



Cherie Gurschke is blind—and a student at UNR. Her first weeks of school were spent learning the campus with the help of her guide dog, Paulo, and Jack Clark, counseling and testing. (See story page 3.)

An unprecedented proposal

The faculty senate convened last Thursday night and resolved a heretofore unprecedented proposal for the university. According to immediate past president Edmund Barmettler, the senate has decided, after six months of consideration, to retain an attorney, solely for the use of the faculty. In what capacity, however, remains undisclosed.

Faculty senate president, Hugh Mozingo, felt it would be inappropriate to reveal the details to the Sagebrush without first collaborating with the faculty at large.

Another decision reached by the senate concerned the discipline of those members of the university community accused of misconduct. The faculty has decided 25 students be elected from the university at large, no more than 10 from any one individual college. These 25 will form a hearing panel, to be convened for the purpose of considering disciplinary action.

Toughest game of the season, Boise State

Boise State was ranked 14th in the nation among small colleges last week and are expected to be higher in this week's ratings. Tomorrow they will face the Wolf Pack.

This game could make or break the Pack in many ways. If they win, Nevada will be catapulted to a position of national prominence. The team is psyched up for the game and a

win or loss could set the tone for the rest of the year. This year's team has been predicted as one of the best to hit the field, a win over Boise would go far to prove the point.

Boise has a 2-0 record to date: 42-14 over Idaho and 18-14 over Cal Poly. Pack coach Jerry Scattini said their success can be attributed to "excellent coaching and no mistakes."

He said their offense is lead by Eric Guthrie, 6'1", 195 lbs., who will be starting for his fourth year on the

main team. Scattini said he is the "old triple threat."

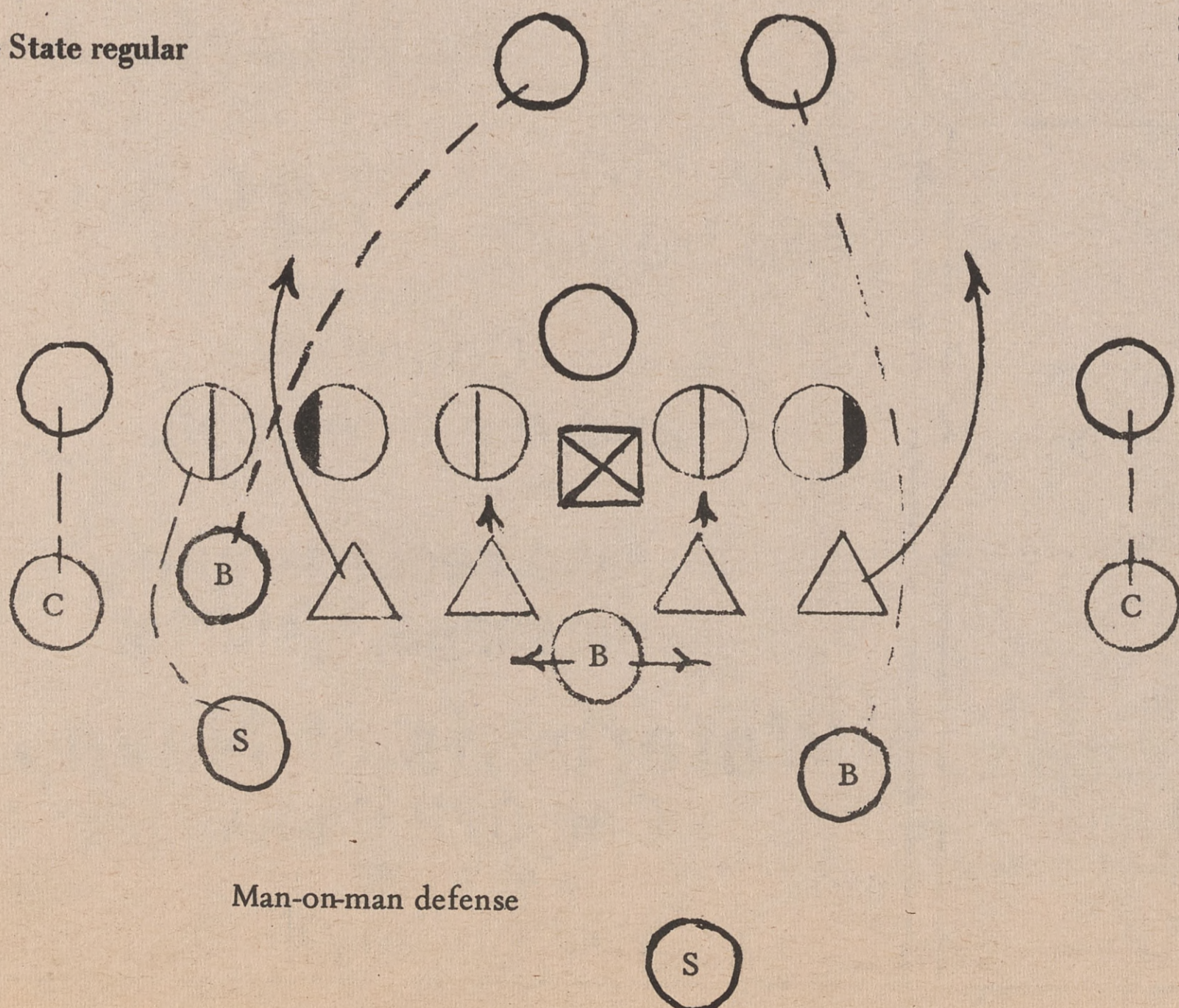
"He punts extremely well, kicks field goals from a good range and is an excellent passer."

Last week the Pack beat the Oregon Tech Owls by 44-7, but were rather sloppy in their play. Now that the first game jitters are over, they are expected to play a tight game with few mistakes.

The game will begin at 1:30 p.m. in the Mackay Stadium.

Pro 4-3 Defense

A Boise State regular



Man-on-man defense

COACHES GAME ANALYSIS

We look to Boise State as the toughest opponent on our schedule. We have followed their progress and have found they have a young and successful program. Boise State does not make many mistakes. We cannot afford to commit the same miscues (fumbles, penalties, etc.) as exhibited in the Oregon Tech game. We must minimize our errors down to nothing.

We have an excellent opportunity I feel in upsetting the Broncos due to the fact they may be pointing ahead to their conference tilt with Weber State. Incidentally, Weber State took it to the Broncos last year trouncing them 41-7 in one of their three losses against eight wins. We've had spirited practices all week and the kids feel we can beat them.

OFFENSIVE OBJECTIVES—We must keep their defense on their heel at all times. We will employ an offense which can move either through the air or over the ground.

DEFENSIVE OBJECTIVES—We must contain their fine running game as well as their excellent passing attack. Guthrie, their quarterback, put the ball in the air over ninety times completing a little over a third of them. They also show us in their films a potent pass action play which our people must be wary of.

We need all the support from the student body we can get. The student attendance will definitely become an asset to the Wolf Pack.

—Jerry Scattini

A question of money

Why hasn't there been any word on the Howard Hughes contribution to the new UNR Medical School? One good reason is no one really knows the answer and those who might know, just aren't saying. Everyone is "patiently" waiting to here from the mystical "giant-man" himself. Sources say within a two week span, both the public and student communities will hear an announcement.

Back in 1967, when many of the present 32-medical students were still thinking about their major, the idea of a UNR medical school first came up in the Nevada State Legislature. Though the proposal received much opposition from southern legislators due to the immense costs to the university budget, the Regents had already approved a study to check on the feasibility of such a college. Hence, it was authorized in the legislature.

At this time, Hughes sent a telegram to Governor Paul Laxalt, conveying his

willingness to help the new school financially by contributing up to \$300,000 annually, for up to a period of 20 years. In 1968, a written agreement with the university was signed by Hughes.

This agreement stated that once the school was completed and opened up, the first contribution would be made. It is now open but wheels are slowly turning. On Sept. 16, President N. Edd Miller, Director of Information Ed Olsen, Dean George T. Smith, and Chancellor Neil D. Humphrey met with Steve Savoldelli and James Wadsworth, two representatives of the Hughes Tool Company. Their purpose was to discuss the issue and give Hughes' men a chance to examine the facilities and programs, review the progress, talk with staff members, and finally review the financial structure as it presently stands.

This having been done, the question is "where do we stand?" The answer is nebulous.

More hours for library asked

The ASUN Senate passed an emergency resolution Wednesday requesting library hours be extended until 11 p.m., Sunday through Thursday. The resolution requests that all services be made available.

The resolution was initially requested to be sent to Student Services, a senate subcommittee, by Brenda Tedford, senior women's activity senator. After the senate approved this action, some members voiced disapproval.

Senator Janet Hill said, "Sending (this proposal) to a committee is just another way of delaying it." She said the proposal concerns many people on campus and it should be acted on immediately.

Senate then voted to rescind the previous action and passed it as an emergency resolution.

The library issued a statement this

week concerning library hours. Because many students use it to study, President N. Edd Miller has provided special funding "to staff the ground floor" until 11 p.m. to provide "study-hall" facilities.

The first and second floors will be closed at 9 p.m., but students will have access to the ground floor by its outside entrance, behind the main library's stairs.

The book reserve will be the only service available after 9 p.m.

Library officials decided to implement the plan after a survey, taken this summer, showed most students using the library in the late evening used it for study purposes.

Dan Klaich, ASUN President, meets with Harold Morehouse, library director, today to discuss a more feasible plan.

The library has been forced to make the cuts due to general budget cuts.

Senate approves budget

The ASUN Senate gave tentative approval Wednesday to a \$62,900 student activities budget.

Before final approval however, several senate members requested the budget be itemized to enable them to understand what some of the items constituted.

Senator Craig Kellison said "any allotment over \$4,000" should require a "detailed report."

Bob Almo, vice-president of activities, said the budget was an estimation and did not represent the actual sum to be sent on each item. Almo said, "It is impossible to get perfect figures" until after events have taken place. His estimations are from previous year's budgets.

Pete Perreira, activities director, said the budget was "very fluid." "The request for an itemized budget is legitimate" he

said, but "a lot of things are changing..." He warned that money spent on a certain activity last year may not be wanted by this year's students.

Almo reminded senate that approval did not mean it would have no further say as to how the money would be spent.

"You still have to approve (activities board) minutes," he said.

Sam McMullen, senior men's activity senator, said the budget was "just a guess based on relative priorities... You are not approving a set budget," he told senate.

Almo reassured the senate that although he did not know how much would be spent on future activities, "I'll guarantee you for a fact, we don't go over" the allotted amounts.

Almo will issue a statement on activities expenditures next week.

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Announcements

Flu immunization vaccinations are now available to full time students at the student health center.

There will be an experimental college free concert in the Manzanita Bowl Sunday at 1 p.m. featuring "Rock Bottom."

Experimental college course registration will begin in the union Monday—all day, and end Wednesday.

The freshman women's Coke Date, sponsored by the Sagens, Spurs and AWS, will be Tuesday from 3 to 5 p.m. in the Travis Lounge.

News Notes . . .

Confusion over money

Those who came to the CFA theater on Tuesday to hear Sandra Sennes' lecture found out that to be admitted they needed a paid receipt for \$20. However, no one missed anything by not staying; it was an introduction class only.

For the next eight weeks, every Tuesday 5-7 p.m., a parapsychology course is being offered through the Experimental College.

If you're curious about sense experience, rajah yoga, control of mind by discipline, metaphysics, or thought transmission, sign up. According to ASUN President Dan Klaich, "...it's an enthralling two hours."

Volunteers needed

Volunteers are needed who are willing to spend several hours a week with a youngster in need of "constructive" companionship. In no way are volunteers asked to serve as "policemen" or to provide in depth psychological counseling.

They are asked merely to have a good time with their "little amigo"—hikes, swimming, movies, whatever. Please call 329-1311 and ask for the Amigos Program.

Additional coverage

The administrators for the student sickness and accident insurance announced that married students may insure their independents by going to the student health service office.

Students who previously waived coverage and now feel they need the insurance, may also acquire coverage at the same office. Enrollment for this insurance plan terminates on Oct. 9, 1971.

"Downhill Racer", Sunday

Sunday evening a film entitled Downhill Racer will be shown in the Gymnasium.

Before the show prospective members of this year's ski team will be introduced.

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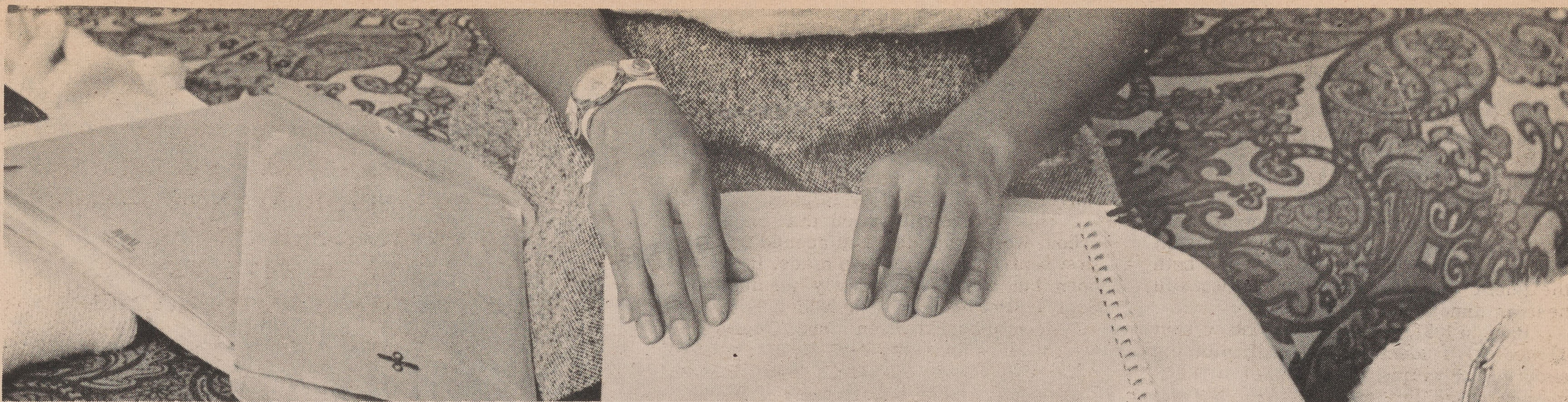
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“ . . . self-pity is not me!”

by Sue Thornley

“You see, the majority of people seem to think of us as ‘nearly normal.’” As she says this, the smile that moves across Cherie Gurschke’s face is not one of rancor or distaste, only mild exasperation. Cherie is a brilliant, active, attractive, student who happens to be only slightly inconvenienced by her blindness.

“I am not handicapped, at least not by strict definition, for I am able to do anything and everything for myself.” She pauses, seemingly sensing skepticism. “Well, according to the law I am unable to drive a car, at least on public streets. But boy out in the desert . . .”

Cherie is the eldest of three children, with a sister Michele, 15, and a brother Steve, 12. When asked to elaborate on her home, she shrugs, “It’s just a normal family with the average amount of assorted pets.” Paulo, her constant companion and guide-dog, appears to fall somewhere between family and pet.

A graduate of Western High School in Las Vegas, Cherie boasts a record of outstanding achievements in scholastic and extra-curricular activities. She’s served on various student committees and boards, and has held mem-

bership in such organizations as honor society, student council, and German club.

Presently, though, she is involved with a project she feels is more crucial. According to Cherie, Nevada laws concerning seeing-eye dogs are in desperate need of revision. “You can imagine how shocked I was the first time I was asked to leave a store because of my dog!”

Another small smile as she adds thoughtfully, “But you know I’m planning to go back someday and thank that lady. If it hadn’t been for her, I may never have become so involved with the problem.”

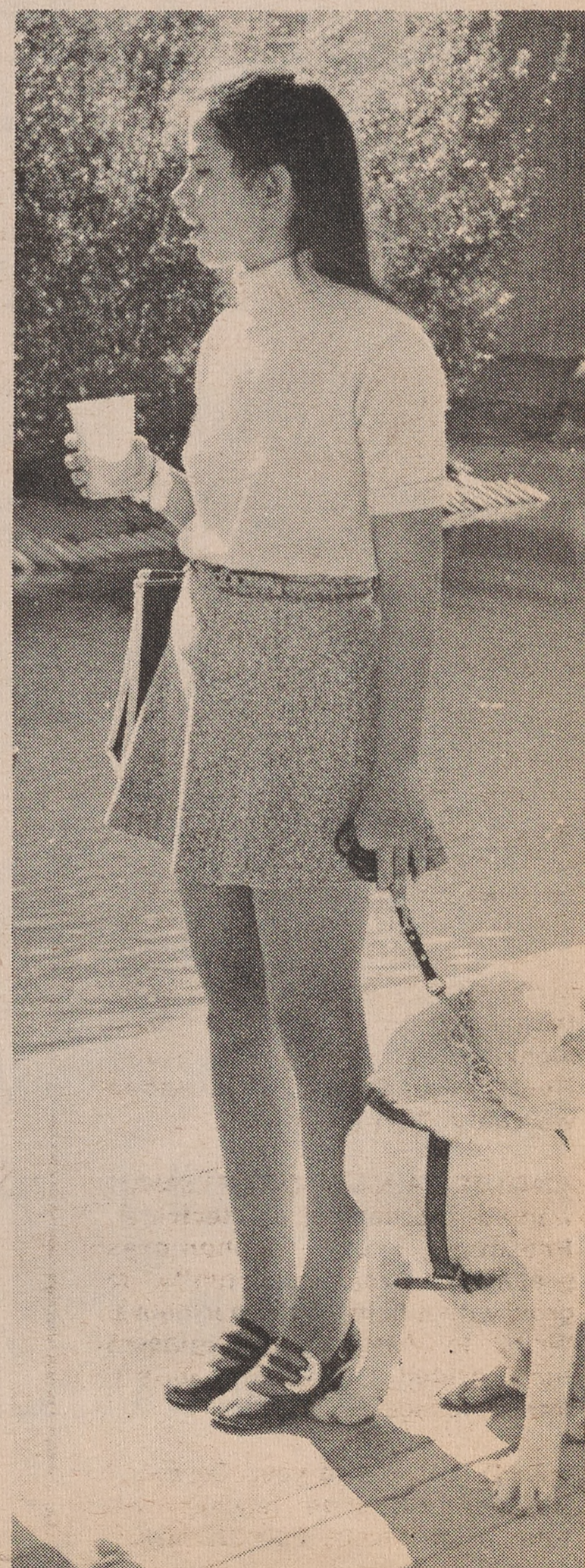
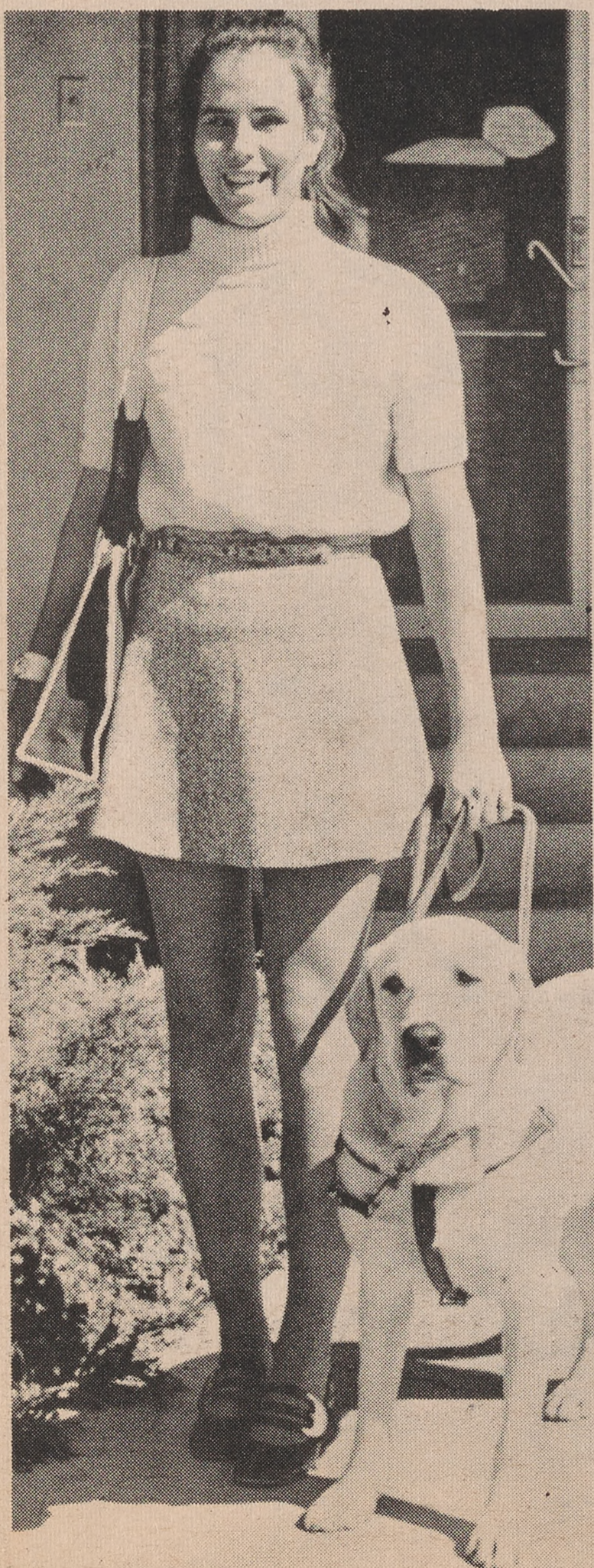
Her fingers moving lightly over brail pamphlets spread across her lap, Cherie reads aloud examples of present laws. “Any place of public accommodation may . . . refuse services to a visually handicapped person because he is accompanied by a guide-dog . . . or charge any additional fee for such dog if it requires additional space or services . . . The extra charge shall be reasonable, based on cost of the space and services actually provided.” Once again a pause and then, incredulously, “That is what we have for guide-dog laws!”

Even all this involvement doesn’t seem to

detract from her very important role as a full-time UNR student. Majoring in zoology, Cherie is carrying 16 credits this semester. Her education is being financially boosted with a scholarship granted to her through the “Rehabilitation Services to the Blind.”

In explanation of her almost unlimited mobility, Cherie reflects on her period of orientation. “Paulo and I had to familiarize ourselves with the campus, locating landmarks. For instance, the torn-up sidewalk leading to a driveway marks the spot where we turn to get to the dining commons. You really wouldn’t believe how difficult it was to find something large enough to serve as a marker to the entrance of my hall.” But she did find one, and for her room on the first floor of Manzanita, and any other place she might choose to go.

Excusing herself to prepare for a shopping trip, Cherie left with one last smile and an equally charming thought, “Many people seem to expect, no, demand, that the blind person feel sorry for himself. But I’m perfectly capable to achieving, and self-pity is just not me!”



photos by DeJoria



Health science facility

Work is progressing on the construction of a health science facility on campus. The College of Agriculture will share space in the new structure as part of the coordinated health science program underway at the University.

Dr. Ray Ely, associate director of agricultural experiment stations said scientists and others in the agricultural college will participate in basic and fundamental health related research programs which will be undertaken in the new facility.

He said this would include such areas as circulatory, respiratory, and reproductive functions and diseases. Also, he noted, the scientists would cooperate with other health scientists working in the new unit in bacterial and viral diseases research. Nutritional studies are to be included as well.

"When completed," Dr. Ely noted, "the new facility will offer much advanced opportunity for working and research in the area of health science than is currently available on the UNR campus."

The facility is especially designed for medical and associated studies and will include necessary equipment to carry on this type of work. It will enable us to do certain research and other health science activity that we had wanted to do but didn't previously have the facilities."

Ely pointed out that the College of Agriculture has participated in funding con-

struction of the new facility through non-appropriated funds assigned for the college programs.

"Health science programs in which College of Agriculture scientists are already involved," said Ely, "can be intensified and expanded due to the new facility."

Across the stadium

UNR students will no longer have to sit in Mackay Stadium and freeze while watching afternoon home games.

Rally committee made a decision to move the student section of the stands to the eastern side of the field. This side is in the sun, all game long. In years past, the Nevada stands would begin to be vacated by half-time, as the shadows would make the stands like a giant deep freeze.

Students will not be alone on the eastside of the stadium. A Pep Band, Song Leaders, Cheerleaders, concession stand and the football team will also be on that side.

Rally committee will be selling versatility bags at all the home games. These bags can be used as cushions to sit on, beach bags, ice bags or booze bags. They were ordered and should be on sale by the first game tomorrow. They will be sold at games, in the bookstore and in the activities office.

Rally committee has plans for Homecoming, which include the traditional pajama rally and bonfire, and attempt at a card stunt section.

Library hours

Due to general budget cuts on the Reno campus this year, the library has cut its hours of operation to 72 hours per week, resulting in an evening closing time of 9 p.m.

Since many students find it difficult to study in dormitories or other group housing situations, study-hall hours have been provided for. President N. Edd Miller has provided special funding to staff the ground floor of the library from 9 to 11 p.m., Sunday through Thursday, for the fall semester.

Although the first and second floors will be closed at 9 p.m., the ground floor will be open through its separate outside entrance, behind the main stairs to the building. This period, to be designated "study-hall" hours, will provide Reserve Book services, but no other library services will be available.

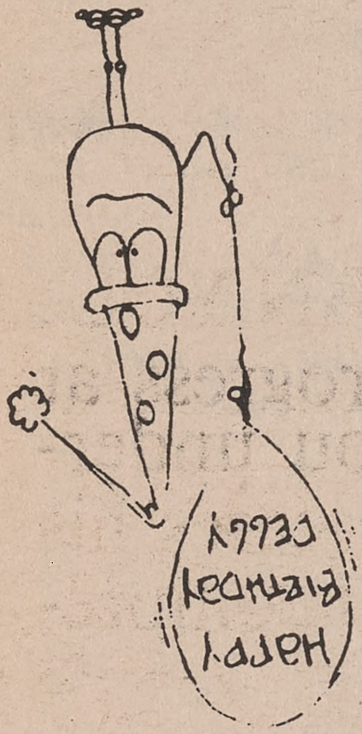
This plan was developed during summer after surveys showed most students using the library during the late evening were simply using the building as a place to study.

Dean to Iran

Dr. Dale W. Bohmont, dean and director of the College of Agriculture, UNR, will fly to Iran during the first week of October. He will serve as a consultant during a short stay there for the Khuzistan Power and Water Authority in Southwest Iran.

"Purpose of the trip," said Bohmont, "is to develop a comprehensive administrative plan for coordinating agricultural research and public service programs as it applies to Southwest Iran including the Dez Irrigation Project, and all segments of the agricultural industries that contribute to the economy of the region."

Bohmont said the Power and Water Authority sought assistance through the offices of the Development and Resources Corporation of New York and Sacramento, California. The dean previously was associated with the corporation during a year's sabbatical in which he served as an agricultural consultant.



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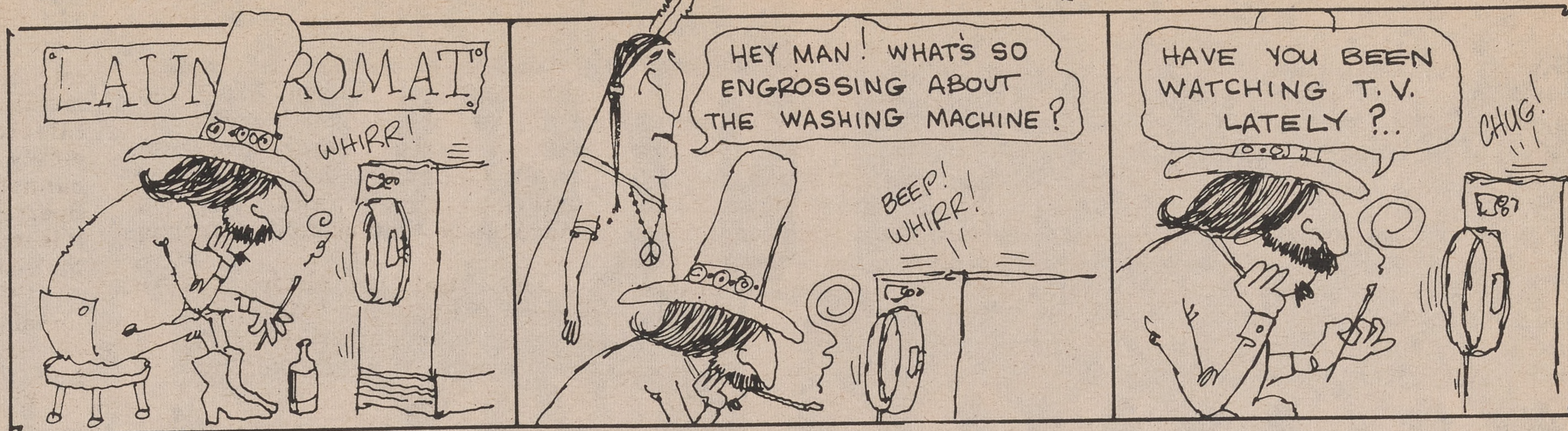
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Washoe Ike

By SHERIDAN ANDERSON



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What It Is

By The Hit Man

Say, man, are you tired of Archie Bunker's many putdowns of various nationalities?

Are you bored with Julia Child's Big Macs, French style? Do you wish the Galloping Gourmet would get a gig as the maitre d' at the nearest Arctic Circle? Does John Chancellor make you yearn for Cactus Tom?

Do you hate the Date'Em-Rape'Em-Exploit'Em Game and its always smiling host? Don't you secretly despise the chick with the bad moons who may not be super cool on her big date with Tom Terrific, the star varsity football halfback and campus cocaine pusher?

Are you sick of new! improved! gets dirt off Spiro Agnew's dogs beach blanket detergent ads? Does a Nixon press conference make you yearn for the Cisco Kid and sidekick, Pancho?

Does TV make you wish you were watching your radio?

If the boob tube brings you down, brother, it's a shame you missed that breath of fresh air, the Jackson 5 "Goin' Back to Indiana" Special Sunday night.

Like Steve Wonder once said when he was a 12 year old phenom, "outasite."

The Horatio Alger story is passe. Move over and let the Jackson Family come in. Three years ago, they were a struggling ghetto family in bleak Gary, Ind.

But, baby, look at them now.

Led by the new James Brown, the second Otis Redding, little Michael, they are truthfully what's happening.

Despite attempts by the Osmonds and others to Xerox their unique sound, they are the baddest group around.

The Jackson 5 is the group putting soul power into so-called "bubble gum music" and made it a welcome change of pace from Dicky Nixon and the frantic fascist race.

More power to the 5. Later for Lawrence Welk and the schlock rockers (Raiders, Neil Diamond, et. al.).

The "Super Cool" award for this week goes to the "ice man" who, after being fired by the boss man in a Reno restaurant-slot machine-bar joint as a bartender (for pouring too much beer into the midget glasses), casually walked over to the patron's side of the bar, took off his tie and ordered a drink. Talk about taking things in stride! . . .

Give me a call when the Wolf Pack gridders (should I say "if?") whip Boise State. Getting excited about a win over Oregon Tech is akin to doing handstands when you hear a tune by the Partridge Family . . .

Nevada Myth No. 379: there ain't no play-for-pay girls in the city of Reno other than Uncle Joe's Mustang staff. If you believe it, baby, you're probably still waiting for the Tooth Fairy to leave you some "dust" every time you lose a molar . . .

Lyndon Johnson is a pimp's hereo. That man provided more poverty pimps with federal gigs than any other boss man (President) in American history. And a pimp is a pimp even if he ain't riding in an Eldo or an Electra in the Tenderloin . . .

Silently accept fifty lashes, partner, if you think Wolfman Jack is black or a Chicano. He's a slick Jewish dude from Brooklyn and New Jersey. Jack may be putting it on, but he's the only worth-a-listen DJ Reno gets to hear on an AM station . . .

Rumor has it that the Master of Space of Time, Oklahoma's own funky freak, Leon Russell, could be UNR's next Mackay Day concert pick. If Leon comes, he'd better bring star foxes Claudia Lennear and Rita Coolidge with him. By the way, whoor what is a Carole King? . . .

You've read all the jive action going on so don't you agree we oughta have a vicesquad to watch over the R.P.D.'s vicesquad? The old system of checks and balances, he said naively . . .

The Ultimate Consumer

By Georgia Babbit

This September, during the same week, two yearly rituals of autumn took place in Reno—the Miss America Pageant telecast and the Nevada State Fair. Both depend on widespread public support and can be counted on (depending on your viewpoint) to amuse, fleece, entertain, gouge, enlighten, or infuriate the consumer.

I watched the Miss America telecast, which ranks with the World Series as one of TV's all-time top-rated programs, with my cynical friends, Bob and Carol. Bob only came in to make remarks about the show, but Carol stayed glued to the set during the two-hour ordeal. "She does that every year," explained Bob. "The whole gross thing gives her a vicarious thrill. I think she's the only girl who ever graduated from college without being elected queen of anything."

"Hey, look. They've got Bert Parks out of mothballs just for tonight," says Bob as Parks appears on the small black-and-white screen. The contestants begin the alphabetical parade of states, but this year they begin with Miss Wyoming. "That's known as an innovation," Bob tells us. Parks introduces Miss Nee-vah-dah and we all mimic him. Bob announces that Miss Idaho is the "best-looking broad" and leaves the room.

Parks names the ten semi-finalists and Joan Burachio, Miss Nee-vah-dah, makes the cut.

The announcer introduces our host and hostess for the evening, Mary Ann Mobley, Miss America of 1959, and her husband, "talented actor Gary Collins." "While the girls are putting on their evening gowns there's something I'd like for you to think about," coos Mary Ann as she leads into a Kellogg's Special K commercial.

Kellogg, along with Toni and Campbell Soup, were selected to be the lucky sponsors of the 1972 pageant. Before being allowed to become a sponsor, each company was screened for propriety as well as willingness to contribute to Miss America scholarships and pageant promotion. I remembered one Miss Nevada who spent several hours in our local Safeway hawking Pepsi to the natives. She kept changing the subject from what she was going to do at the pageant to the wonders of Pepsi, a pageant sponsor several years ago.

"I'm in charge of statistics," added Gary, "and in the last 50 years no contestant has lost her evening gown." And NBC paid \$375,000 to telecast this?

The talent presentations begin. There are the usual opera singers (singing well-known arias that even we lowbrow viewers can recognize), acrobatic dancers, and even two ventriloquists.

Miss Idaho plays the organ while grinning toothily at the camera. Miss Ohio sings "This Is My Beloved," wearing a pseudo-harem costume. Is she really that bad, or is the cable acting up again?

Miss Nee-vah-dah gets off to an awkward start when her electric accordion doesn't work but recovers and finishes with a flourish.

"My, they're lovely," gurgles Mary Ann. "Whatever your talent, here's how you can keep your hair looking the way you want it."

Sam and Shirley drop by in time to see Miss America 1971 make her final tearful walk down the runway. Parks gestures toward the audience and says to her: "They're all there waiting for you." "And we're out here waiting for you, sweetheart!" yells Bob wickedly.

B & C & S & S and I hold our breath for the big moment—Miss Ohio wins. Bob grumbles because Miss Idaho came in second.

And so another Miss America begins her reign. Is she being exploited? Certainly not; that's unthinkable. However, in addition to her \$10,000 college scholarship, she'll earn about \$55,000 in personal appearance fees for, among other things, plugging Toni, Kellogg and Campbell Soup.

Everything was bigger this year at the Nevada State Fair—more exhibitors trying to get more visitors to "sign here to win a free widget," a larger midway, more flowers and vegetables, longer hours, and higher prices.

Did you notice how cleverly they located the gates at the far end of each \$.50 parking lot? On Sunday, cars were parked down Sadlier Way to Valley Road; so those who didn't pay to park had a healthy walk to a gate.

Admission was raised to \$1.00 per adult this year, but no charge was made for grandstand entertainment. In other words, you paid to see Ferlin Hysky (or his replacement) whether you wanted to or not. If you just came to see the exhibits and midway, you subsidized the Ferlin fans anyway. That's progress?

Midway attendants seemed nicer this year, at least not quite as surly, as they took our \$.50-per-ride money. The roller coaster was \$.75, although before it opened on Sunday I noticed a \$1.00 sign on the roller coaster booth. Left over from Saturday night, no doubt. Let's charge what the traffic will bear.

I'd been waiting a year for a corndog; they just don't taste right anywhere but a fair. But \$.50 for one corndog? Not this year. Settled on a beer instead.

Crowds, inflated prices, noise, confusion, dust, crying kids and yelling parents. Will I come to "A Fair to Remember" next year? Probably.

An apology due

Editor:

In your last edition of "Sagebrush," I was interested in Sue Lyon's article about Sandra Sennis, "famous" parapsychologist, ESP expert, & hypnotist. So I went down to CFA building to listen to her lecture.

I went into the theatre; some minutes later Mrs. Sennis came in and told the audience (about 60-75

people) they would have to go out in the hall and sign their names. Then we were told this so-called class was to cost \$20—payable on the spot if a person was to hear even the first lecture.

What's with your newspaper anyway? Is this your idea of the "press being constantly aware of its role in society?" Well bullshit—

Nowhere in that article did it say anything about money—especially when its \$20! I think "Sagebrush" owes the 60 people who left without listening to Mrs. Sandra Sennis an apology.

John S. Datton
(Editor's Note: The cost for the lecture series was not in the article—my apologies. MSG.)

A new battle field commander - - IBM 360

PNS-LNS—Electronic sensors and related automatic weapons do not bleed, die, become addicts, or write revealing letters home. Throughout Indochina, they have come to comprise a new kind of military might which is at once awesome and indiscriminate. "All that we know," said one U.S. Special Forces member, "is something is out there. It could be wind, an elephant or an enemy soldier. We really have almost no idea what we are shooting at."

Senator William Proxmire put it even more succinctly: "The sensors can not tell the difference between soldiers, women or children....Whole villages may be wiped out by seeding wide areas with air dropped explosive devices designed to kill anyone who ventures into their neighborhood."

Yet tens of thousands of these mini-bugging devices have been dropped throughout Southeast Asia as part of the Air Force's operation Igloo White over the Ho Chi Minh Trail. The operation was described by Brigadier General John Evans (Special Assistant for Sensor Exploitation, Air Force) as "...entirely air supported; it involves no ground forces."

When the sensors are activated by either seismic or acoustic disturbance, they transmit radio signals to a relay platform (usually an EC-211R) which flies overhead 24 hours a day. In case NLF or North Vietnamese soldiers walk too quietly in a bugged area, the Pentagon has purchased millions of "button bomblets," disguised as animal droppings, which snap, crackle, and pop if they are walked on.

In the relay aircraft the data is processed by computer. Although it is possible to analyze the data on board and call in an air-strike directly, the information is usually relayed to the Air Force's Infiltration Surveillance Center in Nakhon Phanom, Thailand.

There, in Thailand, the Air Force's huge IBM 360-65 computer stores previously gathered intelligence in data banks. When new information comes into the Center, the activation patterns of the sensors in the field are immediately reproduced by high speed print-out. Up-dated target sketches of the area in which the sensors have been placed can also be called up on a TV screen and mixed with the new information.

In a matter of seconds after sensor activation, analysts can watch the movement of people, bicycles or trucks on a screen as they move down a trail. Computers determine their numbers, speed and position regardless of weather, foliage or time of day.

The Thai computer "nerve center" (which cost \$625 million to operate during 1969-1970) relays strike orders to B-52s, gunships or fighter-bombers at their bases in Thailand, Vietnam or on the carriers of the 7th Fleet. According to one Air Force officer, "We wired the Ho Chi Minh Trail like a drug-store pinball machine and we plug it in every night."

The strike orders which are relayed to attack aircraft, are fed into their on-board computers. This programming enables them to fly directly to the target with no need for further navigation. In fact, the pilot need not ever see the target or the ground.

An "Agence France Presse" correspondent who recently journeyed down the Ho Chi Minh Trail described these "excellent results."

"On each side of the road," he reported, "there are heaps of scrap metal, pieces of aircraft, the containers of anti-personnel bombs, empty munitions casings, 37mm. cannon shells, detonated anti-personnel mines....At certain points, it is impossible to walk on the sides of the road."

"You sink up to your knees in an impalpable dust, the earth having become dust under the impact of the bombs and incendiary weapons

When the monsoon comes, that dust turns to mud and slides onto the roads....Nothing lives in this dust."

With such an electronic battlefield, the war in Indochina will be able to continue long after the last U.S. soldier dies and the last American leaves Vietnam. Sensors will continue to feed data to the fighter-bombers and B-52s which will rain destruction down on the silent land below. Aircraft will take off without publicity or fanfare from U.S. bases in Thailand and the 7th fleet in the South China Sea to wage an ultimately depersonalized war of electronic machines against people.

A tough

line

on heroin,



SOLVEMIR

Vietnam

style

by Dennis A. Troute

Danang, August 23 (DNSI)—At a time when drastic changes in policy are often soft-pedaled to the frustrated GI's in Vietnam, Major John O'Brien's "Open Letter to All Drug Users" was tantamount to declaration of war.

Studded with the four letter words generally reserved for senior sergeants, it announced that O'Brien, the new executive officer for the 4th of the 31st Infantry Battalion, Americal Division, would "seek out and find every drug user and pusher" in the unit. As in other amnesty programs, addicts were encouraged to turn themselves in with guarantees of help and anonymity. The alternatives were also made painfully clear. "As I turn down the screws more and more you are going to start hurting. If I have to hunt you down and catch you and you refuse my help, I will prosecute you to the full extent of the law. I will put you behind bars as fast as I can for as long as I can. The maximum sentence for possession of smack (heroin) is ten years in the Federal Penitentiary, and I will bring the max."

When O'Brien arrived at his unit early in July, he encountered a narcotics problem as serious as any in Vietnam. According to one former addict, ninety per cent of the GI's at the battalion support base, just outside Danang, were using drugs. The tough, graying veteran of 23 years service jumped in with both feet.

"I wrote the letter in language that the troops would understand," he explained. "If they understand that you're not part of the green machine they're going to react favorably to you. You just have to get down to their level and talk to them. By the same token they have to understand that if they don't cooperate, if they don't go on any of your programs or alternate programs, they're going to get burned."

An enlisted man for ten years, Major O'Brien is one of the few field grade officers who

can talk to the young GI's in their own language. "They trust me now; they know I want to help them," he states proudly. His blue eyes are blurry from lack of sleep, and when he speaks, his voice almost cracks from a combination of emotional intensity and fatigue. "I was up 'til three o'clock this morning with a guy going through his 'Joneses' (the first agonizing phase of withdrawal). It's like that every night. I don't think I've had more than four hours sleep a night for the past two weeks." Perhaps because of his obvious sincerity and a growing reputation for fair play, O'Brien's gruff Irish manner has not alienated the young soldiers who generally give "hardcore lifers" short shrift.

Within a week of his arrival, O'Brien had organized a Drug Suppression and Control Council of fourteen men, including the battalion surgeon and enlisted representatives from each company, as well as a contingent from battalion headquarters. The council, also utilizing a carrot and stick approach, simultaneously formed a "halfway house" for the treatment of drug users and an intelligence network among the unit's addicts. Its first raid netted 150 capsules of heroin, as well as some marijuana and morphine. Since then, four American and three Vietnamese pushers have been picked up on raids, and all seven are now behind bars. In the battalion orderly room, a five gallon water jug, one quarter full of heroin capsules, bags of marijuana, and morphine syrettes testifies to the success of the raids.

One former addict estimates drug usage within the command has dropped by at least fifty per cent, and his is by far the most conservative estimate. A Pentagon spokesman stated drug availability throughout the Americal Division had decreased significantly in recent months.

Among other things, Major O'Brien attributes the success of his operation to the quick reactions of his drug squad. "Because we keep up the constant pressure, having raids for two or

three days in a row and then laying off for a couple of days—they don't know what we're doing. They don't know how we operate, and they don't know how we're catching them. A lot of people think because you're an officer, you won't get out and crawl on the ground, you won't go into the barracks—we do, and that's why we've been successful."

Another reason is the professional expertise the raiders have acquired from former addicts. "I know where to look," said one who now works as an informer. "They can bring it in taped to the backs of watches, in the toes of their boots, or in Afro haircuts and I can find it."

One victim testified to the swift precision of the raiding squad. "A sergeant got busted when a soul brother sold him two caps at the back door of the barracks. Within two minutes, Major O'Brien's people had the place surrounded and everybody stripped down. They went through the lockers, searched everywhere. They found two vials on the sarge, and he's in the stockade now."

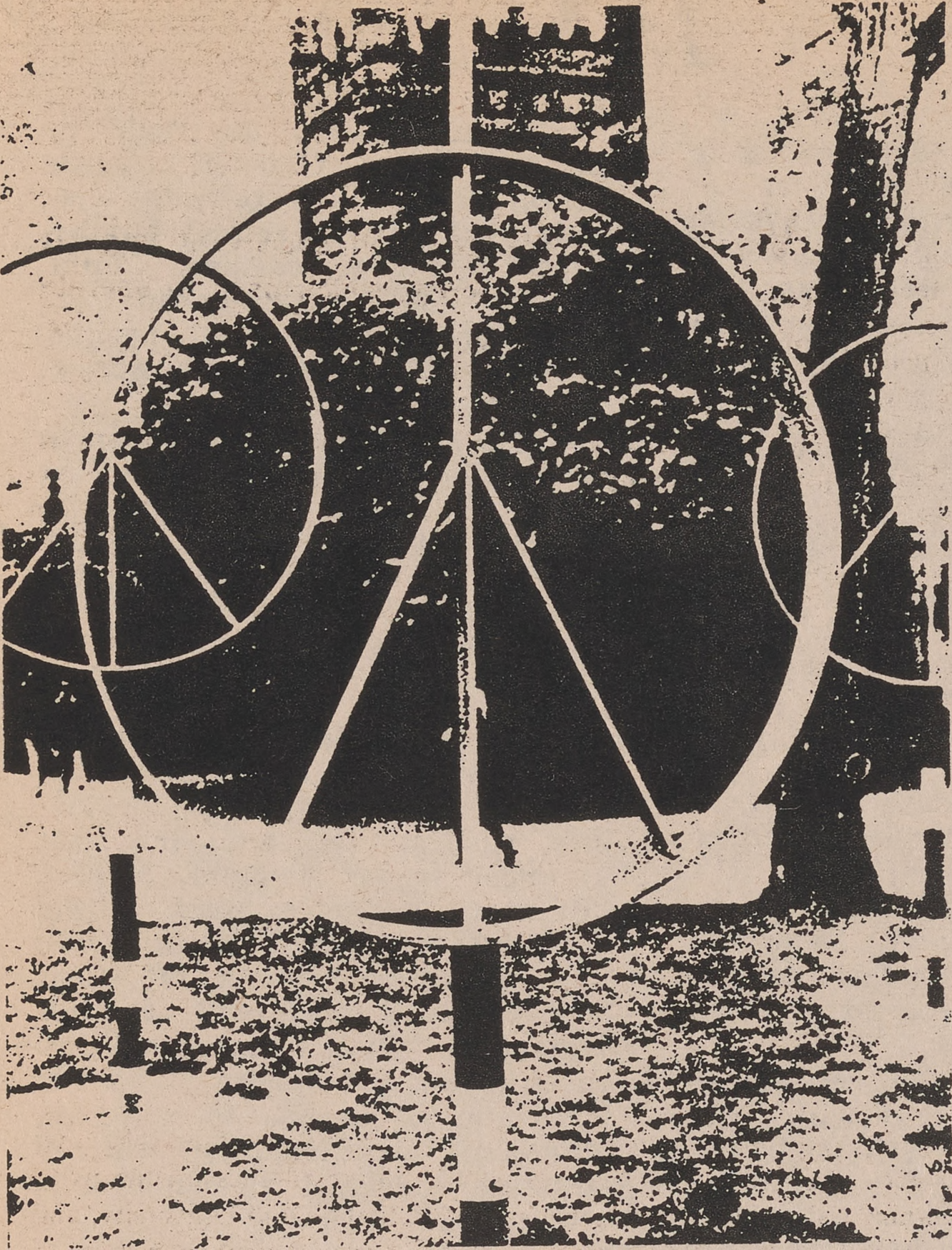
Yet success with a police approach has not ruled out more gentle methods of persuasion. Former addicts are used to encourage current users to turn themselves in, and that portion of the program is also gaining momentum. O'Brien noted "now guys are starting to come in and ask me to help a buddy who's got a problem—or I might get an anonymous note about a drug cache in the barracks."

Under the direction of the drug council, help for the addict does not stop after he goes through the first stage of physical withdrawal, as is often the case in other units. The council soon realized the user retains his psychological need for the release drugs long after the physical craving has subsided. To combat this tendency, a "one to one" method of continuing treatment has been devised, whereby each addict works closely with a volunteer for at least several weeks after his stay at the halfway house to prevent backsliding.

LIFE STYLES IN CONFLICT

by James A. Michener

"Love, the capacity to relate to other human beings, and the willingness to make concessions to them, is one of the noblest ideals of the new group."



Pulitzer Prize-winning James Michener's epics include *The Source* and *Hawaii*. Article is courtesy of Kent State University.

(Editor's note: The following article is reprinted from the Fall edition of the Sigma Phi Epsilon Journal.)

WE had been in Kent only a few days when it became evident that the tragedy of last May was the result of two forces, one of which we had anticipated, the other of which came to us as a complete surprise.

The obvious cause was revolutionary agitation such as was occurring on campuses across the nation, and of that I shall say very little, because its character and manifestations are by now well known. The unexpected cause was the conflict in life styles between the older generations

and the young, and I shall write principally of this because it is not yet well defined.

The older style, to which I conform, and to a great degree subscribe, could be called the historical American style, for it is founded upon the accumulated experience of our citizens starting with Pilgrim days.

It has five characteristics: It is based upon a belief in God as expressed through organized churches preaching a Puritan ethic. It is patriotic and has always sponsored a

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deep respect for the military. It believes that honest work is good for a man and preaches allegiance to the firm for which one works. It believes in the sanctity of the home, respect for elders if they are not too old to be a burden, and monogamy. Finally, it adheres to conservative modes of dress, speech, music and ornamentation.

The new life style rejects almost every precept given above and is thus an assault on all that older people hold most sacred. But that is not the important fact about it. Starting from a positive interpretation of life, indeed a most optimistic one, the new style preaches love, freedom, interdependence, personal responsibility, and a radically new interpretation of society. The beliefs which have traditionally kept society organized are no longer respected, and the goals which have enabled the individual human being to operate within the society are rejected.

The new-style people are by no means atheists, but the religions they subscribe to are often the older religions of the east. Christianity is no longer acknowledged to be the primary belief, but many of the new-style people find themselves at ease in Catholic, Protestant or Jewish churches, so long as the priest in charge does not try to force them to accept the ancient trappings of the religion. Pope John is a hero to the new group.

The new life style can find no place for patriotism in the old sense, while respect for the military has been replaced by contempt. These are the direct consequences of the Vietnam war and the draft that was needed to support it.

A generation of young men have had to grapple with one of the most confusing draft systems ever devised by a democracy and they have grown to hate it and everything associated with it.

Ancient symbols of patriotism such as flags and martial music they dismiss with impatience if they are philosophically minded, with contempt if they are activists, and with physical violence if they are revolutionaries. If America were to be threatened with invasion, enormous numbers of new-style people would volunteer to defend her, but the idea of going to Vietnam to fight in an undeclared war for uncertain principles is repugnant and must be opposed.

Those who follow the new life style have a deep respect for work, but only if it is work they initiate and whose utility they understand. In their homes you find women baking bread in the old manner and men building the furniture they need. Farming is held in profound respect and hand trades like carpentry, electric repair, and automotive overhaul are dignified as arts. But the nine-to-five job, especially if it involves competition, is viewed with distaste.

"No wealth in this world is more valuable than the burgeoning talent of a new generation and no expense too great to spend on its cultivation."

Problems of the family are discussed endlessly by the new-style people. Many of them, especially girls, reject traditional marriage as a pattern of life, although they may accept it in their thirties after having lived with various young men during their twenties. Children are treated with special love, as are the invariable pets one finds in the new-style groups. Chastity is never mentioned and virginity is a temporary irritation.

Love, the capacity to relate to other human beings, and the willingness to make concessions to them, is one of the noblest ideals of the new group, and when marriages do result from long association in the free and easy world of the new life style, they are apt to be good and well founded. Love, in the sense this word is used in the New Testament, is perhaps better understood by the new group than it was by the old.

Sex is unimportant in that it is no longer a hangup and is therefore not the subject of endless discussion. If you are attracted to someone of the opposite sex, do something about it. Get it out of your system and then see what permanent values may result.

It is in the visible manifestations of dress, speech and ornamentation that the new life style so infuriates the older people. Men's hair is long, and the shaggier the better. Girls refuse to wear bras. Nineteenth-century patterns of dress are preferred, with steel-rimmed granny glasses, Kit Carson pigtails for men, Conestoga wagon

ankle-length dresses for girls. Shoes are discarded whenever possible and neatness is no virtue. Some of the new-

style people are meticulous in personal cleanliness; others are unbelievably sloppy. But this generation is more significant than any other: when they walk downtown in a group they terrify the more sober citizens to whom they seem the incarnation of revolution. In a sense they are.

For proof of how deep the cleavage between the two life styles goes, I think we could consider two sets of events which occurred in Ohio during a space of six months, one at Kent State in May (the downtown disturbance of May 1), the other at Ohio State in November. Each was a riot.

At Kent, 1,000 young people were involved; at Ohio State, 40,000. The Kent riot lasted about two hours; the Ohio State, 12 hours. At Kent, some dozen business establishments were damaged; at Ohio State, about 60. At Kent, there was no bodily harm to anyone; at Ohio State, there was a good deal, including a shooting. At Kent, about \$10,000 worth of damage was done; at Ohio State, about \$30,000. By any index you may choose, the Ohio State riot was three or four times more serious than the one at Kent.

But there was one significant difference. The Ohio State riot was conducted by persons who by and large subscribed to the older life style; it was a football riot and thus within the American tradition. We knew how to interpret it and how to handle it; newspapers were jovial in describing it as normal; police were understanding in not trying to break it up. But the Kent riot involved persons addicted to the new life style. It did not fall within our tradition: it seemed to involve politics; it was alien and we did not know how to handle it.

At Kent the governor of the state felt obliged to fly in and charge the participants with being worse than brown shirts; curfew was established; vigilante groups were talked about; and the National Guard was called in with loaded rifles, primarily because the new life style was involved with its mystery, its threat, its unknown possibilities. At Ohio State none of these things were done because the riot was quickly identified for what it was; merely another explosion of normal university high jinks. I find this dual reaction of society understandable and inevitable.

At the end of our study of the four days last May (1970), we concluded that the police had justification for making a total of something like 537 arrests, some eight per cent of them for misdemeanors which would have called for fines and probation, some twenty per cent for more serious charges which could have carried with them jail sentences. Since 162 actual arrests were made on the spot, this meant that the special grand jury would have been justified, in our opinion, in issuing something like 365 indictments.

There was great apprehension in many quarters that it was going to do just this. We heard residents say, "Let's teach these smart brats a lesson and put two or three hundred of them in jail." Special vengeance was voiced against the Kent professors and some observers hoped that as many as ten might be put behind bars.

Therefore, a sigh of relief swept over Portage County on Friday, October 16, when the jury made its report. Twenty-five defendants had been handed 31 indictments covering 43 offenses. That the jury had not been vindictive was a tribute to our legal system. That it had been so meticulous in trying to bring in only just indictments whose reasonableness would be acknowledged by all was an assurance that justice was trying to be sensible and even-handed. The jury deserves great credit for its judicious handling of this difficult problem, and there were thousands of persons throughout the area who applauded them. It was one of the finest accomplishments of this sad history.

As for the obiter dicta of the special grand jury, those short essays on education which the jury was not required to write, they went far to undo the good work which had been accomplished. The first section not only exonerated the Guard but implied approval for their having shot the students. The second was an unsupported attack upon the administration, which had accomplished wonders in 1968 and 1969 in containing student unrest. The third was an assault upon 23 members of the faculty for having

said merely what national leaders across our nation were saying, including many members of Congress. And the fourth was widely interpreted as failure to understand the

"We are in an age when society at large is being blackmailed by forces which used to operate only against individuals."

nature of a university, in which diversity of opinion is tolerated so long as it does not lead to violence.

There have been many demands that a federal grand jury be impaneled to go over the facts once more in hopes of finding a more just distribution of guilt. I would think that such a move would be a disaster. I am totally opposed to the convening of a federal grand jury and hope that no

one in official standing gives it any further consideration. All of us who have the welfare of this university or this community or this state, or indeed this nation at heart ought to oppose such an investigation.

I speak so firmly against anything which will bring down further arrests because of a curious aspect of this case. Kent State students who have been arrested are going to be treated by society with unusual harshness not primarily because of anything they have done but because of what the National Guard did.

National publicity has so focused on this case that severity becomes inescapable; our researches incline us to the belief that students at Ohio State, Ohio University, and Miami University deserved harsher treatment than those at Kent (except for the Saturday night arsonists) but the full severity of the law is reserved for the Kent students because "that's where the shooting occurred." I would not like to see this uneven justice carried any further, and those students who cry most loudly for a federal grand jury cry for their own punishment, and to me this makes no sense.

There is one further overriding consideration. We need no more investigations. We need no more exacerbations. What we do need is conciliation and the working out of mutual programs. This university and this town have performed miracles in getting things back to an even keel, and retaining that balance remains the great problem before us. We know enough, I think, to accomplish the job at hand, and we must not be diverted by further probings which can satisfy only our vanity but which cannot repair the basic ruptures.

In the manuscript, at the conclusion of the section in which we endeavor to summarize what happened, we have one paragraph which merits exact quotation. "We were driven to one final and significant conclusion. The hard-core revolutionary leadership across the nation was so determined to force a confrontation—which would result in gunfire and the radicalization of the young—that some kind of major incident had become inevitable. It was bound to come within the twelvemonth and it could have happened on any campus which experienced physical unrest. That it happened at Kent State was pure accident, but the confrontation itself was not."


In the hundreds of interviews we conducted, we found no Kent State students who were revolutionaries; if they exist here they are underground. But we did find evidence that revolutionaries of the most virulent type had visited Kent and had worked here, and in the end we began to think that what happened here was merely part of a worldwide malaise.

Palestinian guerillas hijack five airplanes to prove a point; revolutionaries in Canada kidnap and murder to prove the validity of their platform; an oculist in California is selected arbitrarily and murdered along with his family to demonstrate some arcane theory about ecology; and at the University of Wisconsin a mathematics building is dynamited and murder is committed, in the name of reason. We are in an age when society at large is being blackmailed by forces which used to operate only against individuals.

We must halt this. We must identify ways to protect society while it goes about the business of self-analysis and protection and governance.

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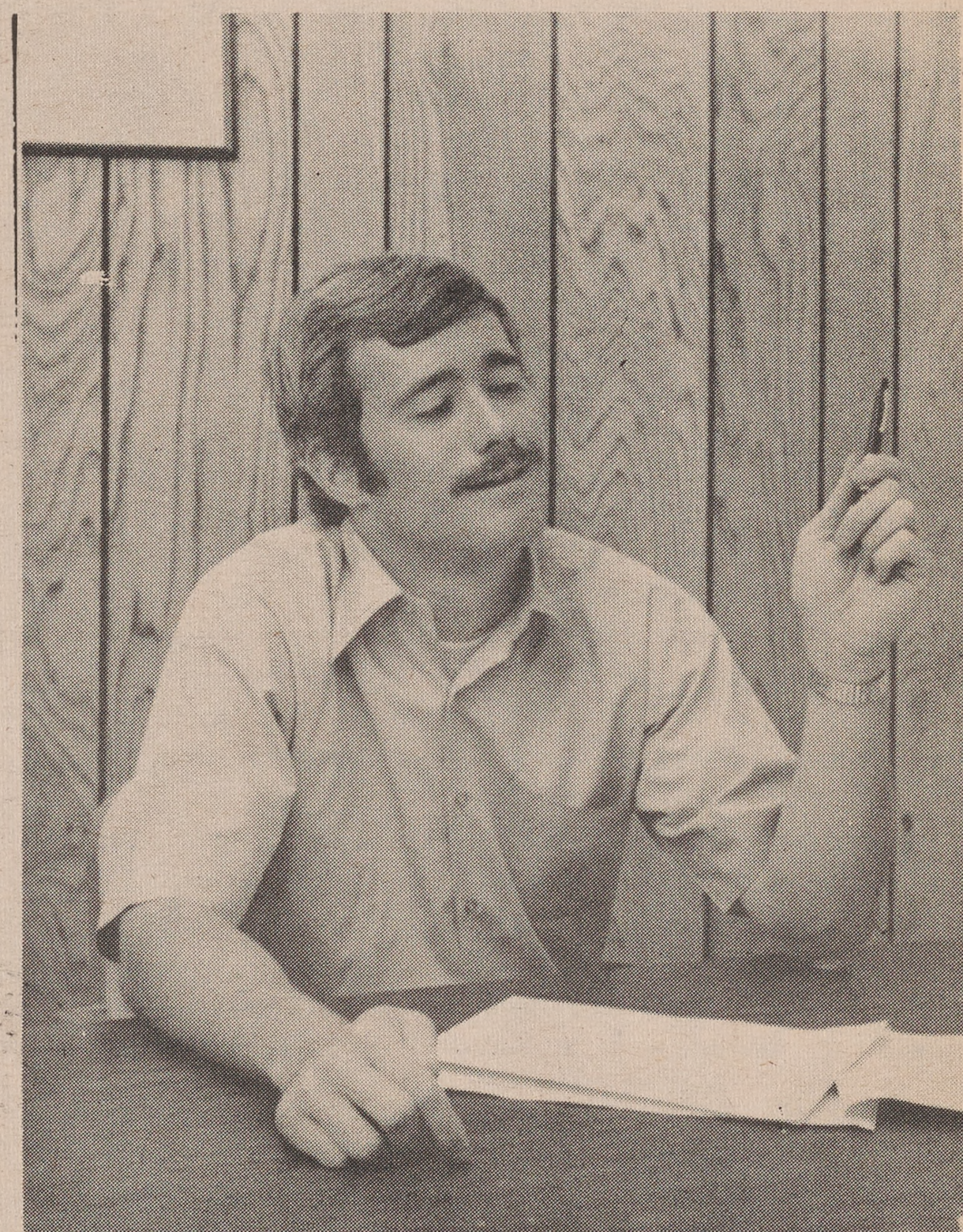


Craig Ihara

Vice president, finance
and publications

Bob Almo

Vice president,
activities



by Joe Reading

SAGEBRUSH: How much money does the ASUN have to spend this year?

IHARA: Roughly \$220,000 for the whole year. A lot of things have to be taken out of that though, like activities, the Sagebrush, operating expenses and rent for the union, salaries for our business manager and our bookkeeper, secretaries, scholarships, and things like that.

SAGEBRUSH: How much does that leave, net, that Finance Control Board (FCB) allocates?

IHARA: Well, it leaves somewhere in the neighborhood of 10 to 15 per cent of our total take, or about \$30,000.

SAGEBRUSH: What is that money spent for?

IHARA: Well, we spend it mostly on organizations that request money from us for what we consider worthwhile activities.

SAGEBRUSH: Such as?

IHARA: Such as forensics, for example. They want to start a symposium program this year, and there's the debate squad, the Rodeo Club, some engineering groups who want money to go to conferences, the concert jazz band—we gave them the money for a sound system—there are a lot of things like this that we spend money for.

SAGEBRUSH: How many budgets has Finance Control Board gotten so far?

IHARA: Very few.

SAGEBRUSH: How many do you expect?

IHARA: Very few, apparently. You see we have a new policy. I don't know if students are aware of it, but we request all budgets be submitted within the first three weeks of the semester. The reason is we have to appraise the situation generally, so we don't have budgets dragging in throughout the semester. So far, we have less than a dozen budget requests.

SAGEBRUSH: If the budgets don't come in during the first three weeks, will the FCB still consider them?

IHARA: We'll consider them, but after we've considered those that were received prior to that. The reason is that the people who know what they need and come to us year after year should be able to give us some indication of what they want.

SAGEBRUSH: You said you had about a dozen budgets so far. Who are they from and how much are they asking?

IHARA: We've gotten one budget from the forensic team for \$7000. We got one last year from the concert jazz band for \$3500 for a sound system, plus some for musical arrangements and personnel, so the whole thing came to about \$6000. We have a budget before us for the Sagebrush that would be between \$20,000 and \$30,000. We have a budget for the Artemesia—this one's not being submitted to us, rather we are setting guidelines for the amount of money we'll spend on the Artemesia. We had one from the WRA, Women's Recreation Association. They requested \$71.70 for trophies and engraving. We have one from the Experimental College for \$9000. Half of that was for legal assistance, the other half was for events, which they define as speakers, concerts, lectures, trade fairs, things of this type, and for athletic and camping equipment. That is, the Experimental College would purchase the equipment and rent or loan it to students.

SAGEBRUSH: How much money is Activities Board going to spend this year?

ALMO: Well, we have a base income of \$62,400. That's what we get from fees, figured on the basis of 5200 students each semester. We've figured our expenses at \$62,400, in case some of the money we expect from other sources, such as Wolves' Frolic or lectures, doesn't come in; then we wouldn't be in the hole. If that money is realized, we can adjust our expenditures upward.

SAGEBRUSH: What areas will that money be spent on?

ALMO: It's for major events, entertainment, lectures, art festivals, Friday noon entertainment, the calendar, dances, movies, play productions, any publicity we might need, and for administrative costs.

SAGEBRUSH: What lectures do you have planned for this year?

ALMO: We already have five lectures planned, and they're being contracted now. They are the Reverend Jesse Jackson, F. Lee Bailey, Mort Sahl, and John F. Carey, the founder of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. And for Homecoming, we will have Senator Mark Hatfield. We've sent inquiries to see if we could get Senator Muskie here, but we haven't heard anything on that yet. If we can we will get him.

SAGEBRUSH: What concerts do we have scheduled this year?

ALMO: Well, that's up in the air right now. We have to meet with the Fair and Recreation Board to see what policies we will have to follow to use the coliseum. That looks more favorable this year. We hope to be able to use the coliseum for Homecoming this year because Ernie Thompson is no longer there and it looks like we can work with the man who is there now.

SAGEBRUSH: Have any groups been named as possibilities?

ALMO: I hate to bring up names since there's no way to tell if we'll get them for sure. Gana feels they can get such acts as Blood, Sweat and Tears, The Moody Blues and James Taylor. It depends on whether we can get the coliseum, and whether Gana can get them for those dates.

SAGEBRUSH: What about films?

ALMO: Our film series has already been approved. We're going to put the films in the gym this year, and we have an excellent film series planned. We'll have films like "MASH," and "Butch Cassidy." We're buying a new screen for the gym, and it should be up by the second movie.

SAGEBRUSH: So how does it look overall for student entertainment this year?

ALMO: Really good. With the lectures, concerts, films, and plays there should be a lot to do.

Spotlight on Black

by Ed Nunley



PROUD BLACK BROTHER FROM D. C.

Interview

The new president of the Black Student Union is Stan Davis from Washington, D. C. He graduated from McKinley Tech High School where he was a member of the track team, involved in a Black awareness organization and active in the cadet program.

Upon graduation he was voted, among other things, most valuable track athlete.

Coming from a city with an eighty per cent population of Blacks, he began to realize there is another world, that of whites. His expected pros and cons of how it would be were verified.

Q. What is one of the first things you plan to accomplish on campus?

A. I want to establish our own unique identity on campus. Blacks should become a working part of this college community, since this is a pluralistic society, each minority group should be acknowledged and represented.

Q. What is the transition from D. C. to Reno like?

A. Well, I feel the conservatism of Nevada leaves a very thin line to racism, to minority groups, per say.

Q. What is your personal goal as president?

A. For the next nine months I will be dedicated to stamping out the inadequacies on this campus, in particular to Blacks.

Q. What methods will you use?

A. Confrontations of issues forcibly and directly to establish ties with the Reno Black community and Blacks in this part of the country, make a permanent link between Black people from Vegas to Reno, ties between Blacks and whites on this campus, having interest to our own, and finally Blacks in political, social and economic positions on this campus.

In ending, Black Student Union stands for Black, Strong and United against those who seek our downfall by any ways and means.



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Some guidelines for eliminating conflict between the generations by

James A. Michner (See story page 8.)

"... some quick de-escalation of antagonisms between the two life styles is in order ..."

The young should be willing to make these concessions:

ACT WITHIN THE LAW. The correction of legitimate political grievances must be achieved in a legitimate way. The slow building of our democratic process required moral commitment and patience, but in the end it produced a notable society. Older people are understandably frightened by thoughtless assault upon it.

RESPECT THE OTHER PERSON'S MORAL CONVICTIONS. Young people are not obligated to pay allegiance to any church but they ought not to ridicule those who do, for this is one of the easiest ways to generate antagonisms.

TOLERATE THOSE OVER 30. It is true that new life styles are best understood by those in their teens and twenties, and there is probably some truth in the popular saying, "You can't trust anyone over 30," but mutual respect is essential, and aggressive rejection is not the way to attain it.

MAKE SOME CONCESSIONS ON PERSONAL APPEARANCE. A young man should be allowed to wear his hair the way he wishes and a girl her skirt at the height which fits her best, but neatness and cleanliness are not arbitrary demands; observance of them permits society to function.

SEX IS A PRIVATE OCCUPATION. Many older people approve of the new sex morals but do not care to have them blatantly promenade in public. It seems likely that recent excesses will create a demand for new rules covering books, plays, motion pictures, and general public deportment.

LANGUAGE SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A WEAPON. The new freedom in language cannot be reversed, for it has opened up valuable new modes of expression, but its abuse infuriates the general public and makes communication difficult if not impossible. A recent speaker at Kent State was greeted, at the end of his rather liberal lecture, by this question from the gallery: "How does the university dare to bring onto this campus a blank, blank, blank fascist like this to spread his blank, blank, blank?" Try as one might, it is impossible to see how such a question fits into any normal pattern of academic dialogue.

The older generation should be willing to make these concessions:

ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE YOUNG ARE SERIOUS AND RATIONAL IN THEIR PROTESTS. When the young first began to speak out against the Vietnam war they were branded as irresponsibles; perhaps they were the true patriots and had we listened to them when they first spoke we might have saved our nation much embarrassment. What they espoused then has now become acceptable to senators, newspapers and churches. The same is true of the ecological concerns of the young, their dedication to a classless society, and their determination to find meaningful occupations. These are serious concerns which merit serious attention.

STOP BEING SO IRRATIONALLY OPPOSED TO HAIR STYLES. To the young, this seems one of the most extraordinary manifestations of middle-aged intransigence; they cannot comprehend why middle-class people object so strenuously to hair styles that were popular across the nation only sixty years ago. One young man with a copious beard took the trouble to search out photographs of his four great-grandfathers and they were hairier than he. If one takes a hundred leading figures of American history, the bulk of them will look more like the hirsute youth of today than like the peeled and skinned fathers of their forties; and those historical figures who are not wearing beards will be wearing graceful and effeminate wigs.

WORK OUT SOME RATIONAL SYSTEM OF DRUG CONTROL. The present system, sponsored by the older generation, is working havoc among the young, for it is irrational, arbitrary and destructive of sensible decision. When one realizes that a huge proportion of the Kent student body, by its own confession, is subject to up to ten years in jail and a fine of \$10,000 per student, the absurdity of the present law is clear and it is the responsibility of the older citizens to untangle it. The aim should be the elimination of all traffic in heroin, with life sentences if necessary, the logical control of lesser drugs, and some kind of sensible, agreed-upon way of handling marijuana.

STOP TRYING TO DEFEAT THE REASONABLE ASPECTS OF THE NEW LIFE STYLES. Dress, music, idiom and new dating practices are matters of style, which change from generation to generation; older people should not allow themselves to become irritated by such trivial things. Use of drugs, bad sex habits, debasement of language and a predisposition toward violence in settling arguments go much deeper than style and ought to be opposed where they are known to be destructive of either the person engaging in them or the society which he is attacking. The sagacious older person ought to be able to distinguish between the two.

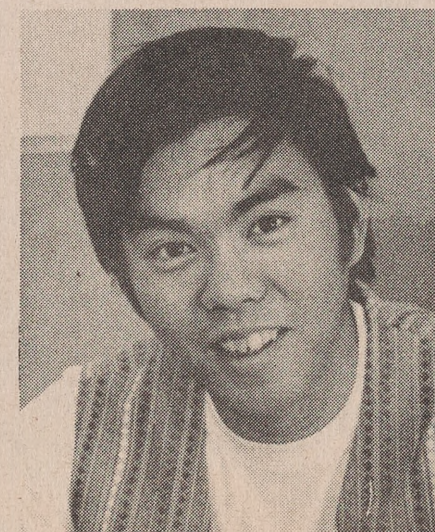
ABOVE ALL, MAINTAIN CONTACT WITH THE YOUNG. It would appear that the dialogue between generations is most often broken by the older group. (One acknowledges that some young people are so withdrawn and secretive, so distrustful of parents, that they make dialogue impossible, but in the majority of cases this is not so.) The young need older people to argue with, to test their ideas on. The continuity of life is a most precious thing and must not be ruptured carelessly.

If the dialogue has been broken by extravagant statements on each side—"Mow 'em down!" and "Death to the pigs"—it must be restored, even though this may require humility on the part of those least accustomed to practice it. No wealth in this world is more valuable than the burgeoning talent of a new generation and no expense too great to spend on its cultivation. In even the most flagrant cases of parents rejecting their children after the incident of May 4, 1970, the chance for reconciliation exists; of this we are convinced. If this is to be achieved, children and parents alike must retract hasty statements, but the major responsibility for expressing love lies with the parents.

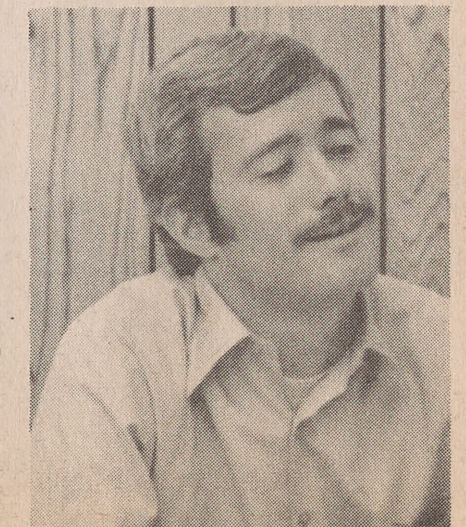
Sagebrush

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Toughest game of the season - Boise



Craig Ihara



Bob Almo

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