

SHEP, on campus

## Regents at the Center

The Board of Regents is holding its October meeting today at the Center. The meeting will be held today only and a light load of business is expected to be transacted.

One item anticipated for discussion is a change in the student health service fee for non-degree students.

Under the present policy, a health fee of \$18 per semester is charged to all undergraduate and graduate foreign students registered for seven or more credits.

President N. Edd Miller is recommending that non-degree students who live in university residence halls also be required to pay the fee.

The recommendation originated from the Office of Student Affairs. It is based on the assumption that non-degree students live in close proximity to regular students and should have a medical clearance on file and the infirmary should be available to them.

## No budget, no room - - we don't have it !

by Maureen Rielly

Craig Ihara said there's no budget for it; Pete Perreira said there's no room for it; Marlene Duterac called it "the tragedy of this university . . ." that we don't have one; UNLV is working on it.

What is it? A campus day-care center, with first preference given to student mothers. Last month, the UNLV Senate set aside \$3,000 in its budget to pay for equipment, licensing, and incidental expenses for a day care center for student parents.

The money comes from an associated student body grant, supplemented by partial tuition.

At Reno, even though an Early Child Education Center (Dept. of Education) will open in 1972 and a Child Development Lab (Dept. of Home Economics) is already established, the only backing a day care center has comes from the Associated Women Students (AWS).

Newly-elected AWS President Lynne Hall said AWS budget plans include a \$500 allotment for day care center and gynecological information center funding. Establishment of the two centers, Hall said, will be the "prime objective" of AWS this year.

She emphasized, however, that AWS will not work alone on the day care project. "It is

something we will be active in, and something I personally consider very necessary," Hall said. "But we will have to work either with the Campus YWCA or else Home Economic's Child Development Lab."

Dr. Patricia Tripple, dean of the home economics department, said the lab is "a possible setting for a half-day center, five days a week." She said the lab has facilities for 20 children, but stressed that a qualified supervisor would have to be hired, at approximately \$4,500 a year. With a supervisor, she said, home ec. students could be used as part-time assistants in training.

"I am very much in favor of the day care concept . . . It's way past time we had one," Tripple said. "But we need to go about it in a businesslike way. Right now, we don't even know how many mothers would want such a service."

Marlene Duterac, director of the Early Child Educational Center, agreed with Tripple. "Before we could begin planning a day care program through the education center, we would have to know the number of children tentatively enrolled."

According to the registrar's office, this year 597 married women are enrolled as full-time students; married men enrolled total 1,053. It is

impossible to determine how many women have children, or how many wives of students would like to complete their own education but are burdened by a child.

Craig Ihara, vice-president in charge of finance, projected that ASUN will have a surplus of some \$10,000 by the end of fiscal year 1971, due to cutbacks in yearbook and other funds. He said funding might be made available, but first he would have to know the extent of need on campus for a day care center.

"I'd appreciate a visit in person, or a letter, from anyone interested in opening a center on campus," he said.

Director of the Campus YWCA, Louise White, was enthusiastic in her support of the day care project and welcomed the idea of working in conjunction with AWS. "We will support a day care center 100 per cent, in whatever way we can," she said.

Last year, White said, the YWCA conducted a mail survey of western universities requesting information on their campus provisions for student mothers. The results of that survey will be published in a forthcoming Sagebrush issue.

In summary, there is room on campus for a beginning day care center; there are funds tentatively available; and there are certainly student mothers. The job now is to get it all together.

# Finance Control Board allots

The Finance Control Board (FCB) allocates over \$200,000 of student money a year. The exact amount depends on the number of students enrolled in a given semester.

A portion of the expenses which this money is used for is fixed; amounts are set and FCB merely approves them. Items in this group include student union rent, budgets approved the previous year for the Sagebrush and Artemisia, and \$6 per student per semester to the Activities Board.

Other ASUN expenses may vary from year to year but still must be taken from the FCB budget. Some items in this category are union insurance, postage, office supplies, salaries for the ASUN business manager and secretaries, auditing charges, and the student handbook.

After the mandatory expenses have been subtracted, about \$20-30,000 remains for the FCB to allocate during the year to various groups requesting money.

In a Sagebrush interview Wednesday, Craig Ihara, vice-president of finance, said

the first priority which he uses in the allocation of money is determining "what students want."

Ihara said his board "does not necessarily" approve money that will benefit all students on campus because "there are too many and there are not that many common interests" shared by all students.

He said the board has money to budget but "it is ASUN money" and the board "does not have to budget it to any group which may request money on behalf of students."

Ihara is most concerned about money which is not allotted and may be remaining at the end of the year. He would like to see it put into a savings account and used for student union expansion.

Ihara said if money were set aside for union expansion, future students wouldn't be charged a large amount when building on the structure actually begins.

"In this way," he said, "we could plan for the future. The future is what I am most concerned with."

## "Guess Who" for homecoming

This year's Homecoming concert will feature The Guess Who. As in former years, it will be a Homecoming activity and is sponsored by the homecoming committee. But this year it will not be free to university students. The price of a ticket to ASUN students is \$3 and \$4.50 at the door. Bob Almo, vice-president of activities, explained why:

"In past years, the price of an entire show was \$4000 to \$6000. Prices have skyrocketed." The Guess Who concert will cost \$15,000. Almo said, "One of the reasons the concert business is a dying thing is you can't get a top group for under \$20,000."

"Chicago went at \$22,000. And available ASUN concert funds do not exceed \$12,000." This includes the Mackay Day concert and Winter Carnival concert.

"Obviously, something has to give," he said.

Gana Productions is therefore sponsoring The Guess Who. ASUN has bought 2,000 tickets at \$4.00 rather than the public price of \$4.50. The price was further reduced \$1.00 per ticket through ASUN funds.

Students may buy a \$3 ticket with an ID card prior to 5:00, Oct. 20th.

## First meeting for VVAW

UNR's new Committee to End War in Vietnam had its initial meeting Wednesday at noon. With an attendance of about 60, chairmen Joe Ratliff, Joe Carter, and Bill Ellis discussed the purposes and objectives of the group.

The committee is coordinated with but separate from the nationwide Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and has the same goal: To see the immediate end to the war and the immediate withdrawal of all forces in Indo-China.

## ROTC girl's drill team

Until this year, UNR has not had an ROTC girl's drill team. With a revamping of the Colonel's Coeds recently, giving it more of a military decor, a drill team was authorized.

Under the initiative of one Colonel's Coed, Debbie Johnson, the new drill team is now coming to life and will serve as an independent group in the ROTC program. Its name is Silver Caissons.

Its primary purpose is to represent UNR at drill meets, to march in local parades, such as the Nevada Day parade coming up, and to entertain at football and basketball games. Overall, the team challenges a woman's tolerance of self-control and scrutiny under rigid inspection.

Silver Caissons follows the Department of Army's Field Manual 22-5, which is the same used by male ROTC drill teams. Competition falls into three categories: rigid inspection, regulation drill, and the exhibition drill, an original. The UNR girls, now numbering 17, must memorize up to 40 sequence moves at one time.

They are being helped and advised by cadets Stew Wyland, John Getz, Bill Anthony, and Steve Sindelar, and by Captain

Daniel Fitzgerald.

The girls are divided into three squads of four each, including a squad leader. Drill practices are held twice a week in the evenings and uniforms are yet to be designed, but each girl will make her own. No two uniforms of any schools are alike, and the individuality makes for quite a colorful competitive meet.

With several drill meets coming up in the near future in Arizona, California, and Nevada with UNR hosting the 6th annual Nevada Invitational in April, the question of available funds comes up.

At present, the ROTC brigade is working on plans for a sizeable fund drive to be held campus-wide. Decisions are not yet final.

Among teams competing in the western United States this year, specifically woman's teams, are UCLA, Navy, Idaho State, Seattle U, and East Washington State. In total they number about 12.

Johnson, a junior and a journalism major, is confident of the competence of the girl's team.

# News notes . . . . .

## Foreign students meet

There are 135 foreign students on campus this semester, representing thirty-one different nations. The Chinese form the largest block with 54 students from Taiwan and Hong Kong. Twenty five students are from India and Pakistan.

The international roster reads: Australia, British West Indies, Canada, China, Colombia, Ghana, Great Britain, Greece, Honduras, Hongkong, India, Indonesia, Italy, Iran, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad, Turkey, Union of South Africa, Vietnam and Wales.

On Friday at 3 p.m. there will be an organizational meeting of the International Club in the East-West room. After the meeting the group will adjourn to Shakeys for pizza and beer. All interested foreign students and American students are invited to attend.

## Opening for Naval Academy

Senator Alan Bible announced two openings for appointments to the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis for the school year 1972-73.

Bible said applications for the two appointments should be made to his office in Washington as soon as possible since he must provide the Navy with his nominations by next January.

The Nevada senator said his selection would be based strictly on merit, with the successful candidates chosen on the basis of scores from either the College Entrance Examination Board (CEEB) or American College Program (ACT) tests.

The ACT examination is offered in October and December, while the CEEB test is given in November and December, he said.

Bible urged young men interested in applying for the program to write to him to secure further information regarding applications.

## Study abroad

Scandinavian Seminar is now accepting applications for its study abroad program in Denmark, Finland, Norway, or Sweden for the academic year 1972-73. This living-and-learning experience is designed for college students, graduates and other adults who want to become part of another culture while acquiring a second language.

An initial three weeks language course, followed by a family stay, will give the student an opportunity to practice the language on a daily basis and to share in the life of the community. For the major part of the year he is separated from his fellow American students, living and studying among Scandinavians at a "People's College" (residential school for continuing adult education) or some more specialized institution.

All seminar participants meet at the introductory, midyear and final sessions, during which the American and Scandinavian program directors work closely with each student on matters related to his studies, experiences and progress. The focus of the seminar program is the student's independent study project in his special field of interest. More and more American colleges and universities are giving full or partial credit for the seminar year.

The fee, covering tuition, room, board, one-way transportation, and all course-connected travels is \$2,500. A limited number of scholarship loans are available. For further information write to Scandinavian Seminar, 140 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

### Experimental College Room Assignments

Drafting	5-6 p.m.	T	SEM 261
Universal Law	7-8 p.m.	W-F	SEM 255-A
Astrology	7-8 p.m.	TH	SEM 255-A
Police and Society	5-7 p.m.	M	SEM 255-A
Ecological Politics	7-10 p.m.	T	MSS 210
Photography I	7-9 p.m.	M	SEM 326
Basic Guitar	7-10 p.m.	W	SEM 234
Stage Movement	7-10 p.m.	T	PE 201-202
Jesus Christ	7-8 p.m.	T	MSS 207
Poetry Workshop	8-10 p.m.	TH	MSS 207
Communal Living	8-10 p.m.	W	SEM 255-A
Recycling Workshop	8-9 p.m.	F	MSS 207
Macrame	4 p.m.	TH	MSS 205

Classes begin Monday. Those not listed will be announced later.

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# Questions about the yearbook

The 1970-71 yearbook, expected this month, had not gone to press as of Monday. Sagebrush investigation disclosed possible financial discrepancies and that Artemesia editor, Vicki Toy, did not meet qualifications for her position.

Publication of the yearbook was delayed for several reasons. Most evident, perhaps, is the fact that the bulk of material wasn't sent to the printer until August, several months behind normal production schedule.

American Yearbook Co. should make delivery of the books in late October, according to ASUN Business Manager Mac Potter. On top of the original delays, printing was delayed another month because one page was missing.

Potter felt the book "had not been done in a satisfactory fashion. I called Vicki several times about the missing page, and finally told them (American Yearbook) to go ahead and start printing if they didn't have it by Monday.

"The yearbook might have a blank page, but at this point I'm more concerned about having a yearbook at all," Potter said.

For her duties as Artemesia editor, Toy received a salary of \$1,100 and \$361 in advertising commission. Her salary was a \$600 increase over the last editor's after Toy submitted a request for a raise to the Finance Control Board and Publications Board. She bypassed FCB and Pub Board approval in appointing her husband, Steve, business manager of the Artemesia at a salary of \$500 (a \$230 raise). This position is an elective post left vacant by the two boards at the time she did so.

Toy, when contacted by the Sagebrush Wednesday night and informed of the contents of this story, said she had not appointed her husband business manager, but that he did the job as part of his duties on her staff.

"The responsibility for this state of affairs lies with me, and the two vice-presidents before me," admitted Craig Ihara, vice-president of finance and publications. In 1970-71, his office was held by Pete Moss and John Wellinghoff.

Although Ihara said Toy hadn't done a competent job as Artemesia editor, he doubted any legal recourse could be taken. She was never required to sign a contract. However, neither Vicki or Steve Toy were legally qualified to hold their positions.

Article I, Section 140.0 of the ASUN Constitution, states, "All elected members of this government shall be registered undergraduate students with an overall grade point average of not lower than 2.2. All appointed members must have a grade point average not lower than 2.0."

The yearbook position is an appointed one, which means that Steve and Vicki Toy should have been taking at least seven credits and have been members of ASUN.

Both were graduate students, holding full-time jobs off campus, and taking only six or less credits. Neither paid the ASUN fees.

Toy worked last year in the public relations department of the Internal Revenue Service, and is still employed there full-time; her husband works full-time as The Entertainment Guide editor for the Reno Evening Gazette and Nevada State Journal.

Toy tendered her resignation as editor in early September, according to Potter. One of her reasons were she was too busy to do a competent job, he said.

Toy said she had reasons for quitting that were outlined in a five page letter of resignation, although she said she could not recall them off the top of her head.

## Homecoming in two weeks

Homecoming 1971 will be celebrated on this campus Oct. 20-23. The theme, "Coming Home—71" invites old and young alike to renew acquaintances with the university community.

Activities have been planned with the cooperation of the Alumni Association in conjunction with the student committee. Art Kess and Mike Miller are the alumni and student homecoming chairmen, respectively.

The festivities will be kicked off on Oct. 20, at the Centennial Coliseum, with a guest performance by the Canadian rock group, "Guess Who." The student concert is at 8 p.m.

Homecoming continues on Thursday, Oct. 21, with campus tours commencing from the Center. The tours, starting at 3 p.m., will be conducted by Spur and Blue Key members.

A student-alumni seminar will begin at 4 p.m. at the Center. Dan Klaich, ASUN president, will be the coordinator for the seminar between students, faculty and alumni.

Thursday's activities end with the Wolves' Frolic and the crowning of the queen. The frolic begins at 8 p.m. at the Pioneer Auditorium.

On Friday, Oct. 22, Sen. Mark Hatfield will speak in the gym. Starting at 7 p.m., the lecture is free to the public.

A cocktail-buffet party at the Sparks Convention Center for alumni will conclude Friday's activities. The party begins at 8:30 p.m.

Saturday activities begin at 7 a.m. The cross-country race, starting at Sparks High School and ending in Mackay Stadium, will bring men's living groups together to compete for trophies.

At 8 a.m., the alumni will hold a gin-fizz breakfast in the Garden Room at the Riverside Hotel. The alumni meeting after breakfast will include the presentation of Outstanding Alumni Awards, election of members and installation of

officers for the upcoming year.

The Veteran's Day parade through downtown Reno will begin at 10:30 a.m. Nevada's Homecoming Queen as well as Governor Mike O'Callaghan have been asked to participate.

An amateur bicycle race starts in front of the student union at 11 a.m. Winners in the men's and women's divisions, will receive awards.

At noon sororities and fraternities will serve lunch in honor of their alumni.

The Wolf Pack will meet U. C. Davis in Mackay Stadium Saturday afternoon. The first kick-off is at 1:30. Half-time activities are being organized by the Student Rally Committee.

Immediately following the game, fraternities will hold open house.

Homecoming will conclude with the alumni dance at the Sparks Convention Center. The student dance, sponsored by the Black Student Union, will be in the university gym. Both dances start at 9 p.m.

**TUTOR NEEDED** for a non-college student. MARK SWINGLE, phone 747-4156, 1920 Arcane, Reno, Nevada. Mark is a High School Sophomore who needs help: Reading improvement, English, Algebra. His mother is willing to pay for a Tutor; perhaps \$2.00 per hour.

### HELP

Special Services needs TUTORs in areas:

Chemistry 171  
Spanish 103  
Math 101, 102  
English 101, 102  
Accounting 101, 102  
Political Science 103  
Geology 101  
Economics 201, 261

For further information see Alex Boyd or Ross Townsend; located in the Student Services building. Phone: 784-6018.

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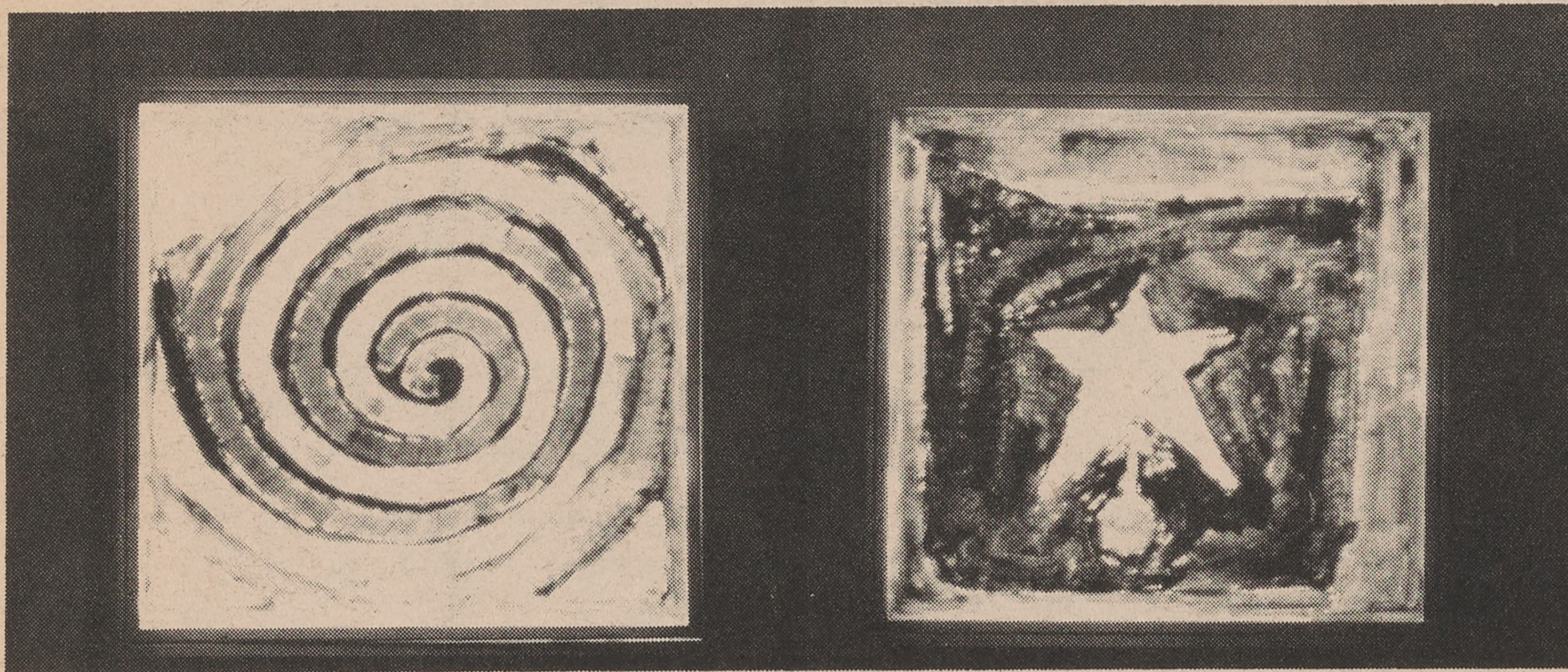
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## Painted lights change atmosphere



"Living in Nye Hall is bad enough as it is," says Don Cecich, president of the Nye Hall Association.

Bright lights in the hallways were something that could be changed. He had some paint left from light-painting last year, so the men on eighth floor east painted all the lights in their hallway and in their floor's elevator lobby.

The residents of second floor picked up the idea, with Bob Barbera initiating the interest there. Now all the floors in Nye Hall except fifth have at least a few decorated lights.

Light-painting is a completely legal activity; in fact, it is encouraged by

resident director Ed Beverly. The only restriction is that a water-based non-acrylic paint be used.

Kent Haberle, student assistant on second floor east, said the main reason for painting the lights is that the halls are too bright. Besides removing the white glare, decorating the lights produces a patterned effect on the walls.

According to Haberle, toning down the brightness seems to keep emotions and thereby noise down.

Cecich said the painted lights give the floor a more relaxed, less unfriendly atmosphere.

## On the town

with Davy

With this year's deadline for the Oscar race getting near, the new front runner is "Summer of '42." Story of three teenage boys growing up on a New England Island.

The real star is actress-model Jennifer O'Neill who plays the older woman one of the boys falls in love with. The story is great drama and warm human comedy. Photography is fantastic with the scenes being shot at Fort Bragg.

One Oscar for photography alone. Direction fair, the picture stumbles in some places and completely falls in others but overall an "A" picture. Now at Century 22.

At Century 21 last year's "Easy Rider's Tough Act to Follow." "Joe" is playing with "Where's Poppa" starring George Segal and Ruth Gordon. Very, very funny but the tush scene alone is worth the price of admission. Hey mommy what's a tush? Midway Drive-In 1 has "The Helstrom Chronicle," not science fiction but science fact. Midway 2 has super suspense with "Murders in the Rue Morgue."

Suspense is also on tap at the Majestic with "See No Evil." Mia Farrow stars playing a blind girl someone's out to get. Also on the bill is the master of suspense, Alfred Hitchcock's masterpiece, "Psycho." Cinema 1 has more murder with "10 Pillington Place" while Cinema 2 has "Walkabout."

This is a classic week in town. Today at 1 p.m. at Century 21 is W. C. Fields' film "The Man on the Flying Trapeze." Opening tonight for one week at Sparks Cinema is "Gone With the Wind." At the Granada are two modern day classics "MASH" and "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." Even if you've seen them they're worth going to again. See "Butch" if for no other reason that to see the greatest kick in cinema history.

Not all movies can be classic and to prove it, "The Love Machine" is at the El Rancho Drive-In while at Keystone Cinema is "Common Law Cabin" and "Voluptuous." The Crest holds Jack Nicholson in "Carnal Knowledge." Music this week at the regular watering holes as for me I'll be at the Burly Bull. Thought for the week: A girl in the car is worth 2, maybe 3, in the little black book, think about it, I'm right.

## Homecoming queen candidates



Corine Baker  
Manzanita Hall



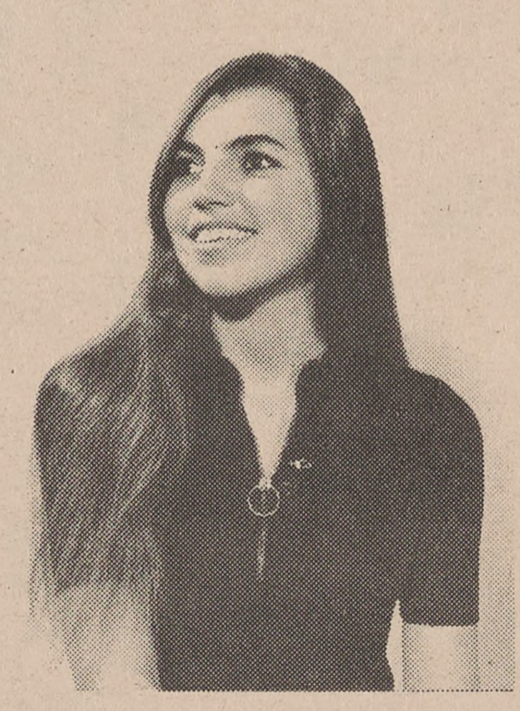
Debby Dambacher  
Gamma Phi Beta



Linda Franchi  
Pi Beta Phi



Jean Gartland  
Nye Hall



Sue Lyon  
Sagebrush



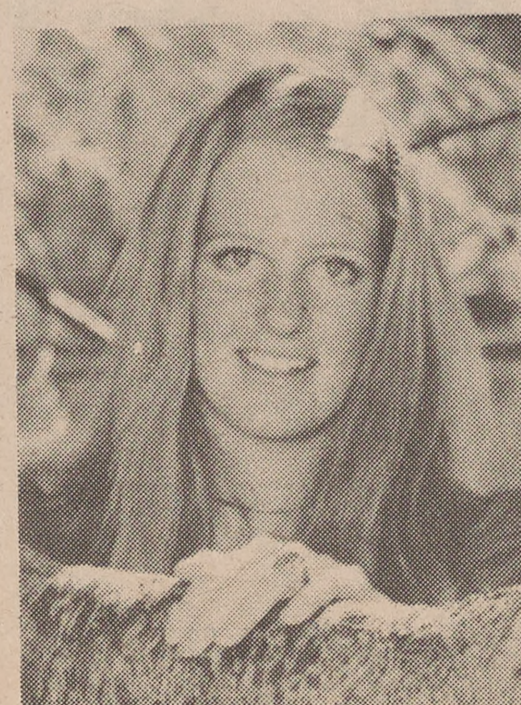
Marja Nelson  
Delta Delta Delta



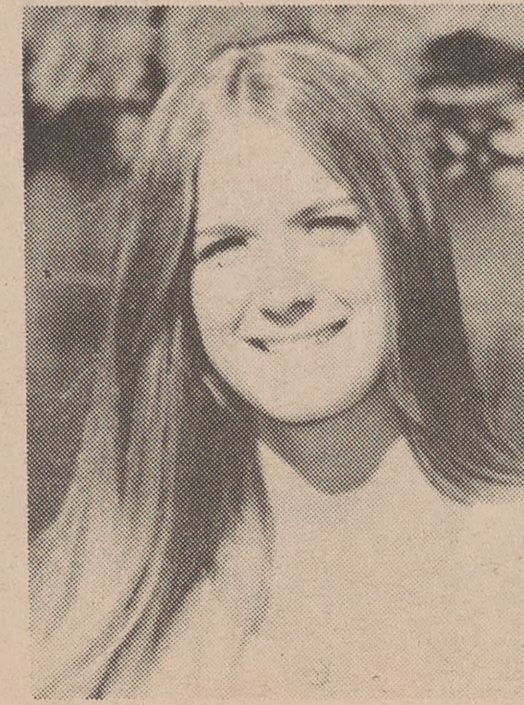
Dawne Rice  
Alpha Chi Omega



Betsy Small  
White Pine Hall



Pam Tieslau  
Kappa Alpha Theta



Katie Urlaub  
Juniper Hall



Helen White  
BSU

# Some questions about the UNPD

Editor's note: The following article was submitted by Gordon Zimmerman of the speech department. The viewpoints expressed are clearly his own, and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the Sagebrush.

However, Zimmerman raises some questions we feel should be answered. Some of the issues discussed are familiar ones while others perhaps have not been considered before.

This is the first piece in a series of articles and opinion pieces on the UNPD.

Anyone who has noticed university policemen writing parking tickets must have asked the question, "Why do we employ professional law enforcement agents to perform such menial tasks?" The UNPD would probably reply they do lots of things and remain ever vigilant against potential threats to campus law and order. I believe it is now time to question the need and relevance of a special police force for the university community. We need a student-faculty committee to conduct an extensive investigation of the law enforcement needs of our campus and to make recommendations for change.

Several questions need to be explored by such a committee:

1. How much does it cost to maintain a police force separate from that which protects the Reno community? Are there more educational uses for this money?

2. Does the UNPD duplicate Reno Police Department functions? Several Reno policemen who have been in my classes have indicated they patrol the campus routinely, consider it part of their jurisdiction, are responsible for traffic enforcement around it, and would be here quickly in case of an emergency or other serious law enforcement problem. One of those policemen posed this dilemma: if major problems arise, then the UNPD does not have the manpower, equipment, crime lab, or general expertise to handle them; if only minor, routine problems exist like parking violations, building security, or traffic control at football games, then there is no need for a professional force on campus.

3. Is the UNPD staffed, equipped, and trained to deal with campus unrest? Or is it just as unprepared to control and supervise mass demonstrations as if we had no campus police at all? Does the UNPD have a philosophy about student and faculty gatherings? If mass rallies get out of hand, or if university property is threatened, does the UNPD tend toward a Kent State "solution" or more moderate tactics?

4. How many men and patrol cars are on duty at any one time? What do they do? Where do they go? Why?

5. Why do UNPD personnel carry guns? Do they expect to have to use them on campus? In what situations? Does the fact they have guns impede honest, person-to-person interaction with the unarmed members of the

university community? If a single, gun-carrying member of the UNPD were confronted with a group of, say, 50 advancing demonstrators, what would he do? (I have macabre visions of a latter day Wyatt Earp, six gun blazing, mowing down members of an assault force on Clark Administration...) Would the policeman, seeing someone fleeing after breaking into a university building, use his gun to stop the culprit?

Assuming the policeman near the bookstore cash register last week was there to prevent theft, what would he have done had someone grabbed the money and run? Are policemen aware of the legal liability in response to varying types of crime? Are contingency questions like this ever even asked?

6. Does the UNPD treat faculty and staff on different, more favorable terms than it does students in regard to traffic violations?

7. Does the UNPD keep files and photographs of "potential troublemakers" and "political radicals" on campus? Who decides which people will be under surveillance? Who has access to the files, if they exist? How is information about faculty and students used? Why are Project Upward Bound students under such close scrutiny each summer?

8. Have any attempts been made to bring blacks, Indians, or other minority people into the UNPD? Are there any women employed in non-secretarial roles? Are students represented in the UNPD's policy-making discussions?

9. Is the UNPD an autonomous entity; that is, can it's personnel act as Nevada law enforcement agents irrespective of university policy?

10. How are the UNPD's student trainees supervised? Are their functions the same as a full-time professional? Does the training they receive in on-campus police activities prepare them for the "real world" of major police departments? Do they view their police activities as confidential information? (Two years ago, one student policeman was giving his friends in the College Inn a running account of the who's, what's, and where's of the traffic citations he'd written!)

Other organizations on this campus are regularly asked to justify their right to exist. It's time we made the same request of the UNPD.

## Photo poll

"What are your feelings toward the university police?"



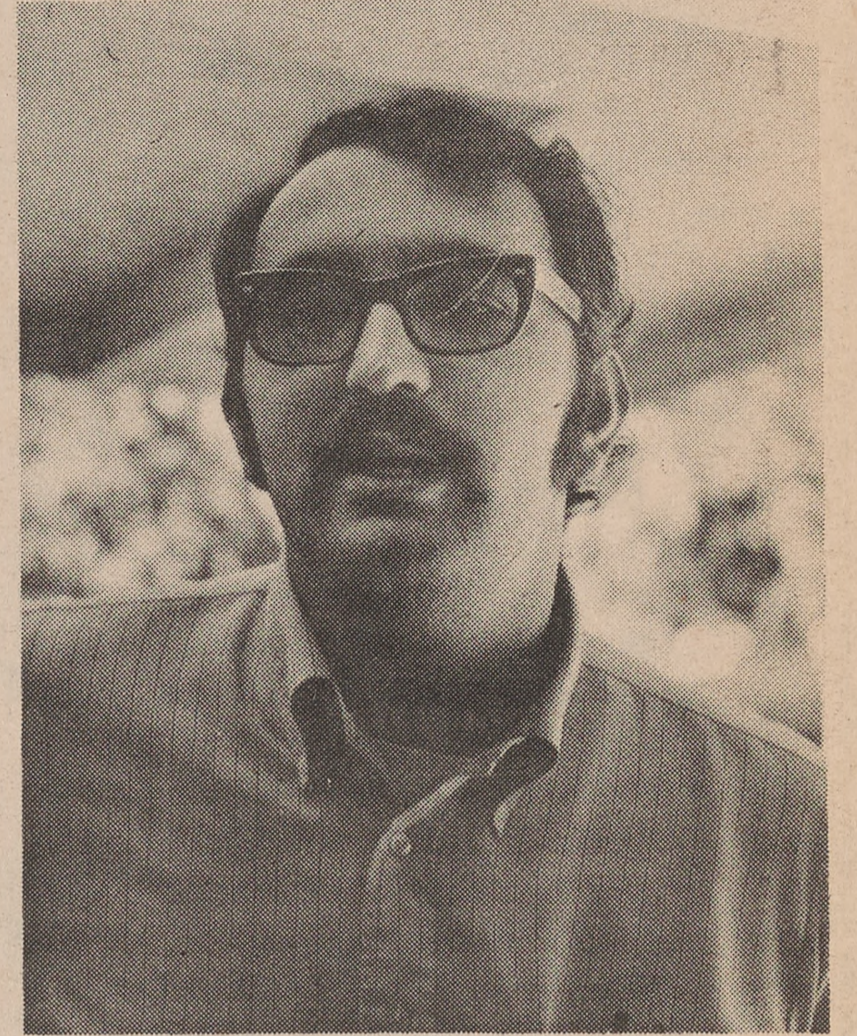
Alex Boyd and Officer George Antunevich: Alex: "Hey!!"

Officer: "Hey yourself."

Alex: "This is ridiculous, I'll move my car right now."

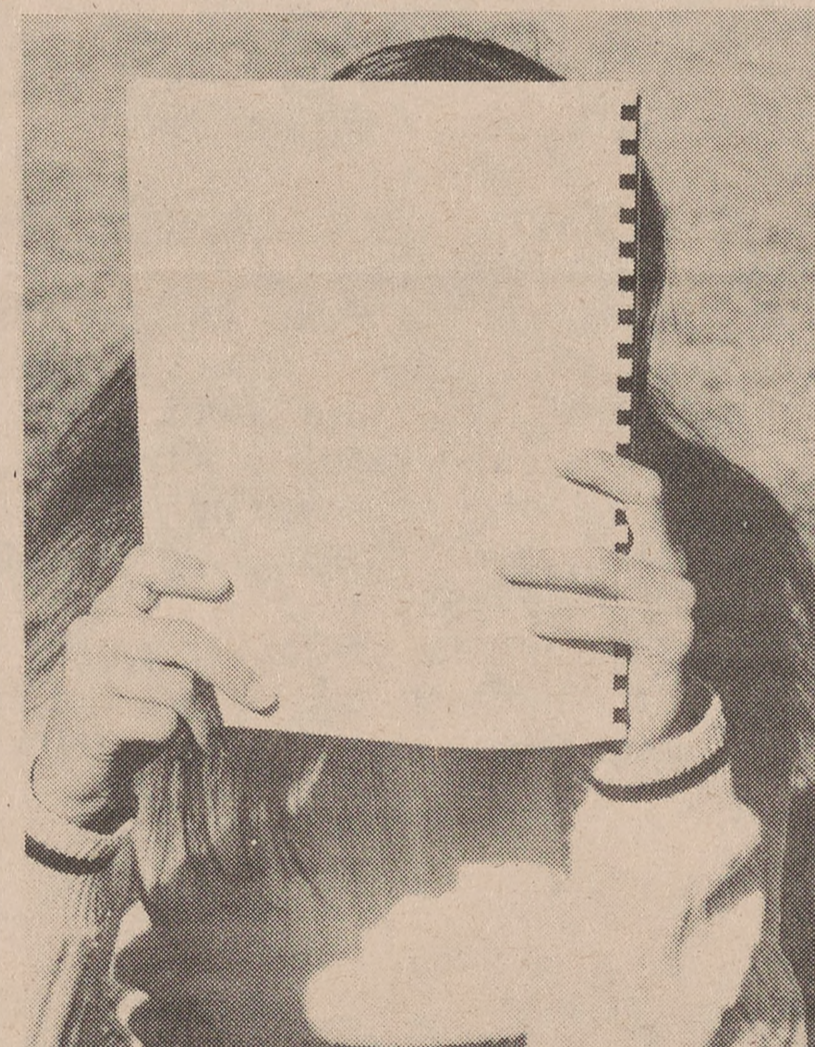
Officer: "Not until I give you this ticket, you won't. Your're parked on the sidewalk."

Alex: (later) "They just make me so mad."

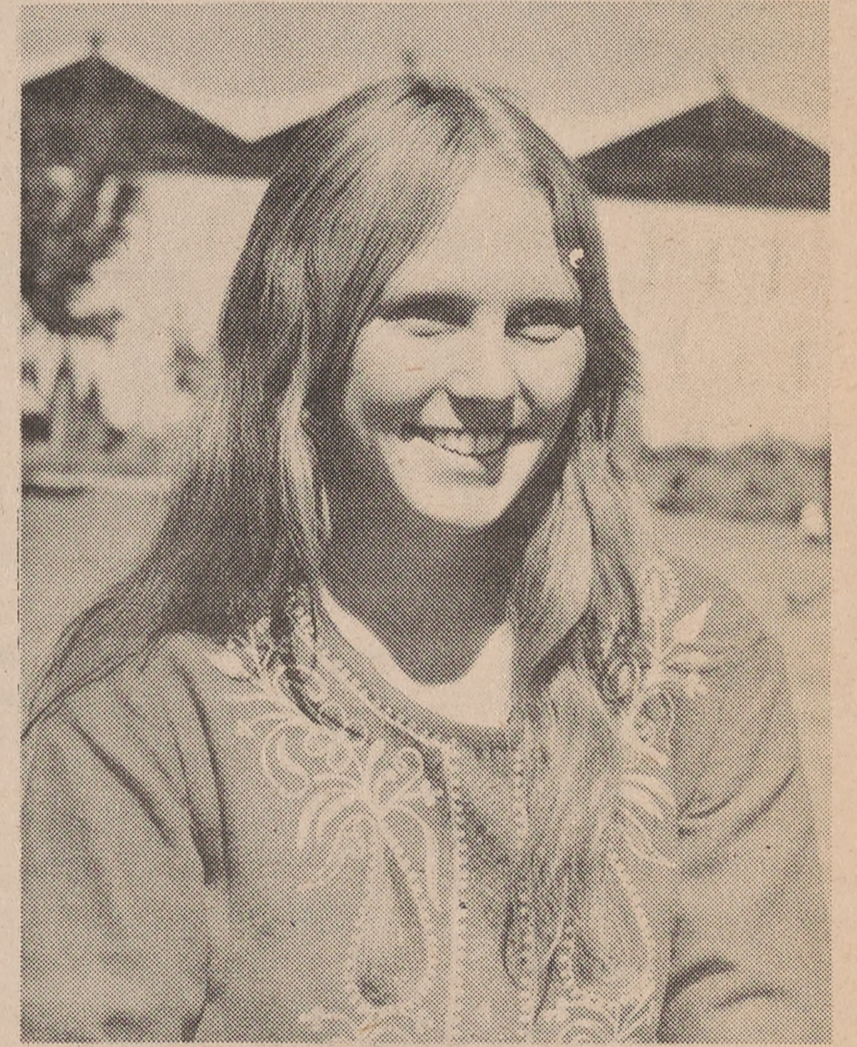


Mike Feroah, Junior, Pre-Med:

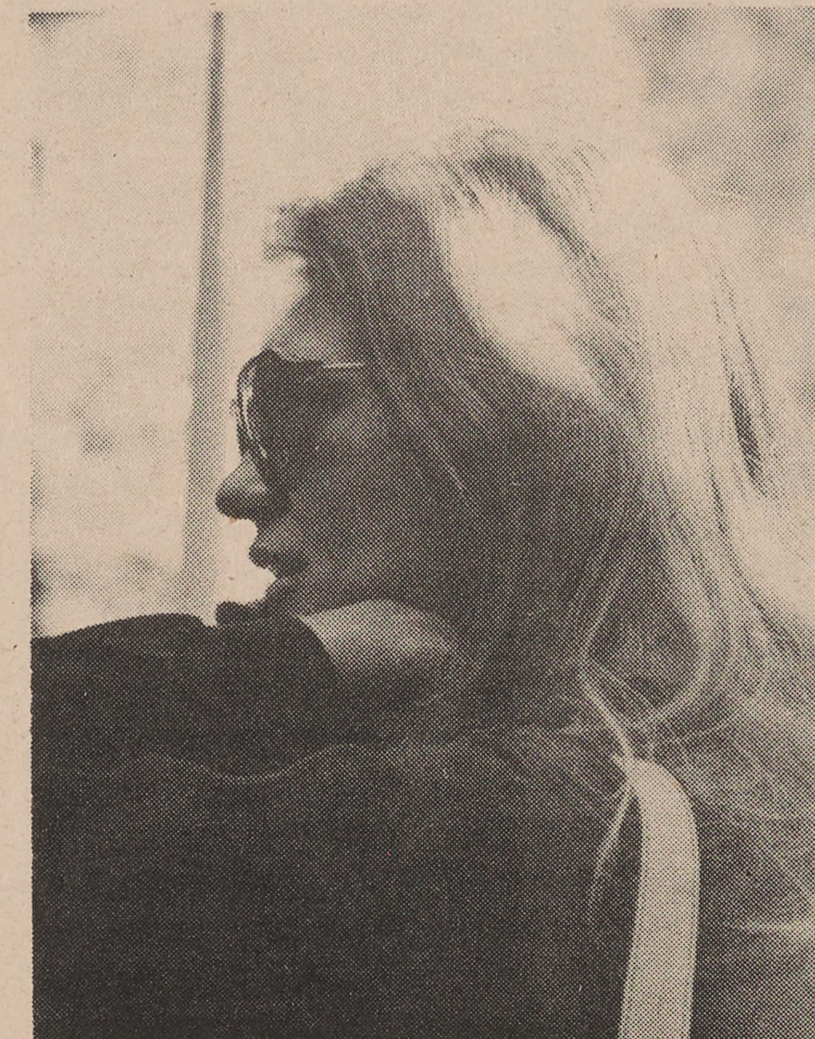
"Everything's cool, it's allright. I personally feel that everyone in the university administration is very nice, BUT this and other institutions are inhuman because they attempt to deal with people one at a time with rules made for masses. There are no masses, just people."



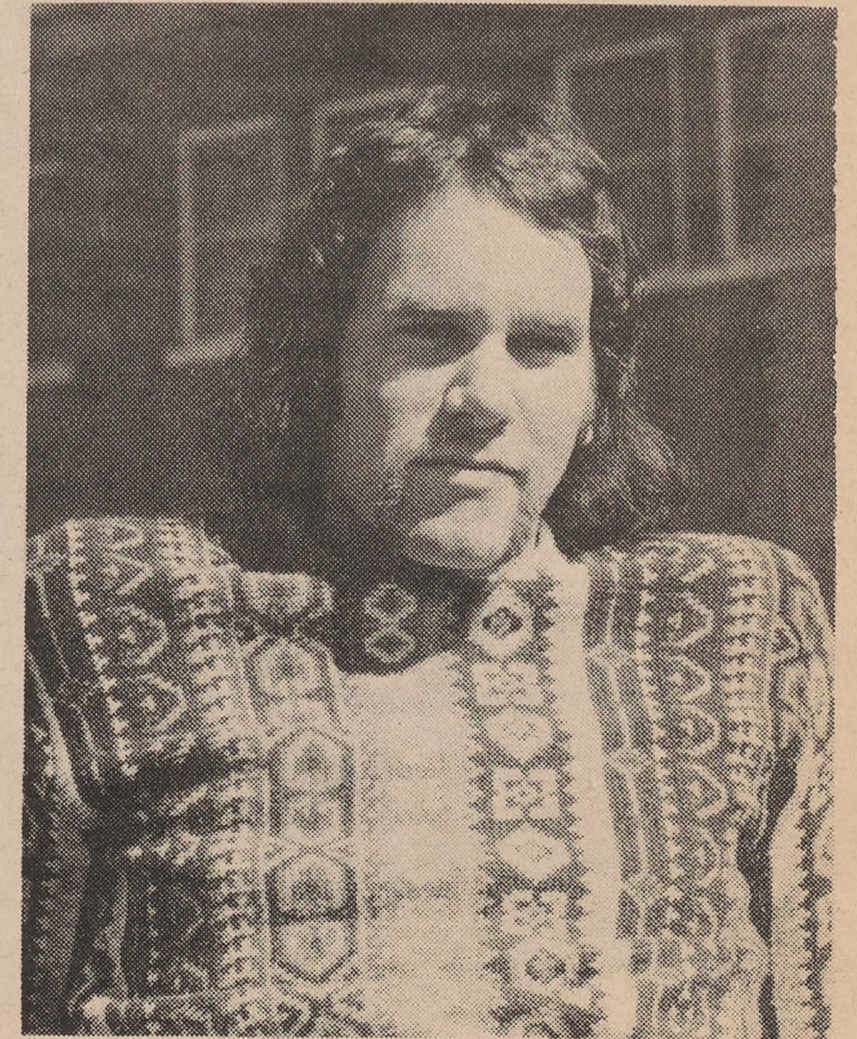
Rochelle Spoyer, Sophomore, Undeclared: "They're cute. I like the hard hats."



Denis Bondy, Sophomore, Special Education: "For everything there's a time and a place. Too bad they're at the wrong place at the wrong time."



Barbara Stone, Senior, Pre-Med: "I don't have any feelings about them."



Dennis Brinson, Junior, Psychology: "They're too hung-up on trivia, for sure."

# Editorial

One task, and one task alone, faces student government. It must move into the decade of the '70s. To step into the present, student leaders must devote time and thought to developing priorities.

The only justification for a government, particularly a student government, is service to the people. The present student government falls woefully short of meeting this criteria. The reason is simple—the past.

The ASUN is so tied to tradition that little new or exciting has been created, tried, established, or even thought of.

Finance Control Board, the single most powerful organ of the ASUN, is a prime example. In the last five years FCB has spent almost one million dollars. In any given year the student government has over \$200,000 to allot.

During this time FCB has acted more like a vending machine than a group of thinking individuals. All that is needed to get money is the right coin. The coin is precedent.

Finance Control Board lives by precedent. Without precedent, the ASUN would have a \$1,000,000 bank account.

A current example illustrates the point. Two weeks ago the Sagebrush ran a story on the edit page titled "A not so subtle hint to the ASUN Senate." The story reported on a day-care center for married students established by the Las Vegas student senate.

The question is: "Why doesn't the Reno

campus have such a service; why isn't our student government establishing such a program?"

The story on page one explores this very question. We find Craig Ihara, vice-president of finance, has no budget for it, there's no room—no one thought of it.

Ihara, when first questioned by the Sagebrush last week, had exactly that response—no one thought of it.

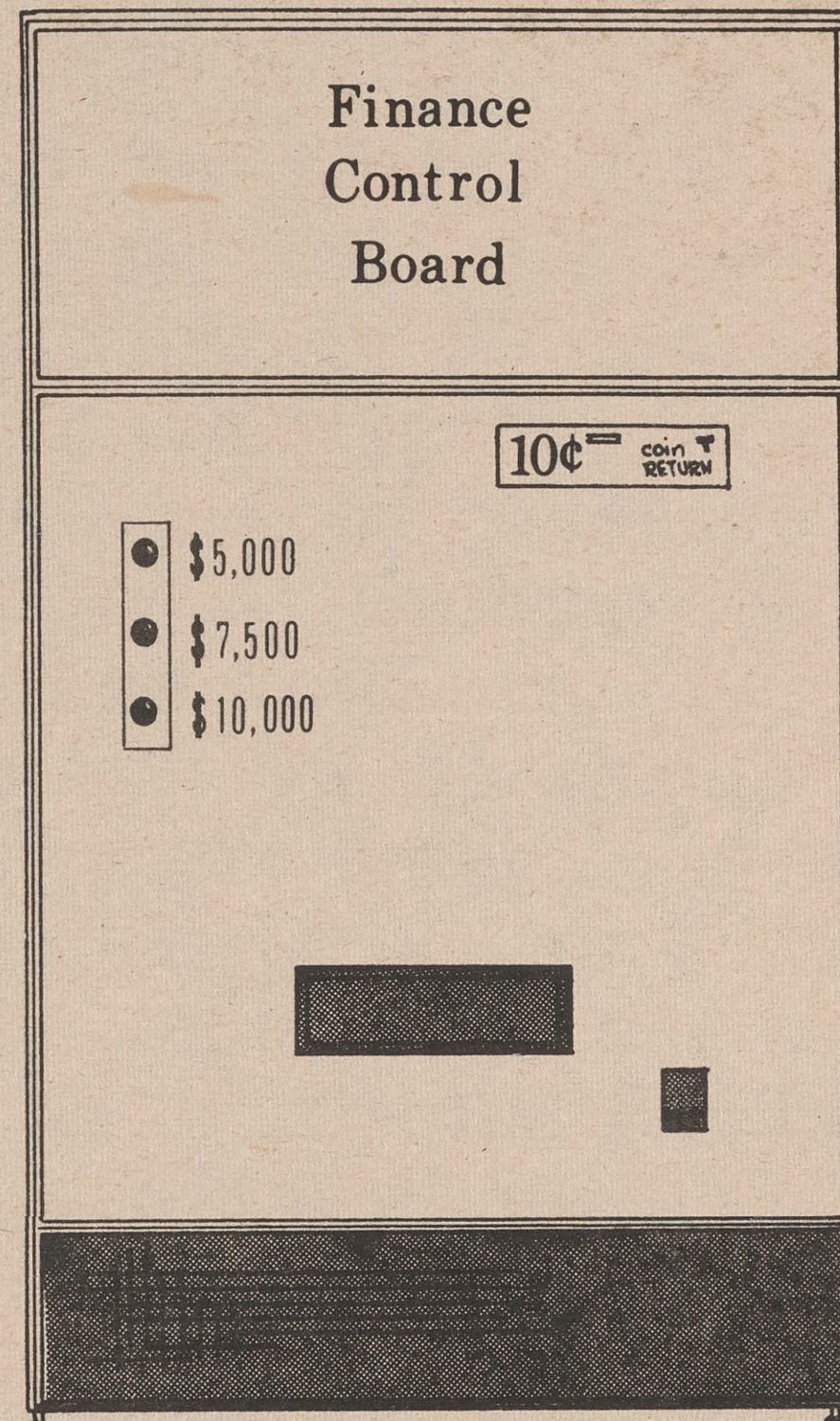
Even if someone had thought of it, even if someone had made "a visit in person" or sent a "letter" suggesting such a program, the chances are slim he would have accomplished anything. The reason—no precedent.

Precedent has been the only deciding factor for FCB and student government as a whole because they have no other guidelines—no priorities.

Unless the present student leaders establish values for the ASUN—values based on service to the students—and from these values, develop priorities for expending student funds and energies—there is really no logical reason for the student government to exist.

Without such priorities, student funds will continue to trickle away into projects and programs which provide little service to today's students.

One gets tired of watching the ASUN backing proudly into the future, eyes fixed firmly on the past—and costing the students to boot.



## Other Editors

Reno Evening Gazette  
October 1, 1971

THE RENO news media took a beating of sorts at University of Nevada, the other evening.

The occasion was the first talk of the season in the students' lecture series. The speaker: John Kerry, a national leader of the Vietnam Veterans against the War and an un-deviating liberal.

A listener asked Kerry why he thought there was no substantial press coverage of his visit.

"There is no liberal press in Reno, is there?" he replied.

We doubt it was meant to be anything but sarcastic, but the remark was a back-handed compliment. It would be a sad day for Reno if its newspapers and electronic news shows could be identified as liberal or anything else.

The object of ethical news coverage, as we understand it, is to give all sides of a story fairly.

It's all right to editorialize in the columns or air time plainly set aside for the purpose, but, where the news is concerned, the object is to remain strictly neutral. If it comes off

with a liberal or any other kind of slant, we figure we've failed in that goal.

We can't speak for the electronic media in town, but in the newspapers, we strive hard to be ethical. Perhaps young Kerry was in town long enough to have read the long accounts of his talk published in both newspapers, written by reporters who heard him. By the same token, arch-conservative Sen. Strom Thurmond got equal treatment when he was on campus last year.

We've seen too much of the "liberal" press in action and the results are often repulsive. There's less evidence of an active "conservative" press, but where it exists, it is equally as objectionable.

When one view is promoted and the others ignored or disparaged, what emerges is not journalism, but propaganda.

If that's the kind of press Reno is missing, we'd say it's not missing anything.

## Your Government in Exile

by Bruce Krueger



### HI BUMMERS,

**I DON'T MEAN TO BE GETTIN' OUTTALINE:** but I don't understand all the fuss about the pollution in Manzanita Lake. According to my local chemical maker, even though the water is fatal when consumed directly (death within 37 seconds), if it is properly distilled the toxic qualities can be somewhat reduced.

He suggests we then have it aged in the physical plant until it produces a fine liquor resembling a blend of Creme de Menthe, Scotch, and Vitalis, and sell it at \$3.79 a fifth.

This would only be the beginning as he informed me of the profit potential of erecting a "floating" wet-bar over our natural distillery. In fact, the only thing my Manzanita mixologist neglected was what to call this liquid concoction. Somehow I picture a 50-foot neon sign flashing in red, white, and blue: "Old Duck—it's the Water."

**WHATEVER HAPPENED TO:** The Bookie?? At last count he was selling premelted ice at \$5 a pound to Gene Vincent. His cousin from Bayonne, The Hit Man, was around for awhile, but was probably popped by one of the Journal Gang. (Sounds like a Parley on Marley's Harley).

**DUMMY UP:** It seems the Dining Commons fired one of their cooks yesterday. Rumor has it that he showed up for work with clean hands . . . More trouble followed when someone threw a biscuit at a freshman and was arrested for assault with a deadly weapon . . . Definitely a "Day of Pigs Fiasco;" Melvin Camp was busted for impersonating a humor column.

**DON'T KNOCK THE ROCK:** My good friend The Rocker, a frustrated

musician, is currently taking sign-ups for groupies, with the young females billed as "The Rockettes." All of you college lovelies are invited to leave your name and number at the Sagebrush. Somebody will get a hold of you.

**SAY THERE, SPORTS FANS:** It was recently revealed the athletic department received \$72,000 in last year's ASUN Budget. The basketball team's allotment plus other additional funding came to \$47,000. Since our group of dribblers only won three out of 26 games last year (thus winning them the title of the "Harmless Globe Trotters"), ASUN President Dan Klaich appointed Osgood Lipp, an efficiency expert, to study the problem.

Lipp's report conclusively puts the responsibility for this extravagance with university money upon Lincoln "Stretch" Cosnofski, the team's forward. In a detailed 37-page document, Lipp showed that Cosnofski blew 85 out of 86 free throws, while he fumbled and lost the ball to the other team 214 times. In financial terms, each fumble cost us \$210.56, while each missed free throw is an outrageous \$552.94.

"The solution," says Lipp, "obviously lies with Cosnofski's perfection of the fumble."

The team's coach, Jack Cactus, seemed confident. "Well, we gotta good groupa boys here. Real fine competitors. And all of 'em are workin' right now on showin' Cosnofski the fine points of fumblin'. Some of these boys been workin' on fumblin' for six years now."

Totally impressed by these reports, President Klaich has accepted Lipp's proposal and hopes to save \$17,977.60 annually, (these funds to be diverted for higher educational use by the badmitton team).

There you have it Jock Watchers, another triumph in logical thinking by your P.E. department and student government. So until next time, Athletic Supporters, good night . . . and good luck. Keep it thick.

Editor, Mike Graham; Business Manager, George Caudle; Assistant Editor, Scott Campbell; Political Editor, Linda Nagy; Photo Editor, Buddy Frank; Campus Living Editor, Laurel Spencer; Artist, Norman Durkee. Staff: Michelle Kaplan, Sue Thornley, Sue Lyon, Mike Marley, Rob Mastorianni, Carol Mathews, Pete Stager, Ed Nunley, Joe Reading, Maureen Reilly, Drake Shaw, Eddie Fienhandler, Alan Davy.

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Due to the holiday on Monday, the Sagebrush will not be published next Tuesday.

# An interview with Daniel Ellsberg

*The following is an interview with Dan Ellsberg by Carl Nelson, of the College Press Service, and Frank Greer, Special Projects Director, National Student Association.*

GREER: We should begin with a history of your experiences in the government, the work you did with the Rand Corporation, and how that affected your view of foreign policy and this government.

NELSON: And specifically as that related to your decision to release the papers to the press.

ELLSBERG: The reason I was asked to be on the study that came to be known as the Pentagon Papers was that I had worked for the Department of Defense on Vietnam in '64 and '65 and had also spent two years with the Department of State in Vietnam. So by late '67, I had spent three years working on Vietnam.

Prior to that I had worked for the Rand Corporation on a study of decision-making and crises. It [the position] gave me an interest and experience in analyzing processes of governmental decision-making. Ultimately I was authorized access to the entire study, for purposes of analysis. And at the end of that I was an expert, in the sense that I had read a 7,000 page book that no one else had read. I found that a very lonely feeling.

The position was quite isolating because it gave me a point of view on the nature of our involvement that others could not really be expected to understand or share. It didn't seem healthy for this country, for our democracy, that there should be only one, or a small handful of such experts.

We are talking here about decisions that involve the history of all of us — the history by which our elected representatives and their appointed officials got us into a major war. It was something that I thought every citizen needed to know and certainly other members of the government outside the executive branch needed to know. They weren't complicated, they were facts of our experience and our decision-making — the performance of the people that had been elected or appointed. So, I felt that it was essential that Congress, in particular, make good decisions and informed decisions — that Congress should know a great deal more about the background of past decisions than the Executive had let them know.

Ultimately, I felt the same to be true for the public, especially after the last year or so which has seen two more invasions take place under what were obviously conditions of the same kind of deception and executive usurpation of authority that the earlier decisions had shown. That led me to the decision to make this information available to the public and the press.

NELSON: When did you make that decision?

ELLSBERG: The decision with respect to Congress was made really almost a year and a half ago. But I think that it was really after the Laos invasion this year that it seemed to be urgent to give a still wider audience access to this material.

GREER: There has been a question in the minds of the Congressmen that met with you recently about whether this study and its release mean that there will be substantial change in either the public's view of wars of this type or the executive steps that leads us into these wars.

ELLSBERG: I believe that the immediate change to be hoped for is in the performance and behavior of the current elected representatives, particularly in Congress. There is no one in the country who has not a great deal to learn from these papers, and by that I mean to include the President, and former presidents.

I was disappointed to hear Secretary of State Rusk a week or two after they had come out say that he had not yet had time to look at the material.

But Secretary Rusk no longer has the power to end the war. Congress does. And I'm very anxious that the behavior of Congress change in response to the information that is in these records.

NELSON: It is obvious from the Pentagon Papers that a small circle of diplomatic and military advisers provided advice to the President on making his decisions. What alternatives could be developed to allow dissent to develop — creative forms of dissent which might save thousands of lives in the near future?

Along these same lines, what is your feeling on the mass civil disobedience during the early part of last May, the Mayday actions.

ELLSBERG: The individuals who man the posts in the executive branch are human beings much like the human beings in Congress, and outside the government. I think that the solution to the problem of the behavior that has led us so far into this war is not to find some now breed of official, or some strain of saint with which to man these positions, but it is to take very seriously the advantages implicit in the Constitution of pitting one set of individuals with certain institutional incentives, a certain power base and certain responsibilities to the public against other very comparable individuals in the executive. That's the meaning in the constitutional provision of separation of powers. It's not the provision that leads to proficiency, per se, but it is meant to protect the freedoms of individuals.

I think that the answer has to be not centrally performed in the executive branch and the courts. I might add that the courts are to be criticized in their past behavior for avoiding the basic responsibility of addressing very profound legal questions connected with this war, just as most Congressmen have failed to do what they could in line with their own Constitutional functions.

NELSON: The second part of that question is could you try to relate your dissenting actions, which seem to me to be pretty much outside of that system of government, and which have gotten you into some possible trouble so far, with some other kinds of creative dissent such as the Mayday actions.

ELLSBERG: Funny, possible trouble. I guess ten years in prison obviously is trouble, but it's not the loss of limb or the loss of life which is a risk and sacrifice that we take for granted when we send our brothers and sons off to fight in a foreign land. Nor is it any different from the trouble that hundreds of young men in this country have put themselves into in the course of resisting this war, doing what they thought was their duty to resist it. So if I end up in the company of those people it will be a crowded company that I join.

In terms of the question that you raise about the Mayday demonstrations, and the challenge that it poses to the normal processes of government and to the elected officials, I think there is a very direct challenge and connection.

Thanks to John Mitchell's action in demonstrating the willingness of this administration to suspend the Constitution, in effect, to keep traffic running in Washington and to keep the war going by jailing 13,000 people, I think he brought home to the American public more than any other action could have the fact that there were at least 13,000 people in this country who were willing to go to jail to demonstrate that they thought that this war was wrong, criminal, and not merely a mistake but a crime that must be stopped. Now, that is an example that I would like to see Congressmen take very seriously as a standard of behavior.

GREER: I think that the issue of personal responsibility in taking that kind of further action is important not only to people here in Congress, but also to people in America, many of whom have taken some resistance action in their lifetime, either by resisting the draft or by some other way of saying that they are not going to go along any longer as part of the war effort.

However, many people were looking for alternatives to Mayday, and I think many Americans are still looking for those alternatives. They feel the responsibility weighing very heavily and yet they look for other paths or avenues to express that or to somehow make an effective resistance to the war.

ELLSBERG: The example of the people who took part in Mayday, which was very creditably non-violent, should be an example and a challenge to their parents and to other older people in this country. It is obviously based on a willingness on their part to take the risks of jail, which was their experience as it worked out.

I have found over the last year a very deplorable attitude on the part of many adults and older people have been happy to see their sons and other younger people take the risks of carrying on the war. When I asked people, even those in Congress, how they thought the war was going to be brought to an end, or what would keep President Nixon from invading Laos before that happened, or bombing North Vietnam before that happened, or destroying Vietnam before that happened, they tended to say: "the kids" will not allow it.

They might say demonstrations will not allow it, but then if you pressed them further — "who is going to do those things" — "the kids".

This really gave me the uneasy feeling that the adults in this country who are against the war were willing to see their children be cannon fodder at the barricades, go to jail, risk their career; just as "hawk" parents set their children off to die.

I wouldn't be at all happy if the burden of resisting this war continues to be on the adolescents and young men in arms while their parents and other older people stand back and regard risk-taking as totally out of the question.

NELSON: Would you describe what you feel are the factors that underlie the Nixon administration's negotiating posture, and how decisions of what our negotiating position is going to be have been determined in the past? In light of this, what do you think of the recent 7-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government?

Could a Congressman exert influence in this field?

ELLSBERG: Well, I think that our negotiating posture is what it has been in previous negotiations — so called.

The posture has not been willing at all to make the kinds of concessions that were clearly called for five years ago, ten years ago, and twenty years ago, if the war was to be avoided or ended.

You have asked a number of questions here, which are a little difficult to deal with in one answer. The question arose recently in the hearings about the volumes of negotiation in the Pentagon Study. Of course, what those reveal, I think, is

what I have just said. There have been no serious negotiations all this time and the famous private channels have been channels for ultimatums from this government to the other side, calling upon it to surrender, in effect. Ultimatums of which none of our intelligence estimates ever gave a president hope that they would achieve an end to the war.

I do have some hopes right now, and they are in part related to the Pentagon Papers, and the release of them. I think that the mood of the American public since the total failure of the Laotian invasion, and the disillusionment with the effect of the war on our troops overseas — the heroin and corruption of the government of Saigon — combined now with the revelations in the Pentagon Papers as to how we got where we got, and as to what the role of the executive has been in misleading the public, may well have give President Nixon the feeling that it will be much more difficult in the future than in the past to get a tolerant reception from the press, the Congress and the public for further escalation.

If Nixon should conclude that he can no longer creditably threaten to destroy North Vietnam because he can no longer count on concealing his intentions from the press and the public, or lying to them in a way which is either effective or accepted, he may decide that he no longer has any cards in his hand with which to pursue victory.

I think the threat of bombing was basically what he thought of incorrectly as his ace that might achieve a better outcome. If he concludes that the threat is really not possible, he might decide that he has no choice but to reach a genuine settlement or to exorcise himself. I hope it will go that way.

If China, by her willingness to receive Nixon, should offer him a chance to be a peace president rather than a war president, I think it's not impossible that he might go against his past political record, and take that position even at the price of reaching an end to this war.

So I think that there is more reason to hope at this point than there has been for years. But that is far from saying that one can count on it going that way.

NELSON: Do you feel that the 7-point PGR proposal is reasonable?

ELLSBERG: As they stand, and this even the administration cannot deny, of course, they are reasonable.

One can criticize, or be skeptical, about what their ultimate intentions are, what meaning lies behind these proposals, although I'm sure a third party watching both sides would have no more reason to be skeptical of the NLF proposal than any of the proposals we've made, given our past experience. But I don't see how skepticism like that has any real bearing on whether we should be willing to discuss on the basis of those proposals, which seem entirely reasonable.

GREER: Many people have not been able to struggle through even the abbreviated form of the Pentagon Papers, and that's a shame because the American public should read that material, but what do you think, in just a brief form, were the major lessons, the kind of message it carries to the public?

ELLSBERG: I think the most important messages do depend on a fairly extensive reading. The messages are not about specific, particularly startling, acts of deception in themselves or aggressions of various kinds, but rather what the documents reveal of the overall values and intentions and practices of the administration. Now, when one does make the effort, I think it's an effort that citizens and above all officials should make, to read a great deal of this material.

In my opinion it's very hard to avoid a feeling that this has been an American war from the beginning. And Americans bear the responsibility, or a large part of the responsibility, for all the deaths in Indochina, which are certainly more than a million since we began financing this war, and could well be as many as four to five million — if all are taken into account.

That's a very heavy load to bear, it's a very heavy responsibility to think of continuing it. Given the attitude of this administration up till now, and as I've said I'm hopeful that it could change, it's clear that Congress could get us out of this war, or the public could get us out, only by opposing the President, and that's a very unconventional challenge to make to Congress, and one they are very unlikely to meet unless they get a lot of encouragement from the public.

It is unlikely for the public to press Congress to do that unless they and the Congress together come to regard the war as intolerable and wrong and not merely a mistake, because they will give the President a great deal of the benefit of the doubt when it comes to pursuing or taking care of the stakes.

When you decide that the executive is involved in a criminal, aggressive, entirely wrongful and inhumane war, then one's responsibilities as a citizen are much stronger.

I think that two things are necessary for the public and the Congress to reach that state of mind in which they will be willing to risk their careers in unconventional efforts to end it. First, information contained in these documents and second, the example of respected figures such as Congressmen, who show by their actions and behavior that they agree and that they mean what they may be saying already — that the war is wrongful and must end.

The Ultimate Consumer

by Gorgia Babbitt

Has the steam gone out of the environmental movement? Environmental extremists, the so-called "doomsday ecologists" who predict the world as we know it will end with a whimper in five years... or ten... or whenever, continue to make headlines. And groups intending to save the world still organize and dissolve within a short time. Ecology-oriented publications try to spread the word, but their circulation often is limited to the already-convinced faithful.

During its heyday "environmentalism" became such an "apple pie" issue that overt criticism was rare. It was dangerous to criticize such a popular cause. Now even Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans dares to make light of environmental concern in his speeches before such "neutral" bodies as the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Conservative ultra-pro-business media lump liberals and environmentalists together and accuse them of, among other things, being undemocratic because they criticize (and suggest modifying but not destroying) the capitalistic system. Some "patriotic" groups oppose the environmental movement, yet these same "patriots" inconsistently and blindly ignore predictions of what may happen ecologically to the country they so fervently want to protect.

But interest still remains high, and non-militant environmental groups such as the Sierra Club and ZPG continue growing. Their local membership includes, in addition to the usual quota of liberals, political conservatives such as a few well-known "black Republicans." Although some do not want their affiliation publicized, a significant number of businessmen have become involved.

What about Harry Consumer? How has he been affected by all this? Our cultural style, emphasizing consumption, is the major contributor to pollution and natural resource depletion. But without the power of the technostructure or environmental pressure groups, the individual consumer can do little—or can he?

Of course some consumers still don't know how their consumption style affects the environment—whether it's using energy sources (electricity may be billed as the clean fuel, but it's not clean at point of production), doing their bit for water pollution, or contributing to the solid waste problem with their garbage. Others, who value their cars, furniture, houses, and life made easier with convenience foods and disposable items, don't care about their impact.

But it is evident a third group of consumers do care and are trying to modify their life styles accordingly. Even though the polluting output of one household is miniscule compared to that from one bar on a good Saturday night or even one casino in the dead of winter, consumers are beginning to take individual action. And they are going beyond just paying dues to some national consumer-environment organization.

With only sporadic publicity some local projects have continued to exist because of public support. The fact that these programs have been successful (although not spectacularly so) without Reno Air Races area-wide frenzy indicates the deep concern to be found in our community.

Drive around to the back of Matley Lane's Nevada Rehabilitation Division some afternoon and take a look at the barrels of glass, aluminum, and mixed metal cans which have been brought in for recycling. The economic incentive is weak—1/2 cent a pound for glass won't make you rich. You have to be dedicated (or broke) to scrub the labels off, say, 76 pounds of assorted ketchup bottles, cider jugs, and wine bottles and cart them out to be weighed. If you even save them in the first place, that is. For 76 pounds of glass you will receive a check, payable at any branch of First National Bank, for \$38! If this venture continues, it will be because of consumer support and co-operation of FNB, Nevada Rehabilitation Division, and Beverage Industry of Nevada—an encouraging sign.

Aluminum can recycling is more lucrative—\$.10 a pound, or about 1/2 cent per can. OK Distributors of Reno buys aluminum cans of any label on

Tuesday and Thursday mornings. OK pays in cash.

Aluminum can hunting has become such a popular pastime with young people that six or seven cars would be waiting at OK Distributors on the mornings just before school started. One young boy and his mother brought several gunny sacks of cans. He said he planned to buy a mini-bike with his can money (groan, noise pollution in place of beer can pollution).

An elderly man with a carload of beer cans said he had financed his vacation with recycling funds and knew several others who did the same. One box of cans contained only one brand, and it was obvious he had obtained them from a bar or restaurant. "Yes," admitted the old man, "they save their cans for me." Who is "they?" He wouldn't say. Serious can collectors stake out their territory carefully. But several local bars do have such arrangements with local collectors now.

Even young children are learning where good pickings are. Two young boys and their grandma find parking lots and garbage areas behind the fraternity houses are especially good spots on Saturday and Sunday mornings. Their beer can money financed their rides at the Nevada State Fair.

Still another recycling center is located in Sparks, where Harrison Distributing buys back all Lucky Lager containers, whether bottles or cans.

A small-scale newspaper recycling project has been underway in northwest Reno since Earth Week. One of three sites for newspaper dumping established during Eco-operation, the dumpster located in Safeway's parking lot at 7th and Keystone is the only one to remain. It fills up about once a week, according to the store manager. The other dumpsters were filled with household garbage, bottles and cans, even rain water, and had to be removed. Newsprint contaminated with garbage, cardboard, or even glossy paper cannot be accepted for recycling.

B & R Disposal, a subsidiary of Reno Disposal, has a permanent dumpster at its Sage Street plant for newsprint, too. Local consumers who want to recycle papers but find the two dumpsters inconvenient might be able to arrange their own dumpsite in collaboration with a sympathetic store manager and B & R Disposal. An economic incentive such as San Francisco's paying Blue Chip Stamps for newsprint might encourage greater participation. Consumers who participate as individuals in this area get only the satisfaction of contributing their newsprint to a fledgling program.

"Community Environmental Problems," an Environmental Studies Board sponsored course open to the general public on Thursday evenings at UNR, drew about 25 students. Only three said they belong to an environmental organization, but all said they enrolled to learn more about environmental problems. Many expressed interest in trying to help solve the dilemma.

Obviously, interest does extend into the community beyond the Sierra Club-types who make the news. Almost all community students said they have attempted to modify their life styles to lessen their environmental impact—modifications ranging from saving items for recycling to teaching their children about environmental problems.

Disagreement between dedicated environmentalists, businessmen and representatives of government will continue long after many former partisans find other "causes." Of course this work began long before the movement became fashionable and will continue after ecology has lost its glamour. Responsible and objective reporting in the media will help immeasurably to bring all the factions together.

The environmental movement is not dead but has moved into a new phase. Continued interest and support from consumers is essential to keep the movement alive until this country accepts new economic and social priorities and does something permanent to save its own environment.

Record World

by Dick Stoddard

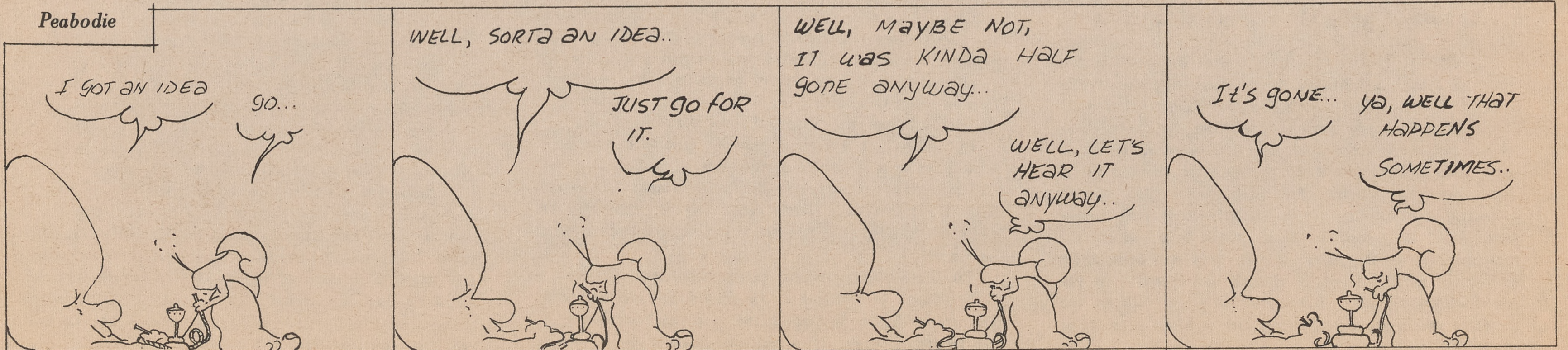
The rock revival continues to thrive. Richard Nader, whose Music Productions Consultants, Inc. started the rock and roll revival shows, is planning a European rock revival tour headed by Jerry Lee Lewis. He is celebrating his second anniversary having promoted more than 100 such rock concerts.

The rights to a music folio titled, "Live at the Fillmore," have been licensed by Bill Graham. It will contain music by various artists who performed at the popular rock showcase over the past years. Graham plans to write a book on the Fillmore years which will be published by Atheneum Press.

Elvis Presley mounts his final U.S. tour of 1971 when he opens a 12-city junket Nov. 5 in Minneapolis. The Rolling Stones, who were scheduled to tour the U.S. in November, have delayed til February or March.

This Monkee business is getting out of hand... now, Mickey Dolenz has filed along with former Monkee David Jones for a \$20 million suit charging that Columbia pictures, Colgems Music, and Colpix Records withheld money due to the performers for their TV series, records, personal appearances, and merchandising tie-ins.

- New releases with biggest prospects:
Only You Know and I Know—Delaney and Bonnie.
Peace Train—Cat Stevens.
What Are You Doing Sunday?—Dawn.
Imagine—John Lennon.





# WANTED:



## JESUS CHRIST

**ALIAS: THE MESSIAH, SON OF GOD, KING OF KINGS, LORD OF LORDS, PRINCE OF PEACE, ETC.**

- ★ Notorious Leader of an underground liberation movement
- ★ Wanted for the following charges:
  - Practicing medicine, wine-making and food distribution without a license.
  - Interfering with businessmen in the Temple.
  - Associating with known criminals, radicals, subversives, prostitutes, and street people.
  - Claiming to have the authority to make people into God's children.
- ★ APPEARANCE: Typical hippie type — long hair, beard, robe, sandals, etc.

- ★ Hangs around slum areas, few rich friends, often sneaks out into the desert.
- ★ Has a group of disreputable followers, formerly known as "apostles," now called "freemen" (from his saying: "You will know the truth and the Truth will set you free.")

**BEWARE** — This man is extremely dangerous. His insidiously inflammatory message is particularly dangerous to young people who haven't been taught to ignore him yet. He changes men and claims to set them free.

**WARNING: HE IS STILL AT LARGE!**

# Sagebrush interview:

**Harold Jacobsen**

by Joe Reading



**SAGEBRUSH:** Mr. Jacobsen, what specifically is the job of the chairman of the Board of Regents?

**JACOBSEN:** Well, the Board of Regents is a group of people elected by the citizens of the State of Nevada and given the responsibility of running the University of Nevada system. That's not only the University of Nevada, Reno, but also the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, the Community College division, and the DRI. Once every two years, after the new regents are sworn in, the board is organized and one of the members is elected chairman. The chairman's responsibilities are then much like being the chairman of the board of a corporation; in other words, it's his responsibility to conduct the meetings and to take a leadership role in seeing to it that the Board of Regents perform their duties. Many of the duties of the chairman of the board, now, since our system has gotten so large, have been taken over by the chancellor, who is the chief administrative officer for the whole University of Nevada system.

**SAGEBRUSH:** You've anticipated my next question, that is, what role do the Regents play in university affairs?

**JACOBSEN:** I don't think they should be involved in administration at all. I believe that administration should be done by the people who've been assigned that job. When I became chairman of the board, I made a statement that went something like this: I feel when we give administrative duties to people, we also give them the responsibility of that office. When we name someone President of the university, then he not only makes decisions, but he also takes responsibility for making those decisions. So we have delegated much of our power, we have to because we're just practically volunteers, we've delegated our power to full time employees of the university.

**SAGEBRUSH:** I see. So what kinds of decisions do the Regents make?

**JACOBSEN:** Policy-making. That's it—policy-making decisions. You asked about the duties of the chairman; one of the duties is to be spokesman for the Board of Regents. This is generally so. Sometimes we have one of the members or a committee that's delegated to do this, but generally it's the chairman of the board who is the spokesman for the board.

**SAGEBRUSH:** Could you tell us what you think of student government? Does it interrelate in any way with the Board of Regents?

**JACOBSEN:** Well, I think it should, and I believe that the student government has shown they can take over some responsibilities. For the last several years—I think it's been about four years now—we've had regular student members from each division attending our meetings. They are always asked their opinions, and we ask them to go back to the student body to find out what the feelings are there and to come back and tell us. They've done a good job there. We need to know what the students are thinking.

**SAGEBRUSH:** Can you see a time when the students' role on the Board of Regents would be something more than advisory?

**JACOBSEN:** I can't see any particular reason for having students as such on the board. We have a student who was elected to the board right now from UNLV. Proctor Hug, the recent past chairman of the board, was elected to the Board of Regents when he was 28 years old, shortly after college. Mr. Bilbray was also elected to the Board of Regents shortly after he was out of college. This is the same as saying there ought to be someone from state government on the Board of Regents—in California they have the governor and someone from the state legislature on there.

The way our board is constituted now, it seems to be a very democratic type of board. It's elected by areas, and anyone can run for the Board of Regents, and anyone can get elected. To carry this a little further, if they set it up that way, there wouldn't be much reason for electing the Board of Regents. Then the legislature could say who's going to be on the Board of Regents. They could say the Board of Regents shall be made up of someone from the faculty, somebody from the students, somebody from state government and so forth.

I don't think we're perfect, by any means, but until they find a better way of doing it, this seems to be a way so everybody can talk to the Regents—they're available to the students, they're available to the public, and they're available to state government.

**SAGEBRUSH:** What about the \$300,000 that Howard Hughes was going to give to the medical school? Has anything come of that?

**JACOBSEN:** Good question. Nothing has come on it to date, but it is on the agenda for the Board of Regents this Friday. I'll be as interested as you are in what we're going to hear. But so far, the money hasn't come through.

**SAGEBRUSH:** Are there any plans for a law school on either of the university campuses?

**JACOBSEN:** The law school is a little different from the medical school. There was a real demand for a medical school, because the citizens of Nevada recognized we didn't have enough doctors in the state. This hasn't been the case with the law school; the legal fraternity hasn't really come in and backed up the idea. When that happens, then there will be a possibility. I don't know where it would be. There are advantages to both campuses. In the ten-year plan for both campuses, both President Miller and President Zorn have suggested a law school.

**SAGEBRUSH:** What are the Regents' legal liabilities in the case of suits against the university?

**JACOBSEN:** I'm not an attorney, but as I understand it, the Regents act as elected officials for the state of Nevada. So we don't have any individual responsibility; we're responsible for what we do as a board.

**SAGEBRUSH:** So there isn't any personal liability?

**JACOBSEN:** No, there shouldn't be.

**SAGEBRUSH:** Why did the Regents deny advancement to Jim Richardson, the sociology teacher?

**JACOBSEN:** We don't have to say why.

**SAGEBRUSH:** You did deny the promotion?

**JACOBSEN:** Right.

**SAGEBRUSH:** And you don't want to give the reasons why?

**JACOBSEN:** It's just like anybody else. There have been a lot of people who haven't been promoted, and we don't explain to them why they haven't been promoted. Sometimes they're not promoted one year, then the next year, they are. There isn't any reason. It's like asking why aren't you the editor of the Sagebrush.

**SAGEBRUSH:** Don't want to be.

**JACOBSEN:** Well, he just wasn't promoted, that's all.

**SAGEBRUSH:** There have been charges that he was denied advancement because of his political viewpoints and his contributions to the Adamian defense fund. Would you care to comment on those?

**JACOBSEN:** No. I've seen the charges.

**SAGEBRUSH:** And you don't want to comment one way or the other?

**JACOBSEN:** No.

**SAGEBRUSH:** To go on to another controversial question, why did the Regents cut off student control of the athletic fees?

**JACOBSEN:** Well, it was kind of a compromise. After a year of meetings, there was never any solution. Finally President Miller made a recommendation and we adopted his recommendation.

**SAGEBRUSH:** And his recommendation was that the Regents assume control of the money?

**JACOBSEN:** Yes, in fact our policy is President Miller's recommendation.

**SAGEBRUSH:** What do you think of the Experimental College that's been set up on the Reno campus?

**JACOBSEN:** I don't understand the concept. There's no such thing as something free. Somebody's paying the professor's salary, somebody has to pay for the facilities to be used, somebody has to keep the records. I know this is a national idea, but I don't know if the employers, the people who hire college graduates, will go for it. It just doesn't seem to have worked at the University of Nevada. Maybe they had the wrong people in charge of it. It's a great idea. Anything you can get free would be nice, but it just doesn't seem to have worked.

**SAGEBRUSH:** What is your view of the University Police Force?

**JACOBSEN:** I think they're doing a good job. I haven't had any complaints that amount to anything. And we've had a lot of good statements. This idea that President Miller started last year where they have a different kind of uniform has helped. I think it's accepted more by the students. That's a tough job, to be a

university policeman. We have just one policeman down at Las Vegas, and they're complaining because they don't have enough. We'll have to increase it there.

**SAGEBRUSH:** Looking toward the future, what would you like to see accomplished during the two years that you'll be chairman?

**JACOBSEN:** I'd like to see more students involved in student affairs. I would like to see the students actually recognize that this is their university and that they should be taking care of a lot of their problems themselves. It should never get beyond the ASUN. I think when you let the students run the student affairs as much as possible, then you're going to get more satisfied students, and you'll get a better job done. Outsiders can't do that. It's up to you to set your standards and then see to it they're followed. I would like to see more students out at student body elections. I don't know how you would do it, but it should be done. And then I'd like to see—and I'm going to do the best I can—to see if we can't build up the image of our university. I'd like to see more people say how much they love

the university and how great the university is, and take pride in the fact that we do have a very fine university and that our graduates have made a mark in the world. We've done very well. And unless we brag about it, no one else will. Those are the main things. I don't know what else you could ask for.

If our university does a good job of providing higher education that is relevant, that fits the needs of our students and the needs of our state, and if we can sell the university as being a great university and a place to go then we will have something.

If you graduate from a great university then you have a better job and a better chance of getting ahead in life. So we have to be proud of our university ourselves. That's why I became a Regent. The pay that I get is the fact that I'm repaying the alma mater, the place where I got a good education. We need to do more of this.

## FOCUS

A symposium of campus news



### Senate committees act

The Senate Rules Committee introduced its recommendations to senate Wednesday calling for the Student Judicial Council to sit as the pool, (student review panel), for members for the special hearing committee.

It was indicated that, since the special hearing committee would only be used in very complicated or controversial cases, the experience of the judicial council in disciplinary matters should be drawn upon at that time.

The recommendation, prepared by Senate Rules Chairman Randy Wright, passed unanimously.

Also approved, was another rules committee recommendation that the much outdated Student Judicial Council Constitution be abolished and a brief list of by-laws be substituted.

ASUN President Dan Klaich presented the new Election Board Chairman, Tim Cope, to the senate. Cope began his duties Wednesday by completing the Freshman Class Presidential primary.

Klaich announced the two top candidates from the primary—Eddie Booth and Doug Ferrari, with 59 and 58 votes respectively. They will run in the general elections next Wednesday. Lynne Hall is running unopposed for AWS President.

Bob Almo, vice-president of activities, also announced the Activities Board would sponsor a movie dramatizing the Chicago 7 Trial. Several Pre-law majors, the original sponsors, were unable to raise \$200 for the movie without charging admission. The movie's producers

stipulate it must be shown free; so, now with the ASUN sponsorship, all students may see the movie without charge.

Senators Janet Hill and Wieland were absent, Senators Debby Lumkes, Mark Burrell and Sam Basta were represented by proxy, and Senator Nora Neddenriep arrived late to the meeting.

### Testimony in Wash.

Dr. Joseph F. Stein, associate director of the Cooperative Extension Service of the College of Agriculture, offered testimony September 20-21 in Washington, D.C., during hearings on President Nixon's revenue sharing proposal.

Stein, as chairman of the national Extension Committee on Organization and Policy (ECOP), appeared before a senate sub-committee—headed by U.S. Senator Hubert Humphrey—conducting hearings on Senate Bill 1612, dealing with part of the special revenue sharing legislation.

ECOP is a sub-committee of the Association of Land Grant Colleges and Universities and has influence on the conduct of extension programs throughout the country.

The service is primarily concerned with the revenue sharing proposals, Stein said, because "passage of the legislation could well alter the basic operating structure of the cooperative extension service."

He said such alterations could "subject it to direct political influence, decentralize it to a point where national goals and efforts could not effectively be mounted, and thereby negatively affect the educational impact of the program."

As examples he noted the national 4-H program conducted by the extension service, and such extension efforts as the Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program, aimed at

improving diets of low income families in the country and increasing soybean production for export markets.

Such programs, he said, have operated as national efforts and have been effective because of nationwide coordination.

One important proposal resulting from the hearings, according to Stein, came from Nebraska's representative, Chancellor Varner. Varner's plan is to provide sufficient funds to each land-grant institution to enable the financing of Rural Resource Division Institutes.

Apparently Stein is backed by Senator Humphrey on his stand that the present policy is best. In the Senator's words, "As Chairman of the Rural Development Subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, which has jurisdiction over this particular piece of legislation, I expect to take whatever action is necessary to protect and sustain the very excellent relationships that have been established between federal, state, and local governments regarding this agency's continued operation."

"Hearings on this legislation have been completed and in my judgment, we received no evidence to warrant changing the basic operation of this agency under the Smith-Lever Act."

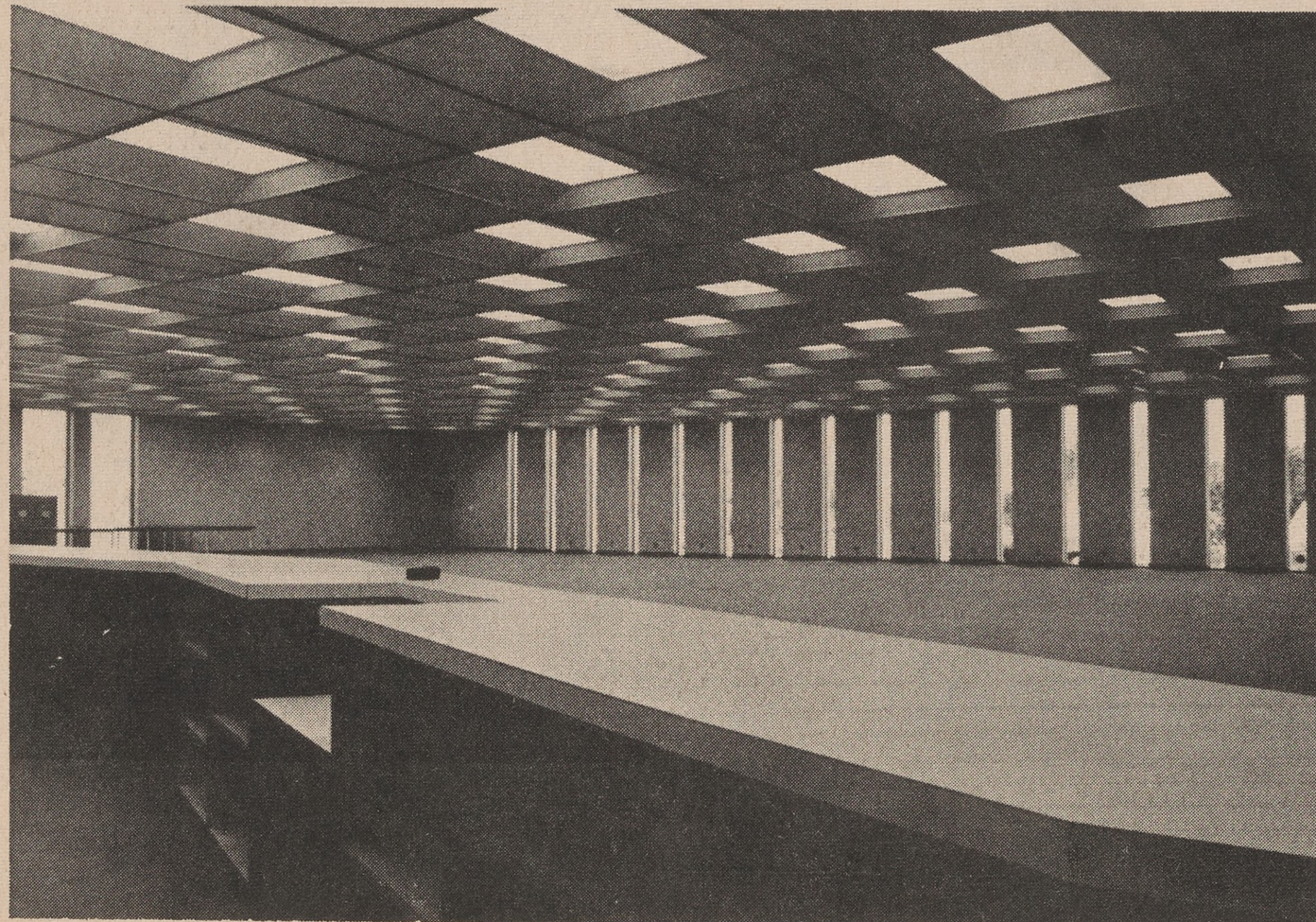
### Trio applauded

The musicianship of the Alma Trio was applauded by those who attended the opening the 1971-72 Performing Artists Series, Wednesday.

Selections from Brahms, Bloch, Beethoven and Schubert, presented in the style of fine masters, were the evening's entertainment.



The new building for the National College of State Trial Judges is 98 percent completed. The staff of the college has already started to occupy the building and the members of the Board of Regents will tour the new facility today. The \$962,000 structure, made possible through grants from the Fleischmann Foundation, will provide classroom and conference space, administrative offices and facilities for a 40,000 volume law library. The structure is located east of the Mackay Stadium parking lot on the hill next to Hartman Hall.



Photos by Buddy Frank

# Sagebrush

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## Harold Jacobsen



## Chairman, Board of Regents

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