose for which such conversations might be used.

Thus, the Supreme Court has ruled that entry into the private domain of the citizen to listen in on his conversations is the same as breaking down his door and seizing papers or documents which are his private property and may only be done under judicial supervision when essential to the solution of crime.

The need to protect the concept of privacy by insisting that the constitutional guarantees be complied with by state and federal law enforcement officers is essential to the preservation of American freedom.

The guarantees of the Fourth Amendment and other provisions of the Bill of Rights cannot be revoked at the individual whim of a policeman who decides, in the name of law enforcement, to suspend these guarantees in order to effectuate an arrest or solve a crime.

The have courts therefore prohibited the use in a criminal trial of evidence obtained through illegal wiretapping, eavesdropping, or other forms of "search and seizure". Government cannot be permitted to violate the constitution, no matter how pressing the need to solve crime may appear.

Our system rests upon the premise that we are strong enough to allow an occasional guilty person to go free rather than risk encroachments upon important rights and freedoms which would ultimately result in harm to the entire society if they went unchecked.

The respect which the citizenry holds for the government is directly proportionate to the fashion in which the government the rights protects guaranteed to the citizen by the constitution.

As Oliver Wendell Holmes said: "Crime is contagious. If the governbecomes the ment lawbreaker, it breeds contempt for the law; it invites every man to become a law unto himself; it invites anarchy."

The dangers of unchecked wiretapping and eavesdropping and other forms threaten our existence as a free nation, as witness the experience in other parts of the world. If such practices are allowed to spread, unchecked by the judicial forum, everyone will have reason to fear that his thoughts are no longer his own, but belong instead to the government, and that the most personal and private conversations are open

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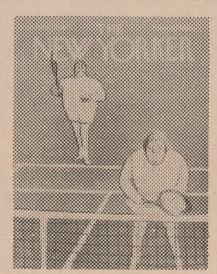
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SAGEBRUSH: Dr. Miller, how long have you been President of the University?

MILLER: I came here in July of 1965 as Chancellor, and there was a reorganization of the university system in 1968. My title was changed to President in 1968.

SAGEBRUSH: What are the most important changes that have occurred during your years as president?

MILLER: There have been a good many changes, but I think one of the most important is the enormous increase in the control that students have over their own personal lives. The regulations about living in dormitories, hour regulations, the new drinking policy. . . there have been so many changes in this area that I think this is a very significant kind of change. Students now have a good many freedoms of choice that they did not have in 1965.

SAGEBRUSH: And you think that's good?
MILLER: I think it's very good. I've been working hard as have a lot of students, for this. There have been some changes of importance in curriculum; the Honors Program has taken on new life in the last two or three years, and I hope it will continue to grow; we've been moving in the direction of some interdisciplinary programs; a new course in Environmental studies, for example, is on the books; the development of a medical school. . There have been a lot of changes on the academic side as well.

SAGEBRUSH: What kinds of specific changes do you think we'll have this year?

MILLER: There will be some problems because change is often associated with funding, and funds are very limited this year. Expansion of the Honors Program or additional interdisciplinary programs, for example, which do cost money, would be quite difficult this year. I hope we can improve our tutorial programs for people who need this kind of service. We do have a couple of programs of special services for

students from minority groups or other students who need special help. I hope our advisement program can improve during the year. I think there are a lot of things of this sort that we will be working on very hard.

SAGEBRUSH: You brought up finances, and that's my next question. Where do we stand financially?

MILLER: We have about five percent fewer dollars than we had last fiscal year, and this has meant some rather severe reductions. We will have fewer faculty members this coming year than last year.

SAGEBRUSH: How many fewer? MILLER: About a dozen, roughly.

SAGEBRUSH: These are people who had to leave?

MILLER: Fortunately we didn't have to ask anyone to leave, but this is the attrition. Positions became open and we simply didn't fill them. It's also meant some reduction in other kinds of services—buildings and grounds, operating funds for departments, and so on. We'll live with it fine, and we'll survive, I'm sure, with no great difficulty, but it's tough.

SAGEBRUSH: What about the problem of the increasing number of students. Do you think that's going to be an additional drain on our facilities?

MILLER: This is a very good question. I hope we do have more students. Right now it's very difficult to predict. Fees have gone up, out of state tuition has gone up, and this presents a problem in predicting what the effects will be on the coming year's enrollment. So we really won't know until registration is completed. Our original projection was that we would increase about nine percent over last year, but I don't know.

SAGEBRUSH: That would make a total of how many students?

MILLER: I don't recall the exact figure, but it was something over 7000.

SAGEBRUSH: And most of this financial tightness is a result of the legislative budget cuts of last year, is that right?

MILLER: It reflects the legislative action, which, however—and this should be clearly understood—was not a penalty action against the university in any way. It was, rather, an application of formulas about class size, student-faculty ratio, the number of credit hours that members of the faculty teach. The applications of these formulas were used in the determination of operating funds for the university.

SAGEBRUSH: Had this been done regularly in the past?

MILLER: It had been done in the past, but rather than having a longer time period to accomplish certain goals, we had to do it very quickly. This has meant some reduction in our operating funds. At the same time, in all fairness, it should be made clear the legislature was not taking any penalty action and beyond that, in some ways, reacted quite favorably to the University. For example, we did get approval for a new building on the campus—the Physical Education Complex—and this, of course, required legislative action, too. The legislature shouldn't be pinpointed as being "out to get us" in any fashion.

SAGEBRUSH: Now, what about the President's wage-price freeze, how will that affect the university?

MILLER: As far as I can tell, it will have very minor effects because all the actions that would have been frozen were taken before the President's freeze. The salary schedules, for example, were not only decided on last spring, but were put into effect July 1, and that was prior to the President's freeze. The ruling from Washington, for example, is that tuition increases will not be frozen at any university, so I don't think we have any serious problem. There are some areas, merit increases for classified staff, for example, that are apt to be affected by this, so we're not totally exempt from it, but, by and large, the major things took place before the freeze.

SAGEBRUSH: Could you tell us why it was that tuition increases were one of the few exceptions to the freeze?

MILLER: I don't know, you'd have to ask someone in Washington.

SAGEBRUSH: Will any of the expenses of the university be affected? Rate increases in supplies or power that will now not increase? MILLER: I'm sure this will be true—the food we buy for the dining commons, for example, those prices are frozen.

SAGEBRUSH: Do you think there will be a net savings for the university as a result of the freeze, at least for the first ninety days?

MILLER: I hope so.

SAGEBRUSH: How much could that amount to? MILLER: I don't know. The whole wage-price freeze is still in a great state of flux about interpretation, so it would be impossible to predict how much or what items will be affected.

SAGEBRUSH: If any money is saved, has anybody thought up any plans of where to use it? MILLER: Well, you know "savings" is a kind of roundabout way to talk about this, because we have to build on the assumption that prices are not going to go up materially anyway. So it's like making a fortune by saving on discount toothpaste prices. You don't really end up with money in your pocket.

SAGEBRUSH: Let's go on to the administration. Will there be a Vice President of Student Affairs this year?

MILLER: The position has been authorized, but, for a variety of reasons, chiefly our financial situation, we're not going to fill it this year.

SAGEBRUSH: When do you suppose it will be filled?

MILLER: It probably will be in the next biennium, but we'll get to it as soon as we can.

SAGEBRUSH: I don't suppose there would be any point in asking if anyone is being considered for the position.

MILLER: No, the whole thing has been put on the shelf. The position has been authorized. We can move on it when we're ready to. We're not ready to now.



Sagebrush interview

President N. Edd Miller

think they have the right to be represented, to be heard, to have their voice heard effectively, and this, in terms of a committee, for example, would mean the right to vote as well as to sit in on a committee meeting.

SAGEBRUSH: And would that extend to representation in departments, voting membership for the students along with faculty? MILLER: As long as you keep it in mind that it's up to the department to decide.

SAGEBRUSH: Yes, that's understood. I don't think anyone would say the President could dictate to a department.

MILLER: Well, then yes, I do it for the committees I appoint out of this office.

SAGEBRUSH: I didn't mean to try to trap you there.

MILLER: That's all right, you weren't trapping me, except, as you say, I can't dictate to a department, or to ASUN, or anyone else, who should be on their committees.

SAGEBRUSH: Realizing that, I'm glad to know you're in favor of the idea.
MILLER: I am indeed.

SAGEBRUSH: Can you see a time when students might have voting membership on the Board of Regents?

MILLER: I'm on record, several times, about this. I believe that the best way for student representation to appear on the Board of Regents is by their being elected to the Board of Regents. Eighteen year olds now have the vote and I think this is the right way to get membership on the Board. I think this is better than having a kind of second class membership on the Board by way of an appointment or some other way.

SAGEBRUSH: How are the Regents elected now? By county?

MILLER: They're elected in three different districts—Washoe County is one district, Clark County is another district and all the other counties are the third district.

SAGEBRUSH: Perhaps there might come a time when the university itself is one district, and there might be some guarantee of students on the Board. Do you think that would be a good idea?

MILLER: No, I think student representation should come through the normal political channels. There are a lot of advantages to that—and I know many students don't agree with me on this—but among the advantages I think is the spinoff in general political activity that would come from this sort of thing. As a matter of fact, we do have, right now, a member of the Board of Regents who is a student at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas. Helen Thompson is taking courses, was when she ran for the Board of Regents, and continues to take courses there.

SAGEBRUSH: Finally Dr. Miller, what are your personal plans for the future?
MILLER: Well, I live from day to day, if that's what you mean.

SAGEBRUSH: Would you like to stay at the University of Nevada?

MILLER: This university has an exciting future, and I think everyone associated with it ought to work hard to help this future materialize.

SAGEBRUSH: What I was asking specifically was if you are planning to stay at the university? MILLER: Of course. I have great affection for this university.

SAGEBRUSH: Going on to students, and particularly student government, in what areas of the university community do you think student government should be active?

MILLER: I think there are really an unlimited number of spheres of activity. I hope that student government takes a good deal of interest in academic affairs, in curriculum, in student evaluation of teaching. In these areas, I think we could use a lot more student input than we've been getting. The students, I think, have been very helpful this past year, and I hope they continue to be, in cementing good community relations with the people in this area and in the state. I think there are a lot of activities possible—it's almost unlimited.

SAGEBRUSH: Does the ASUN government, as it now stands, have real influence on University administration and decision-making?

MILLER: Indeed it does. I can't say that too strongly. I think it's a very active partner in the decision-making on this campus. It has been at least as long as I've been here and it will continue to be.

SAGEBRUSH: Beyond student government, do you think that students should be represented in departments, faculty meetings and things like that?

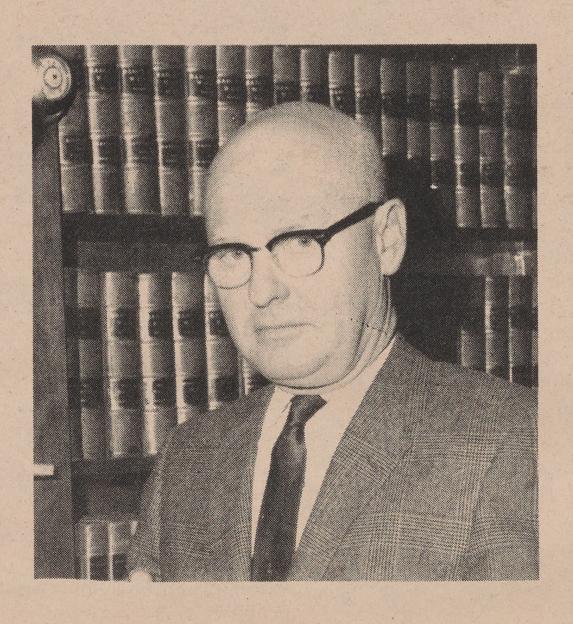
MILLER: Well, the basic decision, I think, has to be left up to the unit concerned, but maybe an indirect way to answer this is that all the committees that I appoint from this office have student representation on them.

SAGEBRUSH: As a general idea, though, do you think that student representation on the department level can be effective? I'm not applying that to any specific department on campus.

MILLER: I think that it can be effective, but I repeat that it really has to be left up to the department to make the decision. Personally, I think that it can be effective.

SAGEBRUSH: To what extent do you think students should or should not be represented in departments, once again not directed specifically at any department on campus? This is just your personal viewpoint as an educator again.

MILLER: In anything that affects students I



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OR . . . If you're interested in pursuing a special interest, hobby or sport . .

... a \$3 membership in the Campus Y qualifies you as a member of the Reno-Sparks YMCA.

Fall program includes: Black history course, candlemaking, skiing, oil painting, yoga, astrology, dance classes, aikido, karate, judo, cooking, guitar and many others.

Come see us at . . .

The Campus Y

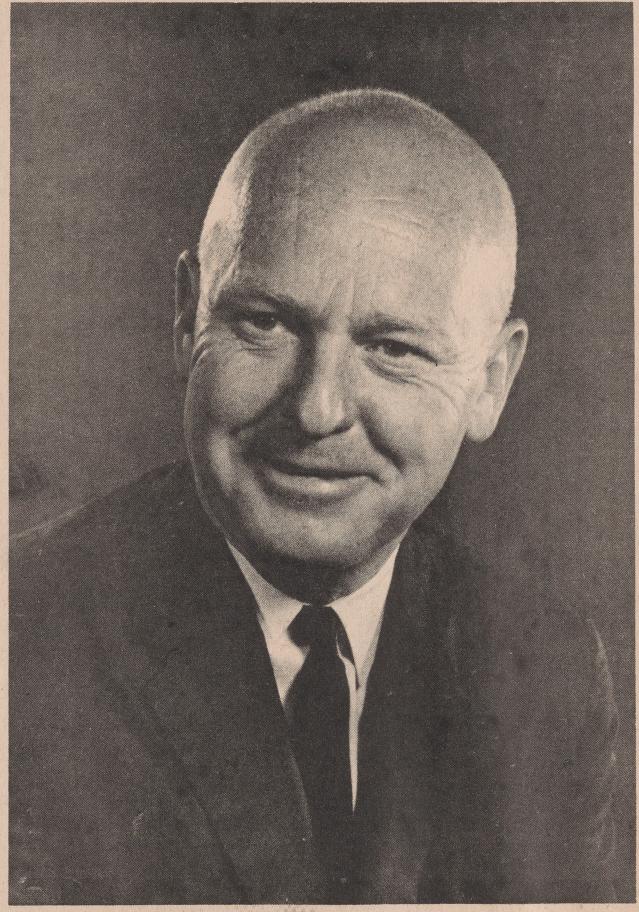
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ROOM 6, STUDENT SERVICES CENTER BASEMENT

Ad paid for by Friends of the Campus Y

Salepine

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Dr. N. Edd Miller, President

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