Blacks picket Miller, union

"The school has to change"

by Sue Lyon

"The school has to change . . . power to the people, brother."

Shouting out their feelings on the recent arrest of 16 black students, members of the Black Student Union picketed in front of President N. Edd Miller's office in Clark Administration and then moved on to the student union.

When asked one of the reasons for the protest walk, Stan Davis, BSU president, said, "ASUN has frozen BSU funds; we need the money."

Several black students walked through the crowd of onlookers, asking for contributions for bail.

"BSU is going down . . . it could affect all of you."

"We want black teachers . . . contribute to the cause, get involved."

With these and other statements, onlookers began to join in the picketing and chanting. Carrying posters, some of which read, "Cry baby Klaich, cry on" and "N. Edd is a racist," the students participated peacefully and with no university police interruption.

When asked about the affect his arrest and expulsion from the university would have on his scholarship, Ernie O'Leary, a valuable football player for UNR, said, "... it probably would be cut off."

"Ignorance breeds trouble," "Nevada is the Mississippi of the west," and

"basketball perfect record 0-26 (lost)" read some more of the signs.

"Blue news is no news... we're being misused;" with that loud chant, the picketers then entered the student union, filing past their once "occupied" office and left for another meeting place.

Why were BSU funds frozen? Craig Ihara, ASUN vice-president of finance stated, "... it was for damaging the office." When asked how the funds could be made available again, he said four members of the FCB would have to overrule his decision.

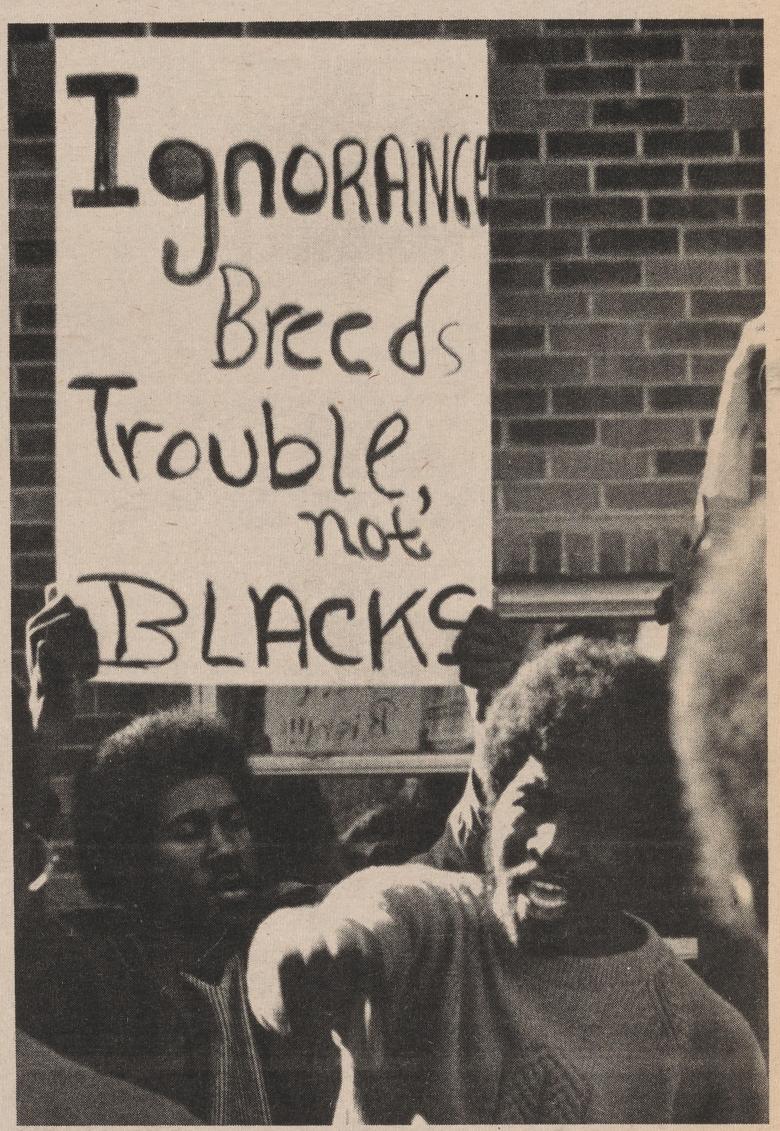


photo by Buddy Frank

BSU presents demands to Miller

by Linda Nagy

The Black Student Union (BSU) presented six demands to President N. Edd Miller Friday.

The demands are:

1. The charges and suspensions against 13 black students will be dropped. The charges came after the students refused to leave a student union office after being requested to do so. Also,

2. To give black students equal representation on decision-making boards;

3. To provide ethnic studies courses;

4. To hireblack faculty members; 5. To give the BSU office space on

campus, and;

6. To make special admission requirements for black students. This demand is being made because BSU members think the admission requirement needs to recognize the "inadequate educational background and environmental conditioning of blacks."

The demands, according to BSU President Stan Davis, were decided by a vote from BSU members. He said

sunday the demands "are negotiable" because "I never would have presented them for consideration if I did not feel they were."

President Miller is reported as saying he will be happy to discuss the demands with BSU representatives when they obtain an appointment with him.

Those students arrested Thursday, according to sheriff's deputies, are: Donald Eugene Senter, 20; James Lincoln Ross, 21; Grieg Barrett, 22; Nathon Appleton, 22; Charles Edward Bush, 21; Wayne

Douglas Luckadoo, 21; and Jerry Eugene Conaway, 23.

Other students include; Dan Vernon McKinney, 22; Gene Whitehead, 18; Van Evans Patterson, 20; and Nap Brandford, 19.

In addition, three others were arrested: James Earl Harris, age not available; Jessie Sattwhite, 23; and Mike Lucci, 21. Reliable sources indicate that Lucci's name may be false.

Robert Kinney, associate dean of students, has made arrangements for the first student hearing which will be held today at 9 a.m.

Sagebrush interview:

SAGEBRUSH: Do you consider your list of demands to be negotiable?

DAVIS: I think they're negotiable or I wouldn't have presented them. There's no question in our minds that the demands can be met.

SAGEBRUSH: Even the dismissal of charges?

DAVIS: Yes.

SAGEBRUSH: You think the incident should just be forgotten?

DAVIS: Not necessarily forgotten, but we want the charges dismissed. I don't care if the incident is remembered or not.

SAGEBRUSH: Why do you think the charges should be dismissed if they are true?

DAVIS: I think that as the laws are now on the books, the sixteen who were arrested are guilty. But I think the Judicial Council, or whoever decides and takes action, should look at the peculiarity of the black's situation and the reasons they took the action they did, why they "disobeyed" the law.

SAGEBRUSH: In other words, you think the law should be questioned rather than the actions of the black students?

DAVIS: Yes, the law ought to be questioned.

SAGEBRUSH: Why do you think occupation of an office is a justifiable way of expressing yourselves?

DAVIS: I don't know if I'd say it was a justifiable means; I can only say I think it was our last means of bringing our plight to the general public.

SAGEBRUSH: Why did you feel this was the only way you could bring your message to the people?

DAVIS: Like I've told everyone else, I contacted President Miller and Dan Klaich last spring about getting an office—I filed papers and what not—and it seems to me we didn't get any response. And then we took into account that blacks have been asking for office space since 1964. So we thought it was about time we took another alternative.

SAGEBRUSH: Do you think you got something out of it?

DAVIS: Yes, I think we made our position much clearer, and also focused on the weaknesses and biases of the ASUN and this university.

SAGEBRUSH: Do you expect any kind of backlash from the state?

DAVIS: Yes, and we're preparing ourselves for that. We hope whites will understand what we're trying to say and possibly help us. But we also understand the majority here are against us, so we're not looking for allies there. We've got better things to do than get into fights with Sundowners. We'd rather work to improve the situation of blacks here than fight with them.

SAGEBRUSH: How long has BSU, specifically the organization, been on campus?

DAVIS: It was officially recognized by the ASUN in, I think, '67 or '68.

SAGEBRUSH: What's your objection to the basement office down in student services?

DAVIS: We feel that it is degrading the blacks by putting them down in a basement even though there are other organizations down there. We take it as a personal insult.

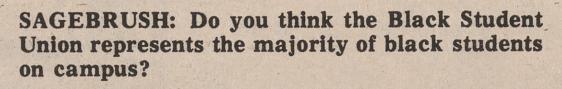
SAGEBRUSH: How many black faculty members are there on campus?

DAVIS: I have heard there are one or two. I don't know any personally. Outside of those who work with counseling. I am talking about teachers and professors.

Page 2, November 2, 1971, UNR Sagebrush

Stan Davis





DAVIS: I really couldn't say. I think we agree that some changes should be make by blacks. But I think those who are from Nevada and have an interest in the United States and changes here are behind me.

SAGEBRUSH: How many black faculty members do you think there ought to be on campus?

DAVIS: Enough to give us a representation in the educational system, and, in specific, in the faculty senate and the university community.

SAGEBRUSH: How many black students are there on campus?

DAVIS: Approximately 100.

SAGEBRUSH: It says here (list of demands) that your objection to the ethnic studies courses now offered is they try to cover too much.

DAVIS: That is just a tax write off. They just try to buy us off.

SAGEBRUSH: On the admission requirements for blacks. You think that there would be more black students on campus if they change the admission requirements?

DAVIS: I can't say whether they would have a direct relationship. But I think that the testing system is biased towards those who wish to get into this school, whether the ACT is there or not. I think many blacks would apply now. But, take me for instance, I had a relatively low score on the ACT, yet I came out with a 3.8 average last semester. Which just shows me as a black person that the tests are biased.

SAGEBRUSH: Concerning demand number six, on equal representation, do you mean that on a board of four people there ought to be two blacks, or do you mean that taking the total number of blacks on campus, there ought to be the proper percentage of representation on policy making boards and things like that?

DAVIS: This may sound ambigious, but we feel there should be enough blacks in any committee to the point they can possibly influence what a decision will be. One person on a committee of ten is really insignificant if the other nine are racists or biased.

SAGEBRUSH: Would you go along with the idea that if ten per cent of the students on the campus are black, then ten per cent of the votes in a given committee should be black? Or should the



percentage on the committee be higher than the percentage of black students on campus?

DAVIS: Well, I personally think it should be higher, because we are outnumbered by whites here a thousand to one, I guess. I also think Indians and other ethnic groups should be represented, not just blacks. I think students from outer space should be represented, white and black, and I think cowboys should be represented, all these different groups. I look at the senate and I see four or five senators from one given sorority or fraternity are there. And I think that's just a big waste, because, for one thing, BSU has more members than a big majority of these fraternities and sororities. I think not only should blacks be in the senate, but they should be representing the BSU specifically, not like a black running for education or a black running for a fraternity. It should be blacks running for the BSU.

I want to stress that the Black Student Union is not against whites perse; we are only against those whites who are biased against us. We are asking the support of whites, those whites who have an interest in our cause. I think they can extrapolate from our interests their own interest, because I know a lot of our interests are in common with theirs. So I think they should not only look at the skin part of the thing, but the real issues.

SAGEBRUSH: Last week, after the office had been occupied, someone said from then on the only admission would be to those who had black skin. Probably a lot of people took that to mean you were rejecting any white people who might have wanted to support you.

DAVIS: All I can say about that is they shouldn't believe everything they read in the papers. I didn't say it and I'm the spokesman for the BSU. So I don't know who said it. I read it in the paper just like everybody else.

SAGEBRUSH: What do you think of President Miller's letter in response to your list of demands? Do you plan to make an appointment with him?

DAVIS: We have made an appointment with him tentatively for Tuesday (today) and from there we'll see where to go. I think the demands can be met by this university.

SAGEBRUSH: Do you think President Miller is a man that can be worked with?

DAVIS: Well, I don't think he has any choice but to negotiate with us, but as to whether or not we can work with him, I really don't know. To me he is just a figurehead. What he says, somebody else is saying. So we're really not negotiating with President Miller, but with the Board of Regents and this whole state.

Wolf Pack crushed

The University of Nevada Wolf Pack, failing to generate any type of offensive ability, were crushed by tough Idaho State, 27-0, last Saturday night.

The Bengals, with quarterback Tom Lees passing for 260 yards, stormed the Packs' defensive walls for 426 yards total offense. The Nevadans stayed within contention until the final period and totalled 117 yards.

Idaho State began the scoring in the first period with a 42-yard field goal by Steve Beller and a 2-yard plunge by James Jackson. The score remained 10-0 until the final period when the Bengals broke loose.

Beller kickeda 36-yard field goal, running back Wayne Cagle ran an 11-yard touchdown, and defensive back Steve Spain intercepted a McPherson pass and ran it back 23 yards to pay dirt.

Paul Sylvia, starting quarterback for the Pack, hit 2-11 on passes and 25 yards rushing. Steve McPherson, finished up with 7-15 and 53 yards.

Mark Granucci was a standout offensively and carried eight times for 61 yards.

Nevada is now 3-4 for the season and ISU is 4-3. Nevada goes against the University of San Francisco this week.

Cross country team scores

University of Nevada's cross country team, fighting snow flurrys, wind and a hilly course, came out on top of the Idaho State Invitational, with Nevada's Peter Duffy taking top honors.

The Nevada team scored 58 points while runner-up University of Montana had 62 and Idaho State 64. Other teams in the scoring were Boise State (107), Weber State (124), Utah State (155), College of Eastern Utah (224), Rickes (226), and Montana State (228).

Duffy's winning time was 26:57 and was followed by teammates Curtis Terry (7th), Pete Sinnott (10th), John Maure (12th), Mike Standsbury (28), and Tony Risby (35th).

Nevada won the event without the use of Ron Zarate and Larry Hildebrand, their number two and seven runners.

Duffy said, "It was a great win and made it all the better when the team took the overall victory."

News notes

Military Ball coming

The Military Ball, one of the University of Nevada's traditional social events of the year, will be held at Harrah's Convention Center on Nov. 20, at 9 p.m.

The evening's highlight will be the queen's crowning by Gov. Mike O'Callaghan. She will then be escorted under the Saber Arch of the Sierra Cadets by President N. Edd Miller and he will accompany her in the first dance.

Bob Fry, chairman of the ball, emphasized Friday the ball is one of few social events of the year which offers university students the opportunity to dress in formal attire.

Music is live and tickets are \$4 per couple. Dress is formal and semi-formal.

Women's Festival

There will be a Women's Festival Friday at the Center. Featured at the event will be films, skits by the festival committee, music, rap groups, and workshops concerning legal rights, employment discrimination, abortion information and starting a child-care center.

Dinner will be at 6 p.m. and anyone wishing to bring food should do so. All women have been invited by the festival committee. For further information, contact Joan d'Azevedo at 323-3306.

More arts in education

The Nevada State Council on the Arts, in concert with arts councils in 49 American states and five territories, have joined together in a plea for a significantly expanded role for the arts in U.S. education.

Believing public education is the answer for developing the human sensitivities to which the arts are directed, the 55 agencies are backing an all-out effort to expand the arts in the country's school systems.

Each of the official arts councils has endorsed an eight-point resolution drafted by the North American Assembly of State and Provincial Arts Agencies.

The paper was introduced to a national convention of school superintendents in cities of 100,000 to 300,000 in Hartford, Conn., October 19 by Anthony S. Keller, executive director of the Connecticut Commission on the Arts, who is also chairman of the Assembly's education committee.

In its stand, the assembly is petitioning for: 1) the integration of the arts into the curriculum of schools at all levels, rather than treating the arts merely as separate subject matter; 2) a greater concern by educators with sensory development; 3 more "cultural"

democracy" in the American educational system; 4) greater involvement in classrooms of artists and arts resources from outside formal education.

Also, 5) extension of education outside traditional school structures to embrace arts experiences; 6) greater experimentation with open teaching methods emphasizing creativity; 7) a more flexible learning environment and 8) greater involvement of public arts agencies in developing the relationship between the arts and education.

While the Assembly is leaning heavily on educators to encourage "an open society," the "product of an openmind," which "isfacilitated by creative thought and action," it is also raising its voice to its own immediate constituency; artists, arts organizations and governmental arts agencies.

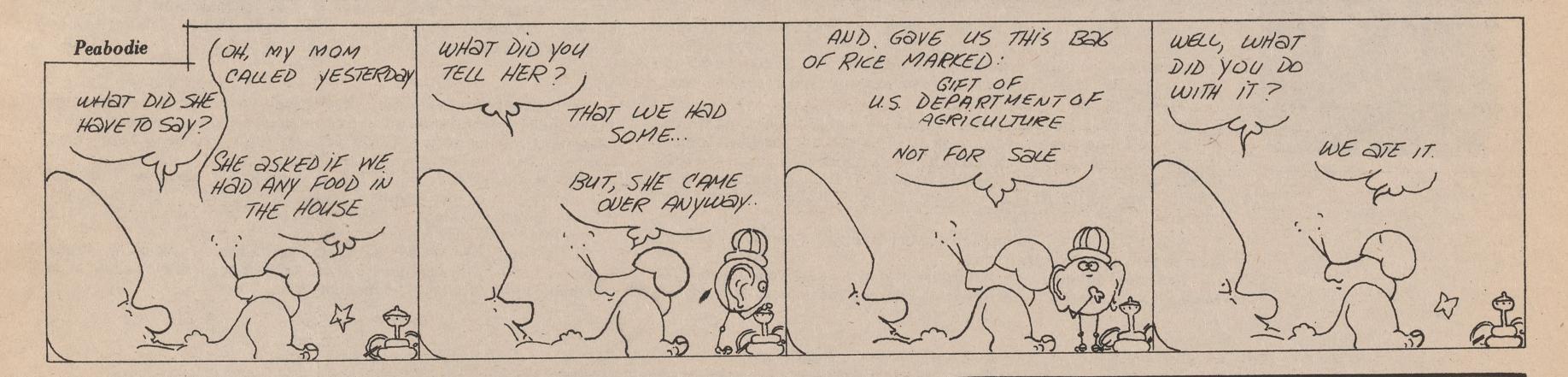
"Nothing is of greater critical importance to the goals of individual liberty and selffulfillment that are the hallmarks of a republic than developing the human sensitivities to which the arts are directed," the preamble to the resolution sets forth.

"Artists, arts organizations and governmental arts agencies should make available their special competencies and examples to the classroom teacher," the Assembly concurs. "These arts resources should recognize and present those elements of the creative process that make of the arts experience a genuine learning experience.

"Artists and the agencies that support them, have an important social obligation to collaborate with teachers and school administrators to devise the new insights and teaching tools needed to build a fully humanizing education."

Realizing that the clause mentioning the artist's obligation to education might be misunderstood, Mr. Keller explained to the educators that "We certainly aren't interested in forcing artists into a mold, but for those whose mission is related to social change, education is a critical battleground desperately in need of the country's most creative, sensitive people . . . our artists."

The North American Assembly of State and Provincial Arts Agencies is a policy-making body representing all of the state arts agencies (including Guam, Puerto Rico, The Virgin Islands, American Samoa, the Canadian provinces and Mexico).





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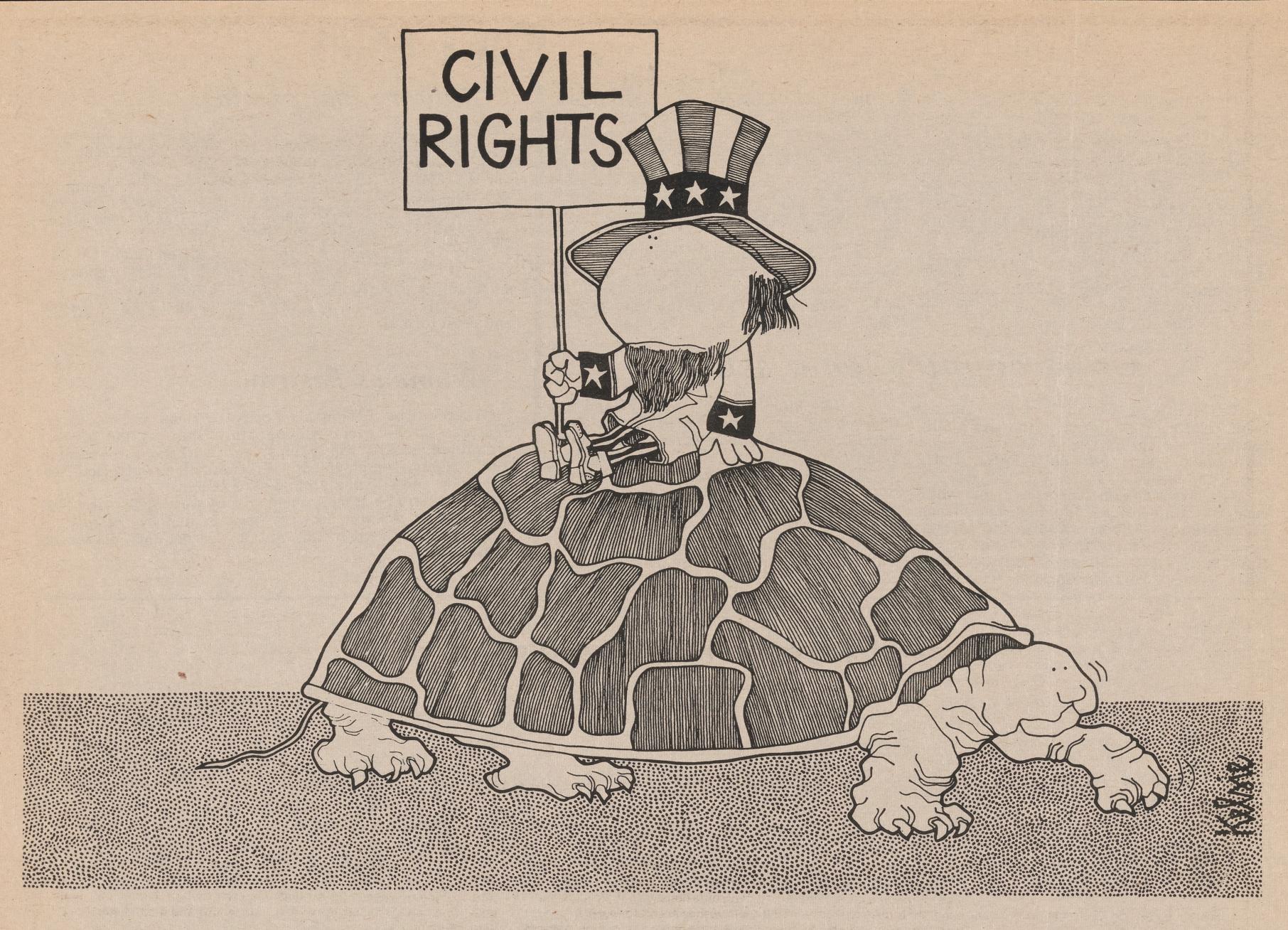
The basic requirement is that you care and are willing to spend a few hours a week.

An Intensive training session starts Friday,

Nov. 5 at 7 p.m. and ends 7 p.m. on Saturday.

Sign up now. Get more information by calling

TALK, 786-1119. Office is on campus.



What It Is

by the Bookie



As my friend Swampp Dogg, alias Jerry Williams, is wont to say: "Ain't this a Steve Lehman!"

I personally think some of the boys over in Clark Administration (no names, remember the libel laws, sez Sagebrush lawyer Sammy Shyster) ought to vacate their offices and let the BSU gang move in.

After all, most of our beloved officials spend the day watching my man Monte Hall and the "Let's Make A Deal" show. When Pres. Miller is around, though, they are busy cutting out paper dolls so they'll look occupied.

THE SPORTS WIRE: Keep this name in mind: Joe Wilson. Joe is a junior halfback at Holy Cross. When he was a schoolboy quarterback back in Boston, he was only known as the black Joe Namath. He passes as well as he runs. A sure-fire pro prospect...

Steve Winwood and Traffic, who play before sports of a different sort, headline at S.F.'s cold but cozy Winterland, Fri. and Sat....

Remember this is the town where sports fans are so hostile they stand around on street corners and boo each other . . . Pete Liske (from Denver) has shown himself to be a thinking quarterback. . . End of report and wake up, clowns, I feel like I'm selling Sominex when you do me like that . .

The 49ers are looking better each outing and (as the Jackson Five might say) I'll be there Sunday when Jim Plunkett and the New England Patsies blow into Candlestick. I'd rather be a hot dog vendor at the 49ers game than the owner of the Oakland Raiders. The Chiefs, paced by Willis (Just Try and Run On By) Lanir and Otis Taylor, will dump the Oaklanders this week, 34-17.

When I say UNLV is going to be bad in basketball, I mean bad as in the way detective John Shaft is bad.

Just chekc out their size. Returning vets include 6-9 Toby Houston, 6-7 Mike Whaley and 6-1 "quarterback" Booker Washington. Whaley is a

former Rancho HS star. Junior college transfers are 6-8 Loverd Coleman from Arizona Western and 6-7 Norman Knowles from Laney of Oakland.

Three top redshirts raring to go are former Philadelphia prep and playground sensation Jerry Baskerville (6-7), Warren Walk (6-8, younger brother of Phoenix Suns' player Neal Walk) and Gary Radunich (6-2, came from Brigham Young). UNLV will easily top their 16-10 record of last year and should win the WCAC crown . . .

should win the WCAC c That is the bad news.

Now, more bad news: UNLV's freshman team includes 6-11 center Dan Cunningham (Salinas, Calif.) and 6-9 forwards Don Weiner (Chula Vista, Calif.) and Jim Baker (possibly the greatest player out of Philly in three or four years) . . .

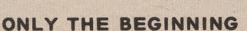
Oddsmakers say it's 8-5 ASUN gets an office for the BSU. Odds at press time made it 6-5, almost even dough, that ASUN field general Dan Klaich blames it all on Steve Lehman (once known as Red Mountain)...

Mark yourself well-informed if you know that Cleveland Browns defensive back Ben Davis is Angela D's brother . . .

Who is Stan Love? He's the former Oregon hoop ace now toiling for the Balto. Bullets. His brother is Mike Love, one of the fabulous Beach Boys (they gave you that biggie "Little Old Lady From Pasadena"). All right, another get-a-dime item from The Bookie...

Still another relatively item. S.F. 49ers defensive back Jimmy Johnson is the brother of former Olympics hero Rafer Johnson . . . Former light-heavyweight boxing king Joe Torres has a book out on Muhammad Ali. Its nifty title is "Sting Like A Bee." . . .

A photographer asked Balto. Orioles baseball superstar Frank Robinson to pose with a cardboard pizza. Frank's quick rejoinder: What do you think I am, an Italian? Get me some fried chicken."...



The administration seems to think it's all over now. They expelled 13 black students Thursday. The deadline for leaving the office was 5 p.m. Thursday. Twenty-five black students remained in the office with the doors barricaded until 6 p.m.

The plan was to escape in the event any type of gas was used by police. But, due to confusion and miscalculations of time, escape for everyone wasn't possible.

The ones who were caught are being crucified by the university administration, especially by President N. Edd Miller.

In my viewpoint, Miller is by far the worst type of university president. He has a remarkable talent for not being able to make decisions. The decision to send the police in was a very bad one.

Miller to me is a racist in every sense of the word. He fears talking to the black students expelled.

No matter what happens he c

No matter what happens, he can't take the national coverage, and he will lose his job.

In regards to Dan Klaich, so-called ASUN president, he lied to the

In regards to Dan Klaich, so-called ASUN president, he lied to the blacks about office space. He let a group known as the Sundowners into a senate meeting. They said they would remove the blacks from the office. This did not occur, however.

The BSU is not dead. Those active members not expelled have been taking measures to "right a wrong." Various organizations over this country have been contacted for legal assistance, money, and moral support. Charges will be brought against various university administrators. Blacks involved have lost jobs, one brother in particular at Montgomery Wards. Since the reason was because he was involved, legal measures will be taken there.

This is not just in Reno, it's the whole state. Blacks took over a building at the Vegas campus. The reasons are similar.

All this boils down to that Nevada is a racist state.

The things blacks are finally protesting now should have been done ten or 15 years ago. Blacks in this state have been kept behind those in other states, such as California.

The city papers and local television stations are trying desperately to play this down. But as long as I'm writing for the Sagebrush, they won't.

Many people have criticized this column by saying I don't have any facts. My only reply is they should take a long trip to Utopia, say like forever. For either they are not aware of what's going one or are just plain ignorant.

But this is only the beginning, and blacks of this school will not quit until they've won, or lost, the whole "bag of marbles."



Page 4, November 2, 1971, UNR Sagebrush

Editorial

The Black Student Union's demand for office space becomes more and more reasonable in light of facts which

have surfaced during the past week.

Black students first requested similar facilities four years ago. When the BSU was formed, one of their first actions was a request for office space. For the last three years President N. Edd Miller's Human Relations Committee has recommended that facilities be provided for the ethnic minorities-particularly the blacks. None of the council's recommendations in the three years of its existence have been acted on by the administration.

During this time the ASUN has phased out two offices, located in the present Sierra and Truckee rooms, and this year auxiliary enterprises moved from the union to White Pine

Hall-freeing two more good sized rooms.

Jack Shirley, chairman of the space and planning board, stated in a letter to Dan Klaich, ASUN president, (when he

asked for space last week):

". . . there simply is no justification to warrant consideration of a request on a special interest basis . . . even if the above policy were not in effect there is no office space currently available."

This is fine, if no other special interest groups have offices. They do. For example, Sigma Delta Chi, journalism professional fraternity, has an office in Mack Social Science. This office has been granted to the organization by the journalism department.

Shirley, though, is responsible for the utilization of space. Since one special interest group has an office, his argument doesn't hold water. It would appear his decision was based on

other than space considerations.

During this time office space was granted to at least two groups—the Campus Young Women's Christian Association and the Experimental College.

The Campus Y now occupies an office in the basement of the counseling and testing building, formerly occupied by the Forum, and down the hall the Experimental College has the office once occupied by the Artemisia.

Last year the Campus Y had an office in the Center and the Experimental College shared an office with the Associated

Women's Students in the student union.

Why, then, since office space has become available during the four years blacks have requested it, haven't facilities been provided? It is clear the administration does allow special interest groups to use university facilities, and ASUN could have reassigned one of the vacated offices to the blacks.

Why ASUN hasn't taken such action is a difficult question to answer. Possibly student leaders have felt other considerations were of higher priority. But it is clear why the

administration hasn't taken action:

It has been too busy trying to buy off the blacks. The administration has been fond of granting special privileges to individual blacks—in hopes they wouldn't cause trouble.

Parking is a good example. Last year—on direct orders from top administrators—parking tickets were almost automatically voided for black students. The height of this hypocrisy occurred when one black had his car towed for outstanding violations. The administration told the university police to release the vehicle, and the university paid the towing charge.

The administration has been busy handing out candy with one hand and pushing the real issues under the carpet with the other. Last Thursday's confrontation is the result of their

hypocrisy.

Well, the issues are still here. And the administration had damn well better meet them-instead of tossing the whole problem in the lap of the student government.

Other editors **Reno Evening Gazette**

The current controversy over the Washoe County School Board's school dress code seems to have been blown out of all proportion.

Children objecting to being told how they should dress and wear their hair are staging marches, demanding confrontations with their elders and indicating, their lives will be ruined if their wishes aren't followed.

Some are wrongfully being encouraged and supported by their parents

in their defiance of constituted school authorities. No one has told them that they are in school not only to learn readin',

writin' and 'rithmetic but to develop not only school discipline but self discipline. Through this they will develop a maturity of judgment which will be of invaluable help to them later in life. Yes, they haven't been told, and they're apparently too young to figure it out for themselves.

This doesn't apply to all the school pupils. The large majority of students are mature enough to realize what schooling is all about and are accepting, perhaps welcoming, the board's decision. Those who do not, fortunately, are in the minority. But they make the biggest noise.

Hopefully, this will not be a case of the squeaky wheel getting the most grease. It simply boils down to this. The school board didn't accept a dress code drafted after a summer study because it didn't approve of the proposed code, especially sections concerning hair length and jeans for girls. One honor student asks what hair length and girls' jeans have to do with education.

He should learn that these items have much to do with getting a proper education, and that if the board doesn't want long hair on boys and jeans on

girls, that is its prerogative.

The school board is right in sticking to its guns and demanding enforcement of the old school code until another study in the matter is completed. The few students who are demonstrating, letting themselves get kicked out of school, and their permissive parents, are dead wrong in pursuing these tactics.

Hopefully the time of blowing off steam will soon be over and the students can get back to their classwork.

Chary Dizzard by George Herman

Superintendent Melvin Flute straightened his bland tie. It was wider now than formerly, and if one were so forward as to look at the label, he would discover it was a blue tie to be worn with a black or blue or grey suit. Supt. Flute's was blue; it was his har that was going grey-in a distinguished way of course. Supt. Flute kept abreast of things. Lately, he, like other leading educators, had been struggling with the Dress Code.

"Now that we have our court decision," Flute had told a television reporter, smiling mildly, "we are not going to be precipitate. Basically, we think the students will see reason. We don't think they will do anything drastic. One of the main things, after all, that our democratic American educational system is intended to foster is freedom under law. Under law. We have every confidence our young people will abide by the authority of the law. Freedom is one thing; license is another.

"Laws, after all, are really just rules that have been agreed upon. That's what the Dress Code is, basically, agreed upon rules. After all, it's only reason; even our young critics will agree to that, I am sure. What we need is not to do anything drastic. So we are going to wait until next Tuesday. That will enable our young men students to go to the barbers. Some of them, I believe, will be going to college, barber's college. We want

Ahead—not the kind that squeezes up the letters at the end. No, Flute was always careful and orderly. The letters he was signing were to parents of young male students who had refused to abide by the rules, the Code. They hadn't yet, but some of them would, he knew. There were, after all, bound to be a few recalcitrants. The names of those to be suspended could be typed in later. It was good to Plan Ahead.

Supt. Flute's secretary, Miss Stough, announced Ron Fleece, an attorney and parent, who followed her in. He was handsomely dressed in a rather Mod style, slim and trim, and beautifully coiffured. At moments one might think his hair was about to brush his collar, but at the last moment it dashed away—or perhaps was dashed.

"Come in, Mr. Fleece," said Supt. Flute, extending his hand.

The afforney, rather a dashing figure, accepted it briefly and securely, as a sort of retainer. "Thank you, sir," he said. "I know you are a busy man. May I come to the point? I have an idea. I realize you are an educator. Why not make this little contretemps a genuinely educational experience?"

"Nothing could please me better," Flute responded. Why doesn't he mind his own business, he thought, and leave the educational experience to me? I know: he's afraid he's getting one of these letters.

"Right on!" ejaculated the attorney. "Here's my plan. Many young men nowadays can't do a thing with their hair."

"They certainly can't go to school with it," Flute interposed. "We've

this to be an educational experience, basically." Now Supt. Flute was signing some letters. He had always liked to Plan

"Yes, I realize that," Attorney Fleece said. "But right now, Mr. Superintendent, the main thing is for everyone to keep his shirt on. Now together the boys and girls . . . " "What did you say?" burst out Supt. Flute, a sick look washing out his

gentle face. "What did you say?"

"Pardon," the attorney uttered, rising in dismay. "What did I say?"

"Something about keeping shirts on." "Only an expression," Fleece said confidently.

"Expression!" Flute cried. "Expression? Why it's a damned conspiracy!"

"If you please, Mr. Superintendent, I cannot permit . . ."

"Permit me no permits. The Dress Code specifies that hair must not touch the collar."

"Yes, Mr. Superintendent, I know."

"You know all right! I see it all now. They won't wear shirts at all, they won't have any collars! Mr. Fleece, I am asking you to leave my office before I forget my position and responsibilities. I have an image to preserve, an image, sir!"

"Mr. Flute, I think you will regret this precipitate behavior."

won our case, you know." "Oh, I know, I know," Fleece laughed, tossing his head and hair. "But that's just what I do propose, that the boys take their hair to school. Bear

There he goes again, Flute thought. French, I suppose. Sometimes I wish I'd taken the damn language and gotten a PhD instead of my EdD. But if this freak was gonna snow him, he was barking up the wrong flute. The superintendent smiled inwardly. He had minored in English—a fact he liked to spring on unsuspecting teachers at conferences—and he took a secret pleasure in playing with his own name.

"Please, speak your piece," Flute said aloud. "I'm all ears." It was

another private joke; the attorney's were covered up by hair. "Why not have the boys take lessons from the girls? The ladies have years of experience—good valuable educational experience—with their hair. The fellows could go to school to the chicks, you see. They could learn hygienic care of the scalp, methods of washing and setting. It would help the boys and would give the girls a new status, just the thing nowadays. That's my idea. How does it strike you, au fond?"

"We are certainly not going to reject any constructive ideas," the superintendent said. "Not out of hand. Of course you understand that the boys' hair must not touch their collars. That's the Code."

"Precipitate yourself out of here," the old English minor shouted. He grabbed his phone. "Miss Stough, get me the Attorney General's office!"

Page 5, November 2, 1971, UNR Sagebrush

An extraordinary denial

Editor:

The recent statement of the Executive Board of the Faculty Senate relating to a denial of promotion to Dr. James Richardson seems to me admirable in its intention and in its primary assertion, that the denial by the Board of Regents of a recommendation for promotion is unprecedented in recent years. The denial is indeed extraordinary.

One sentence in the Executive Board's statement is subject to misunderstanding. It would be most unfortunate if readers of the Board's very public statement misconceived the meanings of the University Code in the section cited, viz. Chapter III, section 4, as promulgated Sep. 10, 1969, in-

corporating revisions made through July, 1968.

A reading of this section of the Code reveals that promotion in rank (or salary increase) is implicitly tied to a Chairman's (or Dean's) evaluation of his subordinate. Thus, "the Chairman shall prepare the Evaluation Report and any recommendation therein for salary increase or promotion, for

transmission to the Dean" (III, 4.1.4 (b)).

Similarly, the Dean evaluates a Chairman (III, 4.1.3). If the Dean should "differ with the evaluation or recommendation of the report" of a Chairman, "he shall state definite reasons therefor" (III, 4.1.4(c)). The Dean transmits "his recommendations, including those of the Department Chairman, to the President and-or Chancellor." (Note: No mention is made in this section of the Code (III,4) of the Board of Regents.)

Now please note: not a word is said, nor are we intended to understand, that the stated reasons of a Dean—none are required of President or Chancellor, much less the unmentioned Board of Regents—are to be transmitted to the faculty member under consideration. Human kindness and fellow feeling have indeed resulted in the transmission of such views, but there is no requirement that the faculty member ever be advised of what happened to a recommendation for promotion. In point of fact, his never hearing anything at all from anyone is certainly not without precedent.

In their otherwise excellent statement, the Executive Board of the Faculty Senate states that "the candidate knows that he has been judged by his colleagues and administrative representatives, and reasons have been given as required in

the University Code (Section 4 - Evaluation)."

In the sense that he knows somebody along the line decided and somebody, denying, gave reasons, the statement is true. It simply is not true, as the Board's statement may suggest, that there is any requirement or suggestion in the Code that the unmentioned Board of Regents or any of its subordinates who are mentioned is obliged ever to say a word, yea or nay or wherefore, to the faculty member.

If this is a defect in the University Code now in force, one

may hope it may be remedied.

George Herman Senator, Arts and Science

Progressive determination of BSU

Editor:

Admiration may be due to the guts of Dan Klich for a tough decision, but one cannot overlook the progressive determination of the Black Student Union. (They will get their share of "wrath."

They took the positive initiative to obtain an office after other channels failed. Only with a permanent office will they be able to provide the badly needed services they plan, services to black students, to the whole university, and to the community.

Help in finding housing for students and faculty (at which time some black faculty is hired) and hiring of more black faculty are two I have heard mentioned. These are concerns that haven't been sufficiently dealt with by other affiliations of the university and community.

As for a suggestion to solve the problem of space in the ASUN office: since Craig Ihara offered part of his office to the BSU (as reported in the Reno Evening Gazette), I'm sure he would also welcome V.P. Bob Almo.

Larry Gomes

Concert policies

Editor:

I am writing in regards to concert policies at UNR.

Why are UNR students forced to pay outrageous ticket costs?

Whose fault is it? The group playing might be to blame, but what about the promoters? In either case someone is after the dollar.

In the past UNR students were admitted free to university sponsored concerts. Why such a turnaround?

This can only mean people who aren't financially able

must forfeit a chance to attend such a function.

I think the student body should be alerted to this problem and some kind of resolve met.

Mark Shipman

Racism runs high

Editor:

Who on this campus, that sat through the last Senate meeting in the Travis Lounge, can deny the element of racism runs high on the UNR campus in aspects of student activity? What went on in that meeting was none other than a century-old verbal exchange of prejudiced students.

It is very legitimate to argue that if the Blacks want voice they should go through systematic channels. But, it is quite obvious that is hard for Blacks since there is not one Black representative on senate at present.

Also, how can one possibly compare a student group such as the "Sundowners" and "Spurs," which cater to social and cultural "fun-time" interests to that of the BSU, which caters to long overdo human equality. Something which, whether they like it or not, Reno students and residents will have to recognize. If not, they are truly behind the times.

Sue Lyon

From

The White House by Attorney General John Mitchell Young people have played a primary role in focusing the attention of the nation on the quality of our environment and the importance of insuring that clean air and water are available for future generations.

During the past two and one-half years, the Department of Justice has recognized the urgency of their concern and has given top priority to the enforcement of federal laws relating to environmental protection.

Our original approach was to give new emphasis to a 72-year-old law—the 1899 Refuse Act—and to use it as one of our most effective weapons against polluters. Under the Refuse Act all industries which discharge any waste into navigable waters or their tributaries must apply for a permit to do so from the Corps of Engineers, stating that the waste does not pollute the water. If a company discharges without a permit, it is in violation of the law and may be fined as much as \$2,500 a day upon conviction.

Criminal actions and civil penalty actions are brought against sporadic or accidental polluters, as in the case of oil spills from ships or from shore installations. We found, however, that the penalties carried by these statutes are ineffective against major industries with continuous discharges.

Therefore, in March 1970, we adopted a second approach to stop pollution by asking the courts to issue civil injunctions. The relief requested in an injunction suit is that the company be ordered to stop discharging its wastes into the tributary or navigable water.

Generally, an attempt is made to negotiate a settlement which specifies treatment facilities to render the wastes harmless to the receiving waters. In the event a settlement cannot be reached, the Court is asked to totally stop the discharge.

Since the beginning of 1969, the Justice Department has filed more than 300 criminal cases seeking fines against polluters. In addition, we have filed more than 65 civil actions for injunctions.

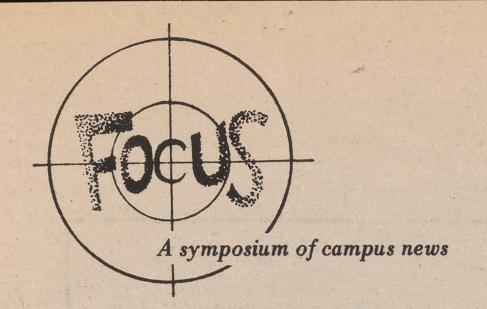
The first civil injunction suit brought under the Refuse Act to abate pollution was filed against the Florida Power and Light Company to halt the discharge of heated water from its power generating plants into Biscayne Bay.

After the federal judge ruled that the discharge of thermal waste is a violation of the Refuse Act, the utility company agreed to undertake a \$30 million construction program to lower the temperature of its water discharge to a biologically acceptable level.

This case has resulted in voluntary compliance by promises of additional improvements to many power plants in operation or to be built throughout the United States.

In mid-1970, the Justice Department filed 10 civil injunction cases to halt mercury pollution. Some of the companies sued were dumping as much as 300 pounds of mercury a day into rivers. One of the plants sued closed down and the other nine immediately reduced their mercury discharge to less than half a pound a day. Fourthother plants discharging mercury voluntarily cut back their emissions to a fraction of a pound.

Thus, in a period of about six months, we virtually eliminated the hazard that faced the country from the continual dumping of mercury into bodies of water. We have not eliminated the problem caused by the mercury already in the water, but we have brought to a virtual halt any additional pollution.



Ag scholars

Scholarship recipients and the donors were honored during the annual scholarship banquet held by the College of Agriculture.

The event took place Oct. 13 in the Travis Lounge. A capacity crowd of Agriculture faculty,

students and parents attended.

Some 17 students enrolled in agriculture were recognized during the evening. James T. Anderson, UNR academic vice president, represented the university administration at the banquet and offered congratulatory remarks.

W. D. Soulier, of Salt Lake City and agricultural agent for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, provided the featured address and told of his company's interest in and support of

education.

The College of Agriculture was represented by Joseph F. Stein, acting dean of the College. Stein told the scholarship students how their diligence and hard work benefitted not only them but reflected well on the institution. John Maxfield of the College of Agriculture staff and chairman of the College's scholarship committee acted as master of ceremonies.

Special awards during the evening were presented by Soulier to Raymond C. Cox, formerly State 4-H leader at UNR currently on sabbatical leave, and to James Peddicord of the State Department of Education. Both were honored for their long service to youth. Soulier also accepted an award made to Joe W. Jarvis of Union Pacific. The presentation was made by Charles H. Seufferle, associate dean of the College of Agriculture and president of Gamma Sigma Delta, honorary agricultural fraternity active in sponsoring the banquet.

Bill Banister, chancellor of Alpha Zeta, a

honorary undergraduates agricultural society, presented the annual Alpha Zeta Freshman Scholarship Award. It went to Carolyn Day of Smith Valley.

Recipients of scholarships including the donor and who made the presentation were as follows: Chester A. Brennan Scholarships went to Michael Baker, Mountain City; Don Garate, Ravendale, Calif.; and Carlo Recanzone, Paradise Valley. They were awarded by Stein as the donor's representative.

Farm Bureau Scholarship to Carlo Recanzone and a warded by Bill Hicks, executive

secretary of the Farm Bureau.

Max C. Fleischmann to Richard Depaoli, Wadsworth, and Russell Orr, Pioche, and awarded by Anderson.

E. J. Questa Scholarships to Patricia Cameron, Reno; Don Garate and Jean Mathis Heidker, Reno; Russell Peacock, Lund; Carlo Recanzone and James Sustacha, Lamoille; and awarded by H. N. Gallues, executive vice president, First National Bank of Nevada.

Ralston Purina Scholarship, to Dan Henningson, Gardnerville, and awarded by Daryl W. McNeilly, district sales manager for Ralston

Purina.

Harvey A. and Thelma Threlkel Reynolds Scholarship to Stephen Sheets, Reno, and awarded by donor Harvey A. Reynolds.

Standard Oil Scholarship to Gaye Gansberg, Gardnerville, and Robert Knight, Reno, and

awarded by Dr. Seuffle.

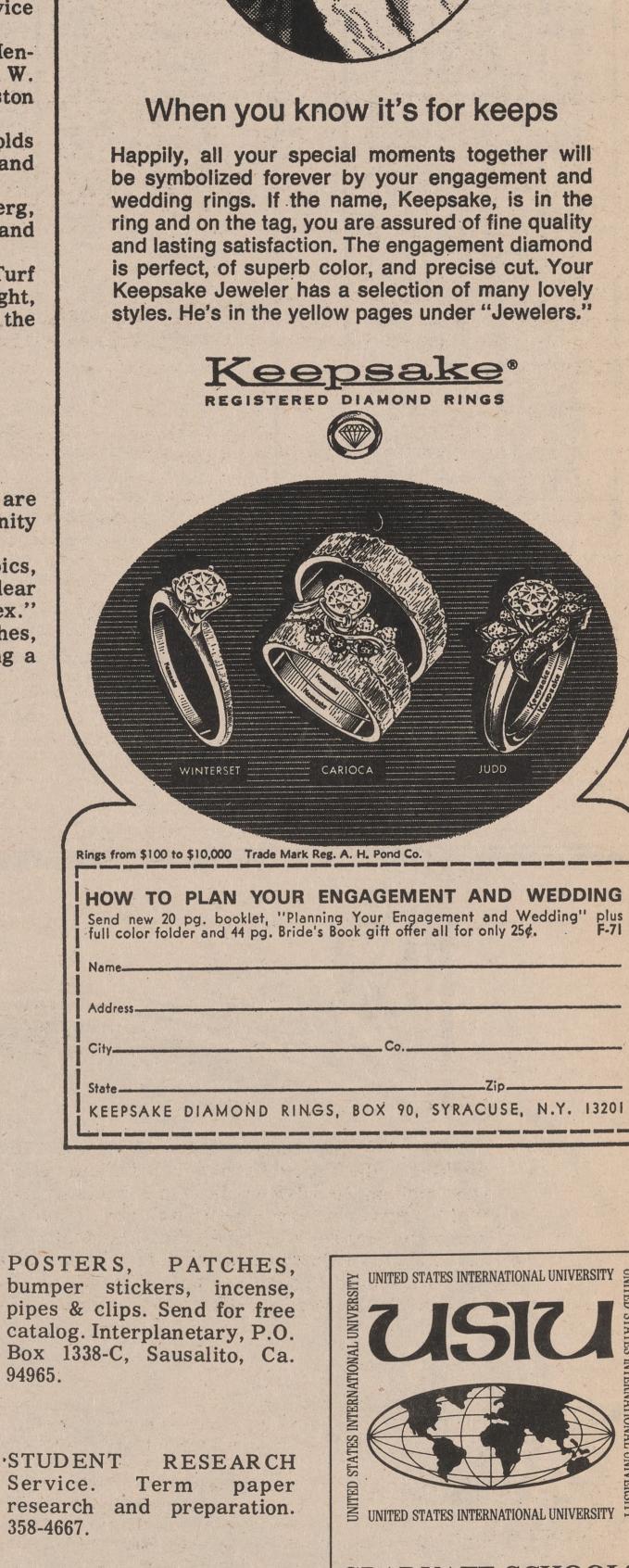
The Trans-Mississippi Golf Association Turf Management Scholarship to Richard Knight, Reno, and awarded by Richard L. Post of the College of Agriculture staff.

Speakers available

More than 150 UNR faculty members are available this year as speakers to community organizations throughout the state.

The speakers cover a wide variety of topics, ranging from "The Peaceful Use of Nuclear Explosives" to "Supervising the Second Sex."

There is no cost to service clubs, churches, schools and general public meetings seeking a speaker.





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