

Non-residents 22 percent of total

A look at the residency requirement

by Sue Lyon

Fall 1971 registration figures showed that 7034 regular students had entered UNR. Twenty-two percent were non-residents, which included 134 foreign students. In the past, the percentage of non-resident students have varied from 20 to 25 percent.

It states in this year's catalog that "tuition of \$500 (now \$600) per semester is charged undergraduate and graduate students registered for seven or more credits who are non-residents of Nevada. This conforms with Sections 10.020 and 396.540 of the Nevada Revised Statutes. Each student is responsible for providing documentary proof of Nevada residence on the form provided by the Admissions Office."

Section 10.020 of the Revised Statutes reads: "The legal residence of a person to his right of naturalization, right to maintain or defend any suit at law or in equity, or any other right dependent on his residence is that place where he shall have been actually, physically, and corporeally, present within the state or county... during all of the period for which residence is claimed by him."

Section 396.540, Part 1(a) states: "'Bona Fide' residence shall be construed in accordance with provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes section 10.020. The qualification of 'bona fide' is intended to assure the residence is genuine and established for purposes other than the avoidance of tuition."

Part 1(b) reads: "'Tuition charge' means a charge assessed against students who are not residents of Nevada and which is in addition to regular fees or other fees assessed against students who are residents of Nevada."

Part 2 concerns the fixed tuition charge and whom it shall apply to. Part 2(b) reads: there is no tuition charge

for "all students whose families reside outside the state of Nevada, providing such students have themselves been 'bona fide' residents of the state for at least six months prior to their matriculation at the university."

Section 293.485 of the statutes states: "Except as provided in Section 1 of Article 2 of the Nevada State Constitution, every citizen of the U. S., 21 years of age or over, who has continuously resided in this state six months and in the county 30 days, and in the precinct 10 days... preceding day of the next succeeding primary or general election and who has registered in the manner provided in this chapter, shall be intitled to vote at such election."

When Attorney General Robert List said it was now possible for non-resident students to register to vote if they have been in Nevada for six months, more students registered to vote and more students questioned UNR residence standing.

According to John Halvorson, assistant director of admissions, "The 26th amendment (18 year old vote) has caused a great deal of misunderstanding and has brought up questions from people of all walks of life."

A non-resident student who feels he qualifies for residency may fill out an application form for such, available in the admissions office. The form is then reviewed by Halvorson, either approved or disapproved, and the student is notified by mail.

If a student wishes to appeal the decision, it is possible to carry his case to Jack Shirley, director of admissions, to President N. Edd Miller, to the UNR Council, and to the Attorney General. It is the Nevada State Legislature which must make any statute change, though the Attorney General's office can produce a formal statement of clarification.

When questioned about the

problem, Proctor Hug Jr., the attorney general's representative for UNR, said, "I think it's a very important issue and will study it thoroughly. The key thing here is that it's the first two (referring to Sections 10.020 and 396.540) that control... each definition of residency, for fishing, hunting, marriage, divorce, etc., were established for different reasons."

It is legal for all definitions to exist under the state constitution as Hug explains it.

Halvorson said, "Surrounding states have one year as a resident requirement for their schools. We have six months. The whole thing needs to be reviewed and it is largely due to two problems: the 26th amendment, and the odious policy that it is illegal for tax support for schools to be based on property tax."

He continued, "The reason for tuition is supposed to be to offset a lack of tax base."

There has been a decided increase in the filing of resident applications within the last semester. A lot can be credited to the surge in voter registration on campus. Halvorson feels the tuition for non-residents is "a business matter as opposed to one involving admissions."

He further stated: "It's an organizational question mark at this time as to the proper placement of it. I try under trying circumstances to apply equity to each application."

Non-resident students may qualify for tuition fee waivers, now referred to as grants-in-aid. Applications are

available in the admissions office.

The number of waivers given in one academic year are determined by three percent of the previous fall semester enrollment. Logically, it increases annually as the number of students do, yet the three percent remains stable.

Distribution of the waivers among students is as follows: 50 percent to athletics, 20 percent to music, and the remaining 30 percent divided among all other departments, including foreign students. According to President Miller, recipients are chosen by the new Financial Aids & Scholarships Board, known previously as the Scholarship and Prizes Board under the jurisdiction of Robert McQueen, chairman.

In addition to the 50 percent of the out-of-state fee waivers they receive, the athletic department also gets 101 in-state registration fee waivers which amount to approximately \$26,000, according to the controller's office.

Recommendations for changes in non-resident tuition amounts and budget are made in April of each year. Discussions with every aspect of campus life, including ASUN officers, directly involved take place well before the Regents' open board meeting.

In regards to how raises in out-of-state tuition are determined priority-wise, Miller said, "... it is more vulnerable to increases, more than other budget categories."

At present, there are no proposed moves or changes outlined by anyone of authority.

Committee to hear facts on residency cases considered

The administration is considering establishing a review board to act on requests for residency from out-of-state students.

Proctor Hug Jr., attorney general's representative for UNR, recommended such a board shortly before his resignation from the Board of Regents last December.

President N. Edd Miller said Wednesday, "We will set one (a board) up. I have talked to Mr. Hug about helping us develop some criteria."

Hug said there should be an appellate process. "I think we have to set up some sort of board to hear the facts." Miller said, "Such a board would concern itself with questions of fact, because we are not allowed to deviate from the law."

Miller did not set a definite date when such a board would be created. He did say the "committee or board" would be appointed by his office.

Hug is now considering several residency cases which have been referred to the attorney general's office. He said the decisions he makes on individual cases would not set precedents. And "it isn't appropriate to have the attorney general deciding individual cases," Hug said.

John Halvorson, asst. director of admissions, is currently responsible for deciding residency cases.

Jack Shirley, director of admissions, said the present procedure is as follows:

+A student claiming eligibility for residency fills out an application which is acted on by Halvorson.

+If he feels an erroneous decision has been made he can submit additional information on a form provided by the admissions office.

+If he is still refused residency, he can schedule an interview with Shirley who will review the case and render the final university decision.

+If he wishes to appeal this decision, he can prepare a written brief of his case which is then turned over to President Miller by Shirley, along with the university's case, to be forwarded to the attorney general's office.

Shirley said residency is a timely matter because of the increase in out-of-state-tuition and the recent decision on voter registration. Students may now register to vote here, even though their parents may live elsewhere.

He said there obviously will have to be some study made of the matter.

A variety of Honors courses

The Honors Board will sponsor for the spring semester, in cooperation with the Committee on the Philosophy of Inquiry (C.O.P.I.), a program of substantial variety and scope. Futuristic studies and the experience of the American woman are among the topics to be discussed and the experience of the American woman are among the topics to be discussed in four Honors Board interdisciplinary seminars, three COPI seminars and fourteen special Honors sections of departmental courses.

These courses are open to superior students as determined by their own desire to be challenged and the evaluations of the director of the Honors Study Program, the departments involved, and the students' faculty advisers.

The following courses will be sponsored by the Honors Board and seven campus departments:

Hon. Bd. 200—Freshman-Sophomore Seminar; Sect. 1—American Woman; Instructor: M. Goldman, Sociology.

Sect. 2—Dynamics of National Development; Instructor: E. Bar-mettler, Agric. Econ.

Hon. Bd. 454—The Creative Arts: Modernism; Instructor: S. Loevgren, Art.

Hon. Bd. 476—The Future: Post-Ecological Issues; Instructors: R. McKee, Mech. Eng.; H. Mazingo, Biology; J. hulse, History (Adjunct participant).

Biology 102—Lab: T. Luganski.

Economics 202—Sect. H06. Instructor: G. Atkinson.

English 102—Six Sections. Instructors: N. Hawkins, D. Kiernan, L. Wesdal, A. Howard.

English 291—Sect. H04. Instructor: G. Herman.

Philosophy 300H—Honors Interdepartmental Colloquium.

Political Science 104—Sect. H01. Instructor: J. Crowley.

Psychology 275-276. Honors Study and Research.

Psychology 475—Honors Thesis.

In addition, the following three seminars have been organized under the sponsorship of William Scott and the Committee on the Philosophy of Inquiry. These courses will be open to students outside of the Honors Program. However, Honors credit will be granted on an individual basis for:

Philosophy 420, 720—The Future of Mankind Alternative Possibilities. Instructor: Robert Roelofs, Philosophy.

Anthropology 913-English 913-Philosophy 920—Structural Semantics. Instructors: W. Jacobsen, English; C. Fowler, Anthropology; F. Lucash, Philosophy.

Philosophy 908-Psychology 799—Relations Between Epistemology and Cognitive Psychology. Instructors: W. Day, Psychology; S. Petock, Philosophy.

ROTC cadets get a raise

ROTC cadets at UNR got a raise last month. Congress passed and the President signed a bill boosting the pay of junior and senior cadets from \$50 to \$100 a month. With the \$400 summer camp pay and the \$300 uniform allowance cadets already get, this means UNR cadets now receive \$2,700 for their 14 Military Science credits in junior and senior years—that's about \$190 a unit.

Cpt. Daniel Fitzgerald, asst. professor of military science, said, "Not only is the pay higher, the Military Science program itself has also changed considerably in the past several years. Here's a summary of the program as it now stands:

"The ROTC program is administered by a staff of career Army officers carefully nominated by the Army and accepted by the university. The UNR program remains the only military commissioning opportunity within the University of Nevada system.

"To be in the ROTC program, a student must be a U.S. citizen, at least 17, physically fit, and enrolled as full-time student in a regular course at UNR."

He said, the Military Science curriculum is basically an eight-semester, twenty-unit course fully accredited by the university.

"Its intent is to supplement each cadet's pursuit of a baccalaureate or graduate degree. The scope of the curriculum is designed to develop the best all-around student, regardless of major, one who shows leadership and management skill, expresses himself clearly, reacts well under pressure, and who demonstrates integrity and responsibility. These ends are arrived at through a combination of classroom work and leadership laboratory."

In the classroom, freshman study the U.S. Defense Establishment, small unit missions and organization, and the beginnings of American military history. Sophomores continue in military history and start the study of small-unit tactics and techniques. Juniors zero in on leadership on the platoon and company level. Seniors use the seminar method to explore administration, logistics, and company operations, and cover the role of the U.S. in World Affairs.

The practical honing of leadership and management is the bailiwick of the UNR Cadet Brigade, Fitzgerald said.

Most leadership training, such as the spring field training exercise at Castle Peak between Virginia City and Reno, is planned and run by the Brigade. The Brigade Commander, Dennis Geary, also presides over a large group of extra-curriculars. The Sierra Guardsmen and UNR Caissons drill teams, the Counterguerrilla elite unit, the ROTC Association, the rifle team, and the Colonel's Coeds are all active and contributing elements of the Brigade.

Fitzgerald said one of the big concerns of the Military Science Department is to provide an executive training approach which both exploits and compliments each student's normal degree progression. In doing this, there are two areas of concern. The first is money:

"Most UNR students are not completely free from financial constraints. The department makes every effort to assist each cadet in this area.

"Not only do UNR advanced cadets pull down \$2,700 in their last two years, there are also Army scholarships, UNR grants-in-aid, and cash awards available. Roughly 10-15 percent of the Cadet Brigade have Army scholarships which cover tuition and all fees, plus all texts and incidental supplies necessary. For freshmen and sophomores, the scholarships pay \$100-month, 12 months of the year."

He said the second, and more important, area of concern is the compatibility of the program with each cadet's degree requirements. The Department has built into itself a flexibility to insure minimum conflict.

"For example, a student who has completed high school ROTC can be given full credit equivalent for the first two years of college ROTC. A student who has completed a full tour of enlisted service and who wants a career as a commissioned officer may get full credit for up to the first three years of ROTC."

Students with unusual degree requirements may condense the normal four year program into as few as six semesters by compressing courses, and students who decide to join the ROTC late in their college careers (e.g. seniors and graduate students) can complete the program in two years.

These two-year cadets attend a six-week intensive training session which replaces the first four semesters before they join the program. To be eligible for two-year status, students must have at least four semesters remaining—either in undergraduate or graduate status.

He said these approaches are all standard and fit the situations of most cadets. In other cases, the department guides individuals through the program depending on their schedules and remaining semesters on campus on a case-by-case basis.

Graduates of the ROTC program now choose one of the twenty-one branches of the Army such as Infantry, Artillery, Armor, Engineers, Medical Service, Finance, and Military Intelligence, to name but a few.

He also commented on the benefits after graduation:

"Finally, the ROTC graduate, the newly-commissioned second lieutenant, now draws in benefits and cash an equivalent salary of \$1,080 per month. This compares favorably with estimated national average starting salaries for 1972 of engineers, \$884; accountants, \$863; chemists, \$820; business administration, \$714; and liberal arts, \$694.

In conclusion he said, "The ROTC program at UNR today, then, is both a demanding course and an attractive opportunity. It challenges every cadet in many ways. The competition is lively. It pays well. But it is considerably consistent with all academic majors and all areas of emphasis. The academic degree and the service commission are compatible goals."

If you think women are unpredictable

by BARBARA JACKSON

If you always thought women were the most unpredictable creatures, you will be interested in an analysis of the 1970-71 freshman class at UNR.

The recently completed research shows it is significantly easier to predict what kind of grades women will make in college than it is to predict the grades of their male counterparts.

According to the study, if a girl does well in high school and in her pre-college testing, it is fairly sure she will come up with some good college grades; and vice versa if she does poorly. Ah, but a boy, that's a different story; it's just anybody's guess how he will do in college.

These findings have been determined by a comparison of high school grades, college grades and scores obtained in the American College Testing Program (ACT).

The figures are more than just a curiosity, because, according to Jack Selbig, counseling and testing, more and more colleges are using

predictive studies such as these as a basis of admission.

Selbig says most of the universities in California use the predictive figures to determine if a particular student has a significant possibility of a successful college career.

Selbig said that while the predictive indices are a better indication than taking just the high school grades or just one test score, they are still far from fool-proof. There are always outside factors which influence the grades, and some of them were reflected in the recent research.

The analysis compared campus living quarters. The categories were: off-campus males and females, coed dorm males and females, and female dorms (the all-male dorms were too small to be included).

This breakdown showed that all-female dorms and women living in coed dorms were the most predictable; they made the college grades their high school grades and ACT scores had indicated they would make. The least predictable category was males living in coed dorms.

News notes

A NEW TRAINING CLASS for volunteers of the UNR Suicide Prevention and Crisis Call Center will begin the first week in February.

Anyone can volunteer. Each volunteer receives 20 to 30 hours of training prior to taking calls on the telephone. The training emphasizes crisis intervention procedures such as crisis identification, coping with the emotions of callers, evaluation of the crisis situation, mobilization of resources and follow-up. The volunteer receives information about crisis situations, suicide, counseling, ethics, referral techniques, community resources and administrative procedures.

One aspect of the training program is self-awareness. The volunteer's values, beliefs, attitudes and behavior toward various problems—such as suicide, alcoholism and drug addiction—are discussed with respect to his role on the line.

Another aspect of the training program is a series of mock calls in which the volunteer can have experience in taking crisis calls under supervisory conditions.

For information regarding the training class persons may contact the **Crisis Call office at 323-4533.**

THE RENO AREA OFFICE, U. S. Civil Service Commission, announced that students eligible to take the Federal Summer Employment Examination should apply now as the last examination will be given on March 11, 1972 and all applications must be received or postmarked no later than February 2, 1972.

TO "CUT RED TAPE," the Veterans Administration announced a lost birth certificate or marriage license will no longer be the big problem it once was for those who apply for veterans benefits.

According to Gordon Elliott, Director of VA's Southern California Regional Office, less formal proof of marriage and birth is now acceptable under new VA regulations.

ENTRANTS FOR the 1972 Miss Carson City Pageant, sponsored annually by the Soroptimist Club of Carson City, are now being sought. The Pageant will be held at the Carson Theatre.

Any Carson City woman between the ages of 18 (by September of 1972) through 28 who has never been married is eligible to enter. Also, University of Nevada coeds who are from Carson City but are currently residing in Reno may be contestants. Entries will close Feb. 21, 1972.

Entry blanks may be obtained by calling 882-2541 or 882-5591.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN Grant Sawyer and Democratic State Chairman Phil Carlino issued a joint statement urging women, minority groups and voters under 21 to participate in the county precinct meetings.

"All precinct meetings will be held between the first and 13th of February throughout the State of Nevada," stated former Governor Sawyer.

"Nevada is one of the 41 states in the union in full compliance with new party reforms," remarked Carlino. "However, adherence to the new Nevada Permanent Party Rules is the real test of compliance," he said.

A RANGE OF TOPICS from wild horses to land exchanges are on the agenda of the Nevada State Multiple Use Advisory Board meeting in Reno, Jan. 27-28. The meeting, in the Pioneer Motor Inn, is open to the public.

It will begin at 8:30 a.m. Thursday with a short business session. This will be followed by a review of legislation regarding public land laws, by public lands counsel representative Thomas Cavanaugh. Later, economist Gerhard Rostvold will present a study of legislation affecting the California Desert, and after lunch, he will discuss the relationships between zoning and land use planning. Rostvold authored a report in 1965 on economic growth and public land planning in the Las Vegas Valley.

On Friday Eric Cronkhite of the Nevada Division of State Parks will speak on state park planning, followed by Nick Papez of the Nevada Department of Fish and Game, who will report on the deer research program. The next topic will be wild horses, presented by Velma Johnston ("Wild Horse Annie"), who will explain what her Wild Horse Organized Assistance (WHOA) organization is doing and plans to do to benefit wild horses on public lands. Mrs. Johnston was instrumental in getting the recent wild horse protection law both proposed and passed.

Virilis Fischer, recreation representative on the Advisory Board, will speak on the BLM Organic Act, a land law proposed by the Department of the Interior. He will be followed by Paul Gemmill, mining representative on the Advisory Board, who will talk about a new look at mining.

The afternoon session will be devoted to presentations by Bureau of Land Management personnel. Ken Reinert, BLM regional planner, will speak on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and public lands in Nevada; and Rolla Chandler, chief of technical services at the BLM's Nevada State Office, will explain some of the problems encountered in land exchanges.

Finally, Nevada State Director Nolan Keil will review BLM's changes and accomplishments since he came to Nevada in 1966.

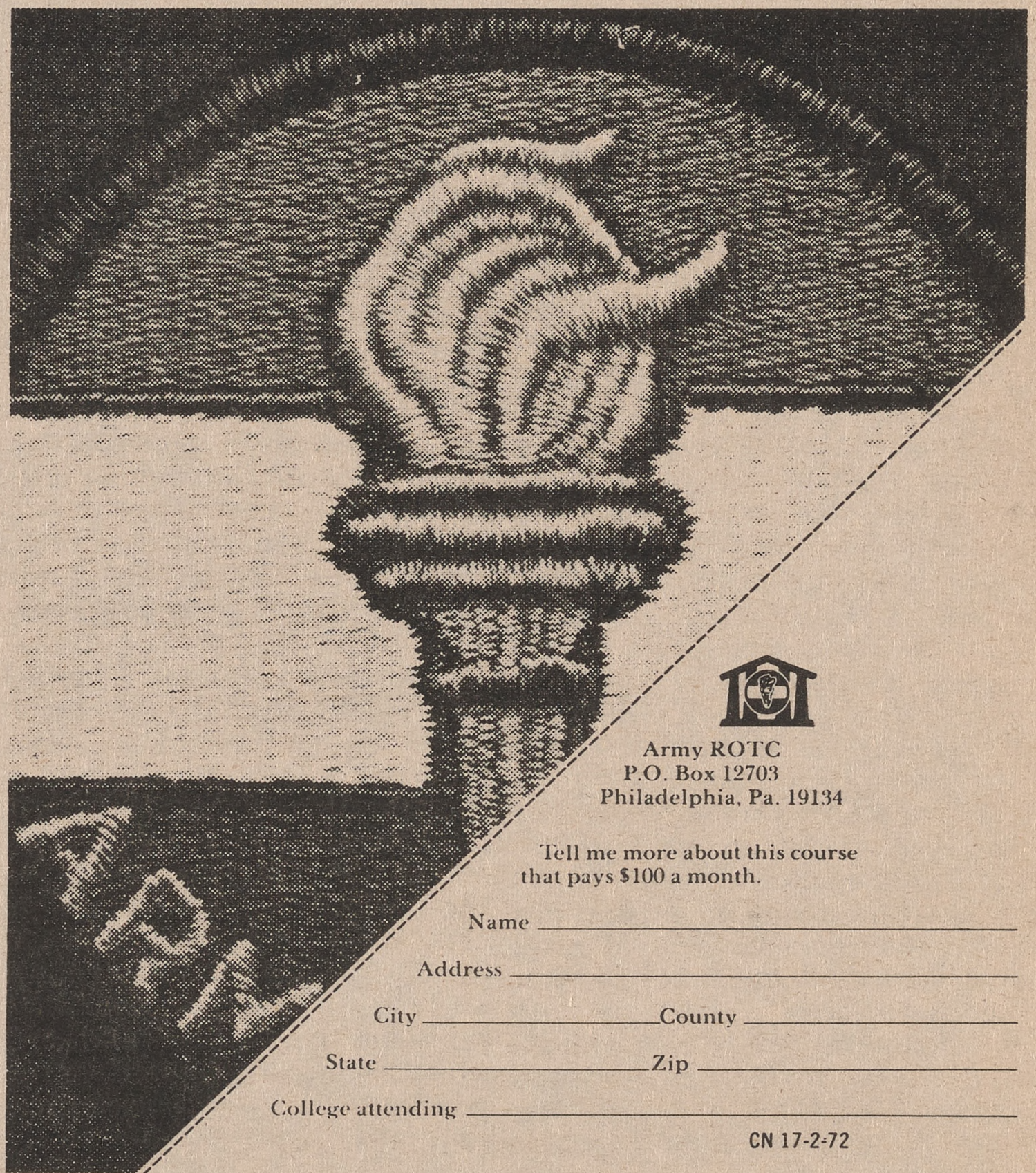
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(Editor's note: The Serrano Ruling, though particular to the state of California, may be destined to change the financial basis for public education across the country. For this reason we are reprinting the following article from the Jan. 23 issue of the Sacramento Bee.)

By Robert Reinhold

About this time five years ago, John Serrano Jr. was called in by the principal of the school in the Mexican-American barrio of East Los Angeles where his two young sons were in first and second grades.

"You've got a couple of very bright kids—get them out of East LA schools if you want to give them a chance," the principal told Serrano, a psychiatric social worker for the city who had been active in Chicano community affairs.

The import of the educator's candid advice struck home. Within months the family abandoned the teeming barrio in which Serrano and his wife, Rori, had been reared, and moved 10 miles out into a white stucco house in the middle-class suburb of Whittier.

That, however, was not the last Los Angeles was to hear of John Serrano.

Soon after moving he signed his name, along with the parents of 26 other Los Angeles County schoolchildren, to what he thought then was a pretty hopeless court complaint. Today, four years later, that complaint has sent tremors to the very foundations of public education in every state except Hawaii. And much to the amazement of the strapping 34-year-old social worker, his name—actually that of his 11-year-old son, John Anthony Serrano—has become familiar to thousands of educators, legal scholars, judges, government officials, tax experts and legislators all over the country.

Last Aug. 30, the Supreme Court of California upheld the Serrano complaint. In so doing, it found the state's system of financing public education, by which each community largely supports its own schools through taxation of local property, "insidiously discriminates" against the poor because it makes the quality of a child's education dependent on the wealth of the district he happens to live in. This method, paralleling that used in every state except Hawaii, was held to violate the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution, which forbids a state to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

In the court's words: "By our decision today we further the cherished idea of American education that in a democratic society free public schools shall make available to all children equally the abundant gifts of learning. This was the credo of Horace Mann, which has been the heritage and the inspiration of this country."

While few would argue with such a proposition, it is becoming apparent that much more is involved. The issue is one that transcends the classroom, because fundamental reform of the tax structure is likely to alter residential and social patterns, as well as industrial development. Further, there is a growing fear among some that the cherished American concept of local school control will be lost and that fiscal equalization will reduce all schools to a level of common mediocrity. Moreover, it is not fully clear that the poor will gain from this decision in all cases.

Although years of judicial, legislative and political hurdles probably stand between the decision and its implementation, the Serrano ruling has set the pace for similar assaults on school financing in a score or more states.

Already Minnesota's system has been upset by a federal court. And on Christmas Eve a three-judge federal panel in San Antonio adopted the Serrano principle to strike down the

Serrano ruling shakes public education in the United States

Texas system in response to a class action suit brought by a group of Mexican-Americans. Because a direct appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States is permitted from such a panel, the stage was thus set in Texas for a national ruling.

John Serrano never dreamed it would come to this when at a dinner party in 1968 he ran into Derrick Bell Jr. and Charles Jones, two black lawyers then with the federally supported Western Center on Law and Poverty, an arm of the Office of Economic Opportunity in Los Angeles. The center, along with a coterie of private lawyers and legal scholars in the area, had been kicking around the idea of challenging the property tax, and Serrano was recruited as a plaintiff.

Earlier suits had been turned back in other states, and nobody was overly optimistic. "Visionary, crazy," were the words used by colleagues of Sidney Wolinsky, then a partner in a prestigious Beverly Hills law firm, who argued the case as a volunteer for the Western Center.

The complaint was drafted with the help of the "house intellectual," Prof. Harold Horowitz of the University of California, an authority on equal protection. A 17-page complaint was filed on Aug. 23, 1968, in Superior Court, County of Los Angeles.

That document contended the "plaintiff parents are required to pay a higher tax rate than taxpayers in many other school districts in order to receive for their children the same or lesser educational opportunities as are afforded to children in these other school districts."

In entering its demur, or motion to dismiss, the state did not dispute this contention but argued, in effect, that there was nothing illegal about it. Both the Superior Court and later the Court of Appeal agreed, and twice the case was dismissed. But to everyone's surprise, the state Supreme Court agreed to hear an appeal.

By this time, early 1971, the Serrano lawyers had refined their case considerably. Their key decision was to avoid asking the court to dictate how educational dollars should be allocated. Two previous cases, in Illinois and Virginia, had foundered because the judges were asked to affirm that each child has a right to spending in accord with his "needs"—a concept the courts found judicially unmanageable.

to do was to establish the principle of "fiscal neutrality"—that is, to declare that whatever method is used to support schools it may not constitutionally be a function of wealth, other than the wealth of the state as a whole.

"The major strategy was to ask for a very restrained principle," said

Wolinsky, now a public interest lawyer in San Francisco. "We avoided concepts like 'need' and 'educational opportunity'—all those garbage terms that education has become overburdened with.

"We said we were not asking for compensation, only equality."

This tactic worked. The court said: "Recognizing as we must that the right to an education in our public schools is a fundamental interest which cannot be conditioned on wealth, we can discern no compelling state purpose necessitating the present method of financing."

The kinds of disparities the court was talking about are well illustrated by the two Los Angeles suburbs of Beverly Hills and Baldwin Park. Similar, often greater, disparities can be found in almost every other state.

Beverly Hills has few homes worth less than \$50,000. It is the home of movie stars, doctors, businessmen and lawyers whose children get an education heavily subsidized by taxes from banks and insurance companies. There is even an oil well pumping away beside the high school playing field. For each of its 5,732 pupils, the community spent \$1,638 last year.

Baldwin Park is the other face of California. A drab sprawl of closely spaced one-story stucco homes, it is populated mostly by blue-collar workers, about a third Chicano. To them a \$15,000 house is expensive. The district spent only \$690 on each of its 12,809 pupils last year. It's not that the people there cared less. In fact, to get what they did for schools, they had to tax themselves at nearly twice the rate of Beverly Hills.

For example, the school tax on a modest \$16,000 house in Baldwin Park comes to about \$230 a year, while that on a \$40,000 home in Beverly Hills is only \$295. What is more, Baldwin Park was incorporated only 15 years ago, so its impoverished residents are also staggering under other local taxes needed for streets, sewers and sidewalks. And, unlike Beverly Hills, it has nothing to attract industry.

It all means that with 2.5 times as many students as Beverly Hills, Baldwin Park has about \$1 million less for education. To quote the court: "Affluent districts can have their cake and eat it too. They can provide a high quality education for their children while paying lower taxes. Poor districts, by contrast, have no cake at all."

The Serrano decision was generally greeted with favor, but there was also some concern. It was immediately embraced by two of the official defendants, Wilson Riles, California's superintendent of public instruction, and State Controller

Houston Flournoy. It is very likely the state will not appeal.

But there was so much confusion the Supreme Court felt compelled to issue a modification stressing that, to avoid municipal chaos, the present system would stand until a new one had been worked out.

If Serrano becomes the law of the land, then each state legislature will have to go through agonizing retooling of time-honored mechanisms. Dozens of remedies have been offered, and most will probably mean a higher tax bill because, given political realities, the outlays in poor districts will probably have to be brought up.

One simple plan calls for the state to take over all property taxation and distribute to cities in direct proportion to enrollment. But to may the main drawback of this plan is loss of local control.

Much attention has been focused on the plan of John Coons, a Berkeley law professor who is the intellectual father of the reform movement.

Under Coon's "power equalizing" plan, the state would set maximum and minimum levels of spending. Within these limits a local district would be free to decide how much it wanted to spend. This choice would result in a corresponding tax on local property, and if this tax raised less than the expenditure permitted for that rate, then the state would supply the difference. But if it produced an excess, this would be siphoned off for use in poorer districts.

"In short, all districts choosing the same tax rate would spend at the same level," Coons says. "Spending thus would become a function only of the districts' interest in education."

Some argue that such a plan would tend to perpetuate inequities since wealthy districts might be willing to tax themselves at higher rates. But Beverly Hills is not very happy with the idea because the town would have to tax itself to the tune of \$27 million to raise the \$9 million it does now. Such is the unease that Beverly Hills has joined with 50 other districts in employing a management consulting firm to come up with an alternative.

There is concern that in some areas it will be the poor, not the rich, who will suffer from tax reform. This might happen in large cities like New York and San Francisco, which spend much more per pupil than the statewide average but which have large numbers of poor students. If tax reform required uniform spending without special provision for what legal scholars call "municipal overburden," then the big cities stand to lose quite a bit.

Further, there is what Coons calls the "equal sewer" problem. That is, if the Constitution requires equity in education, then why not in other local services such as fire, police and sanitation.

"The real difficulty is that any decision requiring 'fiscal neutrality' in public school finance very well may affect the entire fiscal and tax package of states and localities," says Paul Dimond of the Center for Law and Education at Harvard.

Where does Serrano go from here? It is clear the decision represent nothing more than the first inning of a new ball game. The problems raised are inextricably enmeshed in other very demanding issues of the day—race relations, taxpayer revolts, housing, welfare.

Ultimately, legal experts believe, one of the cases embodying the Serrano principle will reach the Supreme Court of the United States. Whether the court accepts it, modifies it or turns it back, it is apparent Serrano has touched some very sensitive nerves in American life. There is some evidence to support Coons's declaration to a US Senate committee that the Serrano case may lead to "the first thorough going legislative consideration of the basic structure of public education."

A look at the Student Vote

Students will have the opportunity to register more than once this week on the Reno campus. Registrars will be registering students today and Friday on the outside and inside of the gym. Organized by the Student Vote Of Nevada, the registrars will be available to the students all day for registration.

According to Vote director Pat Murphy the registrars will have sign up sheets for registrar classes at the tables.

The Student Vote is a non-partisan foundation created to assist in the registration of young people for voting. Based in Washington D.C. the Vote has registration campaigns through-out the country.

The Washoe County Vote organization is located in the basement of the Student Services Building in the office of the Sagebrush Business Manager.

The office is staffed by students who volunteer their time to assist in the registration drive.

Headed by Pat Murphy, The Vote has already registered over 1300 UNR students in two, one week registration campaigns during December and January. In cooperation with Tom Lippert, the Vote set up two registrar training classes and turned out fifty new deputy registrars.

Many of those new registrars have been working on the two drives sponsored by the Vote.

During this week, names will be taken for another registrars class to be conducted by the county clerks office. The date of the class will be announced when it has been filled. Sign up sheets will be available at the

Vote tables during registration and in the Vote office.

The Vote is looking for students in the dorms and Greek Houses to become registrars Murphy said, to expediate their registration drive.

They are looking for people who wish to be registrars and those who would like to help with office work, press relations and fund raising functions or any of the other areas in which the Vote needs assistance. Those interested should call 329-0001.

The Board of Directors met with education leaders this week to seek their help in working with high school students and faculty to ensure these students an opportunity to register. An effort is underway to include labor personal in the Vote campaign to reach those young people not in schools, as well.

As an additional service, the VOTE is providing information on all political part precinct work by having available sign-up sheets for party work which will be forwarded to their respective parties. The Democratic and Republican Parties in Washoe County have both indicated a strong interest to have students participating in the party precinct meetings. From the precinct meetings one may be eligible to attend the county and state conventions of their party.

A luncheon is being planned for Feb. 24 at the Sparks Nugget as a fund raising effort by the Vote. Among those attending will be Lt. Gov. Harry Reid and many prominent Reno business men. A number of those attending will be members of the Vote's Community Advisory Board.

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AAUP, American Association of University Professors, UNR Chapter, needs members. Faculty (half-time or more) and graduate assistants are eligible. Academic freedom here needs broad support. Send your membership or ask Dr. Catherine Smith,

Music Department (6830 or 6145) for application.

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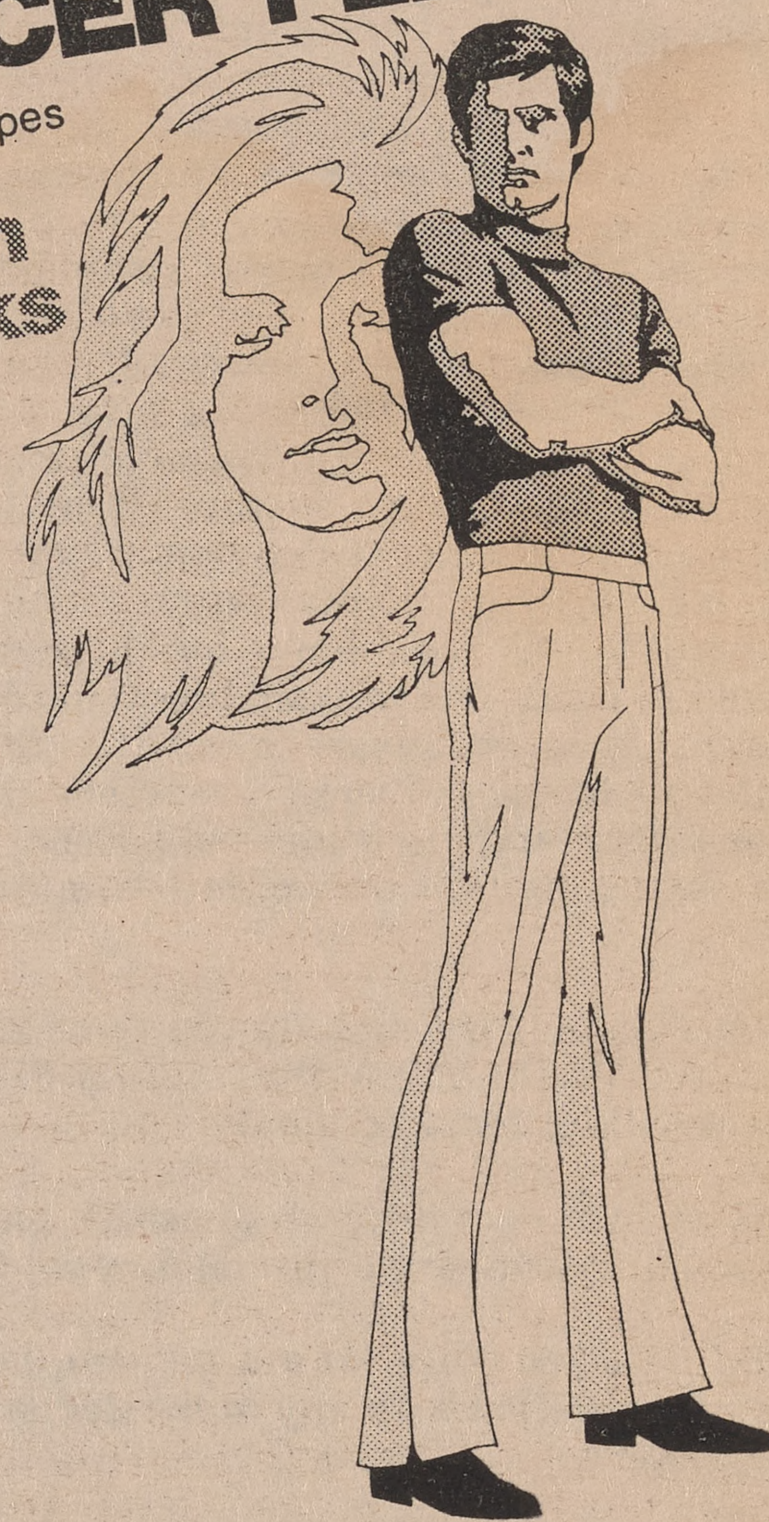
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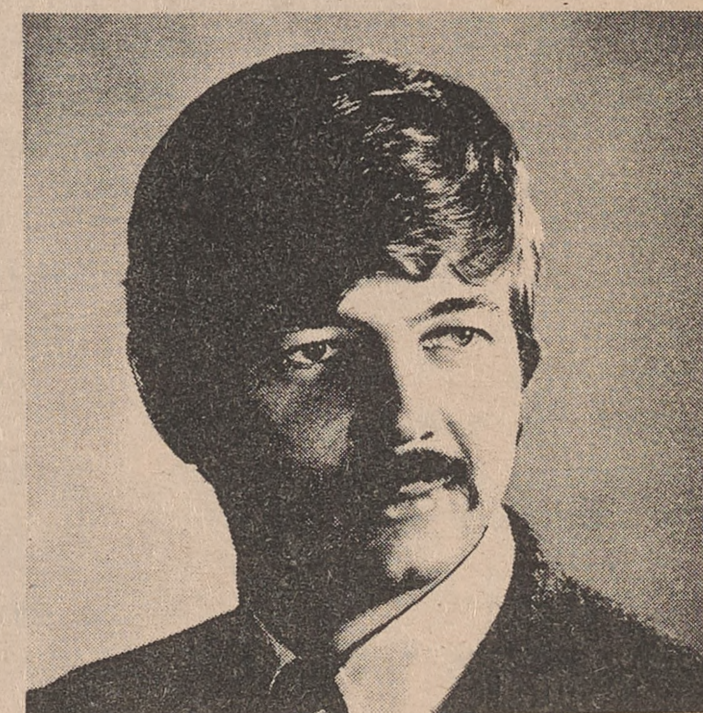
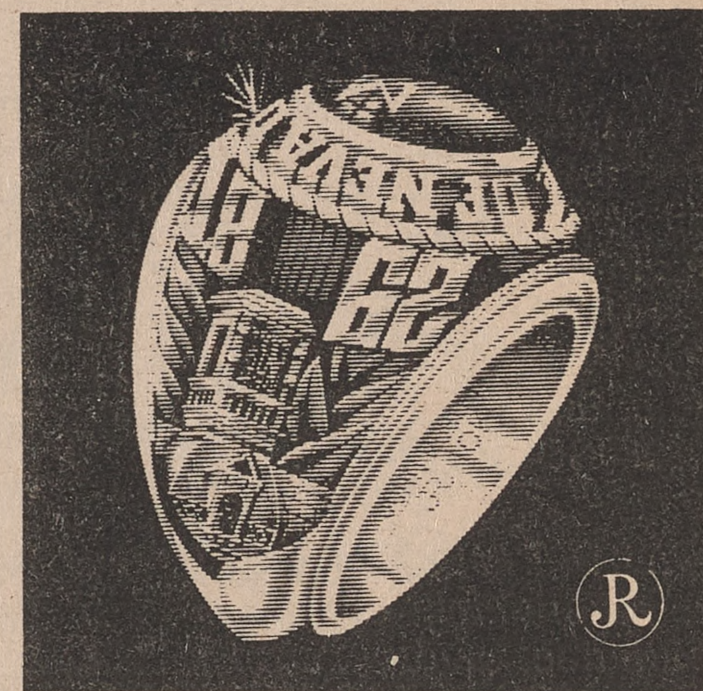
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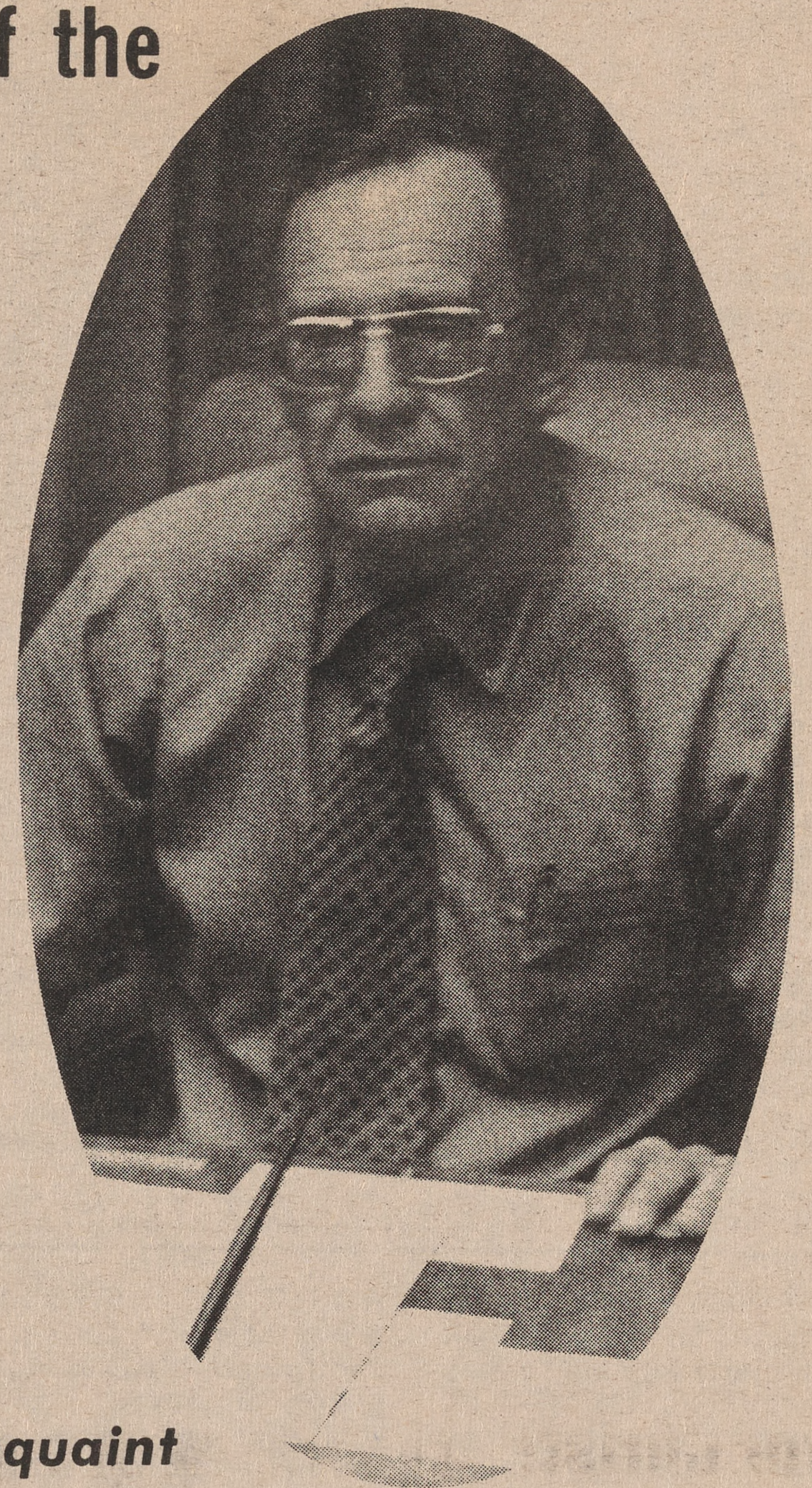
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FOUR WEEK SHIPMENT

Sagebrush interview: Clark Guild Jr.,

newest member of the Board of Regents



"A Regent should acquaint himself with all the problems of a university."

SAGEBRUSH: First of all Mr. Guild, what do you think are the proper functions of the Board of Regents?

GUILD: I've given that some thought since the middle of December when the governor appointed me to the Board of Regents. I've been furnished with the University Regents' Handbook from the Chancellor's office. There are statements in various parts of the handbook which indicate composition of the Board, and an attempt to set forth what the various functions of the Regents are. The university by-laws state, "exclusive control and administration of the university is vested by the constitution of the state in the Board of Regents." That's the basis for the functions of the Regents. I also feel a basic function of a university Regent is to acquaint himself with all of the problems at the university, whether they be in the Desert Research Institute, the Reno campus, the Las Vegas campus or the new community college system.

SAGEBRUSH: Overall, do you think the board has been successful at carrying out its responsibilities and fulfilling its functions?

GUILD: That's a difficult question, since I've only observed the meeting in January in Las Vegas.

SAGEBRUSH: Then let me ask you, have you ever been dissatisfied with any of the decision the board has made?

GUILD: I was dissatisfied with the decision made by the board last week. The Chancellor proposed that the \$1,042,000 that was left over after all legislative commitments had been fulfilled from the slot machine tax rebate should be utilized, with \$435,000 for the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, and \$435,000 for the University of Nevada at Reno, and the balance to commence the funding of an administration building for the university system. The decision of the Board of Regents was not to follow the Chancellor's advice, but rather to use \$880,000 for the purpose of building an indoor swimming pool on the UNLV campus. There were many needed items on which funds could have been spent, including funding the new administration building, and the decision of the board to go with more than \$800,000 for a swimming pool does not meet with what I thought was good judgement.

SAGEBRUSH: Why did you accept the position of Regent?

GUILD: I suppose I could say it was based solely on the honor of the position, or that it was based solely on the opportunity to serve. But those are fairly stilted phrases. I do think that it's an honor to be selected, so it did have that aspect to it. In addition, the opportunity to serve is available. And, as a father who has had four children attend the university, my interest is to be sure we have a good, sound university system.

SAGEBRUSH: How is the Board of Regents going to be apportioned after the next election?

GUILD: The action of the 1971 legislature, which occurred as a result of the 1970 census, set the guidelines for reapportionment. As you recall, the legislature had to reapportion itself. The legislature determined the composition of the Board of Regents as of January 1, 1973, will be five members from the Clark county district, two members from the Washoe county district and two members at large from the other counties of the state. That's a total of nine rather than eleven we now have. Washoe county's present representation of three will be reduced to two.

SAGEBRUSH: Do you think there is any rivalry between the Las Vegas and Reno campus?

GUILD: I don't know of anything that would be more healthy than a rivalry between those two campuses, if the rivalry is based on fair play and if there are men of good faith looking at the universities problems from an overall viewpoint.

SAGEBRUSH: What was your reaction to President Miller's resignation and the board's decision not to accept it?

GUILD: I will tell you in all honesty that I was not privy to any part of it except what I read in the newspapers. Having known Edd Miller since he came here, I think that he is a very cooperative individual. My own experience, since the middle of December has been whenever I asked for anything, such as information or meetings with representatives of student government and members of the faculty senate, he did everything possible to see I got the information.

SAGEBRUSH: Do you support the development of the community college system?

GUILD: Very much. I think this is long overdue. I think one of the university system's responsibilities is not to merely afford people a liberal arts education, or an education in specialized fields if that is not the individual's desire. It is better to afford people the opportunity to become educated in subjects which are the prime function of community colleges, so that a person can better make a living. I think it's ideal that everyone have a liberal arts education or a specialized vocation from a four year university if that is their desire, but those people who do not choose to go in that direction, but wish to become proficient in a trade or a business pursuit, should be given that right.

SAGEBRUSH: How will you, as a Regent, keep in touch with the university community?

GUILD: As a practicing attorney, my social contacts are limited to my lawyer friends and business acquaintances, and I've never had a chance to meet many people from the educational community. Now I have an opportunity to meet these people.

SAGEBRUSH: Do you believe either students or faculty should be represented on the Board of Regents?

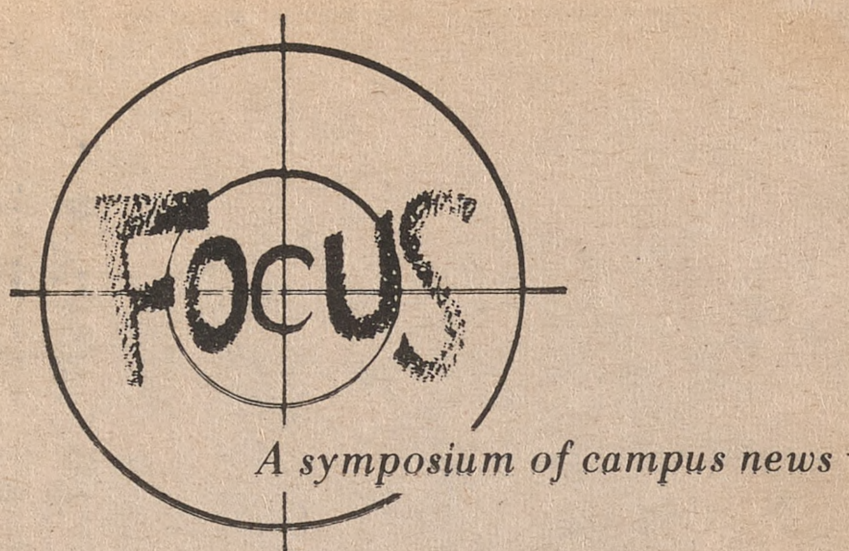
GUILD: I don't think they should be represented in the sense the legislature should say so many members of the board should be educators or so many should be businessmen. I don't think that's what the requirement should be. I think the requirement should be that you are a resident of the state of Nevada and a qualified elector. I think it follows that people vote for the person they believe to be the most qualified. Then if any question is raised by any constituent, and that includes students because they are constituents, I believe it is my function to find the answers to those questions.

SAGEBRUSH: What do you believe is the function of the university as a state institution and an educational institution?

GUILD: It ought to give a person an opportunity to learn more than he knew before he went there. And after you've finished your educational life, you ought to have an opportunity to put to work what you have learned. I'm concerned that today, young people are having difficulty being placed in the labor market. People who go to the university with the idea in mind of becoming teachers for example are now having difficulty being placed as teachers. There's something wrong with the system when it doesn't provide an opportunity for students who are qualified to teach, for example, to find jobs as teachers. I don't think educators or administrators or policy-makers like the Regents should be completely satisfied with just graduating people. We have to get them into the flow of the economy.

SAGEBRUSH: Finally, would you like to continue as a Regent beyond your temporary term?

GUILD: I'll answer that question if you'll come back later in the year after I've had a chance to see if my ideas make sense or not.



INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

The College of Education and members of the Washoe County School District's administrative staff will participate in a week-long workshop on "interpersonal communications" starting Jan. 17.

The course was developed by the Northwest Regional Laboratory for Research and Development. Dean Edmund Cain said the College of Education will consider using it in the teacher training program to help develop the communication skills of pre-service teachers.

The workshop will be directed by Charles Bartl of the Department of Educational Foundations, assisted by John Wortman of the Department of Counseling and Guidance Personnel Services. The program was initiated by K. W. Johns of the Department of Elementary and Special Education.

DIRECTOR ATTENDING COUNCIL MEETING

W. E. Rasmussen, placement director at UNR is attending the semi-annual meeting of the College Placement Council in Tucson, Ariz. He serves on the council because of his election last year as president of the Western College Placement Assn.

Following the meeting, Rasmussen will preside over the 22nd annual conference of the Western College Placement Assn. in San Francisco next week.

The association includes 11 western states and has in its membership nearly 100 four-year universities and more than 500 business, industry

and government personnel offices which are involved in the recruitment, training and placement of college graduates.

WEEKEND AWAY HELD

The first in a series of monthly weekends away, sponsored by the Center, was held Jan. 7 and 8 at Lake Tahoe. The car caravan of 12 participants and two leaders left the campus 5 p.m. Friday and returned 8 p.m. Saturday.

The general theme of the weekends away is to find a way of "putting one's life together," according to John Marschall, director of the Center. The specific topic discussed on this trip was, "How to deal with fear in one's life and the functions of fear in the experience of growth," said John Dodson, organizer of the weekends away.

The group concluded there are four key characteristics of growth: trust, openness, realization of goals and interdependence. If one applies these four characteristics to fear, he may find fear necessary and good, Dodson said.

Marschall called the trip a "total experience." There were no loose ends left at the end of the weekend, he said.

The idea for the weekends away was generated last October by students who found there are needs in the university surroundings that cannot be met in the classroom, primarily the need one has to know how to deal with life.

Although any topic may be discussed, there are general topics being formulated which would be of general interest, such as marital relations and the meaning of one's life.

The center is now taking reservations for the February weekend away. The cost is \$7 per person and interested students are urged to contact the center as soon as possible, said Marschall.

NEW CHEMISTRY COURSE

"Almost everybody needs to know a little about science," said Richard Burkhart, acting chairman of the UNR chemistry department, calling attention to a new chemistry class for non-science majors to begin next fall.

The class, entitled, "Chemistry of Man's En-

vironment," will study the chemistry associated with atmospheric and water pollution and delve into some of the more important types of chemical processes—such as those involved in the operation of the internal combustion engine.

"The purpose of the class is to provide a survey of topics in chemistry that are important in the everyday life of all of us," said Burkhart. "We think this will be an extremely valuable class, but it is not one for a person beginning training in chemistry or in science."

"Chemistry of Man's Environment" is open to all students at the university, and may be taken by high school seniors who have an over-all B average or better, an American College Test score that is at least 75 per cent of the normal score for the current freshman class, a mature personality, their parent's approval, and a recommendation from their principal or counselor.

This class is also open to anyone who wishes to register as a non-degree student.

PROFESSOR RECEIVES GRANT

The Air Force has given a \$114,000 grant to a UNR chemistry professor to further his research in how energy is transmitted through gases.

H. K. Shin, a theoretical chemist, uses only pencil and paper in his studies on the efficiency of kinetic energy transmission, which plays an important role in the design of jet and rocket propulsion systems.

CLINIC TO BE HELD

Harry Wolf of UNR will preside over the general session of the ninth annual National Clinic on Technical Education at Ft. Worth, Texas, in March.

The clinic is sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education and the American Technical Education Assn. and will feature astronaut John Bean as one of the speakers.

Wolf, who is with the Research and Educational Planning center of the College of Education, also has been appointed to a three-year term on the Committee on Evaluation and Accreditation of the American Vocational Assn.

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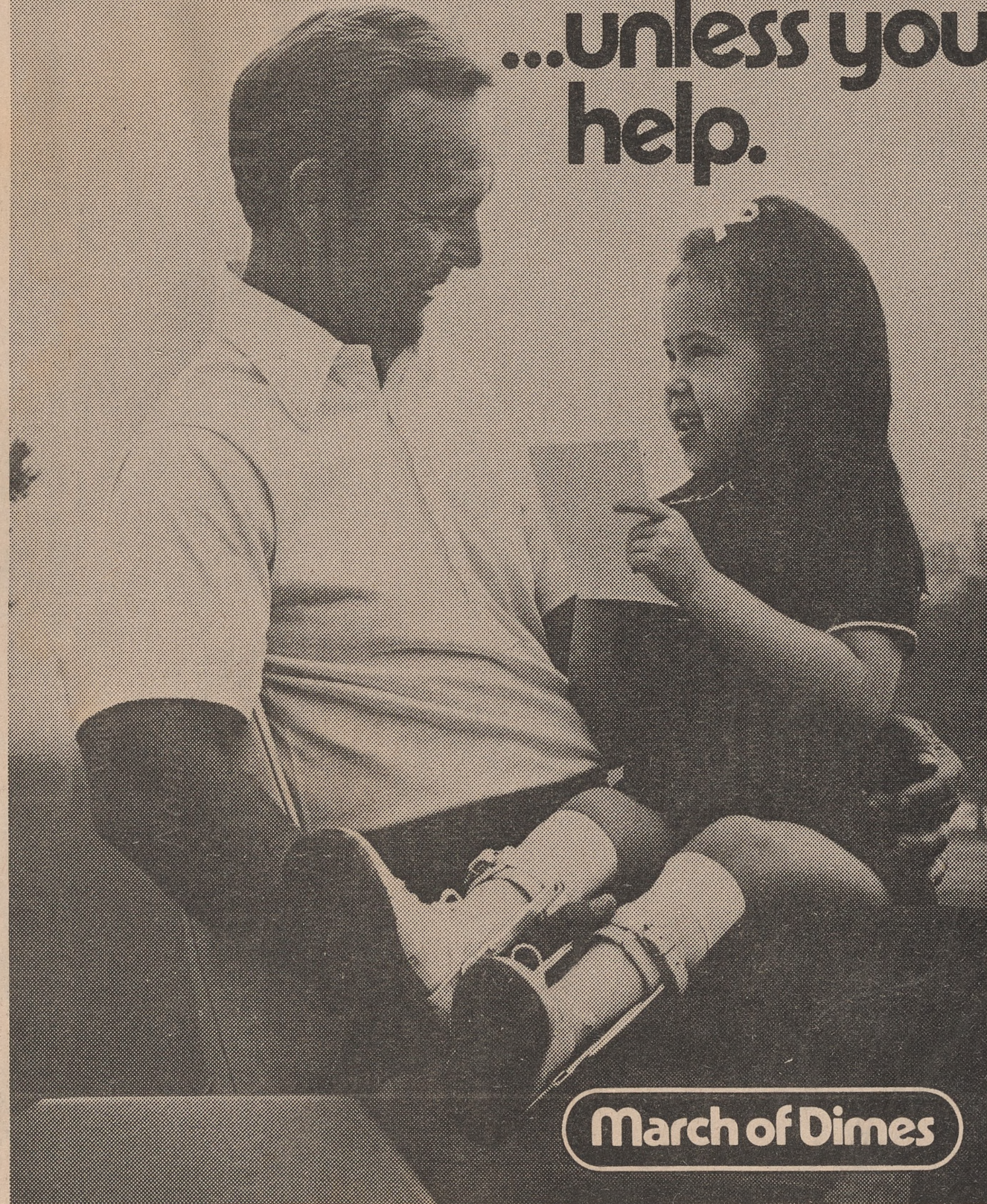
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Sagebrush

Volume 48

Number 30, Thursday, January 27, 1972

Sagebrush interview:

Clark Guild Jr.,

newest member of the Board of Regents

see page 6



**Serrano ruling shakes
public education in
the United States**

see page 4