

SAGEBRUSH

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 NUMBER 21
 TUESDAY
 NOVEMBER 27, 1973

The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno

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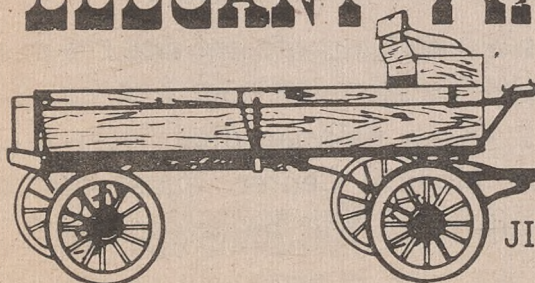
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Commentary

NUWER

While Americans everywhere are feeling the pinch of gas and food shortages, folks in New York State are feeling the bite of a fish shortage since New York's legislature outlawed the raising of piranha by fish fanciers.

Since alcohol in the 20's and marijuana in the 60's became most popular when banned, I wonder if a wave of piranha running—er—swimming—er—importing will erupt in the Empire State. It may turn out now that piranha raising will prove to be the camp thing to do, and thousands of these sharp-toothed creatures may stream into the more fashionable homes.

I wonder if the state legislature has contemplated the problems that could arise once piranha-owning becomes essential to climbing up the social scale. Perhaps the day is not far away when a "fish-easy" or two will appear in New York, and thus it might behoove the lawmakers to visualize what could take place in one of these carnivore emporiums.

(Sound of knocking)

Voice: Yeah?

Customer: Joe sent me.

Voice: O.K. Youse can come in. We gotta check everybody cuz not everyone's got such good references as youse do.

Customer: Where's da Boss?

Voice: (hereafter referred to as A. Nalfin): I'll get him for youse. He's out feedin' da fishes in da backyard pool and—

Customer: —Heavens! What was that scream?

A. Nalfin (patiently): I told youse—he's out feedin' da fishes in da backyard pool. Oh, wait. I tink I here him now. Yep, here he is. Meet "One Leg" Harder, our Boss.

Customer: Haven't I met you someplace before?

One Leg: Could be. I was out stumping last year for Nixon. Maybe you saw me with him?

Customer: I guess so. Anyway, I'd like to buy one piranha, please.

One Leg: To eat or keep as a pet?

Customer: To keep, of course. Do some people actually eat piranha?

One Leg (giving his customer the old fish-eye look): Sure. Since they were outlawed, piranha has become a real delicacy.

Customer: Amazon! . . . I mean, heh-heh, amazin'. What sort of folks buy piranhas?

One Leg: Oh, the usual status seekers. We mailed a really fine specimen to Jackie's Fifth Avenue apartment in a gold-framed tank with crystal sides.

Customer: Hmmm. Have you sent one to Henry Kissinger?

One Leg: Definitely not. It would be too dangerous.

Customer: What do you mean?

One Leg: Well, you know how he's got to get his finger into everything.

Customer: I see. I guess piranhas can sure get hold of your interest.

One Leg: Right! Of course, there are risks. If we get caught, we'd be up the creek, but our organization is filling a real need now. Let's see—what size piranha did you want?

Customer (whipping out his identification from trench coat): Sorry, One Leg! You've sold your last fish. We're on to your fish market.

One Leg: Who are you?

Customer: My name is 234614 and I'm a member of the State's fighting fish patrol.

One Leg: You mean you're with—

Customer: —Yep. I'm a member of the legislature's Special Forces—the famed New York Tankees. The government is fighting your kind tooth and tail. Just one question, One Leg, before they take you to that great iron-barred aquarium out in Attica.

One Leg: Yes?

Customer: How did you lose your leg?

One Leg: You've heard the one about the missing sanitation worker in the New York sewer system, haven't you? Well, in this case . . .

Letters

Spacewalk scrubbed

Editor:

This letter is in response to John McWade's article, "Spacewalk," in last week's Sagebrush. He begins beautifully by using the Devil's Dictionary to define a Christian which states that a person who professes to be a Christian must lead a double life—one for a church and one for the rest of the world. But nothing could be further from the truth. Once a person really accepts Christ, he is completely changed and the idea of living a double life is not only repugnant but also almost impossible. Mr. McWade then states that there is a sharp distinction between Jesus Christ and the church. However, Jesus himself said, "I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." Jesus is the founder and leader of any church that truly believes in Him, but because a person has not found such a church is no reason to say they do not exist. The biblical concept of a church is that it should be for the fellowship and maturing of the believers, and there are many such churches in town, if one would take the trouble to look. To experience God's Love is definitely the most wonderful thing that could ever happen to a person, and if allowed to grow that Love will give a person an inner peace and joy that is impossible to find otherwise. But when God Himself has commanded to be "not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is, but exhorting one another," then without the fellowship and exhortation that a church provides, that Love will soon become an empty, hollow shell of what it should become.

Maranatha!
Frank West

Last Harrah

Editor:

For the past seven years, Harrah's Club and I have been engaged in a subtle warfare. I resent being poured into a mold, stripped of all apparent individuality, and turned out onto the Blackjack table expected to be The Personality Kid. Harrah's has an elaborate and explicit set of dress regulations, all of which I'm thoroughly familiar with and each of which I've stretched and bent many times. One night recently, I was guilty of a grand total of six minor infractions of the dress code, yet somehow still managed to look like a little black-and-white puppet, just like everybody else. The least obvious violation was my tiny, thin, inconspicuous gold-wire loop earrings, one-eighth of an inch larger than the diameter of a quarter, the code's maximum specified size.

In any large operation, the managerial puppeteers periodically pull on everybody's strings, and on the night in question, a young pitboss began his little dance. One can't blame him, really; he isn't paid to think or use his own discretion any more than I am, and being well-drilled in the fine art of following orders and an ambitious young man, he suddenly saw an obstacle along the yellow-brick-road to promotion—an impediment to his progress: my earrings! Aha! Digging through the archives, he unearthed the long-buried phrase and presented it triumphantly to me to read. With a caustic comment on the admirable sharpness of his eyesight to have discovered so glaring an infraction so quickly, (I had been wearing them continuously for six months), I removed them and returned to my game. When I was relieved for my break, I carefully hung them from my nose, and smiling benignly back at astonished grins, I pointed my chin at the ceiling and slowly marched out of the pit. Out of the corner of my eye, I glimpsed my young pitboss, not a bad sort, really, his hand shading his eyes, scarlet with embarrassment and convulsed with laughter. I think I made my point. A word to the wise, to all who work in a uniformed job: Heaven help anyone whose individuality rears its ugly little serpentine head!

Rebecca Just Chang

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EDITOR: Butch Harder

ASSISTANT EDITOR: Hank Nuwer

ART EDITOR: Larry Winkler

COPY EDITOR: Pat O'Driscoll

PHOTO EDITOR: Marlene Olsen

BUSINESS MANAGER: Daemon Filson

CIRCULATION MANAGER: Kevin S. Tink

STAFF AND CONTRIBUTORS:

Patrice Bingham

Hwa-Di-Woo Brodhead

Lonna Burress

Sue Engstrom

Bruce Krueger

Diane Link

Tom McCan

Jeff Menicucci

Peggy Muhle

Dennis Myers

Alice Nuwer

Ed Olsen

Potter Poptop

Robert S. Rules

Joan Sawyer

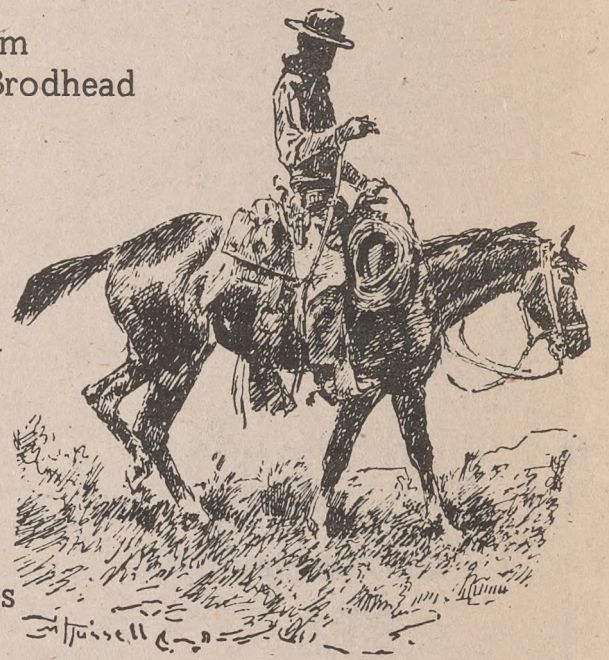
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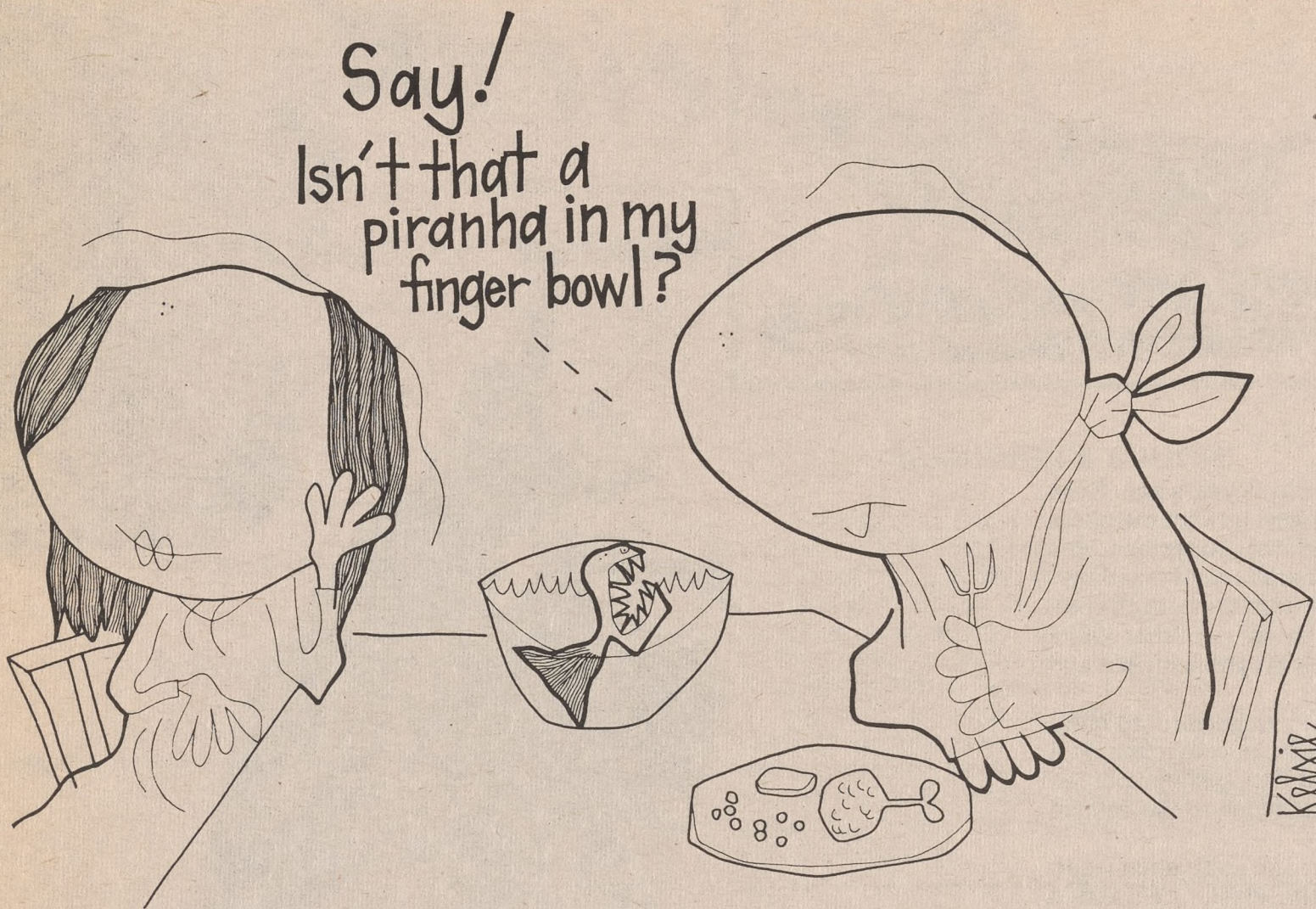
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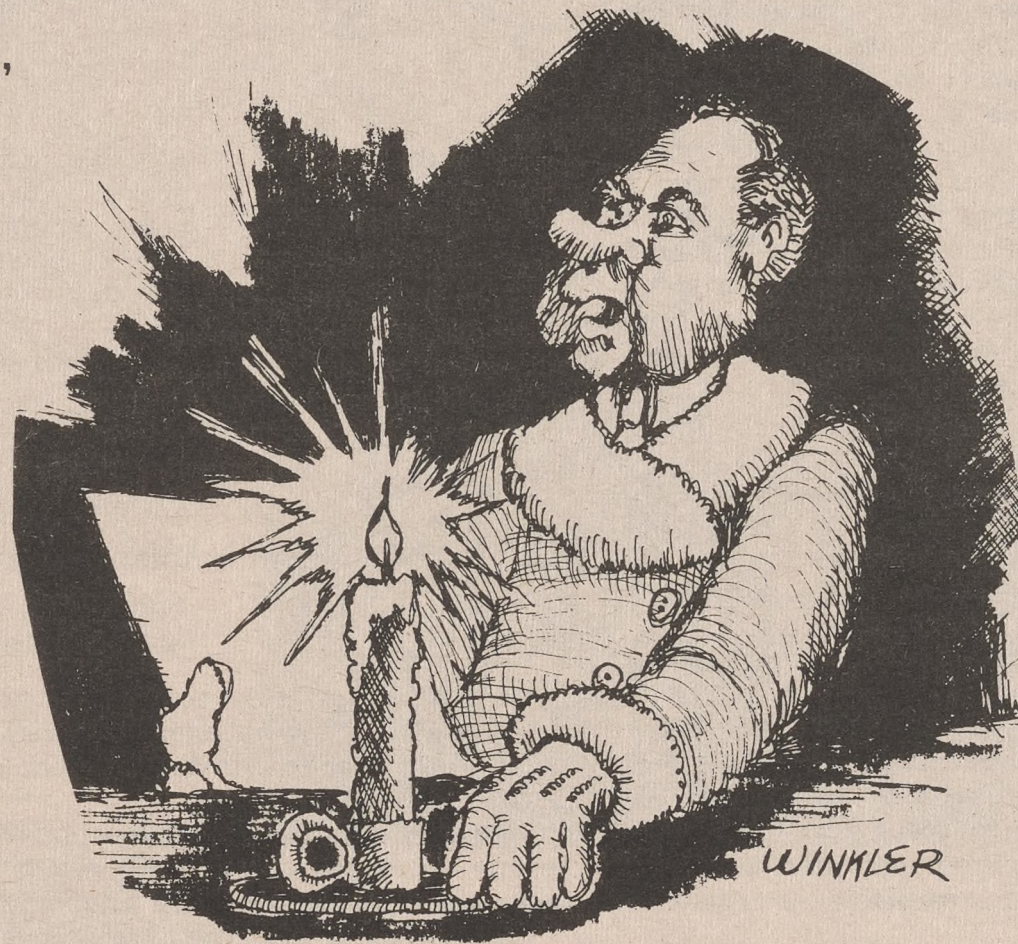
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SSVC CHAIRMAN DEPARTMENT DECEASED

The University of Nevada has lost a professor and the Social Services and Corrections Department has lost its Chairman and a friend. Dr. C. Loren Belknap died Saturday, November 24 at Washoe Medical Center. Cause of death is uncertain. A follow-up story will be printed in Friday's SAGEBRUSH.



And finally... all acts of coitus,
copulation, procreation
or premarital intercourse
should be confined
to an unlighted,
unheated room...



Today, November 27

- 11 a.m.—Campus Crusade, Tahoe Room, Student Union.
- 1 p.m.—Faculty Senate, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.
- 2 p.m.—Course Curriculum, Mobley Room, Student Union.
- 2 p.m.—Parking and Traffic Board, McDermott Room, Student Union.
- 3 p.m.—Research Advisory Board, Hardy Room, Student Union.
- 3 p.m.—Foreign Language, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.
- 3 p.m.—NSP, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.
- 5 p.m.—Activities Board, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.
- 5:30 p.m.—AWS, Tahoe Room, Student Union.
- 7 p.m.—Christian Science Organization, Mobley Room, Student Union.
- 8 p.m.—Foreign and Classic Films—"El", Thompson Student Services.

Announcements

Wednesday, November 28

- 2 p.m.—Campus Clerical, Hardy Room, Student Union.
- 5 p.m.—Finance Control Board, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.
- 7 p.m.—Senate, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.
- 7:30 p.m.—Asian American Alliance.
- 8:15 p.m.—Connoisseur Series No. 2, sponsored by Music Department, Church Fine Arts.

Thursday, November 29

- 11 a.m.—Faculty Senate, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.
- 12 noon—Fallon School, East-West Room, Student Union.
- 1:30 p.m.—President Search Committee, Hardy Room, Student Union.
- 4 p.m.—Centennial Committee, Hardy Room, Student Union.
- 4:30 p.m.—Union Expansion Committee, Tahoe Room, Student Union.
- 4:30 p.m.—Campus Crusade, Truckee Room, Student Union.
- 6 p.m.—Sagens, McDermott Room, Student Union.
- 7 p.m.—Rec. Club, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.
- 7 p.m.—Campus Crusade, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.
- 7 p.m.—MECHA, Thompson Student Services.
- 7:30 p.m.—Pickup on South Street, sponsored by Art Department, SEM 101.

Friday, November 30

- 11 a.m.—Student Affairs, Hardy Room, Student Union.
- 12 noon—Faculty Women's Caucus, Hardy Room, Student Union.
- 3 p.m.—Basketball: UNR vs. Stanford, there.
- 6 p.m.—University Opera Theatre, Thompson Student Services.
- 7 p.m.—Old Times, University Theatre.
- 8 p.m.—Music Voice Recital, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.
- 10 p.m.—Old Times, University Theatre.

The work of John Done will be on display in the University Galleries starting Friday, November 30.

The Nevada Art Gallery will continue to present Molas until December 14.

Starting December 2, the Atmospherium Planetarium will be showing "The Christmas Star".

Against the Grain

MYERS

The scene is familiar. The defendant is a student radical. His cause is pleaded by attorney William Kunstler. Forty defense witnesses, among them Dan Ellsberg and Tony Russo, former Senator Ernest Gruening, and Philip Berrigan testify on behalf of the defendant. The campus newspaper writes sympathetically of the defendant.

Is it another phony conspiracy trial, in which the government uses the justice system to harass innocent men, as was done in the trials of Dr. Spock and his comrades, the brothers Berrigan and their comrades, the Chicago Eight, and Ellsberg and Russo?

Not quite.

The defendant's name is Karl Armstrong. He ended up pleading guilty to second degree murder for the bombing in 1970 of the University of Wisconsin's Army Mathematics Research Center in Madison in which a man was killed. Not much like Spock and the others, is it?

But some of our leaders in the peace movement seem to think so. National Review put it nicely: "... a New York Times headline said it all: Peace Activists Defend Bombing." Indeed.

An editorial in the UW-Eau Claire Spectator is quite remarkable, and so I should like to quote it at some length:

"Much will probably be said about Karl Armstrong's 23-year sentence for the bombing of the Army Mathematics Research Center... Many people will feel Armstrong is spending time behind bars for the crimes of Nixon and the Pentagon.

"But even if he is, Armstrong has been found guilty in our present judicial system, and he should be prepared to suffer the consequences... In deciding what actions to use to draw attention to Vietnam, he should have prepared himself with an attitude of civil disobedience for the consequences which were to follow.

"Although Armstrong has more than paid his dues for his actions against the U.S. military structure, he and his family will continue to suffer."

His actions against the U.S. military structure?! What actions against the military structure? One suspects Armstrong was in the pay of Curtis LeMay, so much good did his actions do the U.S. military structure. Indeed, there is a chilling similarity between the Armstrong bombing and the later stages of U.S. bombing in Vietnam, after U.S. servicemen had been removed from combat. Both Armstrong and the U.S. stood off at a safe distance and tossed their bombs on innocent victims.

If there was one thing I thought the peace movement knew how to do, it was distinguish between revolution and fascism. Armstrong has succeeded in discrediting the movement in a lot of people's eyes, and that only drives people into the arms of Richard Nixon and the rest of the militarists in this country.

I object to the leaders of the peace movement, acting in fact in the name of all of us who opposed that damned war, making some kind of folk hero out of Karl Armstrong. He killed a man and he helped prolong the war by impeding the effectiveness of the peace movement.

Violence is many things, but it is one thing above all else. Violence is counter-revolutionary.

Grass pains

Americans look at marijuana in a different light today than they did 40 years ago. Even the stigma attached to grass in the days of the hippy is gone. Today such stalwart members of the Establishment as the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association have called for an easing of the country's generally too harsh marijuana laws.

However, the most significant reevaluation of pot penalties came from the Oregon state legislature. As of Oct. 5, 1973, the penalty for possession of less than one ounce of marijuana is punishable by a fine of not more than \$100. The offender receives no jail sentence and more importantly, no criminal record is filed.

The legislators were not suddenly convinced that marijuana was "unharmful to one's health." The change occurred because Oregon felt a criminal response to conviction on a marijuana charge was a costly precedent. The feelings that harsh, old laws further split the already alienated youth and overly punished many individuals contributed to the reform movement.

The original Oregon proposal included a provision for making private cultivation legal. However, this was dropped in committee in an attempt to reaffirm the legislature's stated opposition to marijuana use.

"I have deliberated my choice regarding several bills passed by the regular sessions of the 57th Legislative Assembly, but none has caused me to lose more sleep than House Bill 2936," stated Governor Tom McCall of Oregon. Facing three alternatives: to sign, veto or let pass, McCall decided to place his signature on the bill.

Several other states considered similar bills during recent legislative sessions. Most did not receive favorable committee action. Although not liberalizing its law to the degree of Oregon, the Texas legislature changed the status of marijuana possession to a low misdemeanor. Up until now, being busted in Texas often meant a prison sentence of two years to life for simple possession. Thus, the nation's toughest state for marijuana offenders gave in. The new law offers hope to the more than 700 persons imprisoned in Texas for possession of grass. The average sentence is 9½ years. It is interesting to note that Texas, whose penalty for pot possession was surpassed only by the People's Republic of China, liberalized its laws, while other states did not. Proposals for decriminalization of marijuana received support in Texas from local groups included the San Antonio Jaycees and Concerned Parents for Marijuana Reform. Volunteer groups organized a successful reform campaign based on informing legislators of the alarming arrest and conviction figures. They pointed out that the penalty for simple possession could exceed potential punishment for assault with intent to kill, castration, kidnapping and murder without malice.

Various new pot proposals now face other state legislatures. The California legislature is presently examining a bill that provides for legal cultivation of grass and decriminalization. Another seeks to reduce maximum punishment for possession to a six-month misdemeanor sentence. The state of Colorado is contemplating permitting legal sales of marijuana to adults through liquor stores.

New York, traditionally more liberal than either Oregon or Texas, is toughening its drug laws. They state that it is unlawful for any citizen to sell or possess drugs, defined by law as "controlled substances," except as expressly allowed by law. "Controlled substances" include: 1) drugs which have no current accepted medical use, 2) drugs with a high potential for abuse but which have accepted medical use, 3) those with a low physical dependence or high psychological dependence, 4) sedatives and depressants and 5) cough preparations with minimal narcotic ingredients. Under these descriptions, marijuana falls into the first category and is classified as a felony. Probation is available for nearly all marijuana first offenders.

The schedule of felonies and penalties has been enlarged with the penalties becoming stricter. Mandatory imprisonment accompanies some felonies and maximum sentences for life imprisonment can be given. Second-time offenders face considerably more stringent penalties. Plea-bargaining is limited so that it is more difficult to plead down a felony charge and literally impossible for second offenders. To add to all this, several new crimes have been created relating to conspiracy to commit a felony. It is hoped that such laws will deter citizens from abusing certain types of drugs.

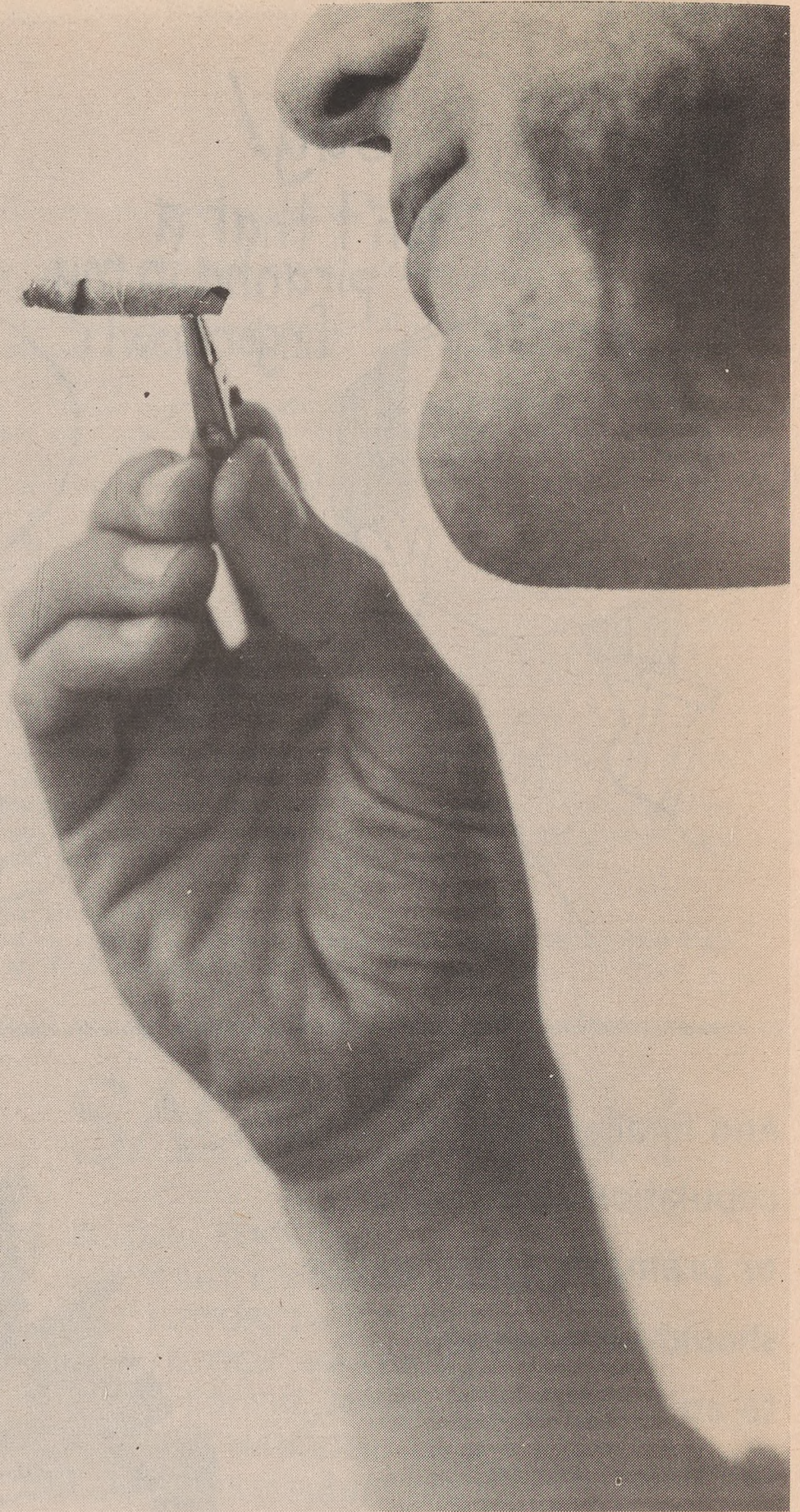


Photo courtesy Artemisia Editor

POT SHOT: student is holding what looks darn near like a joint.

Despite actions of this sort, groups continue to push for revamping and liberalization of marijuana laws. The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws plans to file suit in Washington federal district court contesting the constitutionality of the capital city's grass laws.

Perhaps federal decriminalization is within the near future. Pending a committee is Senator Jacob Javits' bill which makes it legal for any person to possess marijuana in reasonable quantities if it is not with intent to sell, distribute or transfer in public or private.

Legislation of this type once seemed very unlikely to this anywhere. However, the chances for passage rise constantly. With precedents to follow such as Ann Arbor, Michigan, whose city council voted to repeal the standard ordinance and established a maximum fine and penalty for pot possession at five dollars, the chances brighten.

Add to the list Berkeley, Calif., where 60 per cent of the voters approved a law making police appear before a public meeting to request permission to make a marijuana arrest, and the 1974 decriminalization goal set by NORML might be just on the horizon.

THE GEORGETOWN VOICE

Boz and the band here Sat.

Boz Scaggs grew up in Dallas, Texas and it was there that the singer-guitarist developed his blues style. "I bought a guitar when I was 16," Boz explained. "It really fascinated me. I listened to all kinds of guitar playing: Chet Atkins, Spanish, classical and a lot of the Texas blues guitarists."

His early musical associations were with Steve Miller, playing with him in high school and later in college. At the University of Texas, Boz formed his own band and after some local exposure headed for England. Europe offered little for the group so they broke up. The venture did result in a folk album entitled *Boz*, released in Sweden. The album was a success but Boz decided to return to the U.S. and again work with Steve Miller and his band.

Boz remained with the Miller group for their first two albums. He contributed six of the band's songs and also developed his production skills.

He then left Miller, remaining in San Francisco to pursue his own musical directions. "When I quit, I really didn't have a direct plan about getting another band together," he says. "I was just going to write some songs and do whatever came along."

A recording contract with Atlantic Records came along and offered Boz an opportunity to make his own style of music. That first album was recorded at Muscle Shoals, making him and his band one of the first white acts to use the Alabama studio. In addition to the

regular session musicians, Boz requested that guitarist Duane Allman be flown in for the recording.

Although the Atlantic album was not a big seller, the underground radio stations discovered it and gave it heavy air play. Critics across the country also recognized it as an outstanding album. Two tunes, "Loan Me a Dime" and "I'll Be Long Gone" became FM classics.

From Atlantic, Boz signed a long term contract with Columbia Records. He assembled an eight-piece band, wrote new material with bass player Dave Brown and recorded *Moments*. This album showed Boz taking a new direction, featuring strings and a more dominate horn section. The single from *Moments*, "We Were Always Sweethearts," was an AM success.

Boz' second album *Boz Scaggs and Band* was recorded in London under the supervision of Glyn Johns.

His third album, *My Time*, was a return to the blues orientation of his first effort. The absence of the horn players marked the beginning of the band's reorganization.

Boz says that his current band includes the top Northern California studio musicians. Drummer Rick Shlosser has been with Boz for almost a year. He came to the band via Van Morrison and session work. He also played in Edgar Winter's band.

NEWS



NOTES

Witching hour

MECHA, the University of Nevada Latin-American Student Organization, will present a movie, "Las Brujeras," on Thursday, Nov. 29. The film, a comedy on the superstition about witchcraft, was created by university students in California.

A cordial invitation is extended to all students who understand Spanish, as well as to the Spanish-speaking community in the Reno-Sparks area.

The showing will be in the Thompson Education building Auditorium at 8 p.m.

A horrorshow world

It's a bombshell world full of violence and horror. I no longer understand or like it too much.

—THE DUCHESS OF WINDSOR

Open admissions

The UNR Office of Admissions and Records will be open during weekday noon hours on an experimental basis for the balance of this year.

Dr. Jack Shirley, director of admissions and registrar, said a study will be made in the meantime to determine if there are enough customers to warrant continuation of the practice.

Marriage--you wanna?

Musicians who travel lead incredibly lonely lives. By nature, they tend to be very romantic. They're always falling in love. At least once a week, a single guy—and sometimes even a married one—becomes engaged. They have no time for well-rounded relationships. It's catch as catch can.

—CAROL EASTON, author

Speed creaks

Gov. O'Callaghan has suggested placing signs at the 40 highway entrances to Nevada suggesting 50 mile-per-hour speeds for out-of-state motorists.

O'Callaghan said a recent study of speeds showed that Nevada motorists were slowing down to conserve fuel but the out-of-staters were still zipping along.

Shooting stars

The UNR smallbore rifle team competed in a rifle meet Nov. 16-17, at Cheney, Wash. The meet, hosted by Eastern Washington State College, attracted over 55 shooters from Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Montana and Nevada. UNR shooters placed second overall in the standing position, while individually they won 10 trophies.

Mike Beattie took third place aggregate honors (with a 561 out of 600 score) and won the standing position competition. Miss Jeanine Flavel won three trophies, firing a 561 out of 600 to take fourth place aggregate, and a perfect 200 of 200 in the prone position to win that category. Miss Flavel also won the kneeling position competition.

Team captain and All-American marksman Ron Buttermann won four trophies, including fifth place aggregate, ROTC aggregate, second place prone, and second place kneeling. Freshmen Bob Wideman and Kurt Myers also competed for UNR.

The UNR rifle team is sponsored and coached by the UNR ROTC Department, with assistance from the UNR Athletic Department. Any student at the university is eligible to compete for the varsity team.

Boz concert

The ASUN, in cooperation with Cheney Productions, will present BOZ SCAGGS in concert Saturday Dec. 1 at 8:30 p.m. in the UNR Gym.

Appearing with the group will be Stoneground. ASUN student discount tickets are \$2.50, and can be purchased at the Student Activities Office. General admission tickets are \$4, \$4.50 at the door. Outlets handling downtown ticket sales are Nevada Auto Sound and Discount Records.

BOZ SCAGGS ("Dynaflow," "Near You," "Loan Me a Dime") is replacing the cancelled Fleetwood Mac concert, for which refunds are still being given at the Activities Office and Discount Records until Nov. 30.

Economics course

A group of Douglas county teachers is learning this fall how to pass along economic concepts to their students during normal teaching routines.

The pilot course in economics education is being taught in Gardnerville by Prof. Rosella Linskie of the UNR College of Education, and is sponsored by the Nevada Council on Economic Education.

Although the class of 16 elementary and high school teachers usually meets in Gardnerville on Wednesday nights, it met last week at the First National Bank in Reno to hear the bank's senior trust officer, William Ponton, explain the role of the Federal Reserve System in the nation's economy.



Chief splits hairs

Two Reno policemen, Swain Moore and Jerry Shea, were suspended for refusing to cut their hair, Chief James Parker said.

Although the two did subsequently get haircuts and were returned to duty after one day last week, they have retained an attorney.

Craig Haase of Sanford, Sanford, Fahrenkopf and Mousel said Wednesday he will meet next Tuesday with Chief James Parker in an attempt to revise department regulations and set up objective standards.

He said they might even have to visit local barber shops and compare pictures of various hair styles.

Haase said the men's hair is not too long and that department regulations are vague and don't apply to all officers.

Women officers and men working in the narcotics division are allowed to have hair as long as they please, he said.

Another officer, who works with Moore and Shea in the traffic division, said he also was forced to get a haircut.

"But, I don't think it's fair. We should be able to have hair as long as those women," he said.

—Nv. State Journal, 11-22-73

Grant's tome

Dr. John H. Nelson of the UNR chemistry department has been granted \$4,800 by the Research Corporation, a New York foundation for the advancement of science.

The grant, made under the foundation's Cottrell Research Grants program, is for support of Nelson's research entitled, "Catalysis and Metallation Reactions of Ruthenium Complexes of Benzyl Phosphines."

Radical lit

Russell G. Benedict, volunteer curator of the "Contemporary Issues" collection at the UNR library, will have a display booth at the California Library Association conference in San Francisco Dec. 8-11.

In addition to some of his own collection of radical political literature from the extreme left and right, Benedict's display will include photographs, material from the Basque Studies program, the University Press and other areas.

Solar--so good

The use of solar energy has not been opened up because the oil industry does not own the sun.

—RALPH NADER

Flying fuel

The White House recently released the figure of 20,000 gallons as representing its estimate of the fuel required for Air Force One (President Nixon's personal 707) to fly one-way from Washington to San Clemente. In the midst of an "energy crisis," this constitutes an impressive expenditure of fuel simply to allow Mr. Nixon to relax by the Pacific for the weekend; yet, in the manner of many recent White House statements, it does not tell the entire story.

When the President flies anywhere, there is much more fuel-burning than one might expect. A back-up plane identical to Air Force One also makes the trip (burning just as much fuel, mind you); a separate craft usually flies ahead with essential staff to set up security and contingency medical plans; and local Air Force units put up fighter cover (fighter cover?) along the route and over the destination.

When all these extraneous aircraft are considered, it becomes clear that in order for the President to weekend on the coast and return again, the taxpayers (who are having some trouble finding enough gasoline to get to work) must provide something close to 200,000 or 300,000 gallons of highly refined jet fuel.

Perhaps the next time Mr. Nixon wishes to wing off for a bit of the coast he should ask himself, "Is this trip really necessary?"

Doc docks wife

The Clarksburg, W. Va., pediatrician who went to jail last week because he refused to pay alimony unless his ex-wife allowed him to see their children was released Saturday. The jail stay of Dr. Phillip Hall, one of Clarksburg's two pediatricians, was marked by protest and picketing by parents who insisted he treat their children. After eight days of solitary practice, his partner promptly took a weekend off. Dr. Hall agreed to pay \$4,000 in back alimony; he will be able to see his children. He said the episode was a protest of divorce laws that penalize husbands but do not protect their rights.

—S.F. Chron

Kennedy tragedy

Tragedy hit the Kennedy family again last week when the 12-year-old son of Senator Edward Kennedy, Edward Jr., underwent an operation to amputate a cancerous right leg. Doctors said they removed a cartilage tissue tumor, less serious than primary bone cancer, but survival rate in young patients was considered low.

—S.F. Chron.

Universe sucks

Teams of scientists at the University of California at Berkeley and in England have verified the existence of "black holes" in space—bottomless, wall-less, infinite pits in space first predicted by Albert Einstein.

The hole was found in the double star system Cygnus X-1, probably the most mysterious object yet observed by man.

The discovery was made independently and almost simultaneously by teams of UC scientists using telescopes at the Lick Observatory near San Jose, and a team of British scientists.

The existence of the holes has been postulated since Einstein's Theory of General Relativity, published in 1915.

Black holes are believed to be invisible, collapsed stars so dense that a spoonful of material from them would weigh more than a billion tons. Nothing, not even light, is believed to escape from them.

Matter coming near them is believed to be sucked into them with great force.

Examiner News Service

Andrew C. Theophanous

"I believe that truth can be achieved by rational debate provided we are prepared to examine the theoretical foundations and methodological presuppositions of our views."



OXFORD SHOO-in for Philosophy prof-of-the year is Andrew C. Theophanous.

TOM McCAN

Sagebrush: You came from Oxford in October of last year. What made you choose to come to the University of Nevada?

A.C.T.: I must say at first I wavered as to the desirability of coming to the United States. In Britain, one holds an enigmatic conception of the United States: on the one hand, it attracts you as a lively, adventurous land, on the other hand, it repulses you because of the gross materialism and injustices that exist here. However, whatever doubts I had were superseded when Dr. Scott wrote to me and asked me to apply for the position of philosopher on the Committee for the Philosophy of Inquiry (COPI) program. The position seemed a very exciting one, particularly since it was in the areas that I was most interested in.

Sagebrush: Can you tell us a little about the aims and purposes of the COPI program?

A.C.T.: In the grant proposal, Dr. Scott and I have adequately summarized these so: Inquiry into the nature of things, of ourselves, and of human society, and the sharing and communication of our findings are the central functions of a university. There are various different methodological approaches one can take in such inquiry, all of which have their own philosophical presuppositions. During the last 50 years, due to the influence of positivist philosophy, the emphasis in the social sciences, has been basically reductionist. That is, there have been persistent attempts to explain man and his works either directly in terms of the entities postulated by the physical sciences or indirectly by postulating entities in analogy with them. It is our belief that such reductionism, which constitutes a depersonalization of man, is philosophically untenable and ethically repugnant. We believe that the root source of this is the drive to be "scientific," especially in a particular view of what it is to be scientific based on positivistic and formalistic views of science. Unlike some theorists in the humanities, we do not quarrel with the need to be scientific. Rather we maintain that the conception of the nature of science on which the reductionism is based is a false one, which does not even explain the character of the natural sciences. Thus the core of our program includes a development of the non-positivistic conceptions of science, which allow for a scientific study of man and societies which is non-reductivist.

Our program aims to put the human, personal element back into science in three lines of approach: showing how each level of organization of the world, from atoms to cells to bodies to minds to society to religion has its own realities and needs its own kind of inquiry; demonstrating that a non-reductivist humanist view of man provides a more solid ontological foundation for scientific inquiries concerning man than the reductivist alternatives; and showing how science is based on strong personal urges to know reality and to express this knowledge in personally and communally responsible ways.

Sagebrush: Did the COPI program begin with your arrival here or did it have an earlier origin?

A.C.T.: The program developed out of two independent sources: Firstly, Dr. Scott had been working for ten years as a disciple of the philosopher of science, Michael Polanyi, whose book *Personal Knowledge* provides a firm, irreducible place for the person in the scientific world view with its focus on the personal coefficients involved in knowledge such as tacit knowing, the reliance on the scientific community and the personal commitment by scientists to standards of truthfulness and rationality. Secondly, Dr. Paul Secord had developed a program in philosophical psychology, which was producing some creative work and which was given a large boost when Prof. Rom Harre, a famous philosopher of science, arrived from Oxford to participate in the program for a semester.

The wider possibilities inherent in these two lines of thought led to the formation in 1967 of the Committee on the Philosophy of Inquiry, which developed plans for a series of interdisciplinary courses and applied to the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) for financial assistance. Two grants were awarded, one in 1969-70 and the other for 1971-72, which allowed for the release of faculty to teach COPI-oriented interdisciplinary courses. As a result 10 courses were taught by 22 faculty members. The success of these other ventures, led to the award of a planning grant which brought me to Nevada.

Sagebrush: What has been your participation in the program since your arrival?

A.C.T.: Well, it has been twofold. Firstly, I have developed and taught several interdisciplinary courses which are considered central to the program. Secondly, I have explored with about 50 other members of the faculty the possibility and the general outline of the courses that we shall establish if we receive the large development grant.

Sagebrush: Can you tell us more about your experiences in teaching these interdisciplinary courses?

A.C.T.: I shall never forget the first lecture in the Philosophy of the Social Sciences class last spring. The lecture room was packed and there were about 12 professors sitting in on the course. Now to teach to students is one thing; to teach to your highly critical colleagues is another. But it was something I had to get used to—for eight of those remained for the whole course and there were professors attending my other courses as well. Initially it was an unnerving experience but, once I adjusted to it, it was very rewarding because I could see how much the student gained from first hand experience of debate between professors.

Sagebrush: In teaching interdisciplinary courses, don't you find problems with people who have never taken philosophy before?

A.C.T.: The problems are there but you can overcome them. The major difficulty really is to get people to think critically. Once people realize that you are not going to present them with a whole set of facts which constitutes the truth, but rather that they are going to have to weigh the arguments properly and determine the truth for themselves, then you have made a big breakthrough.

Sagebrush: How successful have you been with this at UNR?

A.C.T.: In some courses very successful; in others, moderately so. But you really have to work hard to achieve the breakthrough. For example, in the Philosophical Psychology course last spring which I taught jointly with psychology professors Day and McReynolds, we found after six weeks that the students had not grasped what the philosophical questions were. I then presented a controversial attack on Radical Behaviorism which, if valid, would undermine the theoretical framework on which many of them had been trained. The next

week a student produced 20 pages of counter arguments and we were on our way. It became an exciting class and the final papers were the best yet in the UNR series of Philosophical Psychology seminars—a high standard indeed.

Sagebrush: This semester you are teaching social and political theory. Do you find any conflict between your own ideas and those of the students?

A.C.T.: I try to encourage conflict in ideas. You see, I believe that truth can be achieved by rational debate provided we are prepared to examine the theoretical foundations and methodological presuppositions of our views. Thus in many of my courses, I examine the views of man and of personal interaction which are the basis of many social science theories.

Sagebrush: How does your own philosophy fit in with the philosophy of the program?

A.C.T.: My personal philosophy and that of COPI have similar ultimate ends such as the reintroduction of man, as an ontologically irreducible entity, into all areas of inquiry. However, the program is not limited to my particular approach, nor should it be so. The philosophical method that I employ is that of transcendental argument. This method, which is used mainly by Immanuel Kant and P. F. Strawson, is intended to establish certain theses in metaphysics as necessarily true, since they are preconditions for the possibility of our having knowledge of anything at all. By means of this method, I try to establish that man is necessarily a self-conscious being having the freedom to determine his own behavior and having powers and properties which cannot be reduced to deterministic external causes. This characterization of man allows me to come to grips with a whole host of philosophical problems, ranging from "mechanism" in Philosophical Biology to "the structure of society" in Political Philosophy.

Sagebrush: You mentioned the large COPI development grant. What is happening with that?

A.C.T.: We've got some exciting news with regard to that. This Thursday and Friday the National Endowment is sending a team for a site visit of the university to examine what we have done and to determine whether the grant is warranted. The team will consist of Dean Edward Lindell, University of Denver; Prof. Frithjof Bergmann, a philosopher from the University of Michigan, and Ms. Susan Cole from NEH. They will have meetings with the different faculty groups involved, attend a meeting of students, speak to the President and the Dean of Arts and Science and attend some classes.

Sagebrush: Can you give us some idea of what will be taught under this developmental program?

A.C.T.: Here (below) is a schematic representation of the proposed courses. These are either new courses or new versions of existing courses. They will be taught by releasing present faculty or by bringing in new people in these areas. To adequately carry out this vast program, we have applied for \$724,194 of which \$200,000 will be used in the next academic year—if we receive the grant.

Sagebrush: All your courses have been at the senior and graduate level. Do you have an aversion to lower division students?

A.C.T.: Good heavens, no. That is just the way things have worked out so far. For next semester I am teaching Philosophy of Education which is a 300-600 level course and, in the summer, I shall teach a sophomore course in Existentialism and a freshman course in World Religions.

Sagebrush: What achievements of the COPI program so far are you particularly proud of?

A.C.T.: There are two that come to mind. Firstly, I am happy with the enthusiasm which the 50 or so faculty involved have shown for the program and with their willingness to restructure courses to incorporate what they have learned from participation in COPI. Secondly, I am pleased by the interest and response of faculty people to my own philosophical ideas and with the fact that some have found these useful in their own work.

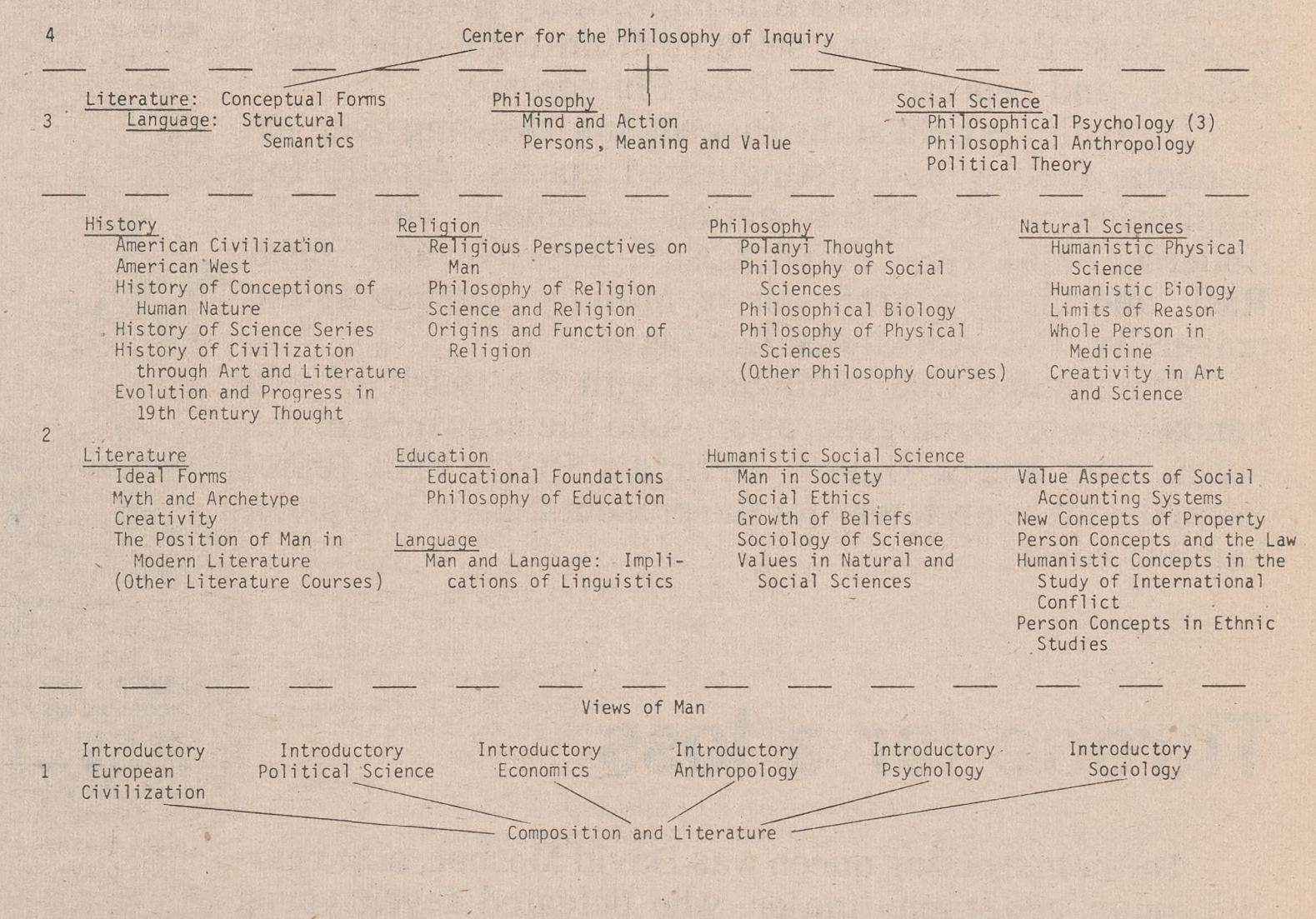




Photo courtesy of ROTC Department

ROTC queen elected

The UNR ROTC Cadet Brigade crowned Miss Dee Barbash Queen of the 45th Annual Military Ball Saturday night. Miss Barbash was selected from eight other candidates, and represents Pi Beta Phi sorority.

The ball was held at the Pioneer Inn, drawing over 400 students, faculty and distinguished guests. Among the dignitaries were UNR's acting president James T. Anderson, Maj. Gen. Floyd Edsall, Miss Nevada, Echo Rost; and the new professor of Military Science at the university, Col. Alexander Lemberes.

The evening was highlighted with the music of two bands—one for each generation—and the crowning of the queen. The Sierra Guard, Nevada's ROTC drill team, formed a sabre arch-way for the presentation of the queen and her court.

Throne for a loss

The homecoming queen was David Mosher, a 20-year-old junior geography major, who defeated seven young women in a University of California at Davis election, winning the honor on his platform of ending "sexist" beauty contests. "This type of thing," he said, "is just not relevant on campus."

—S.F. Chron.

JFK Memorial

A meeting in Reno to memorialize John F. Kennedy heard former Nevada Attorney General Charles Springer describe the late President as a patriot who would have disdained the slogan "love it or leave it," and received a message from Senator George McGovern which said Kennedy's greatest contribution was "the attitude he brought to the country."

The meeting was held at the Pioneer Inn by the Washoe County Young Democrats on the eve of the 10th anniversary of Kennedy's assassination.

Springer, the main speaker, told the group, "When I thought of what he might have meant when he asked us what we would do for our country, I started to think how he might define 'country,' and I've got to think he was talking in terms of more than the United States government. I think he was talking about a social contract among a rather remarkable people who have been able to have a special form of government which has survived and which is certainly the best the world has ever experienced. And I think he would distinguish between this country and the government of this country, because it's always possible that a government can be controlled by crooks and morons.

"And I think President Kennedy would resent the bumper strip that tells you 'Love it or leave it'."

McGovern's message to the meeting, contained in a telegram to YD president Dennis Myers, read: "As one who worked with him, campaigned with him, and shared his vision of America, this day has a special significance for me. His quest for excellence in all his endeavors set a new standard by which all leadership must now be judged. His was not the simple tally of battles won or lost, but most especially the attitude he brought to the country; that we can do better, that all have an equal opportunity to reach their full potential, and most importantly that every person is an individual in his own right.

"We should gather this week as you are doing in Reno not only to mourn his passing, but to take his standard for our own and to resolve that in our own lives and in our own actions we will meet the standard that he set for us."

Other statements at the meeting included those by Lt. Governor Harry Reid, Governor Mike O'Callaghan, and Democratic National Committeeman Grant Sawyer.

Sawyer said, "He gave an innocence but at the same time a grandeur to American politics unparalleled in our history. His was a free spirit and in turn every man found the courage to think and act a little more freely."

"The strength and wisdom of John F. Kennedy's planned program for progress, the New Frontier," O'Callaghan said, "lived on after his murder, resulting in the passage of legislation designed to make life better for all Americans."

Reid called Kennedy "an elegant President. He took the hand of the nation and reached with elegance for the stars. Some said John F. Kennedy was an aristocrat. But he had the conscience of an Andrew Jackson, the global perspective of a Woodrow Wilson, and the uplifting idealism of a Lincoln.

"His words echoes the elegance of the classics, but the people understood because he spoke to the dreams of all the people. While he was a fighter defending America's interest at some of its most crucial moments, he was foremost a pacifist who steered the nation clear of war."

Mag Wheels stalled

"If you'd attended each of this semester's ASUN-sponsored concerts or events, you would have made full use of your \$6 Activities fee."

So said Pete Perriera, Assistant Dean of Students, while figuring out the loss ASUN took on the recent Mag Wheels dance.

"For every student ticket we contract under guarantee from a promoter," he said, "we put in an additional dollar discount for the student. We're more concerned with providing the students a fair price than making money on the concerts. In fact we lost almost \$1100 on the Mag Wheels deal.

"We know the kids had a great time. Unfortunately, most of them were high school students who paid \$3 or \$3.50 for general admission tickets, while only a handful of UNR students took advantage of the \$1.50 discount we were able to offer them. It's often hard to predict which groups will draw a good audience—it depends so much on date, place, cost and other whims of the students. Already this year we've doubled the number of concerts held last year."

Perriera added that the \$1 or more per concert discount is in addition to the free Sunday night movies, free lectures, free special occasion concerts, free Wolves' Frolic and free UNR plays, which students are entitled to attend with their ASUN cards.

Nearly \$20,000 of the student fees are budgeted for concerts, \$12,000 for lectures and \$4500 for films. Revenue from these expenditures is projected at only \$10,000 or less.

Another free service just put into effect for student use is the Music Listening Room. The Union and Activities Board each funded \$450 for tapes and equipment for the room, where students may lounge uninterrupted while listening to selections through headphone sets from 175 tapes.

Six dollars a semester is a small price to pay for the large amount of services and discounts available to students—especially when compared to the \$30 to \$40 fees paid by many California State college students for similar privileges.

You've come a long way, baby

BINGHAM

A generous supply of food for thought was offered to students during Sex Week (Nov. 13-15) regarding several areas of female sexuality: marriage, nudity, childbirth, contraception, VD and lesbianism.

Only a sparse audience viewed Tuesday's "The Birth of a Baby," heard Richard Fox speak on venereal disease and participated in discussions about female sexuality.

But Wednesday, over 150 students and faculty members attended movies in the Travis Lounge: "How to Make a Woman," "Take Off: A Striptease," and "Six Filmmakers in Search of a Wedding." These films caused many of the viewers to feel uncomfortable, and even compelled many to leave. But because of the movies' creative and often sarcastic interpretation of certain social values placed on women, those viewing the movies were forced to re-examine their own attitudes.

Most of the full house stayed on for what could be considered the most interesting, frank and mentally-stimulating discussion of the week: Two lesbians from the Bay Area entertaining questions from the audience.

What could have been a tense and awkward situation between the "upfront gays" (admitted lesbians) on the Travis stage and the curious seated in front of them turned out to be an informative awakening for most of the audience. Questions came from all corners of the room.

Many students said it had been helpful in broadening their outlook on lesbianism. Several students continued the discussion in a meeting room after the presentation in the Lounge ended.

The women, Sue Alexandre and Jill Gribin, both hold masters' degrees in social psychology. They spoke courteously and intellectually, with little if any outward embarrassment. They opened up the discussion by relating their feelings on the Reno gay scene. They said it would be hard to sustain their lesbian lifestyle in this "conservative city," judging from the few contacts made Tuesday night and Wednesday morning downtown and on campus.

They told of getting "paranoid" after having snowballs thrown at them ("maybe it was because we're gay—maybe not") and when people stared at them while eating at a downtown restaurant.

In a brief canvas of the campus community, they said only one gay could be "recognized," and the girl upon recognition said no one knew of her lesbianism but her "ex-lover," who was also gay and attends UNR. They said outward indicators that a woman is a lesbian could be her manner of dress (sloppy jeans, sweat shirt and boots), short-cropped hair, and a certain look in the eye.

Alexandre and Gribin, both active in the national lesbian organization, Daughters of Bilitis, agreed that the living is much easier in San Francisco, where open hand-holding and gay groups are acknowledged and even tolerated. In Reno, they said, it appears there are very few upfront gays who admit their lesbianism and try to deal with it openly. They added they hope things can change both here and nationwide, so that gays will "come out of the closet" and spend more time "exploring their sexuality" and making others aware of the pressures felt.

A man in the audience later expressed amazement over this encounter, saying, "I feel very good about this experience—the fact that it could be conducted—especially in Reno, and especially at UNR. It's good to be able to open up discussion of this very real element of society and to allow things out in the open and to clean up some myths."

Some of these myths, according to Gribin, include the one that lesbians "take roles" in their relationships. She says this "role-taking" is precisely what most gays are rebelling

against and resent in straight relationships. She said the greater percentage of lesbians don't need a male-female differentiation in the relationships. Rather, they bring out each other's femininity and sexuality as best as possible without feeling the need for one to "do what the man should do."

Another myth is that most lesbians use dildoes for sexual gratification. Alexandre said, "If we wanted a male organ, we'd sleep with men. I can get much greater satisfaction from sleeping with a woman than I ever did with a man." (Both women have "come out," or admitted their homosexuality, within the past two years following unsatisfactory heterosexual relationships.)

Alexandre touched also on the myth of the "vaginal orgasm," saying there is no such thing. She explained the relative ease gays have in satisfying each other. "The standard male-on-top position is actually the hardest way of providing the woman with a clitoral orgasm. Penetration in itself does nothing." As members of the feminism movement, they feel this is one important biological fact which should become more understood.

When asked by a man how important the emotional aspect of sexual encounters is, both women agreed they find it easier and more fulfilling to have relations with a woman they also love.

As for communications with men, Gribin said it is easier to get along with homosexual men than with straights—partly because of her environment and limited social circles, but primarily because once again there is no role-playing. Most male and female gays are aware of the irrelevance of role-playing in their lives and are therefore better able to relate to each other as equals.

Both women acknowledged that lesbian "affairs" tend to be more short-term than do heterosexual ones, but were quick to point out that "faithfulness in marriage itself could be going out of style."

The two also discussed masturbation, after receiving approval from the audience to do so. They cited studies by Kinsey and other psychologists which concluded that many straight and gay women who find it hard to achieve orgasms can obtain them much easier and quicker after learning how to masturbate.

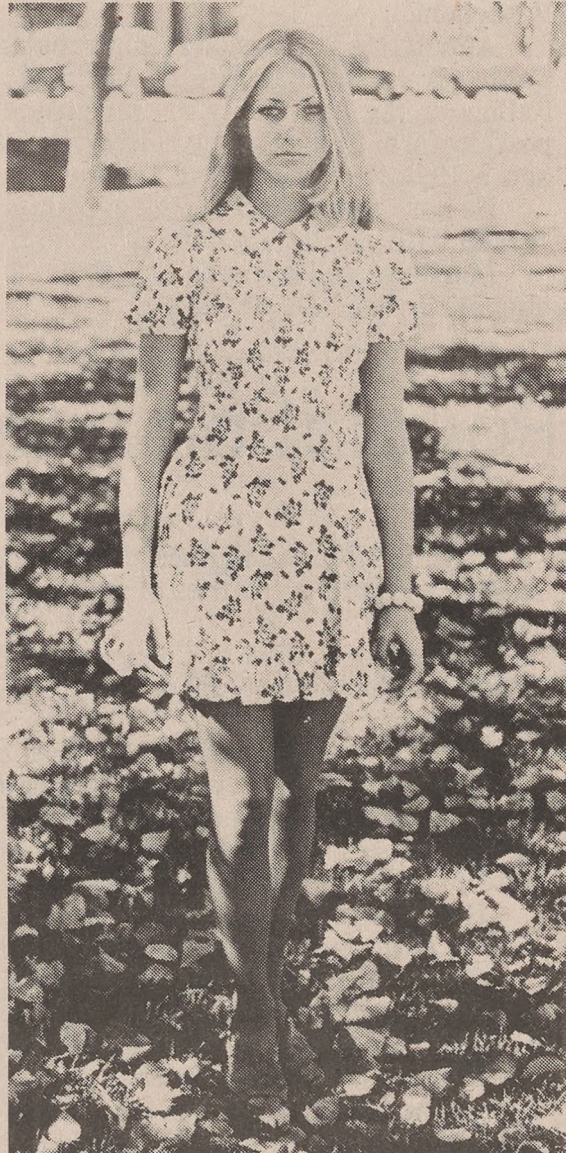
Alexandre said most women are so "uptight and guilty" about it that they have to be taught its purpose and utility. Once they begin, she said, women will be able to reach peaks easier and in greater quantity, regardless of the method.

Gribin said, "Most lesbians know more about their sexuality than straight women. Through their encounters and an open attitude on masturbation, they learn other ways to have intense orgasms."

She punctuated the two and one-half hour discussion with this word of advice: "All women should learn how to masturbate." Reasons given: it enables them to learn about their own bodies, to know what feels good and what doesn't, and it can provide quick ("three seconds") satisfaction, with or without a partner present. "And it's fun—it feels good—and it's a great way to release tension," she added.

Gribin continued, "We are just that much better able to take the responsibility for our own sexuality," which she said is a very important thing for all humans to try to do. "Your sexual orientation (straight or gay) is very important in your lifestyle. Since everyone is sexual from the day of birth, it's important that we look at our sexuality and see how it affects our lives. Homosexuals are not the only people who should be examining their sex lives."

AWS Chairwoman Linda Douglass is to be commended on a fine job of planning this year's Sex Week, and for bringing in varied and controversial speakers and movies.



UNR dress coed

It seems that UNR coeds often wonder what to wear on a date out with a UNR male student.

Five Sophomore Home Economics majors taking Clothing 271, decided that for a term project they would determine if popularly-accepted fashions really meet the expectations of the desired audience. To investigate the problem, they decided to photograph a model in the costume being worn on dates most frequently, and in an alternate costume, and ask UNR males which of the girls they would rather take to a walk-in movie. Clothing norms had to be determined to establish the styles being worn by campus females.

After taking the photographs, the coeds bravely proceeded to question 432 male students on campus. They displayed the picture of the model in the two outfits and asked, "Which of the girls in the two pictures would you prefer to take on a date to a walk-in movie?" The model in the dress was chosen by 51 per cent of the males and the model in pants by 49 per cent of the males sampled.

The girls were then curious to see what the female students actually wore. They questioned 323 coeds by asking them, "What did you wear on your last date to a walk-in movie?" While over half the boys preferred dresses, only four per cent of the girls actually wore them; 96 per cent of the females had worn pants, which seems overwhelmingly to be the established norm on the UNR campus.

The objective of the study was to utilize the scientific method to answer a question related to clothing. Miss Mildred Amis, the course instructor let the students choose their research topics; these five girls felt it would be informative as well as fun to find out what males prefer in female clothing.

The girls hypothesized that guys would prefer pants because an evening out to a walk-in movie is a casual affair, and pants are also the accepted normative dress for females on this campus.

The students felt they learned a great deal about testing a hypothesis, and noted that the males interviewed certainly added more to the study than they had anticipated. Some of the comments...

"Where is the third picture?"

"You give me your phone number, I'll give you my answer!"

"What a stupid question!"

The girls participating in the study were Stephanie Davenport, Margaret Hall, Kathy Leutinger, Becky MacDougall, and Marie Pecorilla.

Photos by Olsen

With pants

without pants

Movies

BRODHEAD

What happens when you get two hot box-office stars and throw them into a two-decade-Scott-Zelda-nostalgia-trip, add a dash of the Old Old Left, some tearful pleading, a little sex, a lot of coiffure and costume changes and call it a movie? You get **Streisand & Redford Together!** or as Columbia Pictures calls it by its other name, **The Way We Were**.

This movie is pure melodrama-escapism-entertainment, not to be confused with films of social comment, artistic value or moral redemption. As entertainment it's for the sentimental romantics, as distinguished from the intellectual romantics. (Sentimental romantics care about people in any time or place, whereas, intellectual romantics care about places and things of past times. But that's another essay and Kelsie is already grousing that these are getting too long.)

Meanwhile, back at the movies. **The Way We Were** was produced by Ray Stark, directed by Sydney Pollack and adapted for the screen by Arthur Laurents from his own novel. It is on the order of earlier Hollywood tearjerkers that Lana Turner, Susan Hayward and Barbara Stanwyck used to make by the dozen. Barbra Streisand plays Katie Morosky, handicapped by being ugly, Jewish, smart and principled. She goes the distance on acting alone. The only Streisand tones are heard on the soundtrack as background music. Streisand's performance is both sensitive and shrill. When she is Katie she is touchingly real, when she is herself she is **Funny Girl**. Streisand can be glamorous, but will never be beautiful, except in soul, which she wasn't able to carry throughout the role. With more experience she can become a consistently exciting actress. In her past movies she rode along on her presence and well deserved reputation as a singer.

Hubbell Gardner is played by Robert Redford. This role places him in the tradition of Robert Taylor and Tyrone Power, those gorgeous guys of another time, whose looks wear well with life and hard times. Redford's maturity as an actor can be traced through the roles he has played. Things like **Tell Them Willie Boy Is Here** were to gain attention and cash.

Downhill Racer and **The Candidate** were personal messages. **Barefoot in the Park** was his Broadway role brought to the screen and national recognition. **Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid**, **The Sting**, and **The Way We Were** brought more cash. In this role Redford shows that he can act, sometimes. But, looking gorgeous is still his strong suit. In **The Great Gatsby** Redford will have a chance to do both. Hopefully, his portrayal of Jay Gatsby will be his own and not a ghost of Alan Ladd who played it first in 1949. Redford has presence and talent, if only he would concentrate more on acting and less on macho-trips and cash-ploitation.

The plot of **The Way We Were** is so thin and predictable that to summarize any of it would be giving it all away. There are some good moments. Like when Katie and Hubbell meet again after several years out of college in El Morocco and everybody looks like the Pointer Sisters. And the Marx Brothers party they attend in Hollywood and Katie Morosky looking like Harpo. There is even thinner subplot involving the Hollywood-Red-witch-hunts in which Hubbell's career as a screenwriter is threatened because of Katie's Young Communist League activities in college.

There are numerous odd performances as well. Viveca Lindfors (Remember her from a long time ago? She's Chris Tabori's mother.) plays a dike-like leftist Hollywood writer. She has aged well and deserves a better part. Patrick O'Neal (He's now a New York restaurateur.) does his usual job of over-acting playing a director. Bradford Dillman as J. J., Hubbell's best chum in college whom he takes all the way to Hollywood, is a good performance only because there is so little of it. Murray Hamilton (he was Mr. Robinson in **The Graduate**) is just kind of around. Lois Chiles makes her screen debut as the old girl friend with whom Hubbell commits adultery.

Never mind what I said. All you sentimental romantics, just get a box of Kleenex and go see it.

Know thy printer



Snow for sand

Dr. Peter R. Morrison, director of the University of Alaska's Institute of Arctic Biology, has accepted the position of director of the Desert Research Institute's (DRI) Laboratory of Desert Biology, institute President Dr. John M. Ward announced.

Ward said Morrison, 54, professor of Zoophysiology at the Alaskan institute, will join the DRI's faculty in September of 1974.

Morrison will establish his offices in Boulder City in anticipation of the later completion of a new headquarters and research facility for the Laboratory of Desert Biology there.

Morrison received his Bachelor's Degree in zoology at Swarthmore College in 1940, and his Ph.D. in biology and physiology at Harvard University in 1947.

His major research interest is in environmental and comparative physiology of animals with regard to temperature regulation and altitude, and in protein chemistry.

Prior to joining the Institute of Arctic Biology in Fairbanks in 1963, Morrison held professional faculty positions at the Harvard Medical School and the University of Wisconsin.

Among his professional and scholarship awards were his appointments as Lippincott Fellow from Swarthmore at Harvard; Fulbright Research Professor and Guggenheim Fellow at the University of Queensland, Australia; National Science Foundation Senior post-doctoral Fellow at the University Bahia of San Paulo, Chile, and San Marcos de Lima; and a Fellow of the Arctic Institute of North America.

He has organized research expeditions to Alaska, Australia and South America and has served with numerous national scientific commissions and study groups.

Morrison will succeed Dr. Frits W. Went, who has indicated his desire to dedicate himself to full-time research.

Population control?

"When science conquers the few remaining disease barriers to old age and learns how to cope with the infirmities of advancing years, many people may die of old age. Few do so now."

Catherine L. Healy, Cooperative Extension Specialist in Aging Services at the UNR School of Home Economics, sees a potential for greater life expectancy on the part of humans.

"There are reported occurrences of people living in excess of 150 years and, in this country, we have had verified reports of persons living to be nearly 120 years," Healy says, "but not many reach such ages and probably not many die of what might truly be called old age. Most persons of advanced years die of disease. More years of life give a person more time to develop some of the infirmities of age and more chance to contract disease."

Healy feels that important research concerning the process of aging is yet to be conducted and many facts about it are yet to be discovered.

"It is only recently that studies have been started with young people that will be carried on throughout the entire life span," she says. "This may give a picture of what really happens in aging, and may mean that people will live longer."

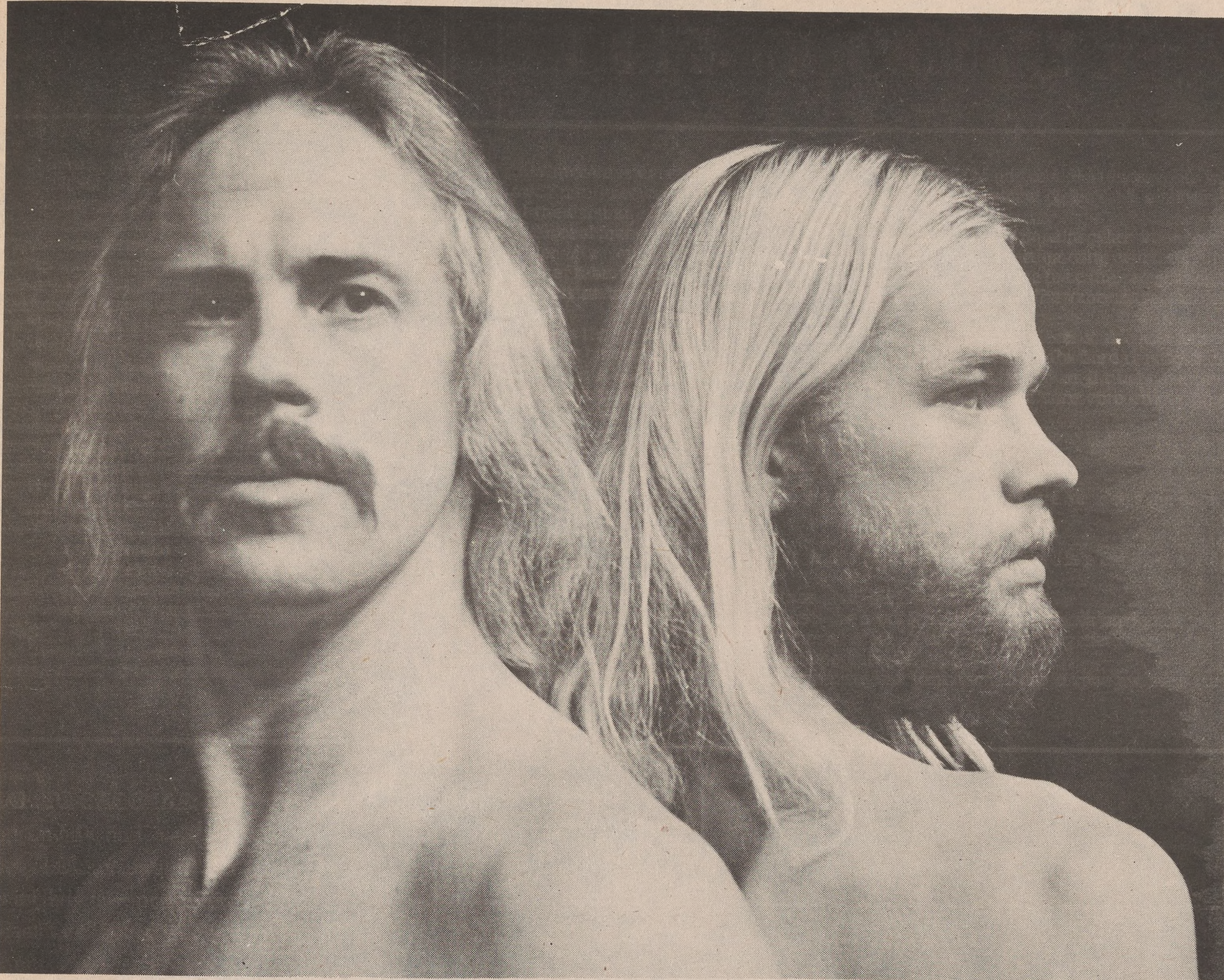
Healy says there have been some attempts to correlate longevity with size of animal forms, the length of growth from birth to adulthood, the size of the brain, and lower birth rates. Some clues to a happy, healthy and long life have been discovered. One is low caloric intake in youth and young adulthood as well as in later life; another is an active physical life from beginning to end, consistent exercise, and how long your forebearers lived.

Healy sees the breakthrough to people living longer coming when more is known about the aging process. She says it is true now that people have a longer life expectancy than ever before, but the increase in life expectancy comes in childhood and middle years since many diseases of these years have been conquered. A person who reaches 60 or 65 today, she notes, expects no more years of life than a person who had reached the same age 100 years ago expected.

"When we have learned to control the factors leading to the infirmities of advancing years, then maybe more people will really live out a complete life span."

create





BACCHAE TO BACCHAE: David Combs and David Charlet alternating roles as Dionysus and Pentheus in the UNR production of *The Bacchae*: Dec. 2 and 9 at 7:30 p.m.

Repertory story

Now is an exciting time in the field of theatrical entertainment on stage and on film. The University of Nevada Repertory Company, a new concept in university theatre, launched its present season with Eugene O'Neill's *Ah, Wilderness*; three days later the American Film Theatre opened its new concept in film entertainment with another O'Neill play, *The Iceman Cometh*. *Old Times*, a Harold Pinter play, opened in the CFA Theatre and Pinter's play *The Homecoming* played on the screen two weeks later. Those seeing both plays by O'Neill and Pinter on stage and on film delighted in the immediately available comparison. Although the similarity of choices between the University Theatre and the American Film Theatre stops with O'Neill and Pinter—Euripides' *The Bacchae* completes the University repertory program and six more plays ranging from Albee to Ionesco are programmed for the American Film Theatre—the remaining plays still promise exciting entertainment.

The University Theatre is offering three fine plays by the three outstanding playwrights O'Neill, Pinter and Euripides. Each play is different from the others in content, form and directorial approach. *Ah, Wilderness*, a light comedy, concerning an American family living in Connecticut in 1906 and the problems of their adolescent son is presented in traditional proscenium style. *Old Times*, an avant garde absurdist play, concerns three people living in England in 1973 having a strange conversation about old times, and is presented in three-quarter round on the stage with the audience sitting on the stage around the set. *The Bacchae*, a Greek tragedy ranking in the Theatre of Cruelty, concerns the god Dionysus and a mortal, Pentheus, his family and the chorus of townspeople living in Thebes and their debate over man's needs for sensual pleasure versus his psyche controls. This play is presented combining Greek tradition with a contemporary set sculptured out of iron junk and modern day dress.

Ah, Wilderness, a family type play, is the only comedy written by Eugene O'Neill in a body of 45 plays. But it is more than comedy. It is called O'Neill's wish fulfillment play, about the kind of family he wishes he had had, the antithesis play to *Long Days Journey Into Night*. The definitive book on O'Neill by Arthur and Barbara Gelb entitled *O'Neill*, says that O'Neill even dreamed the play one night, began writing it the next day and six weeks later completed it in its present form.

Midst the 1973 trend toward nostalgia, *Ah, Wilderness* offers theatre goers a warm and tender reminiscence, a harkening back to 1906 when life did seem simpler, somehow.

There is all of the traditional, but there is also the feeling of a 1973 production of the play. The set, conceived by Tom Prewitt, is a representation of an old Victorian house, but not the usual one room box set. Translucent walls and break-away walls allow one to see into several rooms and hallways giving the feeling of a house with many rooms including the important turn-of-the-century front porch. The play takes place in a home abounding with a families activities, happening in all areas of the house.

Tom Prewitt has just recently come from the Tyrone Guthrie Theatre in Minnesota where he learned the latest techniques in set building and has employed them in this production. Most of the furniture has been made to scale and altered to fit the needs of staging, last for seven weeks of production and withstand being set up, struck and stored at least 20 times in conjunction with the performances of the other two plays. Prewitt also designed the costumes, including the famed corset so necessary to the outer "S" look in 1906 fashion.

Old Times is a cerebral-type play by the contemporary British playwright Harold Pinter, well known for *The Caretaker*, *The Birthday Party*, *The Homecoming* (best Broadway Drama—1966) and several film scripts including: *The Pumpkin Eater*, *The Servant* and *The*

Go-Between. *Old Times* does not rely on plot, but rather on a simple situation where three people meet for the purpose of talking to each other (a situation prevalent in contemporary plays by Samuel Beckett, *Waiting for Godot*, Edward Albee, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf*, and even a late play by Eugene O'Neill, *Hughie*). The situation seems realistic; a husband and wife are in their living room talking and their guest joins them. The set is realistic—exquisitely modern. Designer, Jim Bernardi, has tastefully created one modular unit combining the basic needs of a living room, chairs, tables, chaise-lounges, ashtrays, all into one multifaceted cubical, covered with grey fur. White accessories accent. Around this beautiful centerpiece revolve the characters and their conversation.

The play unfolds into absurdity, yet it reaches a poetic level. Use of language is clever and sharp. Staging is precise. Each movement, word, gesture and pause is especially chosen to elicit a feeling—though one doesn't always recognize what the feeling is. It may not be a meaningful moment for theatre goers—much of Pinter is obscure—but it will be a memorable moment in time.

The Bacchae represents today's Theatre of Cruelty, although it is the Greek play written by the celebrated dramatist Euripides who wrote perhaps 88 plays in his time. Like O'Neill, Euripides was an innovator and sometimes his plays show obvious faults. But both men had a sense of drama and were willing to try things to make exciting theatre. *The Bacchae* is traditionally Greek with its plot, reported action, chorus comments and explanations, masks and music. But what makes it fascinating is that it presents an encounter between a god and a mortal on stage. The god Dionysus takes the form of a man and comes to Thebes and encounters Pentheus, a mortal representing the thinking man with disciplined behavior. Of course, the god triumphs and the defeated Pentheus and his mother and grandfather are pathetic victims of the god's powers. The audience can get caught up in the psychological and emotional destruction of the mortals, but there is a further level: physical destruction.

The production combines elements of Greek Theatre such as big masks, with contemporary elements. Actors wear contemporary garb, don costumes, use props much like the prisoners in the *Man of La Mancha*, to act out their story. Pentheus comes in wearing a conservative black suit, white shirt, black tie to encounter Dionysus looking much like an Eastern guru in his thin black costume woven with gold. The striking set designed by Russell Sutor changes from huge angular columns to multi-leveled junk sculptural pieces, actually welded from junked cars and remnants from the side of the road and the dump.

From the Golden Oak of the turn of the century to the fake fur and iron junk of 1973 and the people living in touch with these things, it is an exciting season. The University of Nevada Repertory Company has been a challenge to all students in the company because of the total involvement. One night an actor plays Pentheus, the next night he ushers people to their seats and the next night he is hidden away in the sound booth clicking on the tape recorder at appropriate moments.

There are two more weekends of the repertory productions. Tickets may be reserved at the ticket office in the foyer of CFA University Theatre, or by phone (784-6847). ASUN students are admitted free, with student body card.

Schedule:

Nov. 30—*Old Times*—8:00 p.m.
Dec. 1—*Ah, Wilderness*—8:00 p.m.
Dec. 2—*The Bacchae*—7:30 p.m.

Dec. 7—*Old Times*—8:00 p.m.
Dec. 8—*Ah, Wilderness*—8:00 p.m.
Dec. 9—*The Bacchae*—7:30 p.m.

SPORTS

The UCLA Bruins, of course, are the No. 1 college basketball team in America, according to The Associated Press' annual pre-season poll.

The Top Twenty, with first-place votes in parentheses, last season's records and total points. Points tabulated on basis of 20-18-16-14-12-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1

1—UCLA (39)	(30-0)	816
2—N. Carolina St. (2)	(27-0)	706
3—Indiana	(22-6)	519
4—Maryland	(23-7)	405
5—N. Carolina	(25-8)	384
6—Providence	(27-4)	274
7—Marquette	(25-4)	250
8—Notre Dame	(18-12)	239
9—Louisville	(23-7)	231
10—Kentucky	(20-8)	202
11—USF	(23-5)	160
12—Long Beach St.	(26-3)	155
13—Kansas St.	(23-5)	114
14—Houston	(23-4)	97
15—Arizona	(16-10)	95
16—Penn	(21-7)	94
17—Jacksonville	(21-6)	84
18—Alabama	(22-8)	76
19—Nev. Las Vegas	(13-15)	75
20—Memphis State	(24-6)	67



PUCKER UPPER: UNR student Dave Bolda in action tending goal for the Reno Aces hockey team. Bolda's acrobatics have helped the Aces up their record to a 10-1-1 slate thus far in the season.



Language Requirement Discussion:

Thursday November 29
at the Center 8:00 p.m.

Dr. Jim Owen
Chairman Speech
and Theater
and

Dr. Eugene Grotegut
Chairman Foreign Languages
and Literatures

Grads get first-degree burn

FIRST JOBS: Many college grads take posts unrelated to their degrees.

A recently released Labor Department survey of 1.1 million 1970 and 1971 graduates shows the first jobs of 50.7 per cent weren't "directly related" to their degrees. For those getting bachelor's degrees, the percentage was 58.8 per cent. But it was only 25.4 per cent for those in advanced degrees. Among men, 53.6 per cent took employment not directly related to their college major. The figure for women was 46.6 per cent.

A lot depends on the graduate's major field of study. A whopping 75.5 of the social sciences majors took posts not directly related to their degrees. The figure for those with business degrees was 50.9 per cent, but only 31.4 per cent for education majors. Over half of the grads taking a job not directly related to their degree said they did so because it was the only employment they could find.

Looking ahead, the study suggests "more active policies may be necessary to point the way to occupations which show promise of increased demand."

—Wall Street Journal