

# Miller returns to campus

Even the outspoken opposition of two regents toward UNR President N. Edd Miller had no effect on the final decision concerning the acceptance of Miller's resignation. In a 9:30 meeting at Arlington Towers Saturday, the Board of Regents voted 8-2 to reject the president's letter of resignation. Miller submitted his letter to Chancellor Neil Humphrey on

November 16. His decision to resign was based on a lack of agreement with several of the regents concerning Miller's governing policies. Regents Mel Steninger of Elko and William Morris of Las Vegas have openly, and on numerous occasions, expressed their dissatisfaction with the Reno campus president.

The Regents heard testimony from student leaders, Stan Davis (president of BSU), Dan Klaich (ASUN president), and George Cotten before the votes were cast. Hugh Mozingo (chairman of the faculty senate), and Joseph Crowley of the political science department were also invited to speak before the board immediately following the students.

The voting then followed on a joint resolution to reject Miller's offer of resignation and to express a vote of confidence in him as UNR president. Miller publicly withdrew his resignation after the vote was taken. The decision climaxed four days of rallies by the members of the university community in support of Miller.

## Sagebrush

Volume 48, Number 20  
Tuesday, November 23, 1971



### Over 1,000 attend

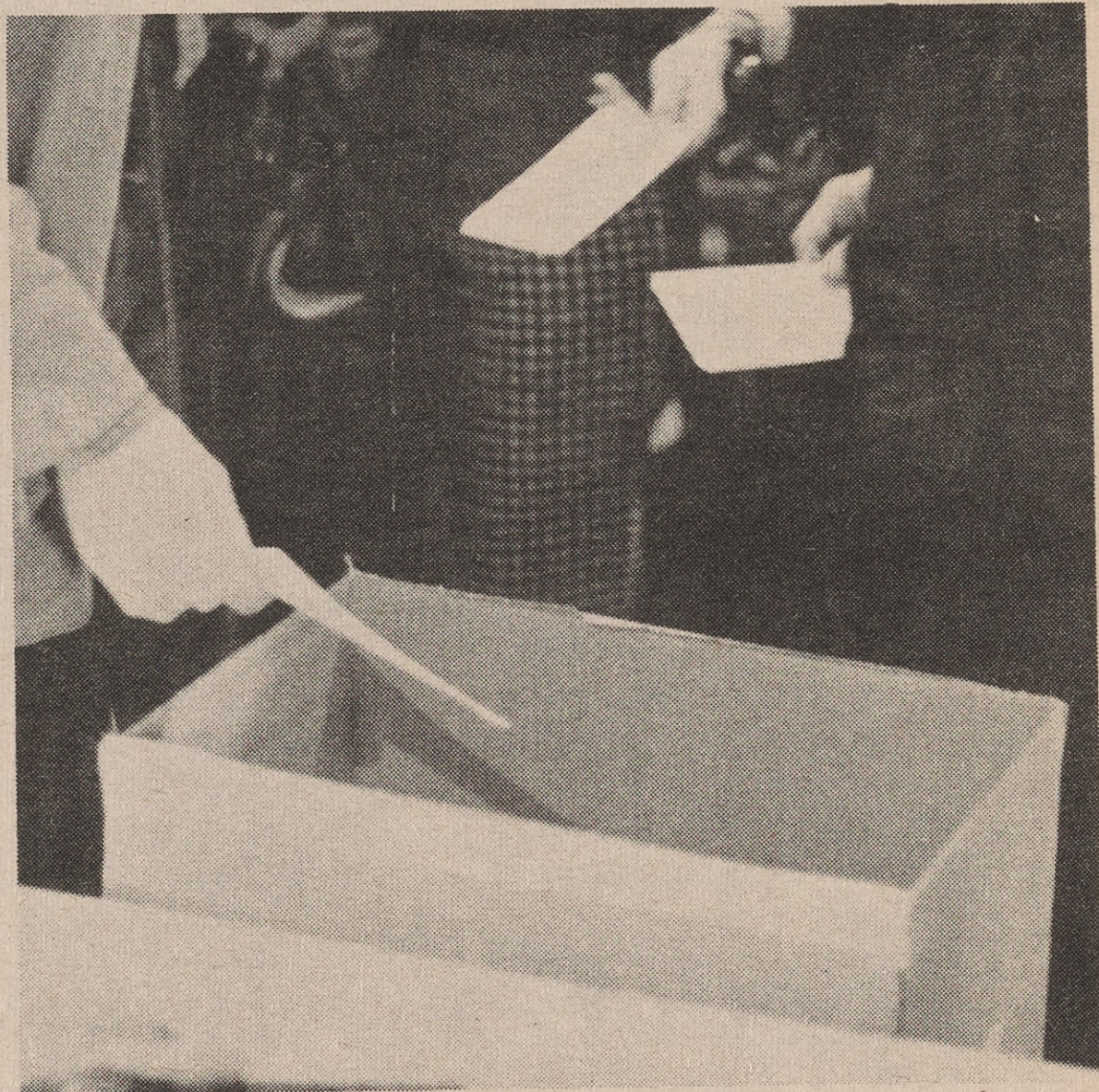
by Linda Nagy

Over 1,000 persons attended an assembly Friday to show their support for President N. Edd Miller, before he received a vote of confidence from the Board of Regents at a special meeting Saturday.

Miller resigned earlier last week after some of his administrative policies had come under attack by Regents Mel Steninger and William Morris.

Dan Klaich, ASUN President, told the assembly its purpose was not to make "personality attacks" but to show the Board of Regents, and Miller, the kind of support the president had.

Continued on page 3



### Authoritarian rule has no place

by SHEILA CAUDLE

At 6:30 in the morning the headlights will move to a reserved space across from his office. There the car will stay until afternoon when the man will leave.

N. Edd Miller is back on the job as president of our university.

The short, bald man will smoke innumerable unfiltered cigarettes and will walk with a ramrod stiff back. If the suit coat ever comes off, it must be in the privacy of his own home.

Two times since he became president in 1968, students have met in massed support of this man and his policies.

In 1969, they held a day of appreciation for a man they had come to admire.

Continued on page 3



### "Tyranny is easiest"

by Sue Lyon

"Whoever told anyone the democratic process is easiest of all. . .tyranny is easiest. . .I don't want to be part of it," stated Harold Kirkpatrick, speaking as a history

professor, to 320 faculty members and others meeting to rally in support of N. Edd Miller Friday afternoon. "I want a chance to make this system work (referring to UNR). . .and I want it under Miller."

Continued on page 3

President N. Edd Miller has called a

## Faculty, staff and student convocation

Today at 3:30 p.m. in the gym

Miller releases decision on black students see page 2



## Twelve on probation

Twelve of the fourteen black students accused of seizing the student government office Oct. 28 today were placed on disciplinary probation for the balance of the fall semester by President N. Edd Miller.

The other two students, Eugene Whitehead and James Willis, were suspended from school for the balance of the semester. They had already been on probation for earlier rule violations.

The president's order of disciplinary probation does not call for exclusion from extra-curricular activities, so this permits the five students who are members of the basketball team to return to play, said Dick Trachok, athletic director.

All 14 were found by a special hearing officer to have been in violation of a university rule which bars continued operation of a building after being ordered to leave by the president. The students were ejected from the building by a squad of city, county and university police, and face misdemeanor charges in justice court.

Hearing Officer David Sinai found insufficient evidence to support

a second allegation against one student, Grieg Barrett, and the charge was dismissed. He had additionally been accused of threatening Robert McQueen, associate dean of the College of Arts and Science and the chairman of the Prizes and Scholarships Board.

The recommendation of the student-faculty hearing committee whose function it was to suggest disciplinary action to the president is not made public under the terms of the disciplinary code.

Those placed on probation, which means that any further rule violation can result in a more severe penalty, were:

Nathen Appleton, Napoleon Brandford, Charles Bush, Van E. Patterson and John Jackson, all members of the basketball team, and Jerry Conaway, Wayne Luckadoo, James Ross, Donald Senter, Hanigan Carpenter and Grieg Barrett.

Dan V. McKinney has been dropped from school for non-payment of tuition since the Oct. 28 incident. President Miller ordered that he be placed on probation for a semester if and when he returns to school.

## K-NYE vs. Beverly

by Maureen Reilly

Management from Nye Hall's struggling radio station, K-NYE, and the Nye Hall Association (NHA) are now meeting to affect a compromise following months of bitter fighting and misunderstanding between the two organizations.

The riff began in mid-October, when Nye Hall Staff Resident Ed Beverly "urged NHA Treasurer Steve Harris to propose a by-law to their constitution re-structuring K-NYE's management," according to radio station manager Gordon Stein.

Four basic points of the by-law were that NHA would own K-NYE, which had been student-owned and operated since its inception three years ago; all radio staff members must be Nye Hall residents; all financing for the radio station would come from NHA, negating the station's advertising contracts; and the K-NYE constitution, approved by ASUN, would be abandoned and a shorter version drafted by NHA adopted.

Beverly ostensibly directed Harris to bring the proposed by-law up at a regular NHA meeting in late October. However, it was tabled until representatives from K-NYE could have the chance to prepare a rebuttal.

A series of meetings was set up between Stein and NHA President Don Cecich, during which Cecich agreed to table the proposal at the next NHA meeting. However, he was absent and the NHA vice-president, Clyde Fairley, failed to obey Cecich's instructions and brought the proposal up. The by-law was subsequently passed, seven to six.

"Of course, we disregarded the new by-law and continued operating K-NYE as had

been done in the past," Stein emphatically said. "They (NHA) had about as much right to take over the station as they would to suddenly annex White Pine Hall or the dining commons."

A burlesque of switching locks on the station's basement studio in Nye Hall followed next. Beverly allegedly changed the lock himself with one from a nearby janitor supply closet, and K-NYE people just as quickly changed the locks back. This happened three times in all, until the station lock was finally jammed.

The morning after the locks were first switched, denying K-NYE personnel access to the studio, Beverly was reprimanded by Mike Laine, in charge of housing and food services (formerly auxiliary enterprises); Laine's assistant, Shirley Morgan; and Jack Tyler, assistant dean of students.

The gist of their comments was that Beverly had no authority to change the lock himself, and that the radio station was a student project and should be handled by students alone.

Tyler then arranged a meeting between K-NYE and NHA representatives. However, two NHA members refused to attend the meeting last week, insisting that as the by-law had been passed, the matter was closed. Present at the meeting was Cecich, Tyler, Stein, and two K-NYE staff members.

At present, Stein said, K-NYE management is disregarding the by-law and operating as "an autonomous subsidiary of Nye Hall Association." This is with Cecich's knowledge and tacit approval until a compromise can be worked out.

## Estate left to establish chair

The late Emily Hilliard left most of her estate for the purpose of establishing a chair for a distinguished professor in humanities at UNR.

Hilliard was the widow of Albert Hilliard, longtime Reno attorney and member of the university's Board of Regents from 1947 to 1951.

The executor of her will, Charlton G. Laird, emeritus professor of English, estimated the portion of the estate which will go to the university at about \$175,000.

To be known as the Albert and Emily Hilliard Memorial Fund, the net proceeds from the investment of the money would be used to help defray the salary of a distinguished professor in the humanities, according to the terms of the will.

Hilliard also bequeathed \$2,500 to Laird for purposes he alone may decide will further

In addition to other bequests to numerous relatives and friends, Hilliard specified payments of \$4,000 to St. Mary's Hospital, and \$1,000 each to the Washoe County Heart Fund, the American Cancer Society, the Unitarian Fellowship of Reno and the Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, Israel.

education at the university.

Another bequest of \$1000 to the university library will be used to add volumes to the "Albert Hilliard Collection of Books" in the library.

An oil painting of Hilliard, by former Genoa artis Hans Mayer-Kassel, was left to Hilliard's sisters, Opan N. Hilliard and Lorraine H. Finnicup of Denver, but they in turn have donated it to the university. It will be hung in the area of Hilliard Plaza near the new physical sciences complex.

## News notes . . . . .

### Interested in helping?

Interested in helping a fellow student? How? By becoming a Volunteer Tutor with the Special Services in the Following areas:

Chemistry  
Math  
Biology  
Typing

Please see Alex Boyd or Ross Townsend, in student services building, or call (784-6018) for more information.

### UNICEF cards on sale

UNICEF cards, calendars, books and games are on sale this month in the student union and in the Campus Y office.

Proceeds go to the United Nations Children's Fund, which assists children and youth in 112 countries. Programs include services in health, education, nutrition and welfare, and emergency aid in countries torn by natural disasters.

Sagens and the Campus Y have a sales table at the north entrance of the student union each weekday from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Purchases may also be made in the Y's office in the basement of the Student Services Center. Office hours: 10-12 and 1-5 weekdays.

### Health service closes for vacation

According to Roberta Barnes, dean of students, the student health center will close for two days during Thanksgiving vacation. From midnight Wednesday the 24th to midnight Friday the 26th, no on-campus medical help will be available for students.

Reason for the two-day shut down can be credited to the limited budget. Either the staff of the health center would have to be paid overtime or else the services cut out for the holidays.

Remaining students on-campus will have to rely on Washoe Medical Center.

### Yearbook pictures

Yearbook pictures will be taken tonight from 7 to 9 in the main floor lounge of College Inn. No appointment is necessary. There is a \$1.75 charge for the sitting, which includes four color and four black and white proofs in addition to the yearbook photo.

Plans call for this year's book to be distributed in March.

### UNR given grant

The University of Nevada system has been allocated \$77,190 to participate in nursing education programs sponsored by the U. S. Public Health Service, Sens. Alan Bible and Howard Cannon announced.

The senators said allotments for the fall of 1972 show the two university campuses will receive \$46,288 from the federal government for the Nursing Student Loan Program and \$30,904 under the nursing scholarship program.

### Fruit-cake sale

Phi Upsilon Omicron, an honorary fraternity for the Department of Home Economics is having a home made fruit-cake sale. They will sell for \$3.25 and \$3.50. To order call 784-6977 or 322-4104. Proceeds will go to a home economics scholarship. The fruit-cake sale will be on until Christmas.

### "Compensation" and "pension"

Two key words for veterans and dependents, "compensation," and "pension," are often used interchangeably, but their official meanings are vastly different.

"Compensation," Gordon R. Elliott, director of VA's Southern California regional office, explains, is paid because of a disability or death that resulted from military service.

"Pension," on the other hand, is paid on the basis of need to wartime veterans or their dependent survivors, when the veteran is totally and permanently disabled from causes not traceable to military service, or when he dies of such causes.

Payments for compensation may go to a veteran if he has been disabled by an injury or a disease that originated or was aggravated while he was in active military service. When death results from military service, or from a service-connected disability after service, compensation payments go to the veteran's unmarried widow or dependents. Income from other sources is not considered.

Payments for pension may be made to eligible veterans or surviving dependents whose incomes fall below levels set by law. The amount of the pension varies with the recipient's income from other sources.

Information on these benefits and other Veterans Administration programs may be obtained from any VA office, or local service organization representative.



# Planned parenthood clinic opens

Planned Parenthood of Washoe County, Inc., established to help people get family planning care and to further the birth control needs of the people in this part of Nevada, opened Nov. 16 at 505 N. Arlington Ave.

The clinic's main goal is to foster responsible parenthood. It will do this by making available to all people educational programs on the most effective and scientific means of family planning.

Donna Dixon, executive director, said, patients will pay what they can afford. The balance of

the cost will be met by volunteers—including doctors who could give their time—and reduced or free contraceptives.

A birch control clinic will be staffed by doctors to instruct and examine women so they can use medically approved birth control.

"Medical examinations for each female patient including a pap smear cancer test, blood and urine analysis, breast examination, pregnancy testing, prescription and provision of the patient's chosen method of contraception will be provided," Mrs. Dixon stated.

"In the future, a male sterilization vasectomy clinic will be added, plus more regular clinics, as the need arises," she commented.

Weekly clinics will follow thereafter at the facility, which has been equipped and furnished with two examination rooms, an executive office and reception-waiting room. Educational and medical supplies have been ordered, and the first training session for volunteer staff members has been scheduled.

"Much has been done by

volunteer contribution toward the establishment and organization of our clinical program. The facility is geographically convenient and we have good parking facilities. The program will be coordinated with the entire rural counties of Nevada, administered out of Reno."

Planned Parenthood of Washoe County, Inc., is an affiliate of Planned Parenthood-World Population, started in 1916 by Margaret Sanger, a registered nurse, who recognized at that the time the importance of overpopulation.

## "Tyranny is easiest"

From page 1

The Teacher's Convocation, deemed by the Executive Board of the Faculty Senate, was defined by speaker Hugh Mazingo, chairman of the faculty senate, as "...the result of unusual circumstances that developed this week."

Following Mazingo's short address, eight other persons were given

five minutes each to speak in support.

"At this stage of the game, if anyone thinks college presidents are expendable, he is certainly wrong. I certainly support President Miller," said Maurice Beesley, chairman of the math department, stressing that he has worked under many UNR presidents, having taught here for 30

years.

In a prepared statement by Warren d'Azevedo of anthropology, and others, it was stated those who "think the attack on Miller is to find a better president are wrong."

"... Miller has already proved himself to be firmly committed to the democratic process," d'Azevedo

continued. "I disagree with the arrests recently of the blacks and the present withholding of decisions on these 14 students. . . I do not condone these matters or procedures. When President Miller resumes his duties next week, and I cannot see that it would not be the case, these matters will be brought up."

Said d'Azevedo, "Miller has become a symbol of defense of this university at troubled times."

Counselor Alex Boyd, special services, said, "Miller holds special meaning to me and other black students on campus. It should not be Miller resigning, but some of those under him being fired."

Ed Bartmettler, economics professor, then spoke on the previous relation of Miller to the faculty senate; "... he had the power to act autocratically."

Bill Thornton, alumnus, gave his support "... as a downtowner, so-to-speak, and as a lawyer."

After issuing Regent Harold Jacobsen's Arlington address and urging everyone to send him the telegram "en masse," Mazingo then read the resolution and with a verbal vote, it passed unanimously."

## Over 1,000 attend

From page 1

"I don't feel Dr. Miller wanted to, or wants to now, resign." Klaich said, "but he felt he could not continue if everytime he walked into the room (at a regent meeting) he had two negative votes because his name was Edd Miller."

Klaich also said, "If Miller's resignation is accepted, we, as students, should demand a voice and should be allowed to participate in the process," of choosing a new president.

"If the Regents accept Miller's resignation," said Klaich, "no matter how you look at it, it represents the failure of the board to listen to the university."

He also reminded the assembly some regents will be running for re-election and he said, "I urge all of you to vote for a regent in '72 and '73 to make sure we get good people on the board and that those good people already on the board are retained."

He advised students to weigh the matters carefully and vote, for or against Miller, accordingly.

"Don't let people who are fostering, supporting and backing this university be kicked out the back door," he said.

After reading a proposal to the regents, which had been signed by the ASUN officers, Craig Ihara, vice-president for finance and

publications, said, "Regardless of the outcome tomorrow (Saturday) I want to remind you of two things. One—this assembly proves that students on this campus can get together and support ideas and issues, and, two, I don't want people to lose sight of the issues underlying this whole incident." Ihara didn't elaborate on what these issues were.

Asked who would be Miller's possible replacement if his resignation was accepted, Klaich said many possibilities had been mentioned "but there are many around here," he said, "who would like to see somebody from Las Vegas come up here and clean this campus up."

## Authoritarian rule has no place in university

From page 1

Appropriately, they called it N. Edd Miller day. On that day about 2,000 students mobbed him as he came to the campus in the pre-dawn darkness of Oct. 17.

It was the students' first mass demonstration at the university, but it was a surprise demonstration in favor of their president and university instead of against.

And last Friday over 1,000 came to a rally to support a man who had just tendered his resignation to the Board of Regents, some members of which having questioned his techniques and philosophy.

Saturday, they too gave him a vote of confidence.

Since the 1969 appreciation day, Miller has seen a student demonstration that marred Governor's Day activities in May of 1970, a firebombing of ROTC headquarters, a firebombing of a meeting place for liberals off campus, the firing of a tenured professor and a take-over of a student union office.

In October, he had to call in outside law enforcement agencies to maintain order.

Through it all he has remained calm, thoughtful and receptive to change and free expression—even when that free expression was aimed directly at him.

Two years ago at the beginning of his fifth year as the chief Reno campus administrator, Miller said, "A college president these days is a lot of things, but most of all he should be an expeditor. He should make it possible for things to happen."

At 51, this soft-spoken man

retains that stand, although at times a wrathful community has maintained some things, such as student occupation of an office, should not be allowed.

Yet his steadfast support of his students has remained in the face of adversity.

In early October, 1970, he said to a downtown organization angry with the university, "I'm angry at charges hurled indiscriminately at our fine student body—charges of radicalism, of their sheep-like following of demagogues, of their lack of interest in this nation and what it stands for."

"I know these students, from the very liberal to the very conservative. They are an exceptional group of young people, greatly concerned about the world in which they live. "Rather than viewing with alarm, we should happily be pointing to them with pride."

He has been a strong supporter of student government because he believes in the students.

But he has also recognized the problems facing a modern college president.

"Any college president who says 'it can't happen here' is out of his mind," he once said.

When it did happen, he kept his composure and urged others to do the same. For him, the calm, rational approach rather than the quick, decisive emotional response is imminently preferable.

That calm, rational approach has been criticized by those who want things to move quickly, from students down to Regents.

"Some actions take place quickly," Miller said. "Some take great periods of time and the involvement of a lot of people. Some go through regular channels—others use many channels. Some actions are easy to take, others are difficult and sometimes meets with opposition."

"In nearly all cases, these changes took time, careful study, great energy, much good will, and a genuine willingness to tolerate—indeed, welcome—change."

Miller has made very clear where he stands on the operation of a university.

"I believe one man authoritarian rule by the president, or anyone else, has no place in a university."

"I believe the character and nature of the university should be shaped by the active participation of all the elements having a stake in the university: faculty, students, staff, administration, Regents, alumni, legislators, and the people of the state."

"I believe decision-making in a university, about its own affairs, is the responsibility of faculty, students, administration, jointly, with final authority vested in the Board of Regents."

And always, he honors the individual.

"Higher education in this country will fail if we neglect the individual, his rights, his freedoms, his needs, his potential, his relationships with other individuals in our society."

"So long as we honor the individual, we focus attention on what higher education is all about—the

training of able, knowledgeable, wise, contributing members of our society."

And always, he is proud of the University of Nevada, Reno.

A year ago he said, "This university deserves not your suspicion and doubts, but your active, enthusiastic support and commendation."

"You may not, you need not, always agree with what we do or what happens on the campus—I don't either. But your concern should always be positive, for there is so much to be positive about; your interest should be in the affirmative, for there is so much to be affirmative about; your support should always overshadow your dismay, for there is so much worthwhile to support."

"Be not discouraged by your university, be not dismayed by occasional matters you dislike, be not overwhelmed by the criticism leveled at us by those who lack understanding, and desire not to know the facts in a trying situation."

"Rather, be full of pride in a fine institution, intent on serving you and all the state, but particularly serving the young people of this state."

"With your help and support, with your concern and interest, with your understanding and sympathy, we will continue, as we have for almost one hundred years, to give the kind of research, public service, and education that will help make this community, this state and this society strong and enduring."

N. Edd Miller is back on the job.



# Thanks, put differences aside

## To those who helped:

I would like to thank the hundreds of students, faculty and administrators that rallied to the support of the presidency of Dr. N. Edd Miller. Last Saturday the Regents made a landmark decision—they concurred in our recognition that only a cool democratic president can run a university today. Equally important was the fact that the regents—often criticized for being unapproachable and deaf—have heard our request and granted it—exactly! Remember that the next time you tell yourself nothing can be done working “through the system.”

Something else that must be remembered was stated perfectly in the “Nevada State Journal” of November 21:

“Their actions (students), week by week, will be the key to keeping the president in his chair—will make it easier for him to lead the administration, faculty, and, most of all, the students, forward in keeping the University of Nevada, Reno an exceptional place of higher learning.”

Let's try to put our differences aside and work together for the progress this university needs. Let the momentum of the recent campaign push us on and the positive reinforcement of our victory be the salve to heal old scars and present wounds.

Dan Klaich  
ASUN President.

## Response to Ag demands

1. What is a hippie?
2. Professional Cowboys could volunteer to teach rodeo classes through the Experimental College. (Note of Caution: Volunteer means no pay! no money!)
3. The Wildlife Club, The Range Club, The Forestry Club, The Aggie Club, The Rodeo Team, and the Range Plant Team, and any other clubs you can think up are hereby invited and welcomed to use any or all facilities available to the Experimental College, including our office, telephone, copy privileges, and also retain full sponsorship from EC. Mr. Burnside has assured me of this.
4. KILL A DEER FOR CHRIST!!! (note to No. 3: the Sierra Club is also welcome, NRA is not)
5. Western music IS played in the Student Union and KUNR-FM. That's all they play! However, someday they may get into Eastern music in which case, I'd prefer ragas, koto music, and Tibetan Monk chants.
6. Great!!! Right on!!! Let's bust all athletic scholarships and raise everybody's GPA to 4.0, diplomas free, degrees cost 2 diplomas, Masters cost 6 degrees and PhD's cost 12c.
7. Right on again!!! Power To The Taxpayers!!! Radicals don't pay Taxes! Radicals are criminals! Radicals are leeches on society! Radicals on't work! Radicals don't eat! Radicals live for free! Radicals are smart! Run the commie dogs out! Run the troublemakers out! Let's start with the Sundowners! then the Blacks! then the white radicals and their running dog liberal weak-kneed Jew backers! then the taxpayers!!! Let's

- leave this dry gulch town to them poor “nigger-indians”!!
8. Far out, demand that “peace and quiet be maintained” . . . “so we can get . . . an education.” Peace and quiet . . . uh . . . around the world? “Education” . . . what's that???
  9. Run the troublemakers out! Run the troublemakers out! Run the troublemakers out! Run the troublemakers out! Run the troublemakers out! . . . crackle . . . this has been a recording . . .
  10. Hoo-ray! ASUN funds shouldn't be used for the racial few. They should be used for the radical many! Yippee!!!! (we are not radicals, we are ultra-liberal commies, remember that!) and now our only demand. . .
  11. Free the Aggie Four! Right on! Free the Aggie Four: D. Terry Booth, Hal M. Bybee, Leslie A. Monroe, and Les Boni.
- Also: Free the Nye Hall Three, the BSU 100, the UNRX 7/8???, THE Three Muscateers, the Seven Dwarfs, and Arnold Stang.

Nala, E.E.R.F.

PS - with that letter, you have made a sound attempt at unseating me from my elected throne, that of - “The Undisputed King of Irrational Rhetoric” . . . don't try again!

## Delegates support BSU

### Editor:

Let it be known that we, the Black delegates of the 1971 Association of College Unions International (Region XV Conference), wish to voice our support of the Black Student Union, University of Nevada, Reno.

The BSU's demands for Black faculty members, a Black ethnic studies course, special admission requirements for blacks, and equal representation on all decision-making

bodies, are universal demands of Black students.

Also, we consider the use of off-campus police in university matters to be despicable. There is something lacking with a university that cannot handle its internal problems internally.

We feel, that the University of Nevada, Reno, cannot help but benefit by involving its Black minority in academic, policy-making, cultural-social events.

Black delegates to ACU-I conference

## What do you say?

### Bookie:

- Why do you say the ASUN Senate is a sewing circle?  
Maybe it's because they:
- a) keep bobbin in and out of trouble
  - b) zig-zag a lot
  - c) thread through a lot of trivia
  - d) are tightly knit
  - e) start off on the right foot

- f) carry a sign saying “Don't treadle on N. Edd.”
- g) needle the regents
- h) follow strange patterns
- i) sew seeds of giant bean-stocks
- j) are a group of spool kids
- k) etc.

Karl Hahn  
ASUN on-campus independent senator

## Oversimplified solutions

### Editor:

Scott Campbell's article in the November 12th Sagebrush concerning Pyramid Lake was excellent. However, as is so frequently the case, the solutions were oversimplified.

1. Are you aware that farmers and ranchers are a minority group? . . . just like the Indians.

2. Why is it easier to get money from Congress for “. . . one bomber or a half—dozen fighter planes?” Can you imagine them allotting money to up-date an irrigation project?

3. You have one point I'd like to take up in detail: “. . . and encourage better selection of crops than alfalfa to grow.” Do you realize how much the economy of Western Nevada is geared to the alfalfa grown in Churchill County? Truckers haul Churchill County alfalfa to California to feed livestock there. Truckers haul livestock to Churchill County to feeding operations where the animals are fed local alfalfa. Pelleted alfalfa from Churchill County has been shipped to Japan. Local farmers raise dairy replacement heifers on Churchill

County hay and pasture for the largest milk markets in California. Churchill County dairies, whose cows are fed on local alfalfa, supply tremendous quantities of milk to Western Nevada and Northern California.

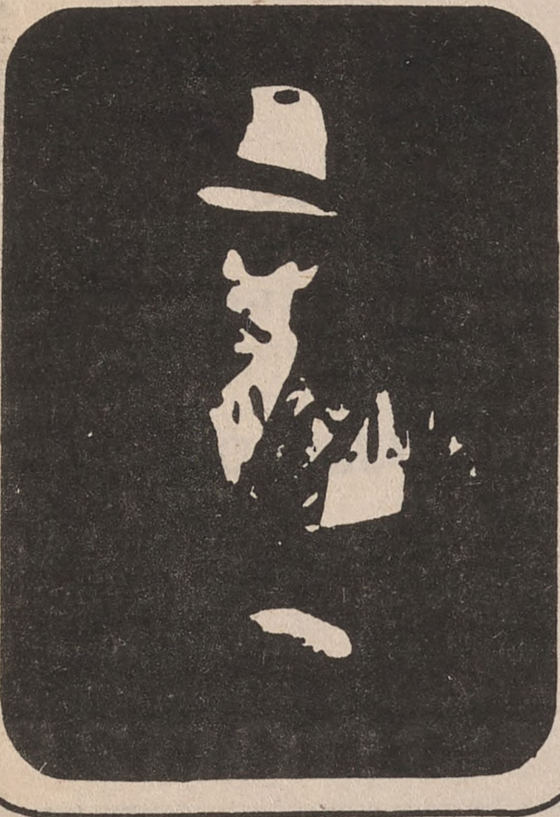
Churchill County farmers have, individually, thousands of dollars invested in alfalfa oriented equipment. The labor market and the weather are very poor for row crops; corn takes even more water than alfalfa and the grain market is already glutted with high quality yields.

One other point I'd like to bring to your attention. There is a constant reference to the Indians of Pyramid Lake. How many are there of them and how many actually derive economic advantages from Pyramid Lake when speculators come in? Now let's ask how many Churchill County Indians derive their present livelihood as farmers from the irrigation waters of the Newlands Project?

Cecilly Jacobsen



## What It Is by the Bookie



Ahem.  
To whom it may concern: reports of tragic demise of the San Francisco 49ers have been greatly exaggerated.

O, ye of little faith who began muttering, "Wait til next year," when it became apparent Sunday that John Brodie operated under the assumption that the Rams Gene Howard was secretly a 49er wide receiver in a clever disguise.

The 49ers must battle Detroit, Atlanta and Kaycee after a Shea Stadium match against the Namath-less Jets in the Big Apple this Sunday.

Meanwhile, the Rams, who may find their lead disappearing two days hence in Dallas, will tangle with New Orleans, Pittsburgh and Washington before the final cheap shot of the 1971 campaign is given out.

It would be advisable to say a few prayers for silly Rams fans who are already plotting their trip to Super Bowl VI in New Orleans Jan. 16.

What Ram follower wants to go all the way to Louisiana to see the Dolphins battle the 49ers?

**BARROOM BANTER:** After that tasteless display Saturday on Wide World of Sports, I've decided not to show Howard Cosell fight films in my bathroom any more . . .

The Wolf Pack needs a quarterback. This has been a recording . . . I thought N. Edd Miller could pull a Floyd Patterson (bounce up from the canvas) and he did . . . The Rocker is irked. He had his eye on Miller's parking space. . .

Speaking of NFL cheap shots, Patriots pass-snatcher Ron Sellers is still sobbing about the "whiplash forearm" thrown by Dallas defensive

back Cornell Green at him. Sellers suffered damage to his right eye . . .

Remember the time Tito Fuentes hit two home runs, drove in the winning run and played brilliantly in the field? Funny, neither do I.

If your name was Rigorberto, you wouldn't be a good shortstop either.

Anyone interested in starting a Tito Fuentes fan club, kindly step outside and sober up. (Apologies to the Daily Californian, student rag at U. C. Berkeley.)

Rock singer Hoyt Axton remembers fondly the many days he listened to a Florida DJ named Daddy Rabbit.

"This is Daddy Rabbit with the Do-Good Habit. Out from under the covers, lovers. Boys, go down to the Bottom Dollar. Buy brassieres—two for \$.99. Nylons, silk panties—six for \$.99. Go to the Bottom Dollar and get some goodie covers and cover up your gal's goodies."

Daddy Rabbit was kicked off the air for referring to his station as "the brown spot on your dial . . ."

The Dec. 12-13 appearance in S. F. by The Who are virtually sold out . . . Laurie Albright, our erstwhile ASUN politician, recently resigned from a prominent local club. "I couldn't join any organization that would accept me as a member," Laurie explained . . .

For my money, the New Orleans Saints have the most star-studded "name" roster in pro football. Can you top handles like: Raymond Moore, Hugo Hollas, Remi Prudhomme, Bivian Lee, Delles Howell, Hoyle Granger, and, my favorite, D' Artagnan Martin? . . .

Have a nice Thanksgiving, you turkeys. . . If you want, you have my permission to amble on down to the City and catch Elvin Bishop and Sha Na Na, the merry greasers who serve as as constant reminder that The Blackboard Jungle will return . . .

## From The White House

Joseph H. Blatchford  
Director, ACTION

"University Year for ACTION" is the government's latest—and potentially broadest—response to the hundreds of thousands of young people now ready and eager to make their lives count for something.

This fall, approximately 500 students from 11 universities and colleges will enroll in school and then, without reporting for classes, set to work on the problems of poverty in nearby communities. How many more do so next year is up to students, faculties, and administrators of our other colleges and universities.

We believe many more should. For, by joining "University for ACTION" universities can loosen their embrace on their students, tear down the walls that keep the students in and the greater world out, and break the isolation which has estranged so many campuses from the broader community in recent years.

"University Year for ACTION" will enable medical students from the University of Nebraska to deliver health services to migrant laborers, business majors from Pepperdine College to help black owned and operated businesses succeed in Watts, and education students from the University of Colorado to help Indians in South Dakota develop their own unique educational system.

And while doing all this, students will not be delaying their own careers, but will be enriching them with practical experience. Full academic credit up to 30 hours will be awarded for a full year's voluntary service.

Student volunteers will receive a modest subsistence allowance, varying with community living costs. The average monthly allowance will be \$185. The volunteers also receive paid medical insurance.

But for many students, particularly married students with families or students who have no financial resources, participation will require a significant personal financial sacrifice. Volunteers work full time and are prohibited from securing part-time or summer employment.

To mitigate the financial hardship for students who otherwise would receive scholarship aid or who rely on part time and summer employment to finance their education, ACTION will set aside \$50 a month in escrow to be paid to these volunteers on completion of 12 months service in the program.

Any student, undergraduate or graduate, enrolled in a participating university is eligible for the program. The university itself will seek out work assignments in poverty areas, looking to the poverty organizations and low-income people themselves to define the areas where assistance is needed.

"University Year for ACTION" is a partial fulfillment of a pledge President Nixon made in January to students at the University of Nebraska. He called for an alliance of generations—of rich and poor, black and white, youth and aged—which would blend the experience of one with the commitment of the other.

"University Year for ACTION" is a major attempt to forge that alliance. But beyond "University Year for ACTION" are other initiatives which must be considered if we are to provide young people with the equipment to make our world a fit place in which to live.

We must start now to expand the capability of our schools to train young people for community service separate from their full-time careers. With the advent of the four-day week, the extended vacation and the secure retirement, citizens are in a position to seek ways to put their new-found leisure time to better use.

Idle hours are welcome as respite from the cares of the workday, but as the time allotted to leisure grows longer, many Americans will have the desire to fill those hours with meaningful service. If our schools have prepared them for a second career in service, our nation's untapped talent could then be unleashed.

We are in need of men and women to provide supplemental health delivery services, to work in parole and probation work, to build parks, monitor air and water, plant trees . . . even to get the trash off the streets.

Because many of these problem areas require specialized training, our schools must take the initiative in structuring classwork to provide training for part-time service after graduation. And inevitably, this must begin with our young people, for they are in our colleges and high schools now.

Much has been made of the "generation gap" which supposedly exists between those under and those over age 30. Pessimists would have us believe that this gap is unbridgeable, a manifestation of the divisive factors which read our society today.

But the young of any generation have always sought to identify with the most noble aspirations of their society. What youth today is questioning is the credibility of values which lead to the pollution of our environment, the imprisonment of our poor in ghettos and the perpetuation of the cycle of poverty.

The solutions to these problems are being sought in Washington, on campuses and in local communities all over America. But more must be done to involve the young in these solutions. "University Year for ACTION" is an important step in encouraging that involvement.

## The Ultimate Consumer

by Georgia Babbitt

What happens when Sierra Pacific's home economist, Ruth Curtis, urges customers to use nonbiodegradable plastic cooking bags?

She gets letters from environmentally-minded housewives in protest.

"I am truly horrified to see a home economist advocate so highly the use of highly polluting, nonbiodegradable, plastic bags for cooking," wrote Mrs. Carole Hubbard of Tahoe City. A copy of her letter was printed in the Sierra-Sun Bonanza.

After explaining how she and Mrs. Dianne Luthy are trying to set up a recycling center at Tahoe City, Mrs. Hubbard concluded her letter with this forceful plea:

"Please stop telling us, the modern wives and mothers, of ways to save more time and make our lives easier, but try to help us save our environment and make our world better for our children. The truly modern wife and mother is a concerned woman, not a lazy woman. We would like to be treated as such."

Michael Pontrelli, former UNR biology professor who is now consulting ecologist for Sierra Pacific, talked with the woman by phone and agreed to put them in contact with Reno-Sparks area "recycling buffs."

In a letter to Jean Stoess, Mrs. Luthy said she had been involved in recycling centers elsewhere but never in the setting-up stage. She enclosed materials the women have been distributing in Tahoe City (printing donated by Tahoe City's Chamber of Commerce), including directions for setting up and operating a community recycling center.

The list contains addresses of markets for bi-metal and tin cans, glass, aluminum, and papers and cardboard. They are still corresponding with

The Society of the Plastics Industry for more information. Details of this list are available from Jean Stoess (747-1870).

Other suggestions for operating a recycling center are:

- volume: suggested minimum of 500 families;
- location: centrally located, well identified, at least 160 sq. ft.;
- volunteers: minimum of four at one time, could possibly schedule a community group each month;
- storage containers: 55-gal. drums donated by local oil companies; Clean, paint and mark with center's colors, name, slogan, or symbol. Mark each drum with name of company donating it. Use drums at the center and around town.
- hours: convenient for users and volunteers, perhaps Saturdays and Sundays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.;
- record keeping: to chart center's growth. Rule of thumb is 8 tin cans per lb.; 20 aluminum cans per lb.; 80-90 lbs. unbroken glass or 400 lbs. broken glass per 55-gal. drum;
- tools: can openers, metal shears, long-nose pliers, heavy work gloves, brooms, aprons, and homemade can crushers.

Needless to say, reliable volunteers are essential, as is a good publicity program. Regional recycling efforts, joining forces with recycling efforts in neighboring communities may also be helpful.

If you want more information or can give suggestions or volunteer your help, contact these Tahoe City, California, women: Mrs. Dianne Luthy, Box 896, Tahoe City (583-5179) or Mrs. Carole Hubbard, Box 1596, Tahoe City (583-3327).

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; Secretary, Stacia Bletcher. 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.

The Sagebrush is published by the Associated Students of the

University of Nevada, Reno, Nevada (89507). Opinions expressed do not reflect the official policy of the ASUN or the university.

Published every Tuesday and Friday of the regular school year. Printed by the Sparks Tribune, 850 Marietta Way, Sparks, Nevada (89431). Entered as second class mail Reno, Nevada (89507).

Mail should be addressed to P.O. Box 8037 University Station, Reno, Nevada (89507). Subscription rates are \$5 for the academic year, \$2.50 per semester. Open rate for display advertising is \$1.50 per column inch.



# Minority admissions at UOP

The University of the Pacific School of Dentistry, San Francisco is responding to the growing movement within all educational systems to include those capable members of our society who have historically been excluded on the basis of social or economic standing. Members of these groups: Black, American Indian, and Spanish speaking and/or Spanish surname, are eligible to be considered under the Minority Admissions Program here.

Minority applicants must complete the regular application for admission and the form included with it indicating they wish to

be considered as a minority student. Any pertinent information relating to the applicant's life circumstances should be included on the form.

Minority applicants will be eligible for an interview after the Dental Aptitude Test scores and all transcripts have been received. Although letters of recommendation are no longer required, minority applicants may wish to submit one or two in support of their application. It is to the applicant's advantage to have his application file completed as early as possible.

## Mining industry in trouble

The mineral industry is in trouble, according to Vernon Scheid, dean of the Mackay School of Mines.

Young people today are drawn towards fields such as the space program, electronics and other technical sciences and seem to have forgotten about mining, an age-old industry.

Enrollment in mining schools is declining and so has the interest of universities in mining curricula. In 1940, there were 40 schools of mines in the United States. In 1970, there were 17. In 1964, 55 companies estimated that in the next 10 years they would need 162 new mining engineers every year. In 1970 only 110 mining engineers graduated from mining schools in the entire United States.

"Mining is five times more important in Nevada today than it was in the days of the Comstock in Virginia City," Scheid said.

In normal economic years, graduates of the Mackay School of Mines had 12 to 15 job offers; during the present recession, these figures have dropped to four or five.

Last summer, when the unemployment rate was high in most technical fields, the Mackay School of Mines placed an advertisement in the local newspapers encouraging interested high school and junior college graduates to enroll in the mines school. The advertisement indicated there is a

national shortage of metallurgical and mining engineers.

Although enrollment in the Mackay School of Mines increased 100 per cent in the last five years, the school is not operating at its full capacity. Prepared to handle at least 450 students, it has a present enrollment of 311.

"We have heard much about the 'population explosion,' but we must stop to consider that for every child that is born there must be new streets, new houses, new washing machines, new automobiles."

Scheid continued, "Where will the metals and mineral materials to make and to run these things come from, unless they are mined from the ground and refined by men?"

"During one lifetime a man requires 20 to 30 tons of iron ore to be mined, tons of new cement to be made for highways and buildings, pounds and pounds of copper to be refined for electrical equipment and appliances."

Last summer, following the Senate's passage of the Mineral Resources Research bill, Sen. Alan Bible states, "We have consumed more minerals and fuels in the last 10 years than the entire earth's population consumed throughout mankind's history."

## UNLV students check on voting

Three UNLV students traveled to Reno Friday to discuss the success of the voter registration drive with Pat Murphy, campus co-chairman, and to visit Robert List, Nevada's attorney general.

The students, Pat Denley, Dick Wiseman, and Lloyd Fields, are attempting to form a chapter of the recently organized national campaign, Student Vote, in Nevada.

Student Vote hopes to be instrumental in registering the 25.1 million potential new voters. Up to now, the nation's youth has been slow in registering.

The organization also hopes to create student interest in the campaigns and get students to the polls.

A recent Gallup poll indicates that of the newly eligible voters, only 42 per cent are expected to vote.

Denley said Friday it is his group's intention to make the campaign state-wide.

Saturday the group met with List, who told them Nevada law states that person 17-years-old may register to vote if they will be 18 on or before the first election in which they will vote.

Denley said this fact will make it easier to get people in high school involved in elections.

Also discussed with List was the problem of county clerks who do not deem it necessary

to appoint youths as deputy registrars. He said no law exists which requires county clerks to deputize clerks for the purpose of registering voters. He advised that young people should work with their respective clerks.

After talking to List, Denley said, "we came away with the impression that he is interested in helping" organize Nevada's new voters.

The three UNLV students were accompanied to the attorney general's office by Bob Bowen, the Southwest regional coordinator for the Student Vote organization.

Bowen, whose office is in Denver, Colo., is helping to get all the western states organized.

Denley said Murphy gave his group good suggestions on ways in which the voter registration drive on this campus was handled.

Denley said his next plan will be to "concentrate on Las Vegas and Reno because the populations are larger and we will extend our efforts as best we can in the smaller counties."

Students interested in working for Student Vote in Northern Nevada are urged to write Pat Denley at 1267 Melville Drive, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89102.

## "The Hostage": a comedy

An English soldier held captive by the I.R.A. in a Dublin whorehouse, and the interplay of the house's "guests," make up "The Hostage," an Irish musical comedy that is the next university theatre production. The play, written by Brendan Behan, no stranger to good Irish whiskey and bad Irish women, has set down an Irishman's view of the troubles in modern Erie. The political overtones of the situation in Ireland today are spiced with comedy and song as the players drink and laugh away their problems.

Directed by David Agress the cast has

several newcomers to the UNR stage. Peter Etcheto plays Pat, the keeper of the house. His madam is played by Fran Tryon, with Jo Ann Forman, Aza Wall and Dean Davis as special tenants who spend most of their days flat on their backs. Dinny Healy received the title role, with Ronie Gallion as the one innocent girl in sight: Teresa.

Performance dates are Dec. 3-4, 9-10-11 with curtain at 8:30 each night. It is free to ASUN, but students are urged to make reservations as the last university theatre production was sold out.



DISCOUNT  
RECORD  
SHOPPE

LARGE SELECTION  
OF  
RECORDS

ALSO:

TAPES

STEREO  
EQUIPMENT

AND POSTERS

WITH WATERBEDS  
AND PILLOWS

Corner 6th and Lake St.  
329-6255

Don and Marge Downing

The Westerner Silver and Trophy Center

Engraved trophies

Silverplate

Black Hills Gold

all types  
of jewelry

with rings,  
charms, and  
watches



The Things

for you

including

Wolfpack cologne

Shoppers Square

323-3330

## Nutcracker Suite performed by Ballet West

Dec. 4 and 5 at the  
PIONEER THEATRE  
AUDITORIUM

TICKETS AVAILABLE  
AT STUDENT UNION  
ACTIVITIES OFFICE

Call 323-1067 or 786-5105



\$\$\$

### NEED MONEY?

\$\$\$

A few hours of work a week can provide you with financial independence all through college. Sound impossible? Just look around. Waterbeds, leather products, records, books, posters, etc., etc., are providing an excellent income for many college students through mail order sales. Now, for the first time, we are offering to get you started in business. No investment in inventory necessary. Mail Order Associates Guide will provide you with all the information necessary to start a mail order business from wherever you are living. We offer this guide to you for \$5.00 total cost for a limited time.

Send \$5.00 and this ad for:

The Complete Mail Order Guide

Mail Order Associates

Box 19234

Sacramento, California 95819

Money Back Guarantee



I GOT ROPED into advertising again—I'm at the same place, selling the same good waterbeds, cheap. And that's all I want to say.

Peace love,  
Roberto  
Water Beds of Nevada

### ACCOUNTING MAJORS

Ask any CPA about  
Becker CPA Review Course

SAN FRANCISCO 415 781-4395  
SAN JOSE 408 251-8446

*You can All-Ways do better at Rogers!*

• VALUE  
• TERMS  
• SERVICE  
• COURTESY

**Rogers Jewelry Co.**

Two Locations

Downtown  
119 N. Virginia

Shoppers Square  
255 E. Plumb Lane

## Now at Both Locations 7 Days A Week!

### SHAKEY'S BUNCH-OF-LUNCH

all the pizza,  
chicken and salad  
you can eat for \$1.25  
7 DAYS A WEEK

11:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.

Famous  
Shakey's  
Pizza  
(different  
kinds to  
choose from)

Shakey's new  
chicken, marinated  
24 hours and  
fried crispy-  
crunchy (better  
take a couple  
pieces)

Finally (if you  
still have room)  
tossed green  
salad with  
Shakey's special  
dressing

# SHAKEY'S PIZZA PARLOR

AND YE PUBLIC HOUSE



RENO SHAKEY'S  
950 W. 5th at Keystone

SPARKS SHAKEY'S  
1955 ODDIE at SULLIVAN

## Announcements

Today

Meetings: Spurs, American Rodeo Association, Rodeo Club.

Wednesday

7 p.m.—ASUN Senate. Travis Lounge.

Meetings: Black Student Union, Fiance Control Board, Forestry Club.

Thursday

Thanksgiving vacation starts.

### CAREER CALENDAR

Nov. 23, Tues.—Army OCS, Open Recruiting.

Nov. 30, Tues.—Allstate, Any A & S or Bus.

Dec. 2, Thurs.—Fidelity Union Life Ins. Co., Any Bus. or Educ.

Dec. 3, Fri.—Fidelity Union Life Ins. Co., Any Bus. or Educ.

Dec. 6, Mon.—Campbell Soup Co., Chem; Acct, Mgmt; ME.

## How to drop deferments

Young men who wish to drop draft deferments in favor of 1-A classifications may still do so. Local boards will continue to grant these requests even though the young men continue to meet the conditions for which the deferments were granted. Six categories are included: 1-S, high school students; 2-A, occupational deferments or vocational-technical students; 2-C, agricultural deferments; 2-D, divinity students; 2-S, undergraduate college students; and 3-A, hardship deferments.

This policy was instituted in late 1970 and was of particular interest to young men with random sequence (lottery) numbers above the highest RSN called for induction. By dropping their deferments at the end of the year, they became part of that year's prime selection group. On January 1, they were placed in a second priority position. Because of this, they are not subject to induction until the manpower supply in the first priority selection group is exhausted; a development likely only if a major national emergency occurs.

The policy was reaffirmed in a Local Board Memorandum sent this week by Draft Director Curtis W. Tarr to all 4,000 local draft boards. Registrants who desire to take advantage of the policy in 1971 must have been born in 1951 or earlier, have RSNs of 126 or above, and not be a member of the extended priority selection group. Moreover, they must submit their request in writing. To be considered as part of the 1971 prime selection group, the requests must be postmarked no later than December 31.

RSN 125 has been set as the year-end ceiling for 1971 draft calls. Unlike 1970, when the year-end ceiling was not necessarily reached by all local boards, the authorization in the 1971 draft amendments of a Uniform National Call insures that all eligible registrants will be considered for induction if they: (1) are in Class 1-A on December 31, (2) are 20 years of age or older on that date, and (3) have RSNs of 125 or below. If young men meet these criteria, but are not inducted during 1971, their liability for induction during the first three months of the year along with other men who are now in the extended priority selection group.

Commenting on the continuation of the policy which allows the dropping of deferments, Dr. Tarr said: "Young men holding lottery numbers of RSN 126 and above can effectively limit their vulnerability to the draft by being classified to 1-A by the year's end."



## Sports

### UNLV tops Pack

The Wolf Pack ended a two game winning streak at the hands of cross-state rival Las Vegas. It was the second win in a row for the Rebels in the third annual Silver Bowl at UNR's Mackay Stadium Saturday afternoon.

The Packs funbling once and having four stray passes swiped by the Rebels, could not get things moving consistently and fell victims to a 24-13 blitz.

Highlight of the game was a 75-yard punt return by Las Vegas Greg Brown in the third period which iced the game for the Rebels.

It was UNR failing in their passing game that once again gave way to the loss. Quarterbacks Paul Sulvia and Greg Henry of the Wold Pack went 11 completions out of 39 attempts for 142 yards.

The Pack sought to surprise the Rebels with a strong running game, as fullback Rick Carter shot 15 yards on the first play of the game and along with Rich Creighton, a converted defensive back, hit the Vegas line time and time again in the first quarter. All to no avail, as a mix up on a Rebel punt caused UNR to fumble on Reno's 25-yd. line and set up the first Vegas score.

The Northerners tied it up with 12:42 left in the first half by marching 73 yards in 16 plays with Sylvia scoring on a two yard roll out.

Two major penalties and eight yard passes to Charlie Nunnely and Bob Kramer helped the drive.

### Upset minded UNR

The United States Track and Field Western Championships saw upset-minded UNR finish runner-up to the mighty University of Southern California cross-country team Saturday afternoon.

Peter Duffy, hailing from Manchester, England, and running for Nevada, took individual honors and set a course record.

Duffy ran the six-mile Woodward Park course in 29:45 breaking the old record by 1:06, held by Arne Kvalheim.

The englander ran the first mile in 4:42 and had a 9:40 clocking at the two-mile point. It was no contest after the third mile as Duffy pulled away.

USC ran up 58 points to Nevadas 63 to win the

### Best balanced team

Head boxing coach Jimmy Olivas was all smiles yesterday as he discussed his 1971 boxing club. "We have our best balanced team ever."

The Pack was handicapped last year by lack of material in the heavy and light-weight classes and several times had to forfeit due to lack of personnel. This season Nevada will have at least two or three boxers in each of these classes, as well as depth in the lower weight divisions.

Then Rich Creighton shot up the middle on a draw for 21 yards to set up the score.

Las Vegas came right back when quarterback Jim Starkes found Brown open for 65 yards and put the ball on the Reno 11-yard line. Three plays later, Starkes went around the end for the TD and a 14-7 halftime lead.

Henry brought the Pack back with 10:12 remaining in the third period with passes of 13 and 24 yards to Bob Kramer and a pass interference call. Creighton ran the ball over from the one-yard line and UNR's kick failed for a 14-13 score. It was the last the Wolf Pack would cross the enemy line this season.

Brown's return made it 21-13 and in the final quarter Southerner Vince Hart kicked a 29-yard field-goal to end the scoring.

The Pack led in the stats with a 19-10 advantage in first downs and 267-215 in total yards gained.

Creighton led the ground gainers with 48 yards and Carter was next with 45. Starkes was the most impressive in passing with six of 13 for 127 yards.

The kickers were the unsung heroes as Jim DiFlore, a former Valley High School great, averaged 43.0 yards and the Packs' Bobby Howell had a 39.8 mark.

The Pack finished the season with a 5-5 record, while the Rebels ended with a 4-4-1 and the big brass cannon.

meet. Fresno State was a distant third with 86 and San Fernando Balley was fourth with 115.

Other Nevada finishers in the top 20 were Ron Zaratellth at 30:53 and Pete Sinnott 16th at 31:15.

Other Nevadans finishing were Anthony Risby 21st (31:31), Mike Stansberry 31st (32:01), Curtis Terry 33rd (32:07), John Moura 34th (32:13), and Larry Hildebrand 75th.

Other teams and their scores were Sacramento State 146, New Ways Track Club 183, High Sierra Track Club 217, March Air Force Base 237 and University of Pacific 245.

Nevada's final meet of the season will be at the National Amateur Athletic Union Cross-Country Championships in San Diego next Saturday.

The boxers have been working out since this past Tuesday, but heavy training will not commence until football season is over, when the gridders can join the ring squad. Notables who perform on the gridiron as well as in the ring include Bill Marioni, light heavy champion who, two years ago, fought in the semi-finals in the Golden Gloves at Las Vegas; John Grover, 147 pound champ, also returns.

# Sagebrush

Volume 48, Number 20  
Tuesday, November 23, 1971

## Perspective:

An in-depth report by the University of Nevada, Reno

More equal

In a confrontation the... only a... spectator and report... participant... by means of what... w. Local... newsmen descri... covered the... recent campus... and the role they... played in the... struggle. See...

The media

When a determined group of black students seized a student government office a few weeks ago, much of the university community was surprised. Black disenchantment with UNR, however, is nothing new. See page 2.

'Fab fifties'

a land where "all men are created equal," what causes a young black to become angry and radical? To find the answers, the Sagebrush looks back to the "fabulous fifties," a time of Martin Luther King Jr., sidewalk sit-ins and white violence. See page 3.

Nigger!

He came from the African country of Kenya to study in the United States, but his biggest lesson was learned outside the classroom. The reception Peter Kimani received at the University of Nevada, Reno was substantially less than he'd bargained for. See page 5.

The biggest problem confronting the United States, the State of Nevada and the University of Nevada, Reno is not pollution, the Vietnam War or communism.

Nor is it space exploration, unemployment or foreign aid.

The problem of problems, the dividing line between two societies within a society is school bussing, housing discrimination, 14 students seizing an office and waiting to be arrested.

The problem, in short, is racism.

The answer is much longer and woefully incomplete.

In this, the first of several Perspective supplements aimed at analyzing local issues, we do not pretend to have all the answers. In fact, we don't profess to have any answers.

Perspective: black is presented solely in the hope of provoking you, the reader white or black, to think about the recent campus confrontation and the events which caused it.

No publication could pretend to cover all the aspects of an issue which has been the subject of countless scholarly works and has influenced man's actions since the two races came into contact—and conflict—thousands of years ago.

But we can and have tried to assemble facts and feelings about race at the University of Nevada, Reno and surrounding community. We have tried to look behind the occupation of an office and charges and counter charges of racism. We have tried to find the underlying why.

Some may criticize this supplement as too "pro black." The fact remains, however, that nationwide only one of every 10 Americans is black, and at the University of Nevada, Reno, the figure is less than one in 50. As such a small, easily identifiable minority of blacks unquestionably handicaps white students never seen.

Perspective: black is not to condemn nor to praise the actions of any individual in the recent campus confrontation. It is to present situations, degrees of responsibility for all sides.

University of Nevada, Reno, is not a place? We can't help but arrest... must the... accept a... responsibility for... nsions? If so,

You to read with... and make your... ations.

GRAHAM  
The Sagebrush  
E CUNO  
plement Editor

Inside today—Perspective: black, an in-depth report



The biggest problem confronting the United States, the State of Nevada and the University of Nevada, Reno is not pollution, the Vietnam War or communism.

Nor is it space exploration, unemployment or foreign aid.

The problem of problems, the dividing line between two societies within a society is school bussing, housing discrimination, 14 students seizing an office and waiting to be arrested.

The problem, in short, is racism.

The answer is much longer and woefully incomplete.

In this, the first of several **Perspective** supplements aimed at analyzing local issues, we do not pretend to have all the answers. In fact, we don't profess to have any answers.

**Perspective: black** is presented solely in the hope of provoking you, the reader white or black, to think about the recent campus confrontation and the events which caused it.

No publication could pretend to cover all the aspects of an issue which has been the subject of countless scholarly works and has influenced man's actions since the two races came into contact—and conflict—thousands of years ago.

But we can and have tried to assemble facts and feelings about race at the University of Nevada, Reno and surrounding community. We have tried to look behind the occupation of an office and charges and counter charges of racism. We have tried to find the underlying why.

Some may criticize this supplement as too "pro black." The fact remains, however, that nationwide only one of every 10 Americans is black, and at the University of Nevada, Reno, the figure is less than one in 50. As such a small, easily identifiable minority, blacks unquestionably face handicaps white UNR students never see.

**Perspective** seeks neither to condemn nor condone the actions of any group in the recent campus racial confrontation. Complex situations invariably involve degrees of right and wrong on all sides involved.

Was the Black Student Union justified in seizing control of a student office? Did the blacks accomplish anything by inviting arrest and prosecution? Must the white community accept a degree of responsibility for campus racial tensions? If so, how much?

We invite you to read with an open mind and make your own evaluations.

**MIKE GRAHAM**  
Editor, *The Sagebrush*

**MIKE CUNO**  
Supplement Editor

# Perspective: black

An in-depth report by the University of Nevada, Reno Sagebrush

## *More equal*

How have white university students reacted to recent black demands and the October office take-over? Some are sympathetic, but others wonder whether the blacks are looking for preferential treatment. See page 7.

In a confrontation the press may be not only a spectator and reporter, but also a participant by means of what it covers and how. Local newsmen describe how they covered the recent campus black-white confrontation and the role they feel the media played in the struggle. See page 4.

## *The media*

## *A history*

When a determined group of black students seized a student government office a few weeks ago, much of the university community was surprised. Black disenchantment with UNR, however, is nothing new. See page 2.

In a land where "all men are created equal," what causes a young black to become angry and radical? To find the answers, the Sagebrush looks back to the "fabulous fifties," a time of Martin Luther King Jr., sidewalk sit-ins and white violence. See page 3.

## *'Fab fifties'*

## *Nigger!*

He came from the African country of Kenya to study in the United States, but his biggest lesson was learned outside the classroom. The reception Peter Kimani received at the University of Nevada, Reno was substantially less than he'd bargained for. See page 5.



# Black dissatisfaction is nothing new to UNR, Reno

By **MIKE CUNO**  
Supplement Editor

On Oct. 28, 1971, the University of Nevada, Reno had its most serious black-white confrontation.

In recent years Nevada has had its share of incidents with blacks and whites lined up opposing each other, but none had the tension and possible far-reaching consequences of the Oct. 28 face off.

Never before have blacks and whites alike agreed no solution—not even a stop-gap measure—was in sight.

**NEVER BEFORE** have city and county police been asked on campus to quell a dissident minority.

And never before were 16 black persons, including 14 students, transported from the Student Union to a jail cell.

The university received its first hint of black dissatisfaction almost four years ago when three blacks, including then basketball superstar Alex Boyd, told the Associated Women's Students panel on discrimination that the campus and community seethed with prejudice.

Boyd, who had just completed a sensational year on the basketball court at the time of the February, 1968 conference, was thrust to the fore of the discussion when he said conditions were so bad in Reno that he might not come back to school the following year.

"**WHEN I** was born I didn't know I was going to be black; I hadn't asked to be black," Boyd told a Sagebrush reporter at the time. "I'm just a man; just like if I were white, and I don't expect to have to put up with discrimination because of the color of my skin.

"If they don't want Negro athletes on this campus I wish they'd tell me and I'd be glad to oblige," Boyd told a surprised, predominantly white University of Nevada.

Warren d'Azevedo, professor of anthropology backed up many of the charges leveled by Boyd and other blacks. D'Azevedo also told an audience in the Travis Lounge that to his knowledge no Nevada black student had ever graduated from UNR. His statement was never challenged.

**THE FOLLOWING** month d'Azevedo, black student John West and several others formed the Human Relations Action Council, an unofficial group which promised to investigate charges of discrimination and recommend a course of action to the appropriate body. Blacks formed their own organization to combat discrimination: the Black Student Union.

In May, 1968 the Sagebrush and AWS co-sponsored a summit conference on racial prejudice. The conference brought together blacks, whites and state leaders for a three day session. Talk was plentiful; results were harder to measure.

Four months later race and discrimination again were center stage on campus as three black students, the university and a white landlord became embroiled in a legal battle.

The students, Greg Barret, Jesse Sattwhite and John Woodruff, located a vacant apartment through the university's list of approved off-campus housing. A phone call confirmed the apartment was still vacant and available.

**THE THREE** dropped off the money for the first month's rent at the residence of the landlord and began moving in.

They left the apartment briefly and upon returning found their belongings packed and waiting for them.

"I have nothing against colored people, but if I rent to you all of my tenants will leave and in a couple of months this will be an all colored neighborhood," the landlord told the stunned students.

The trio tried to retain the apartment, but left when threatened with legal action.

**A CHECK** with the university housing office showed the landlord had signed a pledge attesting that the apartments were available "without reference to creed and color."

The campus was shocked and angry. Charges of housing discrimination were not new, but now, for the first time, the university took concrete steps to eliminate housing discrimination against non-white students.

University President N. Edd Miller formed the Human Relations Commission and charged it with investigating alleged cases of discrimination. The committee, among other things, was empowered to recommend certain landlords be dropped from the approved housing list if valid charges of discrimination were lodged against them.

Concurrently, and independently of the university, the Race Relations Center was formed. It also promised to investigate charges of discrimination.

The university's first black week arrived on campus Feb. 17-24, 1969. It featured black art, black literature, black fashion and black photography. The event was destined to become an annual affair.

**THE FOLLOWING** month John Carlos, the Olympic gold medalist who had saluted the American flag with a raised fist and downcast eyes in Mexico City the previous year, spoke to a packed crowd in the Student Union lounge.

In a subsequent interview with the Sagebrush, Carlos defined the problems of black America in one sentence: "It's time to stop passing so damn many civil rights bills and start working on the ones passed 30 years ago." Carlos was sponsored on campus by the Black Student Union.

That fall housing was again a headline-grabbing issue . . . but this time students weren't involved.

**BEN HAZARD**, a nationally renowned artist from the San Francisco area, had been hired to teach here. Hazard couldn't seem to find a place to live.

He did quite well over the phone; in fact he succeeded in renting three houses. But each time he showed up at the landlord's residence with the rent check, well, the place had just been

taken. He was black.

A white landlord, threatened with a law suit based on recently enacted federal legislation, finally backed down and rented to Hazard. It had taken Hazard nearly three months to find a place to live.

The university had hardly regained its composure when two blacks charged a professor with discrimination. The prof had rented to them, said Jim Scott and Dan McKinney, and thrown them out a month later when neighbors in the all-white area exerted pressure.

**THE PROF** and his wife denied the charges. Yes, they had rented the basement apartment, and yes, they had told McKinney and Scott to leave after only a month. But the reason, they said, was that the two had maintained a virtual non-stop party disrupting life in the professor's upstairs quarters.

Legal action was threatened, but never launched.

In the spring of 1970 the BSU, under the leadership of Nigerian Samson Ogunloye became politically activist, and for the first time the University of Nevada, Reno black community began to act and speak with unity of direction and purpose.

The ASUN Senate filled two vacant positions with blacks: Jim Scott and Jacqueline Sattwhite. The election was tainted, however, with charges that BSU members had broadly hinted to certain senators it would not be wise to vote against the black candidates. Two female white senators made the charges and then denied coercion played any role in their votes. The BSU denied the charges.

**IN FEBRUARY** the BSU told senate it wanted \$4,000 to sponsor a concert featuring a black performer. Blacks and whites, liberals and conservatives faced each other in a long, tense senate meeting as ASUN President Jim Hardesty and the blacks ironed out a compromise.

The BSU was loaned \$2,330 to bring black organist Billy Preston to the campus. All proceeds from the concert up to \$2,230 were to go to the ASUN, anything above this figure was

to go to the BSU. In the event the concert did not net \$2,230 the debt was to be cancelled.

Less than a week later the university, in a dramatic move, pressed charges against black student Jesse Sattwhite, alledging he had threatened physical harm to staff and faculty members.

Sattwhite and others, including the Sagebrush, maintained the charges were vague (no reported incidents of actual physical violence on the part of Sattwhite), too old (some dated back 18 months) and retaliatory (Sattwhite had been a leader in the money battle with ASUN).

**A THREE-MONTH** hearing process, which saw the secretive case bounce from the Referral Board to the Board of Regents and back down to the Student Judicial Council, finally resulted in Sattwhite's virtual acquittal. He was found guilty, but instead of being expelled as prosecutor Deputy Atty. Gen. Dan Walsh had asked, Sattwhite was merely placed on probation.

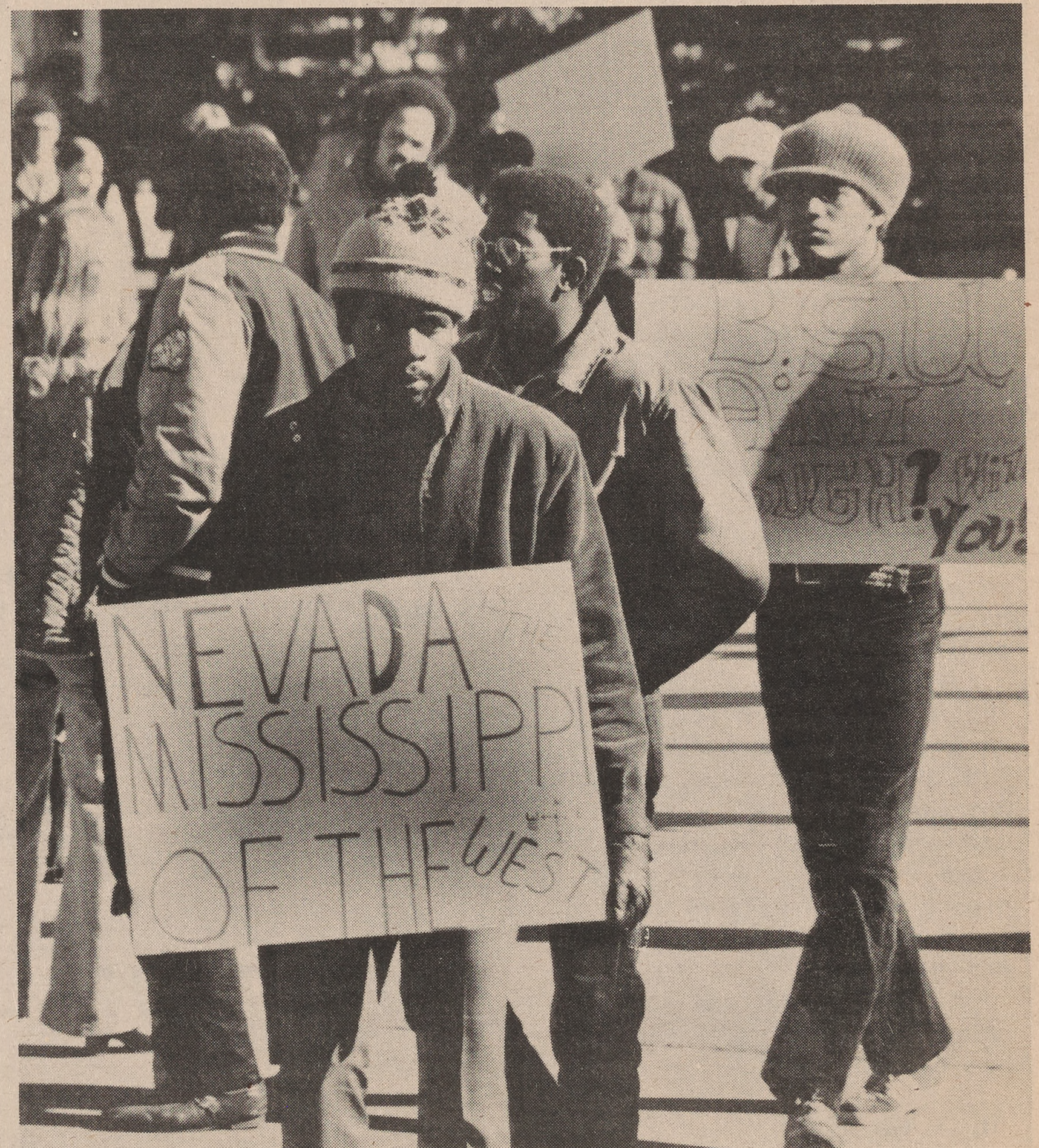
Racial tension was further inflamed in April, 1970, when San Jose State black professor Harry Edwards, spoke here as a guest of the BSU. Edwards, who had urged black athletes to boycott the 1968 Olympics, leveled both barrels at the university administration.

**EDWARDS** referred to N. Edd Miller as the honkey on the hill, and Miller replied that Edwards' charges, namely that he had mishandled the campus Equal Opportunity Program, simply didn't stand up.

From this came two black-white meetings, demands and counter-demands, the short-lived University Student Alliance, and few concrete results.

The 1970-71 school year was surprisingly quiet with no racial confrontation.

And until a small but determined group of blacks ushered Bob Almo, vice president of activities, from his Student Union office on Oct. 21, 1971, very few students would have even guessed that there was racial tension at the University of Nevada, Reno.



**NOT NEW**—These pickets appeared on the university campus after the recent arrest of 14 black students in the office controversy. Black pickets, however, have walked the sidewalks of UNR many times in past years. (Sagebrush photo).





## Black militancy:

By **MIKE MARLEY**  
Sagebrush Staff Reporter

The white kid growing up in America during the late '50s remembers a few black people who made headlines.

He recalls the athletic exploits of heavyweight champion Floyd Patterson, the style of baseball's great Willie Mays and the endurance of Olympic hero Rafer Johnson.

He remembers hearing the songs of Chuck Berry and Johnny Mathis, two performers who were able to sound white.

**BUT WHO** remembers other black "notables" of that era? I'm talking about Judge Aaron, Rosa Parks, Jimmie Wilson, etc.

TIME magazine featured Willie Mays and Duke Ellington with cover stories but none of the above got the same treatment.

A glance back at the 1950s shows what spawned the angry blacks of the '60s and '70s.

What led to the militancy of Eldridge Cleaver, LeRoi Jones, Huey P. Newton and H. Rap Brown? What made boxer Muhammad Ali say "hell, no, I won't go" when Uncle Sam asked him to step forward?

**WHAT LED** to the imprisonment of a beautiful and brilliant Marxist professor from UCLA named Angela Davis?

A panorama of America's "Fabulous Fifties" might give us all a hint. Most of what happened didn't make the history books.

Rosa Parks was tired and refused to give up her seat to a white woman on a Montgomery, Ala., bus one day. This led to the imprisonment of the 27-year-old pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in that city.

**AN ARTICULATE** professor named Martin Luther King Jr. organized a boycott against the bus company in Montgomery and was fined and jailed for his actions.

In 1958, in the most-civilized country in the world (we proudly claimed), a black handyman in Alabama, Jimmie Wilson, 55, was sentenced to die in that state's electric chair.

His crime? He was convicted of robbing an elderly white woman of \$1.95.

Later that year, a deranged black woman, Izola Ware Curry, 42, stabbed Martin Luther King Jr. in the chest with a letter opener while he autographed books in a Harlem department store.

**WHAT A** wonderful country!

While all this transpired, New York City cops ranted and raved about the growth of street gangs in that metropolis (notably Harlem's Viceroy's). The heroin problem was confined to black areas of the city and was not considered to be a problem.

Some great quotes came out this period.

"Our schools will be run on a segregated basis, or they will not be run at all," said L.B. McCord, school superintendent of Clarendon

County, South Carolina.

A New York Democrat made a fantastic prophecy while the school integration crisis raged at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

"**THE WAY** things look we may be down the drain for the next 15 years (Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus, a staunch segregationist, was a Demo) and Nixon is now the great civil rights champion," he said.

Peter Cullom of Washington, D.C., wrote to a national magazine: "President Eisenhower, the Supreme Court and other do-gooders may as well try to dam up the Mississippi River as to force white and colored children to go to school together in the deep South."

Another letter-writer to the same publication, Mrs. Don Erjavec of Compton, Calif., replied: "Personally, I wonder at the poor taste of the Negroes of Arkansas for wanting to go to school with the 'whites.'"

**THREE** governors of Dixie states defined what N.A.A.C.P. stood for differently. They all offered their definitions publicly.

One said it was for Niggers, Aligators, Apes, Coons and Possums. Another said it was for Niggers Are All Cotton Pickers. Still another said it was for National Association for the Agitation of Colored People.

All the heat was down below the Mason-Dixon line.

The New York Times ignored the complaints of black and Puerto Rican parents about de facto segregation in New York in order to feature shocking reportage from Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

**LONG BEFORE** Watts, Detroit and Roxbury erupted, there was racial uprising in Jacksonville, Fla. Sears Roebuck in that city sold 50 axe handles in 15 minutes to white customers during the trouble.

Really, though, who initiated the violence?

Whites attacked blacks in Clinton, Tenn., picking their victims at random. In 1956, 400 whites marched in Mansfield, Tex., with signs proclaiming: "DEAD COONS ARE THE BEST COONS. \$2 A DOZEN FOR NIGGER EARS."

National guardsmen in tanks stymied whites in the western Kentucky town of Sturgis and Clay that same year. The whites cried for "nigger blood."

**SIX HOODED** white men in Alabama, incensed by the desegregation in Little Rock, grabbed a black man named Judge Aaron on a lonely road.

They castrated Aaron and then poured turpentine into the wound.

H. Rap Brown said that "violence is as American as cherry pie."

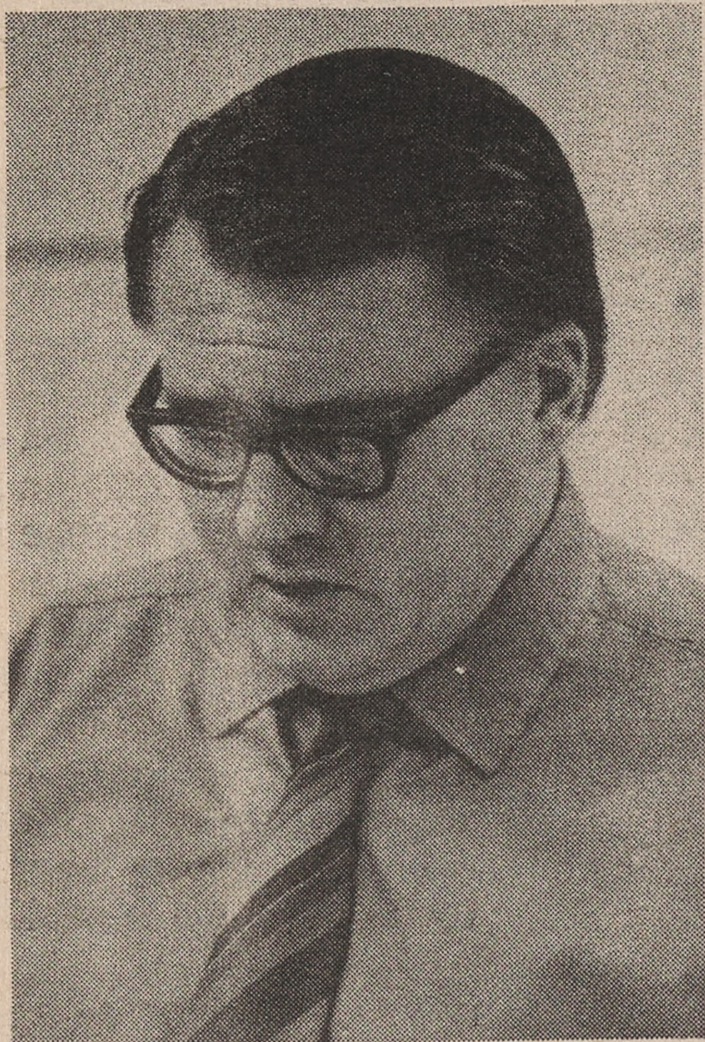
Looking at American history, that statement is hard to dispute.

# why?





Warren LeRude, editor  
Reno Evening Gazette



"I don't feel we try to play racial situations down . . . following Thursday's BSU occupation (of the ASUN office) . . . we carried three stories and a picture above the fold, with a banner headline. This is as far away from playing it down as we can get.

(In answer to the question, What about year-round coverage of the black community?) "The Reno Evening Gazette is as good or better as any news medium in Nevada in covering black issues.

"Our purpose in publishing . . . is to provide some leadership on handling an issue. I knew hardliners on either side would dislike my editorial (recommending the suspended students be returned to campus pending their hearing); sometimes, it stuns people when reason upsets their preconceived notions.

"The Reno Evening Gazette is a leading conservative newspaper in the state. But, we don't give people who simply want to re-affirm their own prejudices the opportunity to do so."

"We have no separate policy regarding the coverage of black news, with one exception . . . any confrontation where violence is going on or likely to.

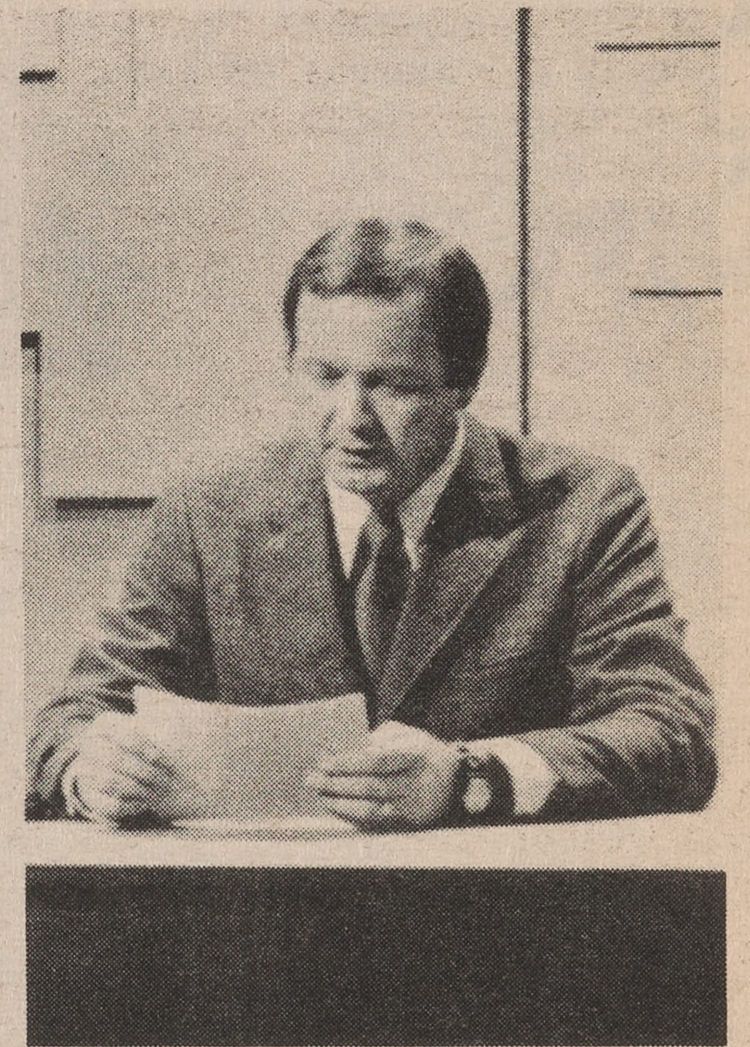
"We agreed not to park our mobile units in front of the Student Union, not to use our lights, and to be careful about shooting a potential incident before it actually happens. (These requests were made of all TV stations by university Information Officer Ed Olson).

"We were also asked by the school if we would consider not covering the incident (ouster of blacks from the occupied office), but this would be impossible. We cannot abdicate our responsibilities as reporters.

"The only decision we can ask ourselves to make is . . . is it news or is it not news? If it is we have to cover it.

"The only way I would stop coverage is if I thought shooting an incident would tend to cause violence. But if it's just people getting uptight about their self-image on camera, then that's their problem."

Tad Dunbar, news director  
KOLO TV Channel 8



By MAUREEN REILLY  
Sagebrush Staff Reporter

Talking to one's fellow newsmen can be very interesting for a reporter. Hence, this was an interesting assignment: "Find out how the Reno media cover racial problems . . . interview the newspaper editors, and TV news directors."

After two days of concentrated telephone and

blacks from the Student Union . . . I heard the incident on a national news radio broadcast. It seemed to give it an added importance."

Dunbar read an editorial on this subject over the air Tuesday, Nov. 9. In it, he said that one thing the Black Student Union situation did was "to point up again the role played by the news media in the community's life. We find ourselves almost against our will becoming a part of the event we're

Kladney was more cavalier in his attitude: "It's the media's job to report what happens. If the public gets excited, that's their problem."

Reinforcing the idea that it is the media's job to report what's happening, Kladney said, "Whenever blacks are in the news, such as with the EOP, Race Relations Center or NAACP, we cover it.

"SOMETIMES it's hard to bring problems up . . . unless somebody makes an issue of it. I mean, you can't create your own news, and you can't pinpoint a problem unless someone brings attention to it."

This attitude, however necessary, seems to epitomize the old joke about the hard-hearted

# How do local media cover racial incidents?

personal interviews, I had talked to Warren LeRude, editor of the Reno Evening Gazette; Paul Leonard, editor of the Nevada State Journal; Tad Dunbar, news director of TV 8; Dick Desmond, newsman at TV 8; Ed Pierce, news director of TV 2; Dave Kladney, newsman at TV 2; John Miller, editor of the Carson City Nevada Appeal; Zane Miles, editor of the Carson Review and Advertiser; and Vince Anselmo, managing editor of the Las Vegas Sun.

THE SERIOUS consideration most of these newsmen accorded my questions, alone, reveals the importance the news community attaches to their coverage of a racial situation.

Although every editor was quick to reply, "We go right down the middle in handling racial situations," they seemed to agree that many times the media creates news by the very act of reporting it.

As Pierce put it, "Following the ouster of the

covering when events such as this occur."

HE NOTED that media are often caught in the middle, the scapegoat for both sides: "There was almost as much shouting from the blacks at the press as at the police. Earlier, our report on an anti-black movement among some white students on the campus drew criticism from student body officers who felt there would have been less tension on the campus if we had ignored the anti-black movement among the whites.

"At the height of the tension, the white activists were accusing us of being biased in favor of the blacks and the blacks were saying that we were racists who couldn't possibly report their story fairly."

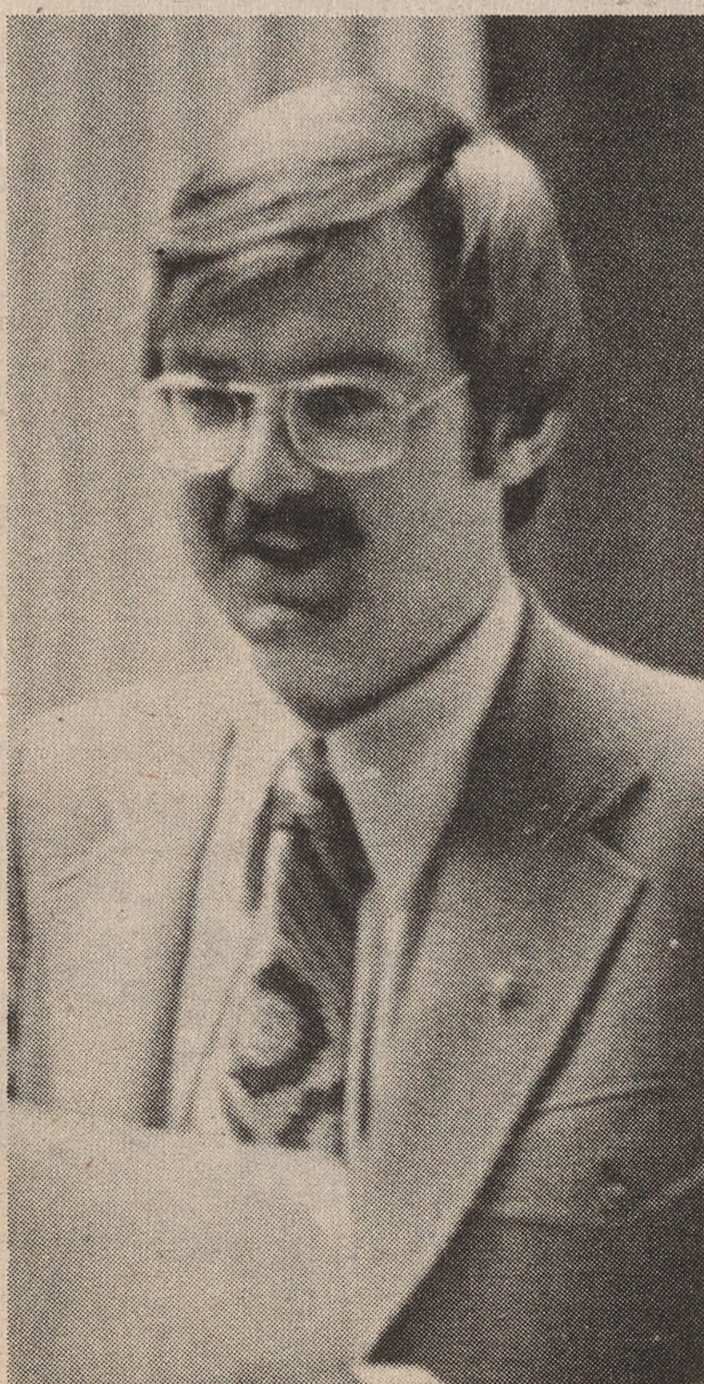
editor. REPORTER: There's been a riot at the Student Union! EDITOR: Were any heads broken? REPORTER: No. EDITOR: We can't use it.

Both Reno daily newspapers gave the BSU incident good coverage, and both papers bannered (one headline across the top of the page) the story about the black students being ousted by police.

THE NEWS style used in reporting the series of events precipitated by the BSU occupation was as objective as possible. As Gazette education reporter Ken Smith put it, "I took my time about writing, and was very cautious not to use inflammatory words. I am aware of a news story's

(See page 9)

Ed Pierce, news director  
KTVN TV Channel 2



"Dave Kladney (TV 2 newsman) was an eyewitness to the BSU occupation, so he presented the whole news sequence. I didn't have to ask him to tone down any adjectives or writing style. At times I thought he played it down to the point where . . . it was unclear.

"The only instruction I gave to Dave the night of the ouster was, stay out of the way of swinging fists. The week before, one or two black students told me if I turned the camera on, they would wrap it around my head.

"We played it pretty much down the line. I talked with student leaders from both sides (Dan McKinney, Stan Davis, Dan Klaich) on campus. We couldn't get anybody from the administration to talk; (President N. Edd) Miller declined to appear on camera. I don't think he wanted to get involved.

"It's an unfortunate admission for any of the media to make, but I think we've been guilty of ignoring the black student body. We're all to blame.

"Any newsman has to be careful in dealing with an inflammatory situation; you know that an awful lot of events you cover are staged just so you'll be there."

"The idea that white racist university students are putting pressure on the black students is a big lie. I regret that some anthropology professor on campus (Warren d'Azevedo) swallowed the big lie—and is heading up a committee to support members of the BSU.

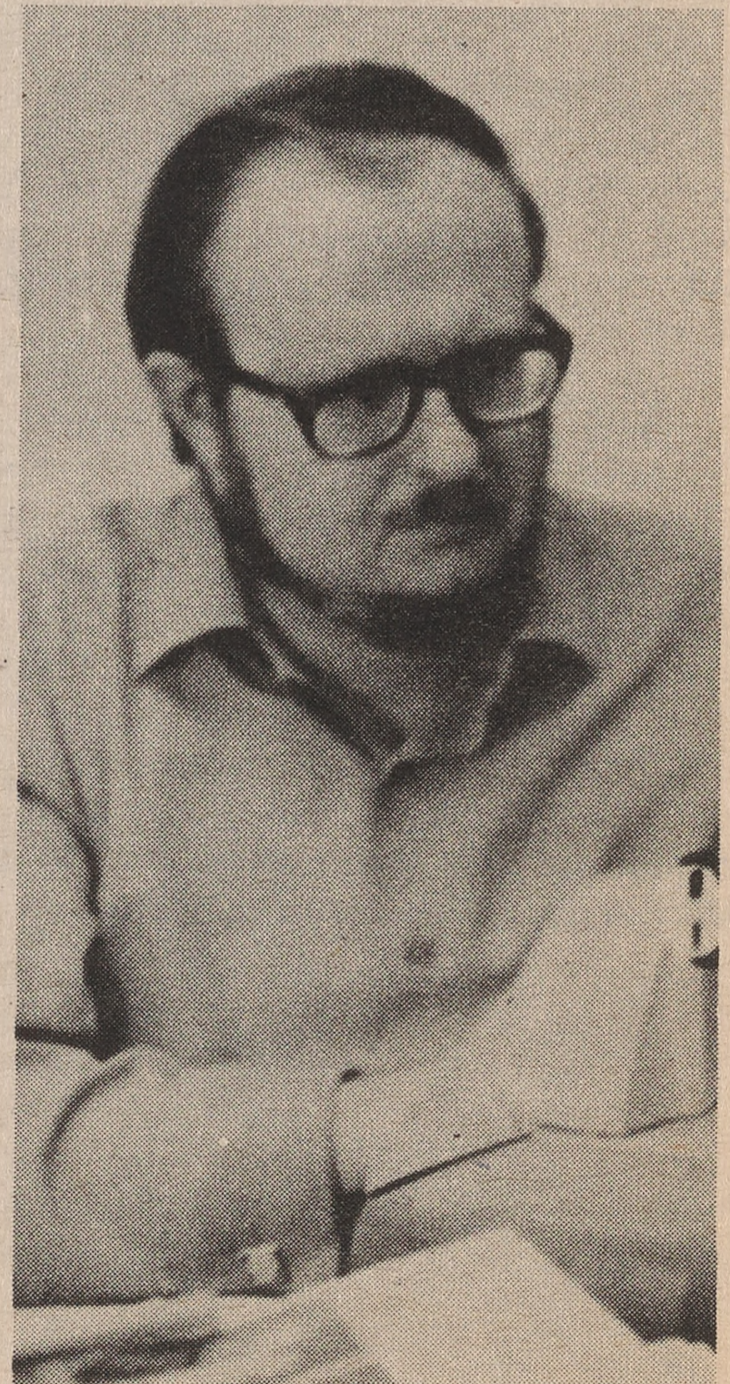
"Do Reno news media give adequate coverage to news of the black community on a day-to-day basis? Absolutely not.

"They do an even worse job of covering day-to-day news of the Indian community in their town. News about blacks is certainly lacking, but I don't think either of the Reno papers have been guilty of running stories deliberately directed against the blacks, as they did with stories directed against the Indians.

"The way things developed, I agree that the black students suspended temporarily should be returned to campus pending their hearing. However, I think the university erred in the first place by not filing criminal charges.

"I disagree completely with the theory that university students should have a double standard and do things on campus and not be charged that I would be arrested for doing off campus."

Zane Miles, editor  
Carson Review and Advertiser





By PETER KIMANI  
Former UNR Student

"Look at that little nigger!" she shrilled.

It was a weekend, and my friends and I had gone out to Virginia City, a Wild West historical monument in the heart of the Sierras. We were out there, away from the books, to relax and have fun.

Walking down the main street, we passed a Cadillac silhouetted against the front of the miners' clubhouse. The windows of the Cadillac opened, and close behind us we heard the cold shrill of a young girl. We did not stop to answer the "greetings"; we kept on walking as if we had not heard anything, but our conversations froze within us.

I turned my head slightly and for the split second saw her face at the window—she was not smiling. She was serious. Beside her was a lady who seemed to be providing the support needed to keep the girl at the window. At the corner, away from these two, was an elderly gentleman who was coldly staring at me through the bluish windshield.

That shrill, those ghostly stares—they all but drained the fun that we may have had from within us. My friends were "white." They could have had uninterrupted fun if they had not taken me along with them. My "black" color not only ruined my fun but theirs too. Will they have me ruin their fun again? Or will they start wishing that I were not born "black"—that I was "white" so they would not suffer embarrassment any time we went out together?

**THIS WAS** not my first such experience, nor the second. Riding on a bus from Chicago to Salt Lake City, on my second week's stay in the United States, I was confronted by a young boy who, after staring at me for a lengthy time, took my arm, compared it with his, and called me "nigger."

His mother sitting close by shoved him onto her lap, spanked him once, and detained him thereafter. I was just beginning the journey to the American world and I must admit that this incident did not give me the best introduction to the Americans.

I was aware of the racial problem but I did not expect it to be so openly oriented that a four-year-old would know the obscene definitions associated with the racial differences. This bus ride incident was a shock because I was not used to such language, and I had not come to the United States so I could have a chance to be a "nigger," insulted and segregated.

The Virginia welcome was a shocking monotony—I was not searching for a skin color definition when I came to America.

**A WEEK** before the Virginia City "fun" a friend of mine took me out to the Pyramid Lake, another of the better Nevada historical sites. His five-year-old son accompanied us.

About two miles from the beach, two couples in a dark green Mustang

## My black color...ruined my fun...theirs too.

drove up to us and started shouting "nigger!" They drove parallel to us and kept on shouting; followed us in and out of one of the sight-seeing spots around the lake, still shouting "nigger, nigger, nigger . . .!"

My friend had a gun with him; he unholstered it and kept it ready in case our company started real "trouble." His son was getting interested but his face was blank with perplexity.

**AT THE** beach, the couples, tired of shouting, drove back the way we had come and disappeared over the

ridge as if they had been the Devil's messengers from old Biblical times.

Their shouting had alerted many people at the beach and now some sat and others stood, all staring in our direction. They were not talking, smiling, or laughing as the Americans usually do; they were deadly quiet.

**FOR THE** first time in my life, I was gripped by fear of human beings; they had ceased to be fellow mankind and had become strangers.

We had to carry the gun on leaving the car, and when I decided to go back to the car and get my cigarettes, my friend wouldn't let me go alone. He wanted to accompany me; when I insisted he did not need to, he gave me the gun to protect myself

## I had not come to the United States...to be a "nigger."

with. I took the gun but forgot to tell him that I did not know how to use it on a human being.

He, too, was "white." He did not choose to be shouted at, disgraced, and denied the fun he could have had at the beach; my skin color and not so much my presence, declared his fate.

# Nigger!

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article first appeared in the Spring, 1968 edition of the UNR Forum. The author, a black student from Kenya, has since left the university. Then Forum editor Jan Webb Frank said in a preface to the story, "Peter Kimani will not forget what he has learned from Americans outside the academic circle.")

If he had taken a dark dummy with him instead of taking me, he most likely would have suffered the same ill treatment.

We have not gone out together again since; if he is refraining, his decision is wise and I don't blame him at all. He knows the source of "trouble."

**THE FOREGOING** incidents are but a few of many which could have been fathered by racial differences.

A few months back, I walked into a public lobby and sat down between another friend of mine and a neatly dressed gentleman. Immediately, the gentleman stopped reading his magazine and started fidgeting. He had all of a sudden become very uncomfortable, and he was going to show me that he was, indeed, bothered. I was not in a considerate mood; I thought that he had been in his chair too long.

I expected that he would stand and walk out of the lobby, but he did not. Instead he moved on into the next empty chair next to him and farther away from me; and left his winter coat in his former chair. I could not help looking at him. My eyes met his; he put on a sudden, ironical smile and started explaining.

He wanted me to believe that he had left his chair because . . . (He looked around as he searched for a reason, and fortunately he saw standing behind him one of the men who keep the lobby in shape) . . . because he wanted to give his seat to the man standing behind him. I did not answer him; I did not tell him, "It's O.K.," like the Americans say; I just walked out.

**THIS TINY** incident hurt me more than the "nigger" insults.

This man was no different than the many Americans I knew and know. For this one moment he had been unable to control and hide his racial prejudice.

So he had moved into another

chair and faked a reason to bluff me with if I became aware of his prejudice.

Unfortunately this reason was most ridiculous. The chair he had moved into was right at the feet of the man he was giving his chair. Did he expect this man to go to the chair he had left and sit on his enormous overcoat? Did he have to become restless to offer his chair to the man?

**EVER SINCE** that time I am unable to overcome the feeling that maybe some of the "white" Americans I know are strongly prejudiced inside but are friendly to me because I am an African and there is no possibility of my rioting and fighting for civil rights, integrated housing, and human acceptance.

I cannot help feeling that these hypocritical "friends" have been putting me on all the time, and in their hearts, I could well be "that colored boy," "that nigger."

On campus, I have friends both "white" and "colored." My "white" friends and I have great times when we talk about elephants and jungle in Africa, but those times fade and sometimes die when we come to the racial problem in the United States.

This question is avoided, and the answers—when they finally do

come—are shocking. Many of the kids want me to believe that they are not prejudiced, that they do not contribute to the promotion of the racial problem. Needless to say, such answers do not tell me what the racial problem is all about.

Others have notions that whenever any Negro is invited to a "white" neighborhood, many more Negroes follow him and soon the whole neighborhood is too dirty for a "white" American to live in.

None of the kids in this latter group has ever cited an occasion in

I did not tell him,  
"It's O.K.,"  
I just walked out.

which his family has moved out of a once-beautiful neighborhood because Negroes moved in and dirtied it. These too want me to believe that they are not prejudiced.

**IS IT** really normal that all the "white" people I know happen to be uninvolved in the racial problem, and yet I am being called a "nigger" every other week?

Some things happen by coincidence, but I do not think that I have been so lucky as to meet all but those who are not prejudiced. I am sure there are some of them among those who befriend me—me, because the foreign student who will never move in to dirty their neighborhood.

These people are the ones who are putting me on; I would rather they looked at my dark skin and treated me the same way they treat the American Negro because then I would consider them to be honest people and not hypocrites. I would have a chance, too, to know my true friends better and save the time that my phony "friends" take.

**I AM** still a minor by the American definition, but living with

the Americans has taught me to see things quickly and react to them equally fast.

I have overcome the surprise I used to get from watching many of the "white" girls I know look in another direction, away from me, whenever we met, or chokingly drag out their "hi!" greetings to me. I can imagine

## They wish they were born somewhere else.

how embarrassed one of them would be if I asked her to go out with me. The male "whites" would be shocked, too, if they saw me go out with a "white" girl.

They told me once that we could go out together if they were able to secure a "colored" girl for me. Are these actions and statements jokes, insults, or unconscious hints of racial prejudice (actually, skin color prejudice)?

They haven't brought the "colored" girl as yet; I have been waiting for eight months and I am still as patient as I was then. With their attitude, it is going to be a long time before they fulfill their "friendly" promise.

**MY "COLORED"** friends are not innocent of the racial prejudice but none of them has shouted "nigger" at me so far. My dark skin color matches well with the color of their own skin, and they accept me, not with prejudice, but with jealous admiration.

The racially prejudiced attitude of their "white" brothers has brought them to the point where they wish they were born somewhere else other than the United States. Since I am from that somewhere else I am luckier, they feel, than they are.

Their racial response is pointed toward their "white" brothers and they have me on trial. They seem to conclude, without my consent, that since my skin is dark I should not hesitate to join them against the "white" man.

Many of them have deep hatred for the "white" man in themselves; their talk and actions suggest that they could hate their "white" brothers more and openly if they had a chance to do so. They have equivalent names for "nigger" but I haven't caught them using these names as much as the "whites" use "nigger."

Am I truly "one of them" because my skin is dark and not "white"? Would they have despised me if I had come to the United States white and not dark? Am I escaping their hatred and winning their friendship because of the color of my skin and perhaps because of being foreign?

**THE "COLORED"** American's attitude is equally as racial as is the "white" American's attitude, but I do sympathize with the former much more than I do the latter.

The "white" man in the United States has everything that he needs to live an appreciably good, normal life, and yet he is very reluctant to give the Negro much chance to make his own life. He seems to have such a great selfish complex that he wants to have all the world for himself before he decides to share it with anybody else.

He has chosen the color of skin as the standard so that he may have an excuse to be selfish enough; an excuse to avoid helping anybody else who does not have his color.

The evidence of this in the United States is where the Indians are in reservations, equivalent to German concentration camps in World War II, with the "white" man surrounding them and watching them die and steadily approach race extinction.

Another example is the camps Americans of Japanese descent were

(See page 11)



# No flashing lights when crisis occurs

By LINDA NAGY  
Sagebrush Political Reporter

There's no board with big red flashing lights in the office of University President N. Edd Miller or ASUN President Dan Klaich to warn when a campus situation has reached the crisis level.

There is, however, a set procedure campus officials follow to keep things under control such as in the Oct. 28 incident when police arrested 16 persons in the Student Union.

"We try to avert situations simply because . . . when decisions have to be made under times of emotion that accompany a crisis, the chances are that decisions will not be wholly satisfactory, said Klaich.

"WHEN A student crisis arises, then it becomes the duty of student government to alleviate that crisis situation . . . I mean if a crisis is brought about by direct challenge people should air their differences and discover solutions," Klaich said.

"There is no person I respect less than someone who follows a cause but can't tell you particularly why. A person should either substantiate his beliefs or abandon them," he said.

Klaich said when a crisis occurs he discovers his limitations as student body president "by trial and error."

"Basically I can do anything I'm asked to do and everything that has to be done, to a point," he said.

"A STUDENT body president's ability to get things done is directly proportionate to the number of people he knows and the campus officials," Klaich said.

The administration, and especially Dr. Miller, like to include students in their decisions, he said, especially if it is a matter which involves students.

"Sometimes you get the feeling you are present just as a token input, but I would rather be thought of as token than not at all."

When a student crisis on campus arises, President Miller said, that in "general terms"

he tries to contact university officials who are closest to the problem.

If and when Miller takes over, it is by "mutual agreement" between himself and the official involved.

WHEN THE president foresees that police might be needed to help with a situation, he contacts them and they are placed on call.

"We use our own police," Miller said, and at all times the university police were in charge of the BSU situation. The city police and county sheriffs were under the command of university police chief Bob Malone.

"My primary concern during the BSU crisis," said Miller, "was people getting hurt. I am really so thankful that nobody was hurt. That was my main concern."

Some people have questioned the use of mace by the police if the intention was not to harm anyone.

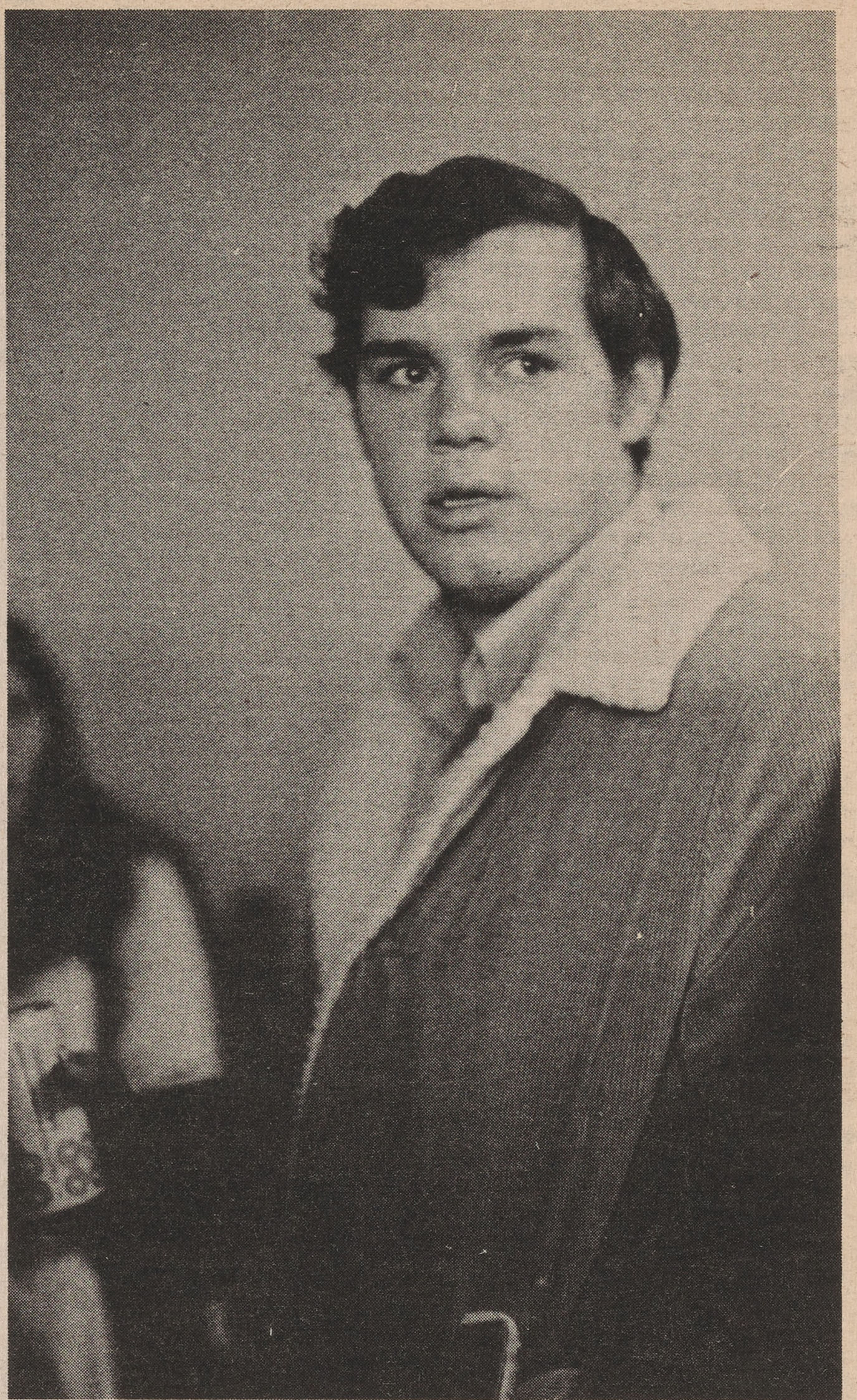
A UNIVERSITY policeman said mace is used in situations when there is a fear of anyone getting hurt.

"It's a heck of a lot better to use mace than your billy clubs," he said. "Mace may sting your eyes and burn your skin but it won't hurt you."

The Student Affairs Board is concerned about students and their problems on campus. Because the board was not fully organized until this week, it could not act collectively to help the black students at the time of the crisis.

BUT DR. John Marschall, chairman of the board and director of the Center for Religion and Life said, "Some members of the Student Affairs Board tried to build bridges and personally communicate with the blacks on a one-to-one basis. They also tried to pursue other areas which they felt would be helpfully responsive to the problems such as contacting lawyers for the students.

No one can know whether there will be more crisis on campus this year but Klaich said they should be handled within "a logical process . . . but logic doesn't operate well when it is taken over by emotions."

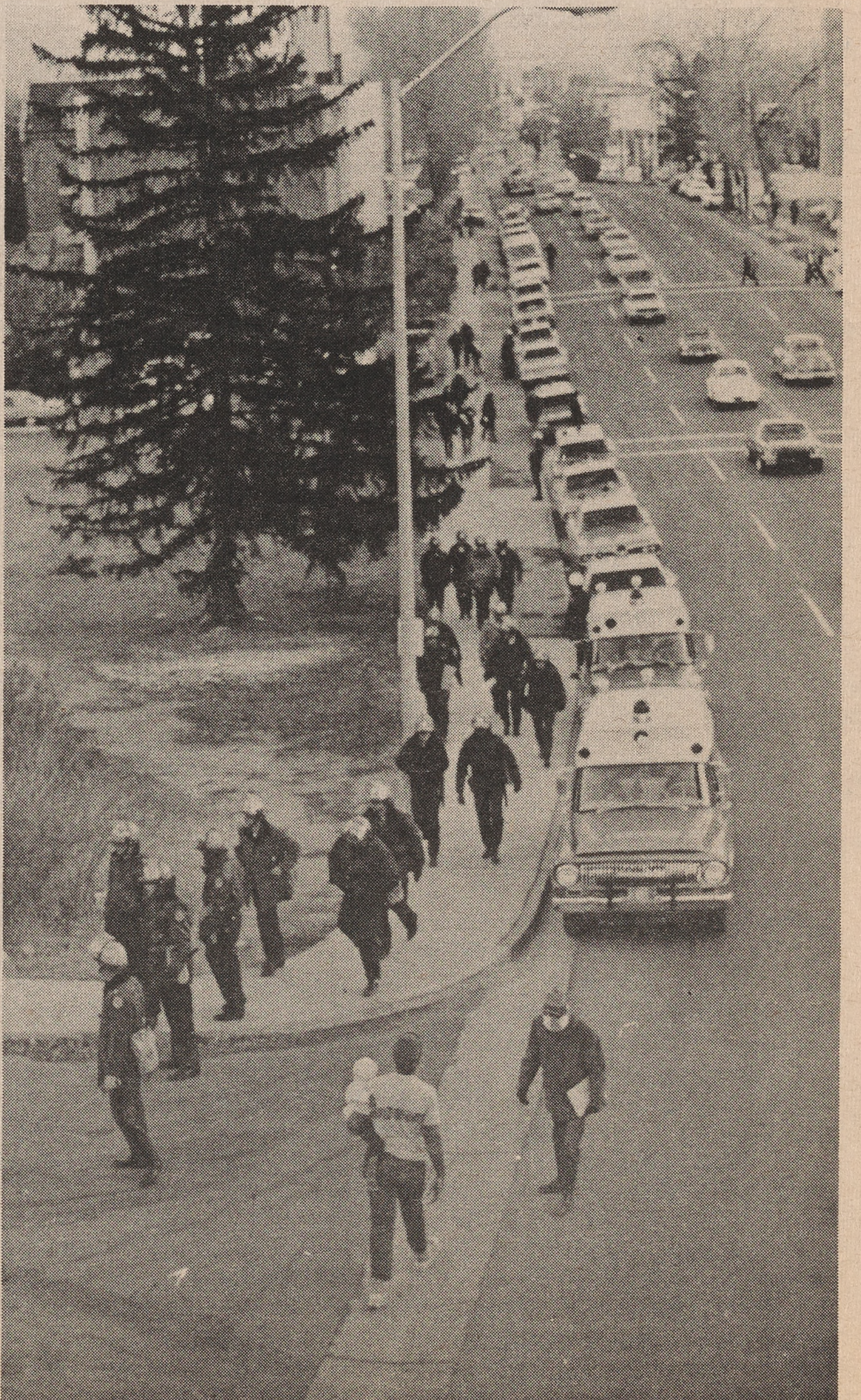


UNR DRAMA—At top, a tense Dan Klaich, ASUN president watches and waits as the Black Student Union has vowed not to leave a student government office. Below, policemen from Reno and Washoe County gather to remove the protesting blacks from the Student Union.



THE END—Hundreds of UNR students look on while helmeted police take 16 blacks, including 14 students, from campus to a

downtown cell. (Photos courtesy the Sparks Tribune by Sheila Caudle)





By LAURIE SPENCER  
Sagebrush Staff Reporter

"We go out of our way to treat them equally. Why aren't they ever satisfied?" The average white student at UNR proclaims his good will toward

**(EDITOR'S NOTE:** Obviously there is no such thing as the "average" white student. The attitudes collected for this article are a composite of the views of five UNR students. They may or may not represent the majority feeling on campus. Only you know the answer to that.)

blacks, meanwhile expressing not a few reservations.

"I'm not against equal opportunity at all," he says. "But now it seems that whites are being discriminated against in favor of blacks." I don't think they're treated any different—except they seem to get special treatment."

**IN FACT,** he is a little resentful. "Why should their wants and needs be placed before everyone else's? Of course it bothers me when they're discriminated against, but it bothers me as much when they're discriminated for."

He is also resentful because he feels that blacks are bearing a grudge that their ancestors bore from

way back. Now they seem to be out for revenge—"they want more than what we have." White people seem to have gone from one extreme to another, and still blacks complain about prejudice.

"I have friends who are Negroes," he says. "I can rap with them and get along great with them. But I never become really close to one. They have

different interests and different backgrounds—their culture is completely different."

**HERE THE** white student understands blacks completely. "There are different kinds of blacks," he says confidently. "And I know that most of them aren't involved." Or, "It's part of the black culture to not be open. Their peers see it as a sign of weakness if they're friendly to us."

Or, "Now that we're trying to help them they think they're superior and they're taking advantage of us." It's not clear exactly where he got to know black people so intimately.

The white student tends to blame the blacks for failure to communicate. In his opinion, whites have

been reminded so many times about bad treatment of blacks that they are willing and open to work this out with them. It is the blacks who are unwilling to talk things out—to open up themselves.

**HE SEES** white people going out of their way to be friendly to blacks, even to a point of not being natural or spontaneous. Still the blacks hold themselves apart.

The opinions already mentioned hold true for the white student's reactions to recent events in which the Black Student Union took over an office in the Student Union and was subsequently evicted.

"Why it is beneath their dignity to have an office in a basement, like they were offered?" he asks. "Are they better than the Experimental College or YWCA? Isn't that prejudice? They didn't seem very willing to sit down and talk it out, either."

**FURTHERMORE,** he disapproves of the BSU's methods. "No matter what race they are, what they did was illegal. Why shouldn't they have to follow the same rules as everyone else?"

He compares the takeover as an attention-getting device similar to that of a child who is being ignored. They got attention, all right, but it was probably the wrong kind. Any sympathy for the black cause was tainted because the white student saw it as evidence of immaturity.

One thing the attention-getting device did was to make the average white aware that there is a race problem at UNR. Whether it is real, or imagined on the part of the black student, it's here and now. He can no longer ignore it.

**(EDITOR'S NOTE:** This article was initially prepared as a paper for an upper division anthropology class. The author, secretary to the dean of community relations on the UNR campus, wrote it as a personal observation on attitudes toward minority groups, particularly blacks, in Reno.)

By PATRICIA T. FLADAGER  
UNR Staff Member

Reno in 1945 confined the members of the minority groups to the Lake Street section. The best known club for the black people was the Harlem Club. The New China Club is now located in the area. The offensive "We Reserve the Right to Refuse Service to Anyone" stood out with its ugly message in most of the bars and restaurants in the area.

Instructions to all personnel employed at the club in which I worked, were to refuse service to "Negroes" in a firm, but in a polite way, advising them that there were clubs on Lake Street where they would be welcome. There were strict orders that no one was to serve "them," or deal to "them." Violations of any direct orders were, naturally, cause for dismissal.

**I WAS** assigned to a table near a back door as a "21" dealer. Although this particular club deplored the word "shill" many "observers" were employed, which is the refined terminology for "stool pigeon." These people were hired to play at the tables and watch the dealers for cheating or any infraction of the rules.

One day my table had four out of five players who were "housemen." It didn't take employees too long to know the difference between the regular customer and the "stoolie." This particular day a Negro walked to my table and the tension hit like a bolt of lightning.

I smiled at him and said, "How do you do." That gave him the encouragement he needed to place his bet. The tension eased a bit and I made a determined effort to create a natural atmosphere. It worked . . . it wasn't long before everyone at the table was relaxed and enjoying the game.

Since I was aware that I had deliberately violated one of the rules of the house on my next break I immediately searched for the floor boss

to "confess" before a stoolie could make a report on me.

**I HAD** very strong feelings about these rules and my approach was, "I just committed the unpardonable sin." The boss paled as he said, "What in God's name did you do now?" This man was a friend who knew I couldn't be counted on to conform if conforming meant conflict with my principles. However, he also knew that it might be necessary for him to relieve me of my duties.

My next statement was all in a rush, "I just dealt to a colored man and the table was full of stoolies—and, if you don't want me to deal to Negroes, you'd better stop them

*(Racism)*

*A personal statement*

before they get to my table."

The most interesting part of this to me was that, although one of their strictest rules had been deliberately violated they chose not to take issue, not even with a reprimand.

**AFTER THE** civil rights movement began to gather momentum, this club hired one of the first black security officers to be employed in the Reno clubs.

Up until that time there were black people hired as maids to check parcels, clothing and keep the women's rest rooms clean, some shoe shine men, but seldom were blacks hired to serve even in a janitorial capacity because janitors were working out among the patrons. In the early 60s a young Indian, well known in the community was put "in charge" of security personnel in this particular club.

In 1964 one of the other major clubs hired a UNR black athlete as a "change boy." He was the first black to break the color line in that particular club and was a student with whom I had a close bond. I was deeply concerned about the treatment and reception he would receive but quite a

bit of time elapsed before he related any of his experiences.

One incident involved a white female employee who went out of her way to be friendly when they were in the employees lounge on a break.

They developed a basic friendly relationship and when he encountered the young lady during an evening when they were both off duty he invited her for a drink. She accepted and they ordered the drinks, visited for a short time and parted at the bar.

**WHEN OUR** young student, X, reported for his shift the following evening his immediate boss kept walking by him, would start to approach, think better of it, then walk away, returning shortly to continue the pattern. X, being the astute young man that he is, and having a certain amount of respect for this particular supervisor, finally confronted him and stated that it was obvious there

*(Prejudice)*

was some kind of problem and he would like to know what was going on.

They went to a room where the conversation could be private and the supervisor apologized for the necessity of having to bring up the subject, assured X that he knew the girl involved and that she was "no good," but he had been instructed to speak to X, by someone from the front office.

Apparently the girl had been observed drinking with the black student and other employees began to harrass her; to justify herself for being seen with a black she put out the word that she had been forced by subtle strong arm tactics and threats to have that drink. Some of the more gullible males who wished to believe the tale were muttering among themselves.

**THE SUPERVISOR** kept assuring X that he did not believe any of this as told by the girl, but he also

stressed that it was necessary that X not be involved in this type of thing or get in a position where these accusations could be made. To add insult to injury, the next time the girl saw X in the employee's lounge she continued her superficial attempts to be friendly; however, X made no acknowledgment.

Another one of our black students went to the same club a year or so later to work as a "change boy" and when the subject of how the job was at the club, would come up, his reactions were unenthusiastic and evasive.

One day the opportunity arose to ask him point blank what kinds of problems he was having. He made a half attempt to laugh it off when he said, "Well, you can't get any satisfaction out of having money wrappers thrown in your face."

Sensing that there was more behind his reluctance to discuss the situation than he had shown, I pursued the conversation. This young man was an extremely sensitive person, lacking self confidence and the ability to cope with stupidity evidenced by people.

**WHEN HE** realized I did not feel that there was anything funny about what he had related he became very serious and the true feelings of shame, humiliation, embarrassment and sensitivity were revealed in his face and eyes as much as in his words.

He went on to say that the first time or so that it happened he thought people were being playful, but it occurred to him that maybe they weren't playing games so he looked and saw the hatred and contempt reflected in their faces and faced the cold realization that his color was offensive to them. This young man could not continue working in the club. It would have destroyed his morale completely.

Mr. X stayed with them, ignoring the bigots and went from the club he "broke in" to the one where I had worked and he was assigned as a security officer. He commanded the respect of many people—fellow employees and customers.

When I asked him to clue me in on how sincere they were in their efforts to grant equal opportunity he informed me that one floor was off limits to black security officers. The officers were to rotate floors during

(See page 11)



# Certain fundamental and unresolved problems

By WARREN d'AZEVEDO  
Professor of Anthropology

In surmounting the crisis which has faced the University of Nevada over the past few weeks, it is of utmost importance that we do not again lose sight of certain fundamental and unresolved problems which have undermined the integrity of our institution and have exposed it to the dangers of continuing difficulty.

We have temporarily won the struggle to defend and retain a much admired university president. In so doing we have affirmed our commitment to the finest principles of higher education in a small state university.

But we must not forget, as we have in the past, that one of the issues that precipitated this crisis was that of the civil rights and equal opportunity of members of ethnic minorities on this campus.

This issue is unresolved. We have not done much about it. The problems are long-standing. Minority students have begun to find a voice for their grievances. They are justifiably impatient.

OVER THE past 10 years minority students at the university have been engaged in persistent and peaceful efforts to persuade the community that something must be done to correct the inequities and outright racism they know exists and which they experience every day.

For the most part, they were politely listened to, and then just as politely ignored. This indifference of the university was a major factor in the organization of the Black Student Union, and the American Indian Association.

At meeting after meeting, before committee after committee, representatives of these organizations presented their suggestions for programs, and called upon the university to demonstrate a real commitment to a course of action that would dispel the sense of frustration and isolation that many felt.

FOR AT least 10 years minority

students have expressed their desire for sincere efforts to recruit additional faculty from ethnic minorities, to increase the number of black and Indian students who can graduate, to revise the entrance requirements for disadvantaged students, to provide adequate financial aid for such students, to develop an effective program of tutoring and counseling, to revise the curricula so that the interests of a democratic and ethnically pluralistic community can be served, to give fair representation to ethnic minorities on policy making bodies and to remove the misery of minority status in the social life of this campus.

These suggestions have been heard time and time again, but they are lost and forgotten as the dominant white majority pursues its own priority interests. This is institutional racism. Institutional racism means the condition in which the very structures of our educational, political and economic institutions are permeated with inequities that we fail to see because they have been established by tradition and because they seem to work for the dominant majority which uses and controls them. They are taken for granted.

Institutional racism spares the white majority from the burden of daily confrontation with the ugly reality of the degradation of the dark-skinned minorities.

It provides the reassuring rationalization for not acting, for leaving the problem to others, for abdicating responsibility. Institutional racism is subtle. We can avoid facing our own personal racism under its cover.

DURING THE entire history of the University of Nevada, through the spring of 1970, only 174 black students and 144 Indian students had ever attended on the Reno campus.

Prior to the fall of 1959, there had only been 20 black students and 19 Indian students since the inception of the university.

Therefore, over 90 per cent of all the black and Indian students who

have ever attended this university up to 1970 came here during the 1960's. This increase in enrollment occurred because the minority students, with the help of a very few others, initiated a program of intensive recruitment with the aim of improving the racial composition and image of this university.

IN THE early 1960's, due to the increased concern of the Nevada Indian community, the Fleishman Foundation made 20 scholarships available to Indian students, and more of the Indian students, who tended to go out of the state on scholarships from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, began to come to this university.

But it was not until 1969 that any special financial aids--other than those for athletes--were available to black students.

As a result of programs proposed by the Human Relations Action Council and President N. Edd Miller's Human Relations Commission in 1968, the Educational Opportunities Program was initiated and a portion of the Bob Davis Scholarship funds were assigned to this program for disadvantaged students.

The predominate number of these scholarships went to black students. The enrollment of black students in 1969 almost doubled that of the previous year.

THUS, where there were only 11 black students in attendance at the university in the fall of 1960, there were 72 in attendance in the fall of 1969.

The great majority of these were from out of state, though special recruitment had encouraged more than usual numbers from within the state.

The rate of increase of Indian students showed a similar pattern, though the Indian enrollment has been smaller than that of the blacks, and almost all Indian students coming to the university are residents of Northern Nevada.

DESPITE this increase in minority student enrollment, the failure of the University of Nevada to cope with the problems of culturally different and economically disadvantaged students is exposed by the extremely high drop-out rate.

Less than 15 per cent of all the black and Indian students who attended the University of Nevada, Reno have graduated.

And most do not attend more than a semester or two. This fact constitutes a most serious indictment of our university as well as of the community which supports it.

What little attention has been given to these problems in the past few years has been due largely to the strenuous efforts of minority students themselves with the help of an aware university president and a very small roster of determined faculty, administrators and white students.

Otherwise, apathy and disassociation have been the prevailing response of this community.

In many instances open hostility has been shown, and we now know that one of the major issues in the attack upon Miller, from the influential forces on campus and in the community, was that of race. But this does not absolve the apathetic, "well-meaning" majority from responsibility.

ACTUALLY, it indicts them as the purveyors of hypocrisy and the perpetuators of inadvertent crimes against humanity. They are the cogs in the monolithic machinery of institutional racism.

Who will cry shame? Who will cry disgrace? What will be done?

DURING the coming months--and beginning immediately--every

member of this University of Nevada community who feels a responsibility and commitment to its future must demonstrate that concern by becoming fully informed about, and actively involved in, programs to correct a reprehensible situation.

We are well into the decade of the 1970's, and our university is far behind in coping with the issues that were faced--and to some degree, resolved--by a great number of American institutions in the 1960's.

If we do not act, we can be assured others will force us to do so.

If we do not act in our own terms, and by our principles, there are those who are eager to impose their own, and who have the power to do so.

THE PROBLEMS of ethnic minorities on this campus, and the disease of institutionalized racism in the structure of the university must be matters of highest priority now.

What are some of the programs and issues which should receive our concentrated attention immediately? Here are only a few of the most urgent:

We must increase the participation of representative sectors of the university in President Miller's Human Relations Commission. This advisory group was formed in 1968 and has gathered valuable information and made numerous crucial proposals. It needs you in order to carry out its charge.

We must strengthen the Educational Opportunity Program initiated by the Human Relations Commission and President Miller. This program is inadequately staffed and funded for the work which it was intended to carry out on this campus.

WE MUST rescue the Ethnic Studies Program which began last year with emergency funds provided by President Miller, and with the cooperation of a few concerned departments and faculty members. But its request for budgeted funds for continuation in the present year failed, and the program is on the verge of extinction.

We must engage in a sincere and intensive effort--on a university-wide level--to recruit faculty representing the non-white ethnic minorities. Despite illusions and misinformation to the contrary, the number of black and Indian full-time teaching faculty has increased negligibly over the past years.

We must begin an extensive reappraisal and revision of the university curricula toward bringing it into conformance with the needs of a multi-ethnic society.

WE MUST initiate a review of all scholarships and financial aids as they effect the academic development of ethnic minority students. Both the administration and the records of these funds should be coordinated.

We must find the means to provide fair representation of ethnic minorities on all policy-making bodies of this university.

We must see to it that there is a Minority Student Advisor--acceptable to the concerned students--on the staff of this university.

Something must be done--without further delay and obstruction--to clean up the exploitive and racist housing situation for minority students off campus. It should be a profound embarrassment to us all, and it is a deep source of resentment and hardship to many of our students.

THE UNIVERSITY must take decisive steps toward radical improvement of the social environment of members of minority groups on this campus.

Frustration and isolation are common elements of their individual experiences while they are here. It has been the central issue pressed by the black students for many years.



# Ethnic studies becoming a priority

By SUE LYON  
Sagebrush Staff Reporter

There is no existing Ethnic Studies Program on the UNR campus despite several attempts to get one started.

Since the Human Relations Action Council was formed in May, 1968, this has been a priority. But only recently has the university itself begun to ask itself what the priorities should be in this area.

In May of 1970, a committee to develop an interdisciplinary ethnic studies program was initiated, chaired by Richard Siegel of the political science department, with the purpose of designing such a program for the following year.

A direct result of the committee was the creation of an Ethnic Study Workshop, established in December, to continue through May, 1971. Funded with \$5,500 from the office of the president; faculty members included Joseph Crowley, Allen

Belkind, Ahmed Essa, Joseph Metzgar, James Richardson (present chairman of the Human Relations Council) and Warren d'Azevedo. Students were included by registration through five department courses, all upper division.

A SUMMER workshop in the Contemporary American Indian Experience was formulated after faculty members Elmer Rusco, Ruth Houghton and Kay Fowler agreed to participate on a reduced-fee basis. The committee sought to establish new courses in anthropology (Anthro-Soc 205), political science (American Public Policy and Indian Politics) and English (Ethnic Literature). Indian Politics never became a reality, and Ethnic Literature will be available in Spring 1972.

Goals for 1971-1972 set by the committee included the announcement of an Ethnic Studies "minor." It was also hoped that courses being added would include Sociology of Discrimination

and Ethnic Studies in American Sociology, Contemporary American Indian Societies, Ethnic Politics and Politics of Discrimination, Afro-American History and American Indian History.

LONG-RANGE priorities for Fall, 1972 or later included the broadening of departmental participation, adding interdisciplinary seminars in Ethnic Studies, the consideration of a required course in Ethnic studies, and expansion of the program to include Mexican-American and Oriental-American options.

Along with these recommendations sent to President N. Edd Miller in March, 1971, went the necessary budget proposal vital to maintain the program. Covered were funds needed for a director, political science and English departments, a library book acquisition, a workshop-consultant, a speaker's bureau, and an operating budget, all totaling \$22,200.

It was not promptly rejected, though it was never accepted either.

Miller stated in a reply to the committee that, "The financing of this program would have one of the highest priorities for his office if funds beyond the governor's recommendations became available." They never did.

THOUGH THE program was defeated before it was even started, the committee still functions. According to Dean James Anderson, academic affairs, curriculum presently available (which has been a passifier of the situation) includes nine classes.

Largest enrollment of roughly 81 is in Ethnic Groups in Contemporary Societies. Typical courses are the Expansion of the U.S. and Ethnic and Race Relations, each with about 55 students. Indians of the Great Basin has about 47 and the other five classes have similar enrollments.

When talking with Warren d'Azevedo about the lack of backing for the program, he said, "Fault lies with the entire university committee for not making this a high priority.

"I don't see black studies courses being only for minority students, but being absolutely essential for the education of us all in the kind of society we're living in," continued d'Azevedo. "Furthermore, service courses in ethnic studies should be provided for faculty, administration, UNPD, and even downtown citizens."

THE BLACK Student Union recently demanded black teachers be included on the faculty. At present UNR has a few minority faculty members including blacks. Is this sufficient reason to prolong the hiring of more minority teachers, qualified more than anyone else to teach Ethnic Studies classes?

Several reasons were offered by Siegel to explain the lack of black teachers. There are fewer open teaching positions (none in fact for 1971-72), black faculty is at a premium right now in the bidding by major universities, there is a lack of a major black community in Reno, there are few departments that have made committees or have had commitments made for them and the role of the first or "almost" first black faculty member would be extremely demanding—he would have to satisfy student counseling, community relations, and university committees.

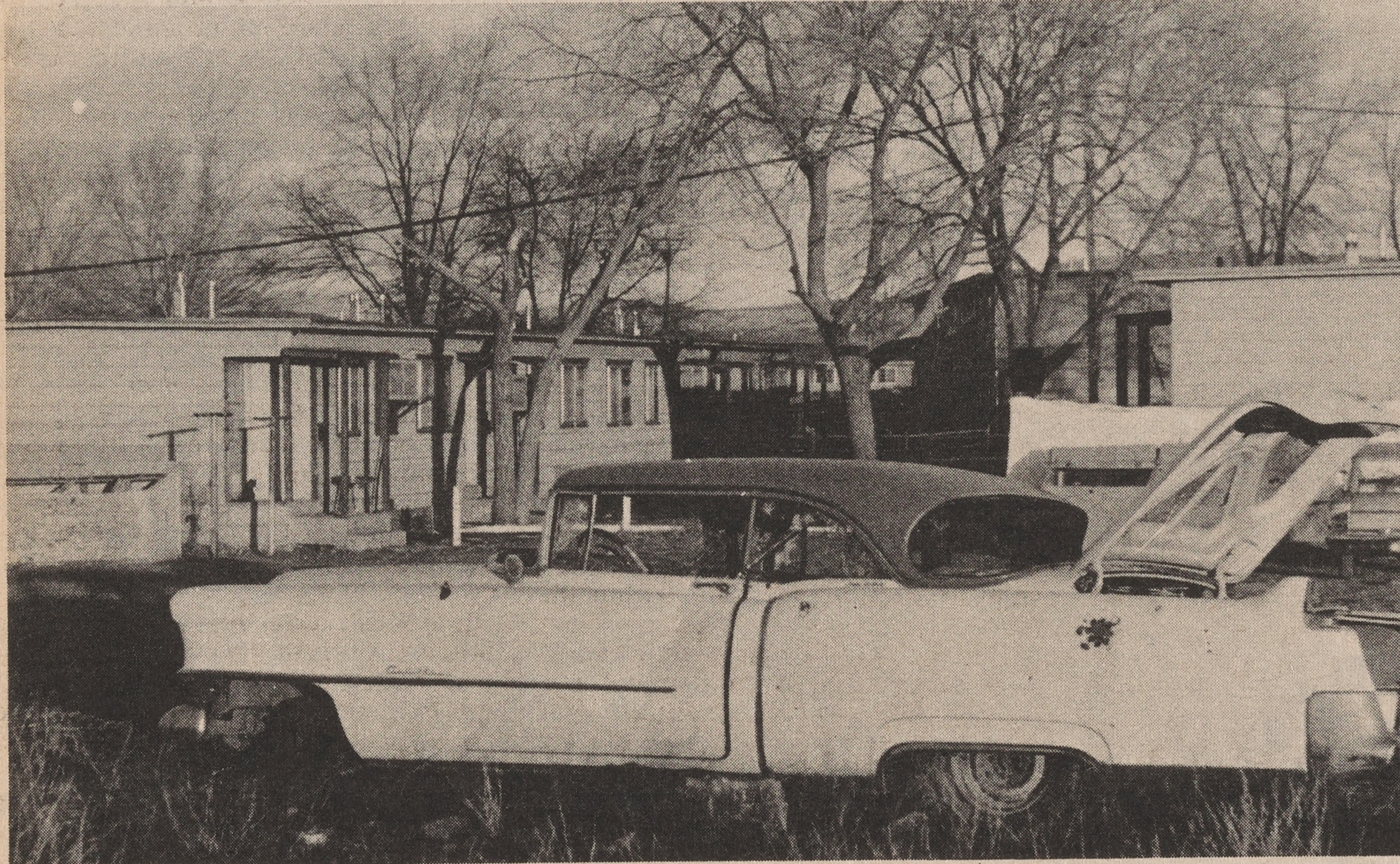
Dr. Russell Brown, black professor of medical sciences, does not agree with all of the above statements. He feels, as a minority teacher, that "lack of a major black community" is not relevant to employment as a faculty member on this campus.

And concerning any "extreme demands," he feels the primary commitment must be the teaching of his subject, not total involvement to the point that his subject would be neglected. An Ethnic Studies Program has Brown's support.

THERE EXISTS moral support for the program, but, why can't funds be located for it?

Slowness in starting a program such as this could be a result of the heavy dominance, fund-wise, of departments (i.e. Arts and Sciences) and small colleges over allocations in our system. According to Dean Harold Kirkpatrick, there has never been an occasion for Arts and Sciences budget directors to rebuff allocations of the program, and an attempt to get a black teacher for one of the Fall, 1971 courses failed.

According to Siegel, the Ethnic Studies Program needs to be funded as an independent structure. It should have some control over an Ethnic Studies faculty (if formulated) either through the committee or some other structured group.



## How do media cover incidents?

(From page 4)

potential to flare up an issue. Whenever possible, I made a point to quote black demands and viewpoints in full without any paraphrasing."

Both papers carried an editorial within a week of the ouster. LeRude recommended that the students temporarily suspended be reinstated on campus pending their trial. "There is little point—or justice—in holding them guilty until such time as they could prove innocence," he wrote.

Leonard's editorial in the Journal, however, almost seemed to treat the BSU dilemma lightly. "There is no question that the blacks were in violation (of university rules) . . . Despite the illegality of the 'occupation' it cannot, in itself, be considered a terribly grave offense."

LEONARD went on to say that, "these days . . . most of the white establishment (is) bending over backwards to give the blacks assistance in their drive for equality."

He feels that "the racial situation in Reno has been handled very calmly on both sides, as opposed to the apparent situation in other areas." He stressed that the Journal writes news "as accurately and fairly as we possibly can."

According to Miller, editor of the Carson City Nevada Appeal, "The question of how we handle racial issues is purely academic . . . in the three months since I've been here, there's been none to report."

Miles of the Carson Review agreed with him. "During the period that I have been here (two years) there haven't been any situations that required special coverage."

THE APPEAL picks up Reno copy from the Associated Press wire service. A daily and Sunday edition, it is more news-oriented than the weekly magazine-format Review.

Asked about normal, day-to-day coverage of the black community in Carson City, Miller gave the same answer as every editor I talked to: "We

don't ignore the news as far as blacks are concerned; they get equal treatment. We cover the beats, and if a black makes news, it gets reported." He added that his paper is always glad to publish news releases on black events brought in to them.

Miles commented editorially on the BSU occupation in his regular column, pointing up, he said, "how disgusted I was with N. Edd Miller for allowing the situation to go on."

IN ANOTHER editorial observation, Miles asked if it is "really necessary that we finance anarchy on campus by offering scholarships to troublemakers on campus." His main beef there, he said, was that many local high school boys are overlooked by coaches intent on recruiting out-of-state playing material.

Miles usually comments editorially on situations, partly because of his periodical's style and partly because of his own beliefs. "We are an involved newspaper . . . viewpoint writing is one of the more important forms of journalism."

He further explained, "I think if the media of this country worries about causing a situation because they cover it—they damn well better get out of the business."

Miles were perhaps the only editor who did not hide behind the guise of "playing it straight down the middle."

WHAT GOES on behind the scenes in news coverage is seldom mentioned. Drawing from my own experience on the Las Vegas Sun, I remember my managing editor quite vividly as a real "character," biased against perhaps every ethnic and minority group on the face of the earth, who would stride about the newsroom referring to stories on "that kike," "that nigger," and "that chink."

Anselmo was a wop himself, and faithfully printed all news releases from the Italian-American Club. His answer to my question on policy regarding racial coverage? "We go right down the middle . . ."



by JOE READING  
Sagebrush Staff Reporter

A brief comment

# On the history of the black people

"The distortion of the Negro's past has always had a purpose. The assertion that the Negro has no history worth mentioning is basic to the theory that he has no humanity worth defending. Deliberate misinformation has always been used to justify slavery and discrimination."

William Loren Katz  
Teacher's Guide to American Negro History

Think about the myths about black people so common in our society.

There are myths about the cowardly, simpleminded colored folks who just smile and shuffle with all that natural rhythm. There are stereotyped images of henpecked Amos and overbearing Sapphire. These myths and images support the view blacks are somehow inferior and non-human.

IN THE same way, myths and outright lies which constitute the popular image of black history support racism and prejudice.

Many Americans view black history as a progression from uncivilized African savages to contented Southern slaves to either non-productive or troublesome members of today's society.

At every stage of this mythical history, blacks are pictured as lazy, simplistic, vindictive or otherwise inferior—the images most conducive to racism. What's more, every false image is supported in turn by American culture—from George Wallace to Tarzan movies.

THE PURPOSE of black history is to replace the myths and lies with reality; to let people know blacks are as good or better than the whites who have oppressed them. The inferiority myth cannot survive when people know the true facts, and this is precisely what black history courses should demonstrate.

Take, for example, the popular myths about blacks in Africa, before contact with white Europeans.

The myth portrays the African blacks as primitive tribesmen, lacking culture, social organization, or any trace of civilization. From this basis the racist can argue blacks are inferior because they never developed high civilizations of their own, while the superior western Europeans created great cultures.

Not true.

While medieval Europeans were living in plague-ridden squalor and superstitiously worshipping a dogmatic church, the black Songhay empire of West Africa was at its height, a civilization which included a highly advanced economic system, widespread interest in classical literature, (such as Plato), and the University of Sankore, which taught law and surgery.

ANOTHER popular myth concerns the lot of Southern slaves before the Civil War.

Blacks are pictured as happy-go-lucky, simple folk, contentedly working in the fields each day and eternally grateful to their masters for their good treatment. Such a view ignores the facts of broken families and "breeding practices." But, more importantly, it ignores the fact of slave revolt.

If the slaves were so happy and content, why did so many utilize the Underground Railroad? Why did the three revolts led by Gabriel Presser, Denmark Vesey and Nat Turner enlist the support of thousands of Southern slaves? Why did slaveholders need to employ such methods as bounties, slavehunters, and "Negro dogs?"

THE TRUTH is that Southern states were practically on a war footing for a half century, using federal troops, state and local militia and a great deal of money and resources merely to protect themselves from their own slaves.

The myth about black history most easily dispelled is the myth that blacks have never made significant contribution to American society. A list of important black Americans would be long, including many individuals who seldom show up in history books.

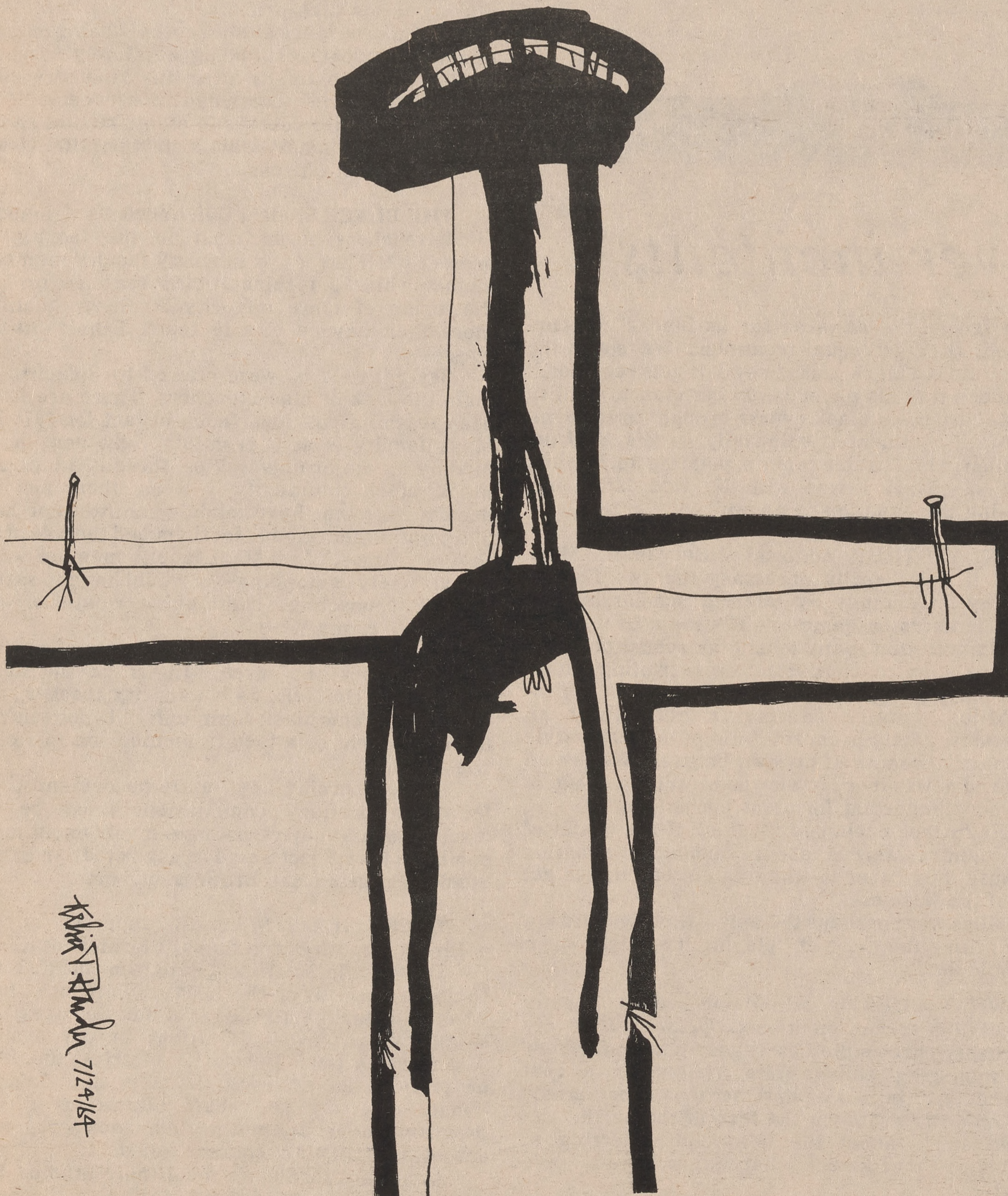
The list would run from Phillis Wheatley, a poet of colonial times to Dr. Ralph Bunche, winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950. It would include people like Garrett Morgan, inventor of the traffic light and the gas mask; and William Whipple, who taught the idea of non-violent resistance a decade before Thoreau's "Civil Disobedience."

Blacks have contributed to American society as scientists, poets, authors, journalists, elected officials, doctors, lawyers, et al. These people existed—it's just that no one ever hears about them.

EDUCATION dispels ignorance, and the truth is that ignorance is the rule rather than the exception in black history.

Considering the social importance of racial issues in America today, it is hard to think of areas where education is more needed than in the field of black history.

Like the plaque on the wall says, "You shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free."





# (Racism) A personal statement (Prejudice)

(From page 7)

the shift with the exception of the one floor.

This was where the "high rollers" played and the "elite" spent their time and money. When the black security officers questioned the policy they were told that it was necessary for them to assign a permanent officer up there and gave, what they felt, were valid reasons for a permanent man being assigned, who just

## Nigger!

(From page 5)

forced into during World War II.

**HIS ATTITUDE** toward the Negro, then, could well be another effort to get rid of that race.

Unfortunately the Negro race overwhelmingly outnumbered the number of Indians, and this makes it impossible to use as effective "concentration camps" like the Indian reservations. Therefore he chooses to give the Negro a hard time in hopes that he may chase the "niggers" out of the country, in time.

He promotes this dream with excuses of neighborhoods dirtied by the Negro; in this way he forces the Negro into the slums and makes sure he stays there—another variety of concentration camp—ghetto.

He modifies the word "Negro" to "nigger" so he may convey to the Negro that he does not intend to live with the dark races.

**THE NEGRO**, being human and apparently much more humane, however, is merely retaliating to a long-term moral injustice done to him by his selfish "brothers."

I feel that his hatred for the "white" American is the consequence of perpetual rejection; he did not have the early advantages that the "white" man had in civilization, and the only way he can respond to rejection is by showing that he does not like it.

The Negro is just as much a human being as anybody else is; if he riots, hates, and shows dissatisfaction, he is so justified by his domain—the belonging to mankind. And yet his retaliation is comparatively small. If the "white" American had switched places with the Negro, the United States would have exploded years before this century.

**AS A** foreign student, I can only look at the racial problem from my own point of view; the American has deftly avoided explaining it to me, but I am still the victim of racial insult and I know that segregation exists.

I have not met anybody who is ready to tell me that he believes in prejudice and practices it because he is right. Apparently the racially prejudiced people are cowards who cannot admit publicly that they contribute to the racial crisis.

They sneak in their contributions at odd moments when there are few people to witness their follies, shout insults, or manifest animal brutality as an outlet for their sick and heavy hearts.

Their excuse is based on skin color differences, mostly and is absurd. I have never seen a man as white as this paper nor as dark as soot, and I think I would take him to a hospital if I saw him. It surprises me, then, that in a time when man acknowledges himself as civilized there exists such a thing as a racial problem, based purely on color myths.

Could it be that man is still uncivilized, immature, and most likely,

happened to be white.

**AT THE** time the interviews at this club were made there was another black security man I knew who served as a personal body guard to the owners. When I asked him about the policy regarding this particular floor he stated that as far as he knew, there were no problems. He always went up there. Here were two different views from blacks, but one could not afford to be critical of

primitive? How much more does man have to civilize to be able to recognize his brothers and accept them as such?

**TEN MONTHS** have passed since I came to the United States.

In those ten months I have been taught by direct and indirect insults and impolite hints to be conscious of the color of my skin, to doubt many of my friends, to wonder what American freedoms apply to both "white" and "colored" peoples.

With each day I am getting more and more concerned about the racial problem, not so much because I have been forced into it and subjected to it as it exists, but because to me it reflects a lack of concern on the part of Americans; they are all aware of it; they all say it is bad; but it still continues. I cannot help concluding that maybe the "white" American wants it to continue so he may have something to turn to when everything else is too dull.

He is reluctant, it seems, to give a hand in solving the racial problem, as if he would be giving up too much fun. He stands in the way of those who are concerned, and so doing he creates the necessity of solving the problem. If he did not consider it fun—and rejecting other human beings is certainly not fun—he could feel free to be concerned, and the problem would cease and die.

The problem is there only because the "white" man doesn't want it to be solved; he is fighting the concerned people with obscene and insulting language and actions, almost as if he were fighting for some human right.

Is it the human right for man to segregate, to negate, his fellow human beings?

**I HAD NOT** been a foreign student for long before I had had the chance to be insulted because of my color. I will be in the United States for a number of years to come; above all, I hate to think that those years lying ahead will bring me familiarization with words like "nigger."

I did not come to the United States to learn how to accept and live with human degradation, and do not intend to accept any of it. I have a few, very few, true and honest friends; I will live with them in their small but best share of America. I may perhaps make it harder for my "many American 'friends'" to associate with me, but I have no other choice but to insure that I call the right people friends.

I like making friends and will respond to any sincere American friendships. That way I will have only the racial problem to worry about and not the question of whether or not I am just being played along by the Americans.

I do not belong to the same world with anybody who believes that he is here to reject others.

Nor am I ready to be friends with anybody who may believe that I am here to be the object of his contempt, insults, and segregation.

the situation because he had much to lose if it were to get back to his employers that he had made any comment that might tend to put them in an unfavorable light.

One incident that occurred during the 50's involved Pearl Bailey who was appearing at the Riverside at the time. She decided to go to a particular club and see the action. When she sat down to order a drink she was refused service. Miss Bailey was not about to accept this kind of treatment and she firmly planted herself informing them she had no intention of leaving their establishment until she had her drink. She got it.

### RENO POLICE DEPARTMENT

In February, 1953, I started my career in law enforcement work. My first position was in the I.D. Bureau. After two-and-one-half years I was promoted to the position as secretary to the chief. I left the department in October, 1957 and left Reno for about seven months. In August, 1959 I returned to the department to serve as a policewoman until July, 1960.

The I.D. position gave me a little opportunity to have personal contact with minority group people or observe their treatment by the officers.

As secretary to the chief part of my duties were to take statements from people involved in or connected with major crimes.

**THE ATTITUDES** of many of the members of the department were reflected in remarks they made when there was a fatality of a minority group member.

A 12-year-old Negro boy was struck and killed by a car on South Virginia Street near the Mapes Bus stop. One remark was, "Good, one less of those we'll have to worry about."

An Indian youngster, killed by a hit and run driver in the Colony received the following acknowledgment: "Good, it's too bad the driver didn't get a few more so they wouldn't grow up and be an expense to the taxpayers while they serve time as alcoholics."

Although I did not observe such treatment, except on one occasion, it seemed to be a good topic among some of the officers to discuss the fact that "you can't hurt a Tomahawk or nigger if you beat 'em on the head."

At one point I was returning to the station from the hospital when a police car drove up with an Indian male prisoner who apparently was being brought to the hospital for treatment. He didn't move fast enough for the officers and they proceeded to "work him over" further by raining blows on his head.

**THE FIRST** black officer was hired in July, 1963 and did not successfully complete his six-month probationary period. Personal problems, not job performance, were responsible for his failure to attain permanent status at the end of his probationary period.

### HOUSING

Some of the experiences the black students had in 1963 and 1964 were typical of the problems the blacks have in locating housing.

Four students were to come to my home for dinner one evening and about one-half hour before they were due to arrive they called to apologize and tell me they had an appointment to see an apartment. They had to move as the place in which they were living had been sold and was to be razed. They were extremely excited for the apartment they were to look at was within walking distance of the university and the price was right.

**THE NEXT** day X came into the

office and I asked him about the apartment. He looked at me for a moment then said quietly, "She couldn't see my face on the phone."

She had assured them that they could have the place, about all that had to be done was for the prospective renters to look at it and make their deposit. When they went to the apartment the landlady opened the door, took one look then started to talk real fast about how another couple had arrived just after she had talked with our students and the couple rented it as soon as they saw it.

X stated that they knew she was lying because her manner and her whole conversation made it so obvious, but he also said, with such a resigned and defeated attitude, "We know it, but what can we do about it?"

**ONE OF THE** other students had gone to a landlord to see about renting a room in a house where the "For Rent" sign was out. The man grabbed a "Sold" sign and took it out to replace the "For Rent" sign as soon as the black student inquired about renting.

He extended his apologies to the student for the call that had come in "just before your arrival." The student drove by the same place within a couple of days as he suspected that the truth had been shaded. The "For Rent" sign was back in place. Although the student considered going in to take issue with the man, he decided it wasn't worth the effort.

The students were discussing the problems one night when I was visiting with them and they mimicked the different landlords and landladies, stuttering and stammering, obviously phony explanations and excuses for why they were unable to rent to black students. The conclusion of the students was that some of the reactions and stories would be funny if it weren't such a serious situation and if they really didn't need a place to live.

**ACCORDING** to Joe Williams, the only black realtor in the Reno area, living areas are opening up for the black people although it is a slow process. There is only one housing development corporation who is still refusing to comply with federal laws. This particular corporation seems to know all of the devious ways they can evade the legal problems that are supposed assured "civil rights."

Williams travelled through the Reno area with comedians Olsen and Johnson during the thirties. There was only one hotel on Lake Street, owned and operated by a Japanese, where colored people could obtain a room.

Otherwise, even entertainers had to find rooms with colored residents in Reno. The Wigwam has been the one restaurant where colored people have always been allowed to eat.

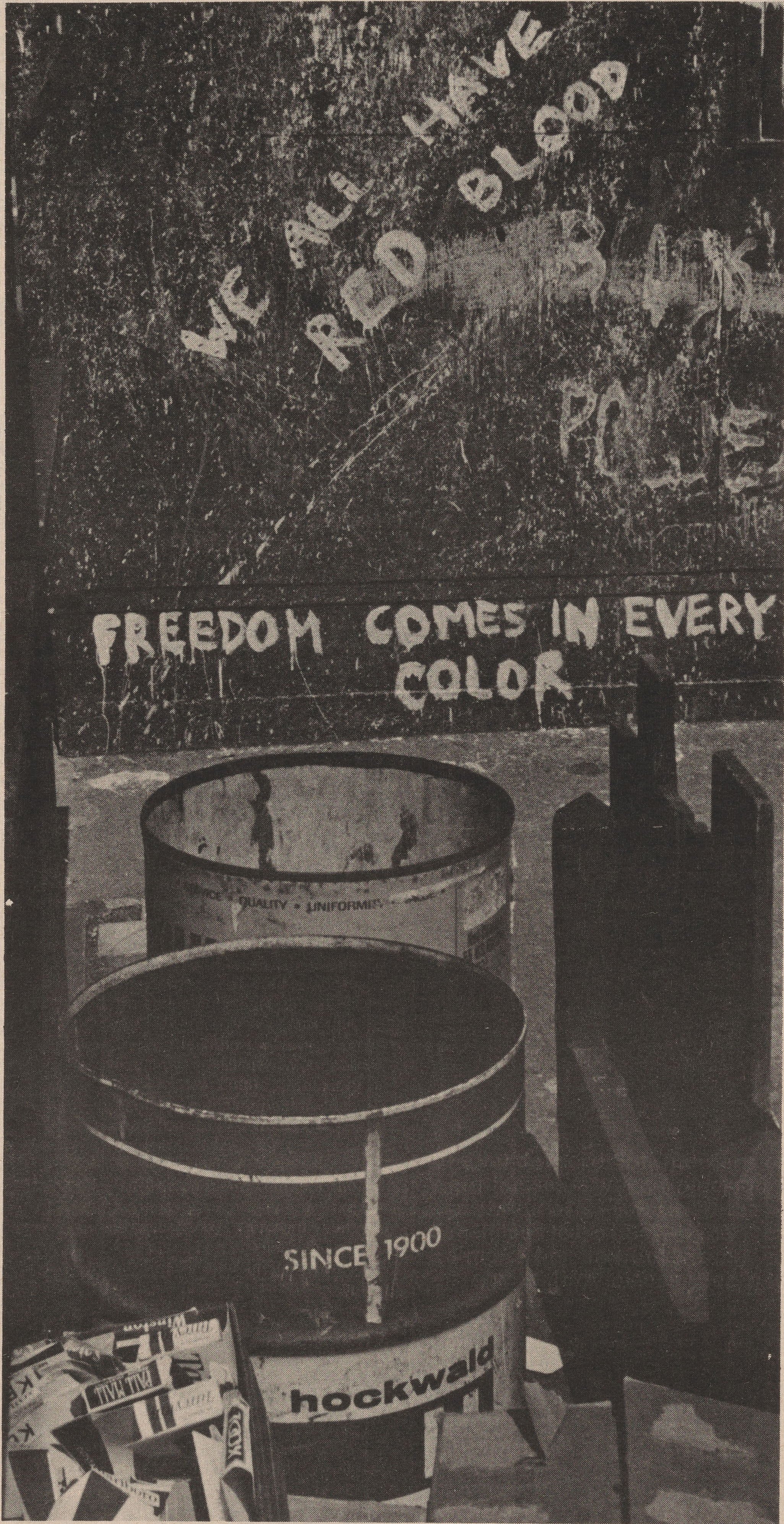
**IN THE** 1950s and 1960s entertainers still had difficulty in finding hotel rooms. Since Arlington Towers was completed Harrah's has a suite of rooms in which they house all of the "name" entertainers appearing in the downtown club.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred O. Smith were the first blacks to buy a home in Sparks. They made their purchase in 1938 and the Sparks residents circulated a petition in an attempt to block the sale.

This purchase was made 30 years ago and 30 years have marked rapid changes in various phases of development in the Reno-Sparks area. Unfortunately, improvements for members of the minority groups have not kept pace with the rest of the action.

Page 11, November 23, 1971, Perspective





(Sagebrush photo by Mike Graham)