

SHEP, on campus

Viet vets against the war

John Kerry tomorrow

John Kerry, an organizer and spokesman for Vietnam Veterans Against the War, will give an ASUN-sponsored lecture at 8 p.m. tomorrow night in the gym. A former Navy officer, Kerry is active in political efforts to elect candidates opposed to the Vietnam war and is a member of the VVAW Executive Board.

He first became politically active when he attended Yale University, where he was an accomplished orator, winning several undergraduate speaking prizes. He delivered the class valedictorian address in 1966, criticizing American policy in Vietnam. He entered the

Navy Officers Candidate School in August of that year.

Kerry began duty as the commander of a Swift Boat patrol in the Mekong Delta in November, 1968. Serving in Vietnam until April, 1969, he received the Silver Star, the Bronze Star, and three Purple Hearts.

When he returned from Vietnam, he became an admiral's aide in New York City. In January, 1970, he requested and received an early release from the Navy to become a candidate for Congress from Massachusetts. However, he withdrew in favor of Father Robert R. Drinan, now Congressman.

Kerry is now a fulltime organizer for VVAW.

Rumors look good - - - no deferments

By Maureen Riely

Rumors that incoming freshman will not be eligible for student draft deferments, heralded in the first issue of the Sagebrush, were unofficially confirmed yesterday by state Selective Service System Director Adison Millard.

New draft legislation, a subject of controversy for months while Congress revised, edited or ignored it, passed final authorization by the Senate Sept. 22.

Once the President signs the bill, it will be federal law. At the time the Sagebrush interviewed Millard, the President's signature was still pending.

"It all hinges on what the President decides to do," Millard stated. However, he "second guessed" that student deferments for incoming freshman would no longer be valid.

Associate Dean of Student Robert Kinney reinforced Millard's hesitant committal. "As I read it, the only students eligible for deferments will be those already eligible for this year; i.e. those who had a deferment last year or those who were eligible but didn't request one"

As Kinney pointed out, students are not automatically eligible upon enrollment. Certain requirements must first be met, which if recorded on a special card in every male students' enrollment packet, are forwarded to the student's local draft board by the school.

These requirements are: the student be enrolled for 12 or more credits; maintains normal progress; is not yet 24 years of age; and completes his schooling within four years of registration.

"The student deferment merely delayed the person's exposure to the draft," Kinney emphasized. After graduation, he was placed immediately in the primary pool for that year's induction, retaining the lottery number he received the year of his 19th birthday.

In an earlier Sagebrush story, national director of Selective Service Curtis Tarr reported, "if the pending changes to the Selective Service Act are passed by Congress, few incoming freshman students are likely to be inducted in the near future because of the student deferment phaseout."

"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 Aug. 5 of this year, and will be subject to induction next year; at least one half should have high enough lottery numbers to preclude their induction."

Furthermore, no student will be inducted in mid-semester; if he is a last year student, induction would be delayed until the end of his senior year.

Although the effects of the new law might not be felt until 1973, it will eventually mean one more possible deferment down the drain, along with the other traditional "escapes" which have lately been dropped.

Or, as Kinney philosophically put it, "It will mean a lot less paperwork."

Plans are now underway to arrange an open meeting on campus between state SSS officials and interested students, as soon as the President's signature releases vital information concerning the new law from Washington.

Student charged with assaulting RA

The Judicial Council convened last Thursday at 6:00 p.m. in the Ingersoll Room. A member of the university community has been charged with striking another member and violating the university drinking policy.

"The Student Judicial Council is a legally constituted body of the ASUN. The council hears all cases referred to it by the administrative officer of the rules and procedures for adjudication and recommendation of appropriate sanctions.

The recommendation of the council must be presented to the President within three college working days after completion of the hearing.

The President will then consider the recommendation and notify the student, in writing, of his decision within three college working days of receipt of the recommendation." Thus, any member of the college community may bring charges against another member if his conduct warrants such action.

This is what happened when the judicial council met last Thursday. It seems on Sept. 8 a party for 21 year olds was being held at White Pine Hall. This is allowed by the university drinking policy which states, "Subject to approval by a majority of the residents in the composite hall, those residents and guests over the age of 21 may store and use alcoholic beverages in the privacy of their rooms.

"The use of such beverages, if allowed by vote, will not be permitted in public areas of lounges or the halls."

The student assistant on the floor where the party was held was watching to make sure the rule was being compiled

with. However, a group of students came onto the floor with some beer and were going toward the party. The S. A. stopped them to make certain the beer would be drunk in the room and not in the corridor.

One of the students in the group, feeling he was being prevented from going to the party, hit the SA, violating the rule which prohibits "the use of, or threat to use, force against any member or guest of the university community, except when lawfully permissible."

The SA proceeded to bring charges against the student and the council convened to make their recommendation to the President.

When the two students presented their testimony to the council, their stories were identical. However, the student charged claimed that he, being black, was discriminated against and not wanted at the party. It may be noted, two blacks were already in attendance.

To date, a decision on disciplinary action has not been reached. It is expected by Wednesday. There are two sanctions which may be invoked: the student charged may be issued either a warning or censure. A more severe measure is probation, in which the student may not be permitted to be in extra curricular activities for not more than one year.

In this particular instance, the student charged is a two sport athlete, and if taken out of athletics, would stand to lose his fee waiver and scholarship.

Measures also possible are suspension or expulsion. These rules are set forth in the Rules and Disciplinary Procedures for Members of the University Community.

A general speaks on non-violence

Is the United Nations the answer to world peace? Will the International Peace Academy Committee, set up in 1967, be able to control violence and stimulate mediation? Or will there be more "Vietnams?" General Indarjit Rikhye, retired general of the Indian Army, expressed his hopes for world peace, Thursday to roughly 100 persons gathered at the Center for Religion and Life.

General Rikhye is the former military adviser to the Secretary General of the United Nations (in 1960) and commander of the United Nations Emergency Force.

Using excellent English, he spoke of three main concerns: the role of the military forces in UN peace-keeping, the UN itself, and the International Peace Academy. With an unexpected sense of humor, he explained how "...the UN peace-keeping system exists somewhere between chapters six and seven of the UN Charter. . ."

Having been directly involved with Gaza, the Congo, Yemen, Cyprus, Jordan, Israel and the Cuban Crisis operations, Rikhye believes "there is no alternative to the UN."

Most significant in his presentation of the UN structure was the lack of agreement between the powers on who should control, finance, and become members.

An example here is the question of Red China. Waiting to be resolved now are two other important issues. Should the General Assembly regain its original residual power over peace-making (lost because of no support), and what is the future role of the military staff committee?

"All the United Nations peace-keeping

operations are highly political in nature," said Rikhye. "...At present any enforcement action is not likely to be approved. We have learned that the less weapons used, the better our results; only I'm afraid there would be instances when UN troops would be forced to defend themselves."

Cited were cases where troops had been given weapons but were refused permission to actually use them. NATO and the Warsaw Pact, by removing defense and money matters from purely domestic domains, have provided a sense of security between the UN and the superpowers. There are still the insecure situations of the Middle East and Africa to deal with, though, he said.

Following his 50 minute talk on the world, he was questioned on his own country's situation. Concerning Pakistan, he revealed the emotions of one caught in the general super structure of the world, and still a citizen of a nationstate deeply concerned over the specific events of the Pakistan Refugee Crisis. The number of refugees is determined by the distribution of food rations in the camps, and it is believed 2 million are constantly unreported.

"This UN experience convinced me of the compelling need for practical international training in violence control and mediation. . . Many others in both official and private life have reached the same conclusion. Some of these concerned individuals formed an exploratory group. . .the International Peace Academy Committee."

After leaving the UN in 1969, Rikhye joined this committee.

Pack dropped 17 - 10 by Boise

Approximately 5,000 people were on hand at Mackay Stadium to watch what was tagged by many as "the toughest game of the season."

While the Wolf Pack led for three full quarters, the Boise team managed to sneak by for a 17-10 win. This, gives Nevada a 1-1 record for the season. Boise's is 3-0.

The Broncos literally dived into the lead for the first time in the final quarter when Eric Guthrie, quarterback, hurled over from the one yard line. Guthrie then followed up six minutes later with a 23-yard field goal, bringing the Boise lead to seven points.

Nevada's stubborn defense was their stronghold, with Rick Borba and Mike Stewart repeatedly thwarting Boise's attempts with an almost immobile front wall block.

Taking advantage of a hole on the right side of the visitor's line, sophomore Mark Granucci ran 92 yards for Nevada's big offensive play of the game.

In the final analysis Nevada had 293 offensive yards to Boise's 276, Granucci accounting for 103 with his rushing.

For the Broncos, Guthrie completed nine of 26 passes for a total of 103 yards.

Announcements

Today

1-2 p.m.—Senate Committee—Student Services. Truckee.

3-5 p.m.—Freshmen women's coke date. Travis Lounge.

6-7:30 p.m.—Spurs. Hardy.

6-8 p.m.—American Indian Organization organizational meeting. Ingersoll Room.

7-9 p.m.—Panhellenic. Travis Lounge.

7:30-10 p.m.—Delta Sigma Pi. Hardy and East-West Rooms.

Wednesday

6:30-7 p.m.—Campus Affairs. Truckee Room.

7-9 p.m.—Black Student Union. Hardy.

7-10 p.m.—Rally Committee. Mobley Room.

8 p.m.—ASUN Lecture: John Kerry. Gym.

8:15 p.m.—Benefit piano recital: Dr. Ronald Williams. Admission—students, \$1; adults \$2. Church Fine Arts Theatre.

Thursday

9 a.m.-2 p.m.—Book Fair. Library.

4-7 p.m.—ASUN Activities Board. Ingersoll.

6-10 p.m.—Campus Y. Las Vegas Room.

6:15-7:30 p.m.—Sagens. East-West.

7-10 p.m.—Delta Sigma Pi. Ingersoll.

7:30 p.m.—Delta Sigma Pi lecture. Lecture Building, Room 3.

7:30-10 p.m.—IFC. East-West Room.

7 p.m.—Broken Spokes Bicycle Club. Center for Religion and Life.

Friday

9 a.m.-12:30 p.m.—Flu shots. East-West Room.

Saturday

All day—Home Economics style show. Travis Lounge.

7:30 p.m.—Football: UNR vs. Santa Clara, Away.

Sunday

7 p.m.—ASUN movie: "True Grit." Gym.

Monday

7-10 p.m.—Off-campus Independents Association. Ingersoll Room.

Last play of the season for O'Leary



story by Ed Nunley



Saturday afternoon.
Mackay Stadium.
Nevada v. Boise State.
The last play of the season for one man.

The name Ernie O'Leary is known to many on campus. They associate it with one of Nevada's finest football players. Number 21 has been seen often tearing across the goal for a Nevada score.

O'Leary was injured seriously in the Boise game Saturday. Ligaments in his left leg were badly stretched as the result of a tackle. He underwent surgery that night.

The operation was successful, but the big 'O' will be out for the rest of the season since recovery will take about six weeks. He will be released from Washoe Medical Center this week and should be ready to play next year.

So much for the stats.

There is more to O'Leary than just football. There is the personal side of the man people don't often know or see.

He is very active in the Black Student Union and also concerned with his academic career. His exterior is that of a hard core football player, but his interior is that of a sensitive and very compassionate one.

He has very close family ties in Lancaster, S.C. This summer was a long one for O'Leary--the loss of his father was very shattering, but he shrugs it off, outwardly.

He has a way of taking the good with the bad and then some.

O'Leary was born June 23, 1951. He was very active in athletics and community affairs in Lancaster, and was voted, among other things, Outstanding Athlete of the Year when he graduated from Boer Street Highschool. He is presently a junior Speech Major at UNR.



photos by Buddy Frank

learn by example

A not so subtle hint to the ASUN Senate

Mothers who are students at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas (UNLV) will have it easier this year.

With the assistance of the UNLV Student Senate, a child care center for children of UNLV students will begin this fall.

The Senate has appropriated \$3,000 for the project from its student activity fees.

Children can be left at the facility for 50 cents per hour, while the parents either attend classes or study. The center will be housed at the

University United Methodist Church.

A senate spokesman explained the new program will allow students with children to utilize student activity fees they are required to pay when registering for school.

Should the facility be used to 80 per cent of its capacity, it will be virtually self-supporting, according to the senate spokesman. At the end of the year any money not used would be returned to the student funds.

The senate anticipates the center to be utilized to 60 per cent or more of

its capacity. The spokesman estimates this will cost about \$2,700. At the end of the year, the remaining amount of the original \$3,000 funded for the project would be returned to the Senate.

About 1,550 UNLV students are married. The spokesman said about 550 students have use for services at the center.

First priority will be given to non-married female students proving need. Reservations for the center, which can house 30 children at one

time, must be made on a weekly basis, with a 25 cents per hour deposit.

The center will be supervised by a UNLV student 21 years or older. The staff will also be composed of students, studying related fields.

Eventually, the senate expects the center to become closely associated with the university's education, psychology and sociology departments as a "real life laboratory" where students may observe and work with the children for practical experience.

Group 1

This is Group 1, the voice of free Nevada. We do not blur the truth. We come to you regularly by carrier-gopher from the Group 1 Executive Orifices deep in the pancreatic region of the Treasury Building in Godthaab, Greenland.

We also come to you, as you know, on our massive two-kilowatt station under the plank sidewalk in Virginia City; if you hurtle a plastic transistor radio against one of these brick walls around here between 2 and 2:03 p.m. Tuesdays you can pick us up fairly clear. If you hear anything in this manner past 2:03, it's probably KNYE, in which case you will have been the first to ever pick them up on a radio.

For further information concerning our referral service for ROTC dropouts, former Boscoe narcs, and earless painters, send a self-stamped oppressed cantaloupe to Group 1, room 1, Stalag White Pine Hall. If you are among the first ten to call us, you will receive, free of charge and without obligation, an obscene telephone call on the night of December 10th, 1971.

In this column we will: a) Muckrake. (If you wish to receive a lid of raked muck—which is about 1 ounce—send a blank check with your cantaloupe.) In our expose activities we will uncover such double-standard praefices as how the dining commons made their salad one tight day by shredding up their Health Department A-rating cardboard notice and 23 "Bus Your Own Dishes Please" signs. b) Explode such cultural myths as

the one which claims Ronald Reagan is-are the twin infants which founded Rome, or that Buckminster Fuller is where the Queen lives.

We will answer any inquiries, and occasionally run a serial, fondly titled "Morgan of the Iron Toad." We will not stoop to sensationalism, so please refrain from sending us True Confessions ("Why Don't We Do It In The Road?"), unverified back-file epics ("Boy Hacks Up Baby-Sitter, Feeds Her To Pet Toad; Claims No Marriage, 'Just Good Friends'"), or UPI Press Releases.

While some people went to the "Hello on the Hill" dance, Group 1 sent its correspondent to the hushed-up "Goodbye in the Gutter" dance on North Virginia, which featured Three Dog Night, George Harrison, Chicago, and the back-up group, the Rolling Stones. This dance was sponsored by the radical element (all four of them), some of the proceeds being sent to the New York-based "Free the Dave Clark Five" benefit.

We will wrap up today with a request from Melvin Tweefirp of the ninth floor of Nye Hall;

"I would like to know if the three out of every four students who are freshmen but who are statistically doomed to drop out before graduation would like to form a casual social club for mutual benefit. We could get together and compare cancelled registrations, or have a good laugh over attempted credits."

Drop Melvin a line, and stop worrying.

from your
Government
In Exile
Bruce Krueger



FREE SAMPLE COPY - Six-Krueger Note. (turn upside down for nine)

HI BUMMERS,

When in the course of human events, a student government becomes overly unbearable, it is necessary for one person to dissolve the political bands which hold him to that government. And if he can make a buck with his own graft machine... so much the better.

Therefore, I hereby proclaim the University of Nevada-Reno to be a sovereign state, with myself, Bruce F. Krueger I, as your emperor.

I can't tell you how grateful I am for the honor.

To begin with, I do not expect you, the little people who made this all possible, to pay me any unwarranted courtesy. Simply falling to your knees as I approach will suffice.

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As with all governments, the first concern must lay with money. (One of my favorite subjects.) Therefore, as illustrated, I present each of you with a Free Sample Copy of a Six-Krueger Note. (Many people have asked me why Six-Kruegers? Well, I got sick and tired of hearing them say "One Krueger on this campus is enough")... Anyway, this will now be the monetary basis of exchange here at the university.

Unlike most currencies today the Krueger Notes still have their face value. Consequently, at the current rate of exchange you may receive Six-

Kruegers for seven (7) American Dollars. (Editor's note; Special - this week only - you get two Six-Kruegers for \$12.49!!)

These notes will be used in all monetary transactions, including purchasing, selling, giving, lending, loaning, and borrowing. They are also good for saving, trading, stealing and burning at both ends. Plus they even make nifty paper airplanes.

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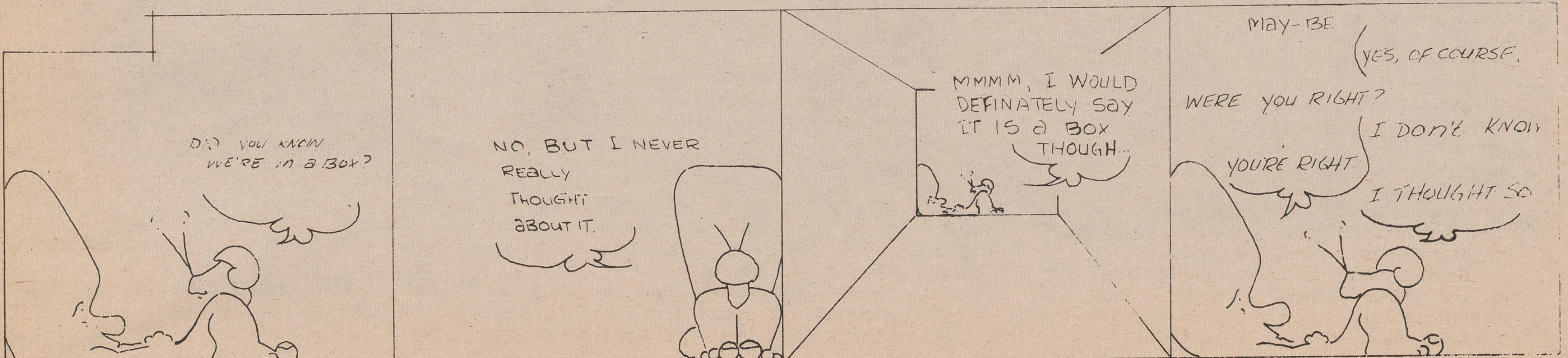
...The Six Krueger note is much more practical than the obsolete dollar. As its the only denomination in circulation, shrewd con-men will love its potential, (e. g. a \$4.95 Skateboard will now go for Six-Kruegers, a \$6.79 crutch will go for twelve Kruegers, etc.) Dig?

The Six-Krueger Note will also prevent 99 percent of the dollar defacing that occurs yearly from perverted vandals. I already have a moustache, dark glasses, and cigar.

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In closing, I really don't expect any of you university schmucks to go along with my brilliant idea, so I have put The Hit Man under contract - he accepts Krueger Notes.

Any person believed to be negotiating with dollars after Oct. 6, will be shot on sight. Keep it thick.



An ex-con comments on Attica

By Virgil Keels

(Editor's note: This commentary is reprinted from the Sacramento Bee, and was originally published in the Washington Post. The author spent 20 years behind bars in federal prisons, and now is consultant to corrections departments in four states and the District of Columbia. His book, "The Other Side of the Desk," is scheduled for publication soon.)

The criminal justice system in America is now at the crossroads. Where do we go from here? That decision is imperative and immediate, as a result of what has happened at San Quentin and Attica.

The question has always been with us, but we have chosen to answer it with rhetoric and hope rather than with action and performance. There are San Quentins and Atticas in great numbers in every state in America, and what happened there is only the beginning of what is to come.

From the landing of the Mayflower, prisoners have been among us, and we haven't improved their lot much in 350 years. It was former Gov. Lester Maddox of Georgia who said the problem with the prisons was "the class of people" inhabiting them. Most people took that statement as quackery, but I found some pertinent insight in it after hearing Yippie leader Abbie Hoffman utter these final words while being led from the Chicago Seven courtroom after sentencing: "The move is now for prison reform."

A class of people is now going into prisons that has long been absent from them: from a WASP background and young generation, for crimes like draft resistance, drug possession and campus rebellion. Couple them with expressive and explosive young Blacks and Chicanos, and is it any wonder a prison will erupt?

As a prisoner for 20 years who knows today's prisoners, I am certain the demands of the prisoners of Attica were never really honestly communicated to the public. I don't doubt that there were some who wanted amnesty and some who wanted safe passage to "nonimperialist" countries. But I am certain their real, crucial demands read as mine would have, had I been there:

—Do something about the system that got me here, and that brings me back—the inequities, the inequalities, the imbalances, the racism, the hypocrisy, the double standards.

—If the sentence the court gave me is my punishment, then when does the treatment begin for my change? Who in society accepts the debt, and when? When does the punishment stop?

—Restore my voting and civil rights upon release.

—Provide me the means to overcome my weaknesses and develop my strengths. Give me redirection and remotivation and education, not rehabilitation, so that I may sustain a proper way of life outside and fulfill my responsibilities

as a citizen and a man with horizons to reach for.

I am hopeful that both the officials and the prisoners will learn a lesson from the bloodshed at San Quentin and Attica: For the officials, that the days of lockstep docility and mute suffering by prisoners are gone now, and that with the new breed and the changing times you will have to improve your treatment of human beings.

For the prisoners, the lesson should be obvious: There is no way you can win once a confrontation with authority reaches the point of open rebellion. If you carry out your threats, everyone loses. If you don't, the system will continue to deal with you the same way as before, because all you did was inconvenience them and provide new fears and anxieties.

What can be done? It has now become necessary for ex-convicts to address themselves in numbers to the whole mainstream of America—business, politics, religion, education and employment. Efforts from Ex-Convicts (EFEC), a Washington-based organization, has secured a contract with the DC Department of Corrections to operate a community correction center and is working to find jobs for ex-offenders.

There are many other ex-convict programs around the country—Fortune Society, Focus, Seventh Step, Ex-Contributions and many more. We ex-cons will be taking up the causes of the men and women in prisons. The question is, will the responsible people in the criminal justice system

reciprocate?

Three tragedies await us if we do not all address ourselves to the issues I have cited:

Prisoners will continue in this decade to rebel and seize hostages and kill them if necessary; the system will respond by continuing to storm prisons and kill prisoners, because there is nowhere to hide inside 30-foot walls, and finally, society will sit around and choose up sides, the way most Americans are doing right now as a result of Attica and San Quentin.



The Los Angeles Times

And The Revolutionaries Cry, 'Right On!'

Attica: a view from across the Atlantic

(Editor's note: This commentary is reprinted from the Sacramento Bee, and was originally published in the Times of London).

The true facts of the appalling tragedy at Attica State Prison, New York State, are still obscured by conflicting accounts.

So far there are nine dead hostages, 31 dead prisoners, and many wounded. According to first reports from officials, the hostages were killed by the prisoners, sometimes very brutally. Later reports show the hostages, as well as the prisoners, were shot and throw the presumptive blame onto the national guardsmen and state troopers who stormed the building.

There is, however, no doubt the deaths were the result of the decision to storm the prison in a manner which was certain to cause a great many deaths.

It is easy enough to guess at the thinking behind the decision. The prisoners were dangerous and desperate men. They were demanding a complete amnesty for acts committed during the uprising, including the killing of a prison guard. The amnesty was to spare them not only prison punishment but also criminal proceedings. Gov. Rockefeller did not feel able to suspend the law in this way.

Moreover, to have given into this and other demands might have set a precedent that would have encouraged trouble in other prisons. Since the death of George Jackson, one of the Soledad brothers, at San Quentin last month, trouble has been simmering among black prisoners in other places.

All these considerations command respect, but they do not dispose of very serious doubts about the whole affair. In the first place it is far from certain that the possibilities of negotiation had been exhausted. There was deadlock over the question of the amnesty but the dialogue was going on. It could have gone on longer. It had already survived one bad tactical error by the correction commission, who sent an unreal demand for the immediate release of the hostages and negotiations on neutral ground.

On the evidence so far available, communications were still open and could have been used for further exchanges. Gov. Rockefeller might also have visited the prison.

Secondly, and more disturbingly, the assault on the prison showed a reckless and undisciplined use of power which seems to be becoming more frequent in the United States.

Last year there was the shocking killing of students during a demonstration at Kent University. There have been raids on the Black Panther organization in which the police, admittedly in danger themselves, have seemed more anxious to kill than to arrest. Last month there was the killing of George Jackson at San Quentin in circumstances which are still unclear.

It is quite legitimate to include in the same category the massacre at My Lai and some of the indiscriminate bombing in Vietnam, for they too are examples of power being used without the control and discipline expected of a civilized country.

In particular the United States seems to need a doctrine of discipline in the use of firepower. The military concept of controlled fire, under specific command, is essential if an armed force is not to act like a rabble.

The use of state power must always be hedged around with restraints if it is to retain the respect of the citizens it is supposed to serve. To storm with blazing guns a prison where ruthless men are holding hostages is not restrained. It is not even realistic if one of the main aims is to save the hostages. It suggests a loss of nerve and a loss of direction, both of which are bound to disturb anyone who cares about the standing of the United States in the world.

It may seem an unfair burden on that country that its domestic conflicts should be played out in the full limelight of world attention but that is the privilege that goes with power. The tragic evidence that the nine hostages killed at Attica State Prison probably died at the hands of the men sent in to rescue them has appalled America. It has cast serious doubts on the wisdom of the state's decision on Monday morning to storm the prison with overwhelming force.

The order for the assault was given with extreme reluctance by Mr. Russell Oswald, moderate and humane New York correction commissioner, who had borne the brunt of the negotiations for four days. Mr. Oswald said he acted after receiving information that the lives of the hostages were in danger. A spokesman for the prison later made the claim, which is now being disputed, that two of the hostages had been killed before police attacked.

Mr. Oswald will probably bear the brunt of the criticism, but numerous observers—including many of the freed hostages—consider

the major responsibility for the confrontation lies with Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, whose refusal to come to the prison to appear personally before the inmates brought the crisis to a head.

Mr. Arthur Eve, a black state legislator who emerged as the unofficial chairman of the negotiating committee, said bitterly: "I do not blame Oswald for the decision to go in. I can never believe he gave the order. All the blame goes to Rockefeller." The governor, the negotiators believed, decided for purely political considerations that he should not be too closely associated with the attempt to free the captives.

The governor rejected the convicts' demand for amnesty on Sunday, a day after the death of a guard who had been injured in the original seizure of the prison brought emotions outside the walls to their peaks.

In the conditions at Attica, as in the major urban riots of previous years, some innocent casualties may have been inevitable.

It is also remarkable that the official story that they had been murdered by having their throats cut should have proved so persistent and should have been endorsed by Mr. Oswald and his deputy, Mr. Russell Walter Dunbar, without any proper investigation.

The fact only two state policemen were injured at all seriously makes it unlikely the inmates possessed "zip guns," as had been alleged. Although it is doubtful there was any conscious conspiracy to conceal the facts, there are a number of discrepancies between official pronouncements and the findings of the county autopsy which have still to be explained, particularly the claim by prison authorities that they had witnesses to throat slashings.

Mr. Oswald and Mr. Dunbar had previously earned a distinguished record in the state prison systems in Wisconsin, California and Massachusetts. However, they were condemned in a petition circulated among the correction officers, which read: "These two men with their policies and programs have left a sickening number of dead correction personnel from coast to coast."

Despite this display of anger, the hostages who were released showed remarkable unanimity in agreeing that many of the inmates' basic demands—for a basic minimum wage, the appointment of an ombudsman, more visits from outside and other measures—were reasonable.



A test for credit

Thirty nine out of fifty have passed one or more tests of the CLEP battery. What is CLEP? It is the College Level Examination Program, a battery of tests designed to help those with already acquired knowledge accelerate their academic program.

Since the approval and adoption of CLEP by the university a total of fifty people have completed one or more of the tests at testing times here on campus.

Tests are available in English, humanities, mathematics, social sciences-history, and natural sciences. Attainment of a score of 500 or above (about the 50th percentile) may result in the granting of up to six hours credit in any one area.

Who may take the tests? Any enrolled student with less than two semesters here may do so. The tests are primarily designed to speed up the educational process for older people who have gained the knowledge informally, or for freshman and superior students who have read widely and studied beyond the typical high school curriculum.

The next offering of the tests on this campus will be November 13, a Saturday. Registration must be completed in the Counseling and Testing Office no later than October 8. The cost is \$5 per test.

Yearbook editor asks help

The new editor of the *Artemisia*, the campus yearbook, is asking for help. "Be honest," he says, "Does this campus really need another traditional yearbook?"

What he proposes is a photographic yearbook issued as two volumes. The first volume, issued at the end of the second semester, would have all the individual class pictures, groups, faculty, organizations, etc. The other would be primarily photographic, sort of a gigantic photo essay about what it feels like to be a student on this campus in 1971-72. This would cover the entire year and come out in the fall of 1972.

But how does he figure out what should go into this book? What should be included? What attitudes should be expressed in the book to keep it honest, and how can photography alone do it?

How should the book feel to look through? In other words, what is the yearbook for?

The editor invites anyone interested to his home Saturday at 2 p.m. He lives at 615 Thoma Street, near the intersection of Thoma and Locust Sts.

A lab for ecology

The university's S Bar S agricultural and resource conservation field laboratory located on the Truckee River north of Wadsworth is something quite out of the ordinary for agricultural research stations in the United States.

"S Bar S is one of the few experiment stations in the nation associated with a land grant college of agriculture devoted to integration of research, demonstration and instruction in agriculture, fish and wildlife management and conservation," said John Malone, acting associate director of experiment stations.

Malone explained that seldom does an ecological or natural resource problem fall neatly into a specific area such as agriculture, or fish and wildlife management. In most cases, he emphasized, it involves multiple facets of the environment. The approach today, he said, is based on a total environmental assessment of the problem and it is toward this direction that the S Bar S program is pointed.

"Research efforts at the station," Malone said, "will include studies related to methods of fish and wildlife management, irrigation practices, erosion control, production and marketing of new crops and harvestable game animals and fish, and livestock and pasture management."

Of real importance, Malone continued, is a feedlot management study which will be conducted. A major effort in conjunction with it will be an investigation of techniques for reducing

potential air, water and solid waste pollution associated with feedlot activities.

Demonstrations for the public of research findings pertaining to agriculture and natural resources will be held in the future by cooperative extension and research personnel in the form of station "field days" Malone said. The station will also serve as a teaching lab for students. Plans are being developed, too, to provide a conference center there.

S Bar S like other field laboratories operated by the College of Agriculture has both a faculty and citizen's advisory committee. The faculty committee represents various disciplines at the university including natural resources management, animal and veterinary science, plant science, biology and economics. The citizen's group consists of Indians representing the Nixon and Schurz area plus an agriculturist and a conservationist each from Washoe, Churchill and Lyon Counties.

Nursing workshop

A workshop for nurses responsible for in-service education at northern Nevada hospitals, nursing homes and health agencies will be held on campus Wednesday and Thursday.

Faculty speakers will include Elda Popiel, assistant dean of continuing education at the University of Colorado School of Nursing; Donald Erickson, education specialist in the Wyoming division of WICHE's Mountain States Regional Medical Program; and Daniel Tone of the Educational Support unit of the UNR Health Sciences Program.

Ethelda Thelen of the Orvis School of Nursing is coordinator of the workshop, sponsored by the Continuing Education for Nursing project of WICHE's Mountain States Regional Medical program. She will be assisted by Louise Rupp and Ann Lee of the Orvis faculty.

Editor, Michael S. Graham; Business Manager, George Caudle; Staff: Stacia Bletcher, Scott Campbell, Anne Cuno, Alan Davy, Norman Durkee, Buddy Frank, Michelle Kaplan, Bruce Krueger, Sue Lyon, Mike Marley, Rob Mastorianni, Carol Mathews, Linda Nagy, Ed Nunley, Joe Reading, Maureen Reilly, Drake Shaw, Dan Smith, Laurel Spencer, Peter Stager, Sue Thornley.

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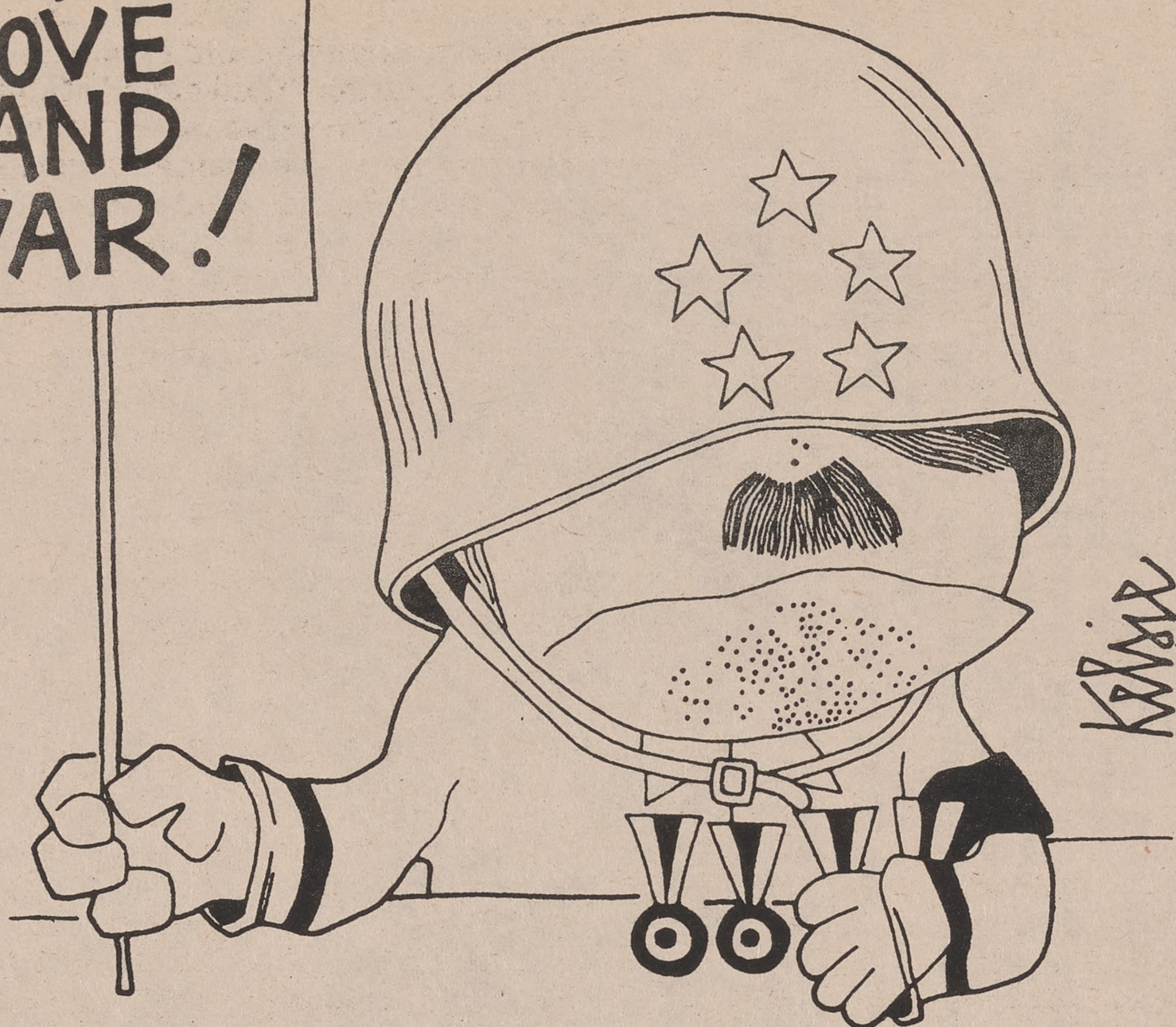
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News Notes.....

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DA to speak Thursday

District Attorney Bob Rose will be the guest speaker Thursday at the first meeting of the professional business fraternity, Delta Sigma Pi. The meeting will begin at 7:30 p.m. in the Chemistry Lecture Building, room 3.

Rose's topic will be "Economics of Law Enforcement." He will delve into the problems of financing law enforcement's organizational and operational systems.

All interested students and members of the community are invited to attend.

Outing Club meets

The first meeting of the Outing Club will be Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the basement of White Pine Hall. The purpose of the club is to promote outdoor activities in general—all students are invited to attend.

Speech 113 section open

A section of Speech 113 is being held open past the regular add date. The class will be Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 a.m. This is of special note to education majors as it is a college requirement.

Harold's Club is now accepting applications for "change personnel" (weekends only). Apply in person at Harold's Club Personnel Club, 8 Commercial Row.

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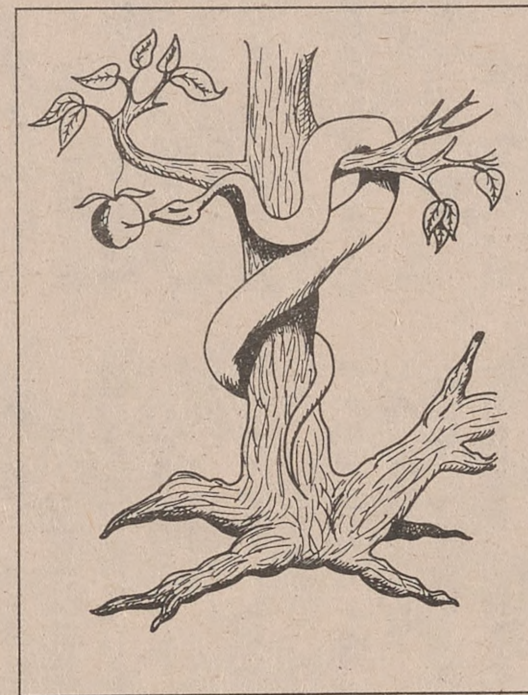
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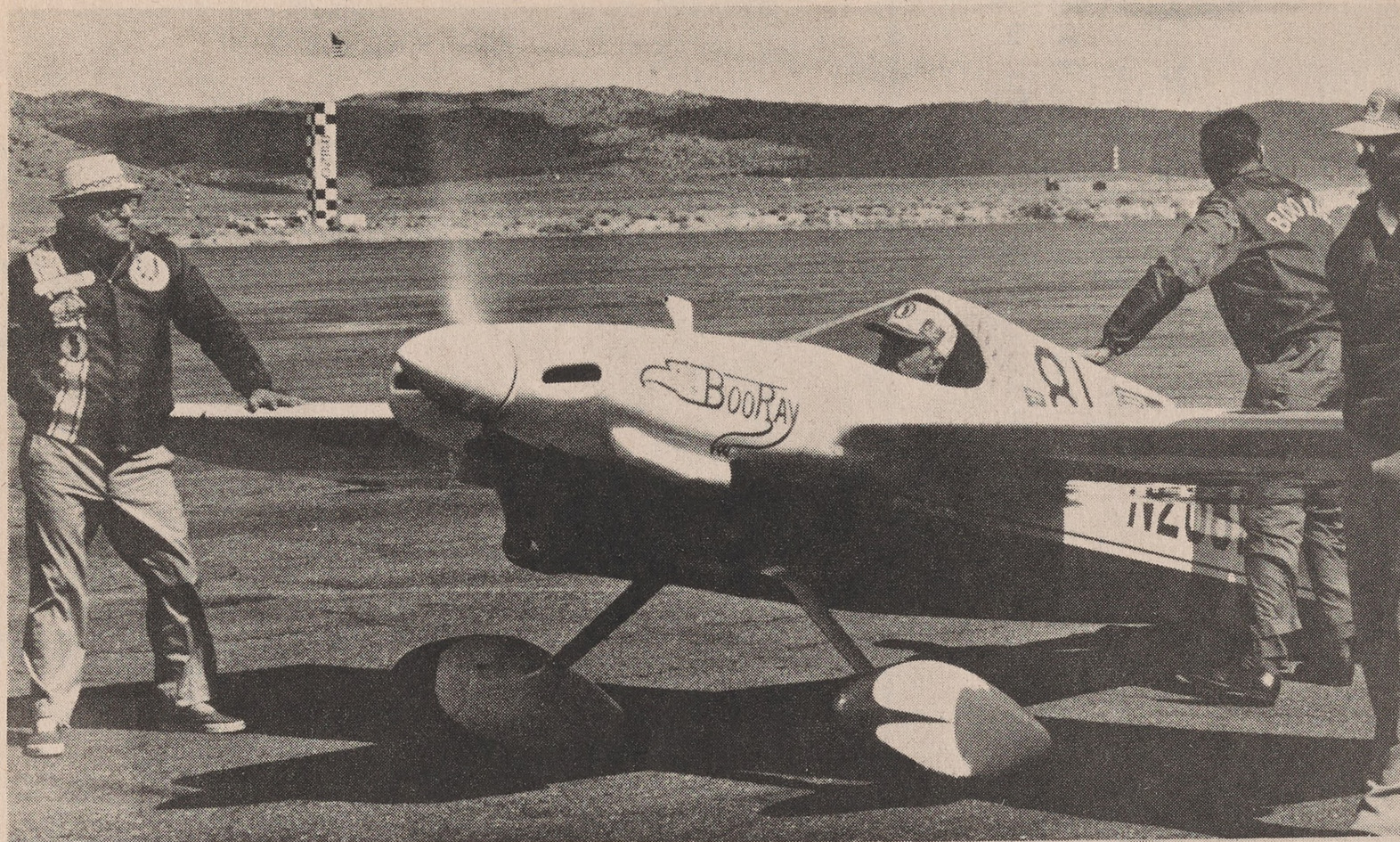
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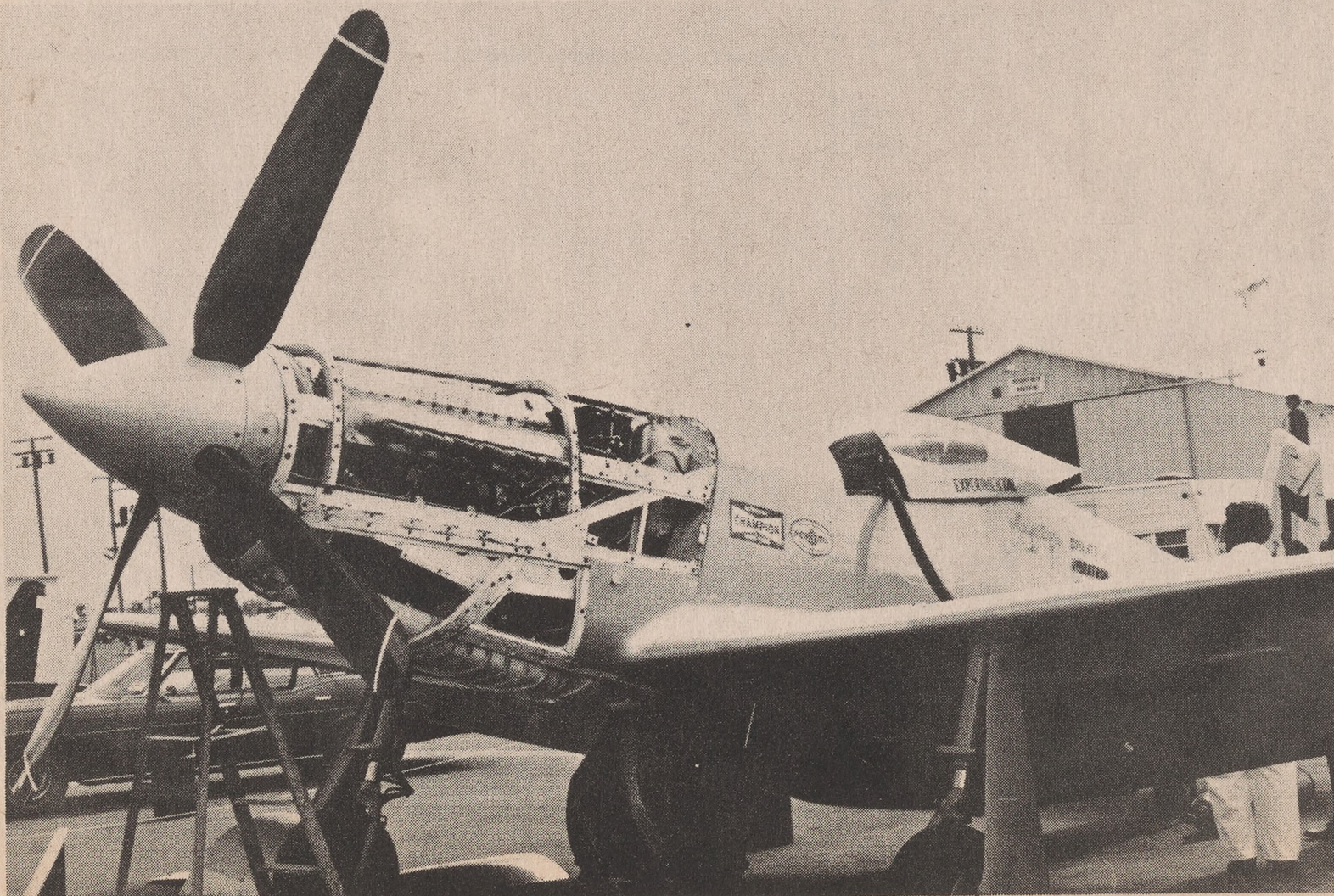


The National Air Races held at Stead this last week brought together a unique group of people and vehicles.

Full time occupations of the participating pilots varied from big game guide and dentist to logic design engineer and homemaker.

Some of the vehicles were strange indeed. A jet car that could hit 280 mph in 10 seconds, bi-planes, tri-planes, a hot-air balloon, aerobatic planes—all were strewn along the old air force base landing apron.

But the amazing thing was the fact that someone could talk 20,000 people into paying \$6 to sit in the desert for seven and a half hours a day through 40 mph wind and hail watching airplanes fly in a circle.



Sagebrush

Volume 48, Number 6
September 28, 1971

Students score on coliseum

Only ASUN rock concerts



The Washoe County Fair and Recreation Board unanimously adopted a policy Thursday allowing this university to use county facilities for rock concerts.

The policy does not provide for independent agencies to use county facilities. Concerts must be university affiliated.

The prospect of university rock concerts looked bleak earlier this year. County board members feared the concerts would be plagued with drug usage, possible damage to county facilities, and difficulties with crowd control. But university officials and student representatives have worked with the board to settle differences.

Mac Potter, ASUN business manager, said two possible reasons may be attributed to the board's reversal: 1) the replacement of Ernie Thompson with C. B. Kinnison as general manager at the coliseum and, 2) community pressure in favor of university-sponsored rock concerts at the coliseum.

In a recent Sagebrush interview, Pete

Perriera, activities director, said the board and the university "both have the same concerns." "We don't want anything they don't want," he said.

Perriera said the success of the concerts depends on how well they are controlled and managed. He said it would be "impossible" to expect "total control," but enough to "conserve the very minimum of problems."

Fortunately, county and university differences have been settled in time for the next major concert. The Canadian rock group "Guess Who" will kick off Homecoming on Oct. 20 at the Centennial Coliseum.

University representatives signed the group when they were unable to secure James Taylor. Taylor refused to sign because the university could not offer a firm date and, at the time, a location was still unknown.

The likelihood of future concerts this year at the coliseum is slight. According to C. B. Kinnison, board chairman, the building "is booked solid until May."

Correction:

faculty, not students

Due to a misunderstanding on the part of the reporter, a mistake was made in a front page story of the last issue of the Sagebrush concerning the faculty senate's decision to instigate a hearing panel for disciplinary action. Twenty five faculty members will be elected to the panel, not 25 student members at the article stated.