

SAGEBRUSH

The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno

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Dance to the Virgin Goddess, Varicose

See History of the Sagebrush (Part II), page 4

An Illustrated History of the University of Nevada (1924)

Commentary

NUWER

Why bother saving predators? Why for that matter work to save trees, bodies of water, undomesticated animals and virgin land?

The answers may be apparent to you. That they are not obvious to many people is evidenced by the world about us: the economic battles for dwindling lands and resources, the increasing number of animal species headed for inevitable extinction, the smudgepots that once were Lakes Erie and Ontario, our dying cities covered with shroud-like smog, and the American dream become a futuristic nightmare.

In short, things are bad but no longer are they hopeless. No longer are a treeful of

In the first place, certain extinction for an entire sub-species has been temporarily—perhaps forever—averted. If further breeding pairs in the future come about, specimens may one day be released to travel in their native haunts. Preserving the Rocky Mountain wolf is equally as exciting and infinitely more significant than, let's say, the discovery of a new animal sub-species where man finally becomes aware of what already is in existence.

There are benefits of saving wolves and preserving forests and fighting for clean surroundings. Anton Chekhov wrote, "that they teach man to understand beauty and induce

The American dream (has) become a futuristic nightmare

ecology-minded people fighting a forest of opposition. Maybe people are more concerned. Maybe they are plain disgusted. Or maybe they are simply afraid. The "why" doesn't matter. What does matter is that our side now has money and an impressive command of votes. In other words, the last half of the Seventies will find enemies of conservation being challenged with their own weapons.

One very real reason for fighting occurred April 12 at NAAPPA's Mountain Place in Doyle, Calif. Loki and Lobette, the only breeding pair of Rocky Mountain wolves in the country, had their second litter of pups. Beyond the excitement of any birth, what are the implications of the event?

in him a nobility of mind . . . less energy is wasted in the struggle with nature, so man is softer and more tender; in such countries the people are beautiful, flexible, easily stirred, their speech is elegant, their gestures graceful. Science and art flourish among them, their philosophy is not somber, and their attitude toward women is full of an exquisite courtesy."

The preservation of the Rocky Mountain wolves is another encouraging sign. We need more such encouraging signs. It is hoped that all conservation-minded people—students, hunters, photographers, hikers, campers, friends of animals, lovers of life—will forget minor difficulties in philosophy and fight together for a common end result.



Telford

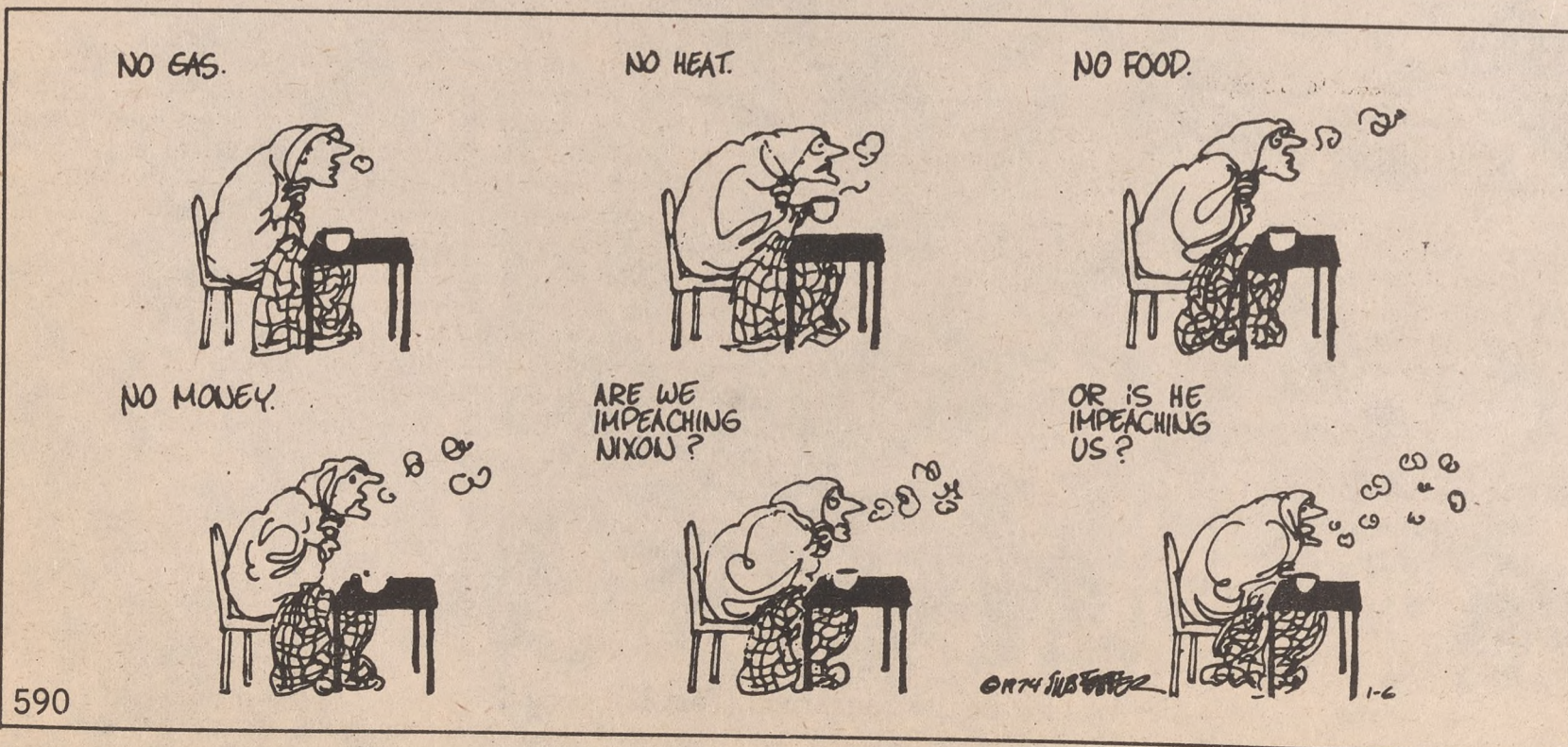
Rocky Mountain High

The only mated pair of Northern Rocky Mountain wolves in the world have given birth to their second set of cubs April 12 in Doyle, Calif.

The wolves, property of the North America Association for the Preservation of Predatory Animals, are on the U.S. Department of Interior's Endangered Species List. In the years following World War I until about 1935, the Rocky Mountain wolf was virtually driven from its Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, and Alberta homes.

In May of 1973 the two wolves, Loki and Lobette, gave birth to two wolf clubs which NAAPPA dubbed Amber and Topaz. This year, the exact number of cubs is yet unknown. NAAPPA representatives say they have not come close enough yet to make a count.

The organization one day hopes to set the Rocky Mountain wolves free once again in their environment to re-establish the sub-species in its natural habitat.



SAGEBRUSH

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Short Form 1040A U.S. Individual Income Tax Return

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service

1973

Please print or type	Name (If joint return, give first initials of both) _____ Last name _____	COUNTY OF RESIDENCE _____	Your social security number _____
	Present home address (Number and _____ Street _____ Apartment _____ Suite _____)	Spouse's social security no. _____	
	City, town or post office, State and _____	Occupation Yours ▶ _____ Spouse's ▶ _____	

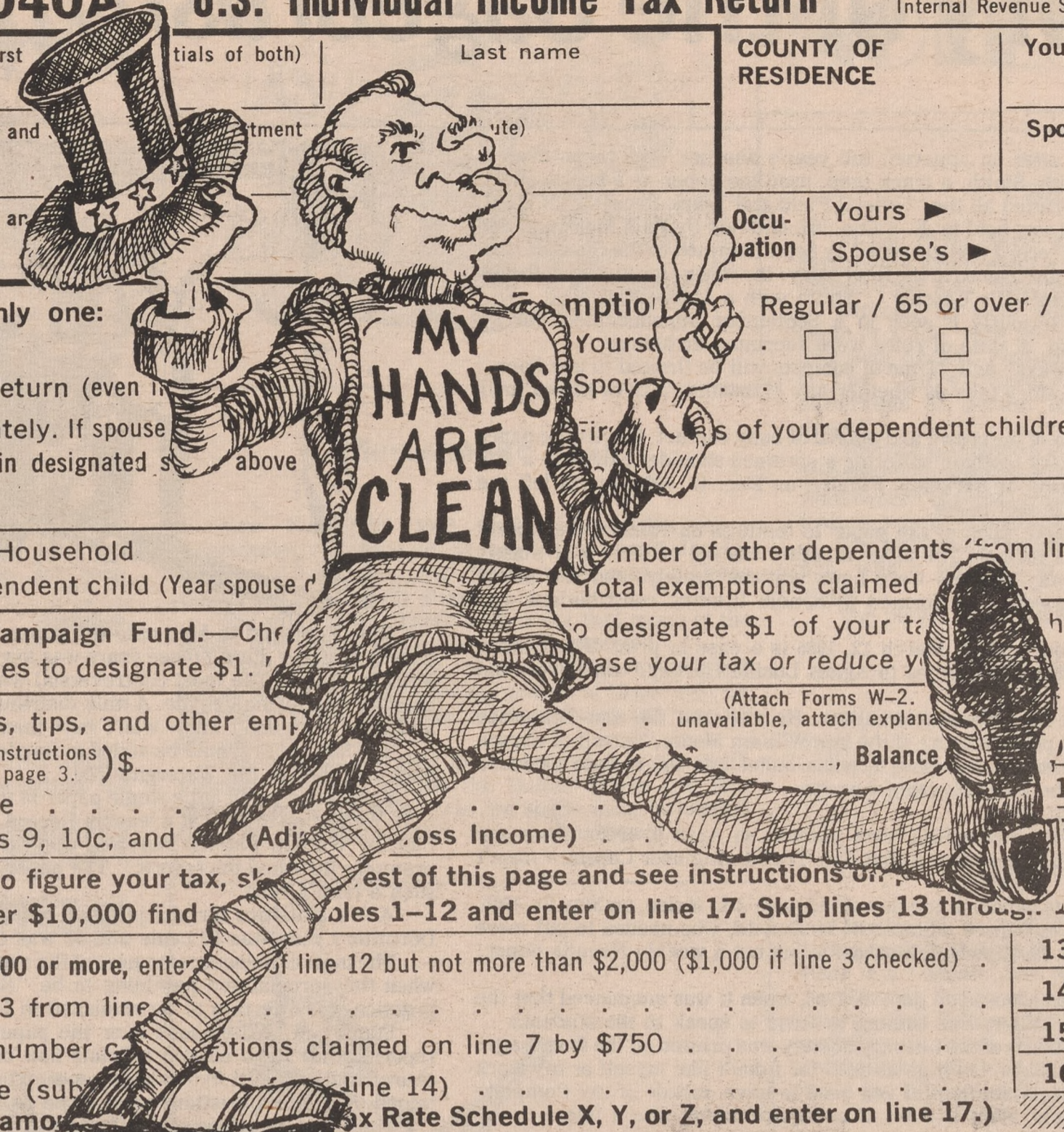
Filing Status—check only one:

- 1 Single
- 2 Married filing joint return (even if you were separated during the year)
- 3 Married filing separately. If spouse's social security number in designated space above name here ▶ _____
- 4 Unmarried Head of Household
- 5 Widow(er) with dependent child (Year spouse died _____)

Exemption Yours <input type="checkbox"/>	Regular / 65 or over / Blind <input type="checkbox"/>	Enter number of boxes checked ▶ _____
Spouse's <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Number of other dependents (from line 26) <input type="checkbox"/>		
Total exemptions claimed _____		Enter number ▶ _____

8 Presidential Election Campaign Fund.—Check to designate \$1 of your tax to this fund. If joint return, check if spouse wishes to designate \$1. **See note on back.**

9 Wages, salaries, tips, and other employment income	Balance	10c
10a Dividends (See instructions on page 3) \$ _____		1
11 Interest income		2
12 Total (add lines 9, 10c, and 11) (Adjusted Gross Income)		3
● If you want IRS to figure your tax, skip lines 13 through 16 and see instructions on page 3. ● If line 12 is under \$10,000 find the tax on line 12 and enter on line 17. Skip lines 13 through 16.		
13 If line 12 is \$10,000 or more, enter tax from line 12 but not more than \$2,000 (\$1,000 if line 3 checked)		13
14 Subtract line 13 from line 12		14
15 Multiply total number of exemptions claimed on line 7 by \$750		15
16 Taxable income (subtract line 15 from line 14) (Figure tax on amount on Tax Rate Schedule X, Y, or Z, and enter on line 17.)		16



WINKLER
Attach Copy B of Forms and Check Money Order

from your
Government in Exile
KRUEGER

Now that April 15 has again come and gone, it would seem appropriate to commemorate it within this essay. The best way to do this, I think, would be to illustrate the attempts of two persons who deal with this annual specter. No, I am not referring to Richard M. and T. Patricia Nixon. Rather, it is the personae who have filled out America's most famous tax return form. That is correct, John F. and Mary Brown, the filers of the IRS' sample Short Form 1040A. In the words of a famous philosopher who understandably does not wish to be named, "It is hoped that the reader will not find this brief study too taxing."

Few people realize that one can learn much about the average American taxpayer, by simply looking at his tax return. This is especially so in the case of John F. and Mary Brown. To begin with, we are informed so in the case of John F. and Mary Brown. To begin with, we are informed that they live at 3700 Millway. (They fail to tell us, however, whether Millway is a street, a boulevard, a drive, a lane, an avenue, an alley, or a parking lot.) Millway, in turn, is located in "Hometown, Maryland," zip code 20715.

It is at this point that one becomes a bit suspicious. Did they say "Hometown," Maryland? That was awfully hard to believe. I immediately went to my atlas and zip code directory. Yes, just as I thought. There is no "Hometown," Maryland. Hoopersville, Maryland, yes. "Hometown," no.

This rather alarmed me, for John F. and Mary have been the sample form subjects for the last three years. I immediately checked the 1971 and 1972 manuals, and sure enough, "Hometown," Maryland was listed by them each time.

Keeping in mind that the 1040 form is seen by over 20 million Americans, I could only wonder what possessed the Internal Revenue Service to encourage such fraudulent returns. As a body concerned with law, the IRS should have immediately realized the danger of this precedent. After all, what's good for John F. and Mary Brown, is good for Richard M. and T. Patricia Nixon.

But this is not all. You can understand my horror when I turned to box number two: County of Residence. What did our partners in crime do? That's right; scribble in "Anyone." Really now, "Anyone" County? Even a civil servant in the middle of his morning nap would catch that one. I have to admit, when I jumped over to box number three, Social Security Number, things at first glance seemed to be a bit more above-board. Ahem, until I came to the last digits of John F. and Mary's numbers. There they were, plain as day: 516-04-1492 and 575-10-1776.

About this time, the IRS examiner is justifiably packing his briefcase and making ready to visit John F. and Mary Brown, 3700 Millway, Hometown, Maryland, zip code 20715.

What of John F. and Mary Brown? Their return states that he is a clerk and she a housewife. It may be ventured that they are not too bright, for five times they are asked to check appropriate portions, and each time they invariably mark an "X." However, perhaps this is not the place to be too hard on them, since often times this is the only way in which the "little guy" can get back at Washington. Who knows, John F. and Mary Brown may be proto-revolutionaries.

Yet in box number six we learn that they are "Regular" people. They're not blind, so they obviously saw what they wrote; and they're not over 65, so that any plea of senility will be disregarded. Finally, we learn that they have two children, James and Marie. One can only hope that their parents' life of crime will not impress itself too deeply on the psyche of these two innocent youngsters.

All of this is informative, of course, but it does not answer the principle question. What made John F. and Mary Brown turn to a life of fraud? Of income tax evasion? To be honest, I had given up trying to find the motive behind their rash action until I glanced back to the Name and Address section. There the IRS clearly stated "Name (if joint return give first names and initials of both)." And what did our modern Bonnie and Clyde answer? "John F. and Mary." That's right, "Mary." Don't you see? Mary has no middle initial. As any psychologist will gladly tell you, the lack of a middle initial caused Mary to suffer an inferiority complex. Naturally, she struck back with the only tool at her command: John F. Yes, it was she who made the poor man falsify his return. It was merely her way of compensating for her supposed inferiority. She is what our jocular psychologist friend would call "an Adlered idiot."

As one can plainly see, John F. and Mary Brown made \$9,980 last year. Judging this figure against their older returns, John has not made any significant gain in income. No doubt this causes much bickering at the Brown household, with Mary constantly reminding John that her mother said he would amount to no good.

This brings us to the break-down of John's earnings. In the first place, he made \$9,600 in wages, salaries and tips. "This is down \$380 from 1972, John!" Mary belligerently remarks. We can only wonder what John did to deserve such a cut in pay, but my guess is that the dolt had one of his paychecks mailed to "Hometown," Maryland. No wonder he didn't get it.

On the other hand, we see John getting deeper into the stock market this year. Somehow the shyster got \$230 in dividends. With Dow Jones barely hanging on at 800 points, I'll wager that a few brokerage houses are wondering how he did so well.

Concluding with the return, we see that John F. and Mary's tax amounts to \$901, while their income tax withheld was \$906.80. Hence for all of their scheming and conniving, they'll only get back a lousy five bucks and eighty cents. Disgusting, isn't it?

I'm sure John F. and Mary would have done better if they only knew more about the tax laws of our country. For example, one can easily imagine John pacing back and forth in vain, checking and re-checking to find the line which enables him to take a deduction for his "shopping-list" papers which he generously donated (among other articles) to the Acme Trash-Burning Company.

Finally, as with everything in life, there is always an element of the grotesque. On page five the IRS informs us: "If a person died in 1973, or in 1974, before filing a return for 1973, the surviving spouse . . . must file a return for the deceased." The only way one can win on this point is to die on Dec. 31. Mary, who is disgruntled at John's stagnating income, as well as his stock market gambles, is undoubtedly noting that date well in preparation for next year's return.

As for me, I think I've learned something too. From now on will the Internal Revenue Service please address all correspondence to me to Hometown, Maryland, zip code 20715?

History of the Sagebrush

NUWER

The *Student Record*, back after an apparent full year's absence, was taken over in August, 1904, by Cassius C. Smith. Smith, a track man, used the paper as a sports sheet. Early in the year, the *Record* printed all the "Official Field and Track Records" of UNR. The 100-yard dash record of 10.2 was held by E. Caine, '96, and tied by Paul Moorman and Frank Frisell, '06. The mile run record was garnered by Scott Jameson of the Class of 1901.

The purpose of the article is discovered in the final entry: the record for throwing the 16-pound shot-put is held by the erstwhile Cassius C. Smith with a 41-foot flip.

That Smith took athletics seriously is seen in a September announcement for an "Osculatory Contest" to be held. A slate of rules were reprinted including:

"No slobbering in the breakaways" and "Time of contests will be limited to one hour." Unfortunately, no follow-up story tells us whether any Manzanita Misses kissed their reputations away.

Smith couldn't resist the roar of the crowd and appeal of body contact. He left the paper for two issues in November to play football, suffering a sprained shoulder Nov. 1 in a 16-0 loss to the University of California at Berkeley. Finally, on Dec. 15, 1904, Smith left the paper to John Case and took his ball home.

Case, a military man, devoted much of the paper to features on rifles and soldierly features. His big change was in format. The twice monthly *Record* became a bi-weekly paper. The Thursday and Sunday editions were news editions mainly, and the editor recommended that another periodical be formed to handle literary contributions and "joshes."

Case's headlines were melodramatic. March 12, 1905 is a case in print. The *Record* announced that "Summons to Eternity Comes to Agnes Lucille Harvey," an 18-year-old coed.

The editor was opposed to sensational journalism. He attacked the San Francisco newspapers for printing a yellow press account of the late William Moore, Hermit of Carson Valley, which had no doubt prompted someone to put a bullet into the recluse's head.

Editor Case later headed the *Reno Evening Gazette*.

There were some firsts that year.

The evergreen trees outside Lincoln Hall were planted on April 9, 1905. (They apparently are far away enough from the road so that City Traffic Engineer Capshaw hasn't seen fit yet to axe 'em.)

The first woman editor for the paper—a one-day stand, was Ada Moise, on May 21, 1905.

The 1905-06 *Student Record* had three editors: B. McDonald, who needed to put more work into his studies; James M. Ezell, who left school to put out a weekly Nevada paper; and John P. Arnot.

Considerable excitement was aroused on Sept. 9, 1905, when it was announced that the "Poet of the Sierras," Joaquin Miller, was coming to Reno to speak to the students.

A letter from Miller to the advisor of the Literary Society was printed on the front page:

"Few and evil have been my days. Let it go at that, for I don't like myself or my work well enough to write of either. You can find all you need to have outside of my Complete Poems in the Dictionary or Cyclo. Here is a bit of newspaper data, also a foto.

"Yours,

"Joaquin Miller

"P.S. I need a Secretary. The one I had has not good sense. She got married. Have you in your English club some girl who would care to live with my mother here and pursue literary work. Help me out please."

Whether a Nevada girl chose to "pursue literary work" is never revealed in the paper.

S. E. Ross and S. P. Southworth co-edited the '06-07 paper. The big story was Clarence Mackay's \$100,000 gift to the university for a mining building. The most controversial story occurred on Oct. 21, 1906, when the paper launched a front page attack on sororities. Quoting a faculty member, the *Record* asked that sororities be abolished though conceding "an organization composed strictly of young men would flourish brilliantly."

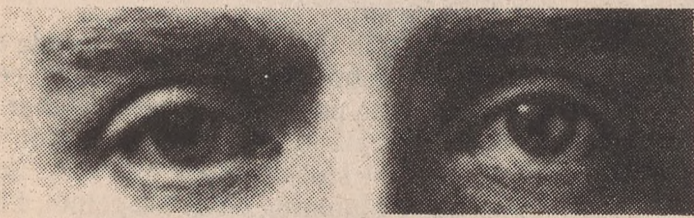
The anti-feminist editors also reported that a dummy with numbers stamped on its bosom was taken down from the girl's dormitory by an alert janitor and destroyed. They noted: "It's hard to imagine the result of that hairpulling, that vicious dress-destroying battle that would have otherwise taken place had he not removed the dummy and cast it to the flames of the furnace."

The paper was hit with angry responses for several issues.

The real reason for the attack came out Nov. 4, 1906, when it was revealed only 12 girls subscribed to the paper. The editors did get female attention directed to the paper but failed to get their approval. In the same issue the editors wrote in a commentary: "It has been suggested that the *Student Record* be used as fertilizer. The reader can apply that statement in the way that he will. We only add that the author of the words is not a subscriber, and it is known that his brains could well receive the influence of some nutritive power."

Observations

MENICUCCI



Perhaps you have noticed a statement like this in the letters-to-the-editor section of the local newspaper. Statements similar to this appear with the regularity and uniformity of form letters.

"I'm 11 years old and I'm concerned about pollution . . ."

One is immediately suspicious. Eleven-year-olds are naturally concerned about which side they will be on in recess basketball and how late they can stay up at night. Someone must have planted this "concern" in their adaptive little minds. Hell, children of that age will be concerned if they are told that the sun will eventually burn out.

The child's epistle continues:

" . . . I'm in the sixth grade at the Agatha Gradgrind New School . . ."

Now we (Jeff and Menicucci) are more than suspicious. This is the third letter on pollution from a student at the Agatha Gradgrind School. Clearly, something must have happened there to prod these public-spirited young students to express their opinions.



Ross managed to hold onto the paper for three years—a record. Unfortunately, the quality of paper during those years was low. The big news in 1907-08 was the arrival of the Mackay Statue. The most controversial was the report that milkmen were diluting their product with formaldehyde. A milk distributor was quoted as saying: "They don't know it and what they don't know won't hurt them."

The last quote should be added to Bartlett's Quotations—it's been quoted ever since by each member of the Watergate 500.

Ross failed to put out a single paper in the fall of 1908. In January, Ross teamed up with S. L. Wetherton to put out a weekly *Record*. That same month the paper reported a heroic fight by William Patrick Morrison who saw a tramp pursuing four screaming coeds and promptly thrashed the culprit." The paper condemned the man who had given the ladies such a bum's rush.

A few statistics for you inflation-minded readers: Rent per month for Lincoln Hall Dormitory men was 82 cents and \$2 was charged Manzanita women.

The most erroneous statement of the century was made by the editors on March 7, 1909, when they proclaimed gambling to be "Nevada's Greatest Curse." They predicted the practice was "certain to be abolished in Nevada."

Stanley M. Wilson took over the paper for the 1909-1910 school year and promptly reported that Reno church officials had begun attacking students from the pulpit. One church stated that it had evidence a crap table was set up in Lincoln Hall. Another maintained only four Christians were to be found in the men's dormitory.

That year the university suffered a 35 per cent loss in students from the fall term to the spring. The paper reported it was "impossible to account where the greatest part of the students who did not return have gone."

The university's agriculture division reported its lambs were selling for 36 to 40 cents a pound; a 52 day old lamb, live weight 54 pounds and dressed 29 pounds, went for \$11.60.

The paper engaged in a battle with the *Reno Evening Gazette* over the latter's frequent and scorching attacks upon the university. The editors believed the attacks to be made by "hirelings of a political ring who are against the present administration of the university."

August Holmes assumed command in 1910. His front page headlines were consistently sports headlines. Holmes is responsible for changing the school paper's name to *University of Nevada Sagebrush*. He thought the "name more typical of our school."

The *Sagebrush* had problems that year. Only nine students and 91 faculty-alumni members paid for subscriptions. Interest in the paper was lower. Finally, Holmes quit and Lloyd B. Patrick took over Feb. 13, 1911.

On a more pleasant note, UN's sport teams were improving. The Renoites played Boston's major league baseball team and lost only by a 14-4 score.

On April 4, 1911, Theodore Roosevelt, former U.S. President, gave a cliché-ridden lecture here. The *Sagebrush's* photo showed hard-charging Theodore on horseback.

The 1911-12 year found Chester M. Ogden at the helm of the paper, and once again sports dominated over all. The one big story was the discovery of a mammoth cave filled with Indian artifacts in December, 1911.

The 1912-13's editor, Robert P. Farrar, had a sense of humor. On an article giving considerable information on the visiting Australian ski team, the editor splashed the boldface headline: "Expert Dope on Australian Team."

Unless a DC-8 recently air-dropped a load of garbage on the school, it seems a safe bet that someone has introduced these kids to the subject of ECOLOGY.

Sure enough:

"I'm in Mr. Lewis's science class. Mr. Lewis said . . ."

AHA! We have found our Pied Piper. Mr. Lewis' science instruction is evidently presented in an ecological key.

Now, this column takes no stand on whether ecology is a suitable area for study by sixth-grade science students. I intend only to issue certain cautions regarding education in the public schools.

Due to the impressionability of young minds, it is imperative that debatable issues be presented to students as just that—debatable. If there are two rational opposing arguments to an issue, a teacher should feel duty-bound to research those arguments and present both sides to his students. Opinions of the instructor should be suppressed, as a rule.

But how many teachers are dedicated enough to search out opposing arguments on an issue? If a teacher reads *Time*, *Newsweek*, and the *New York Times*, he might be unaware of many conservative (and some radical) positions on, say, health insurance or taxation.

Indeed, the faddish or chic issues—those found most often on television or in the popular press—are the ones most likely to receive one-sided treatment. When the "in" people feel one way, who is to tell an eighth grade civics teacher that a significant number of rational men are opposed?

And the possibilities for indoctrination of students by their teachers is not limited to the subjects which are formally taught. I know, for instance, that a former teacher at Robert Mitchell Elementary School used to spout crackpot world government theories without provocation. And how many parents of Manogue High School students would appreciate the teacher who cannot keep his anti-Nixon comments out of the classroom?

Sure, all education is to some extent indoctrination. But we could "indoctrinate" a more rational generation of men if all teachers would use a little restraint on their personal opinions.

NEWS

A real Prock

A guide who tricked his clients into shooting zoo animals as wild trophies pleaded "no defense" to charges brought against him. Curtis Jackson Prock, of Donnelly, Idaho, was fined \$2,000, a one-year jail term was suspended, and he was placed on two years' probation by a federal judge in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Prock was accused of charging wealthy hunters \$3,500 for the opportunity of taking a jaguar in a mountainous area of New Mexico. The hunter would be shown jaguar tracks, dogs would be released, and the jaguar would be flushed out for an easy shot. The reason the shot was so easy, state and federal investigators said, was because Prock's helpers would be hidden nearby with an animal in a cage. They said Prock bought animals for the "hunt" from zoos and dealers. Prock's outfitter-guide license has not been revoked.

Audubon

Scholarship awards

The Southern California chapter of the UNR Alumni Association has announced two scholarship awards for the 1974-75 school year.

The awards of \$100 each will go to Dan Kolodziecki, a freshman from Playa del Rey, Calif., and Clark Cole, a pre-medical student from Whittier, Calif.

Alumni officers said the annual scholarships are indicative of the Southern California chapter's continued interest in the university and its success.

Teacher's pet

Danville, Va.—Robert Darnell Saunders III observed his 16th birthday Tuesday, by listening to a jury convict him of rape and sentence him to life imprisonment.

The muscular six-footer received an additional 20 years for the abduction of his victim, a 22-year-old junior high school teacher. The jury of eight men and four women deliberated about an hour.

Information about his background could not be introduced at the trial in Danville Circuit Court, but Saunders was first charged with rape at the age of 12.

Roll with the paunches

London—The World Marbles Board of Control removed its ban April 12 on women marble players at the annual Good Friday competition at Tinsley Green.

But the board said the women competitors must be "suitably dressed."

Women were forbidden to enter the contest after a 1972 incident in which a woman bent down to play wearing a micro-skirt with the word "knickers" printed on her panties.

—UPI

You call that living?

Franklin, Neb.—Hanna Sanger should have died 7.05 years ago, according to the statistics.

She has always been stubborn and independent-minded, though, so she didn't. And in living a long time, Mrs. Sanger, 79, is carrying on a local longevity tradition.

For Nebraskans, according to the federal government, can expect to live longer than the residents of any other state, an average of 71.95 years.

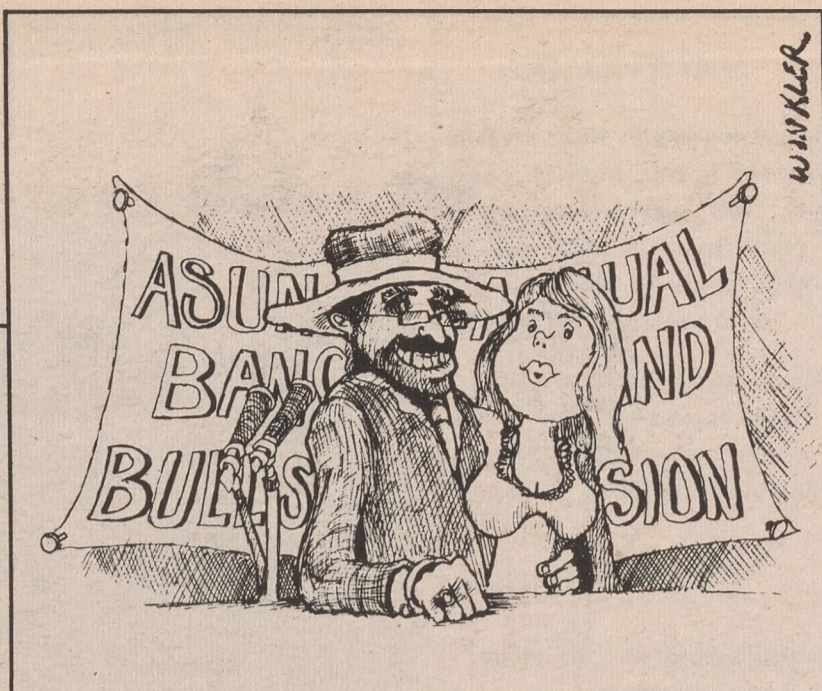
—New York Times

Crook bailed out

A Dallas real estate man has said a group backing President Nixon will buy the President's vice presidential papers, giving the President the money to pay back taxes.

Otis Davenport said the disputed papers would be donated to Baylor University at Waco, Tex., for display.

—AP



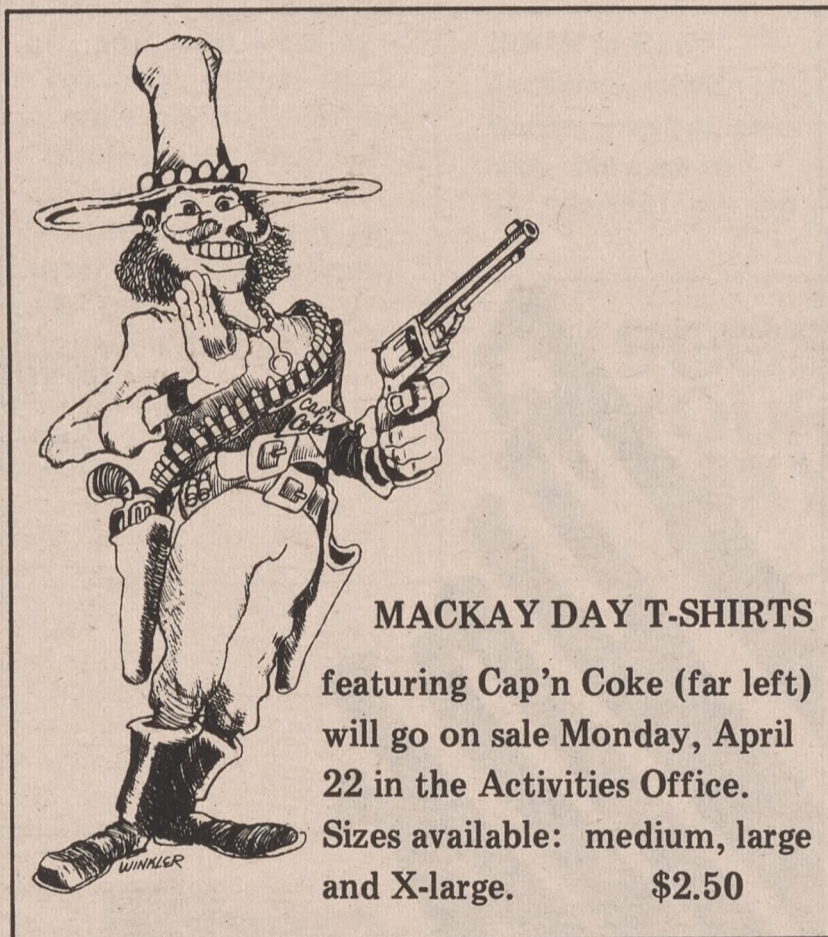
Thieves make good

New York—The 1973 world-wide profits of a Representative group of 30 petroleum companies increased 70.9 per cent over the previous year, a Chase Manhattan Bank study shows.

The study said: "There is no doubt that much of the public now considers the earnings excessive."

For the past five years, the group of 30 companies has had an annual average earnings growth of 12 per cent for the past 10 years, the annual average growth has been 9.9 per cent, the study said.

Analysis showed that 85 per cent of the 1973 profit increase occurred outside the United States and that devaluation of the dollar was the single most influential factor in the general profit rise, the study said.



MACKAY DAY T-SHIRTS

featuring Cap'n Coke (far left) will go on sale Monday, April 22 in the Activities Office. Sizes available: medium, large and X-large. \$2.50

Tax takes truck, Pinney piqued

It all started about three years ago when Morgan Pinney decided to do more than march in peace parades to register his disapproval of his country's involvement in Indochina.

He decided to withhold the excise tax on his phone bill. For a long time, he said, it was a kind of game. The Internal Revenue Service merely billed him or deducted the amount from his tax refund.

But times changed. Pinney, as usual, refused to pay \$2.44 in excise tax on his phone bill. But, not as usual, the IRS took possession: of his pickup truck, towed it off, and announced it would sell it the next couple of weeks to satisfy the \$2.44 bill.

The IRS has offered an amendment if Pinney would like to recover his 12-year-old truck: \$12.50 for towing; \$30.50 so far for daily storage; \$6 for legal fees, plus 27 cents, which is one per cent of the tax for the 11 months Pinney has refused to pay the \$2.44.

Pinney, a 32-year-old bachelor who lives at 186 27th Street, said he found the entire situation extremely confusing.

—S.F. Chron

NOTES

Fair music

As part of the spring arts festival at UNR, the music department will present a "Music-Faire" April 27 at the Church Fine Arts Theatre.

Directed by Gene Isaeff, the varied program will begin at 2 p.m. with the University Concert Band in an hour-long concert. Featured will be a band arrangement of Carl Orff's "Carmina Burana," an unusual orchestration of several medieval popular songs and dances.

This will be followed at 3:15 p.m. by a performance of Stravinsky's "The History of the Soldier." This is a stage work conceived to be "acted, played and danced" and will feature actors, dancers and professional musicians.

The University Concert Jazz Band takes over at 4:30 p.m. with a program of contemporary jazz and rock music.

The public is invited to the performances.

Mary does it right

Washington—Mary Wright, a 17-year-old of Auburn-dale, Mass., has become the first girl ever to become national president of the Explorer program of the Boy Scouts of America.

—AP

Shoe mac, shoe

London—A pair of black platform shoes with glittering heels cost the wife of pop star Marc Bolan \$144 in fines in a London court Monday.

Showing the shoes to the Magistrate St. John Harmsworth, June Bolansaid they caused her involvement in a multiple car crash. As she tried to stop her Ferrari at traffic lights, she said, the sole of one shoe jammed between the brake and the accelerator pedal.

—UPI

Jam jells junk

Ontario, San Bernardino County—Besides memories, the 200,000 rock music fans at "California Jam" left behind about 30 tons of trash and 115 unclaimed vehicles, officials said.

—AP

You gotta have heart

Tony, the Holstein calf with an artificial heart, has died, a record 36 days after the experimental device was implanted.

The 210 pound bull calf logged 863 hours of life on the heart at the Utah Artificial Organs Division before dying. The previous record of 24 days was set earlier by another calf in the same research center.

Dr. Don Olsen, assistant director of the University of Utah's artificial organs center, says human artificial hearts likely will be developed within the next decade.

—AP

You gotta have booze

The Graduate Students Association will hold a party one week from today at the Center for Religion and Life, at 8 p.m. There will be free beer and refreshments; entertainment will be provided.

Elections for GSA positions will be held in early May. All interested candidates for positions are asked to contact Hank Nuwer (mornings only please) at 322-0932.

You gotta be kidding

The Ananda Marga Yoga Society will hold a three week course in Yoga postures, breathing exercises and relaxation methods. The spring class will be held Thursday evenings, May 2, 9 and 16, at 7 p.m. in the College of Education, Room 215. This class is open to all, young and old alike, and free of charge.

For additional information, call Bob Woerner, 322-6321.

Dear Potter, Poptop!

I'm back in town all this week and I haven't forgotten what you did to my cousin. You better check your engine closely before you start it up—that's all—you've been warned, Big Shot!

Freddy Torial

NEWS

Betty bye

Providence, R.I.—Former film star Betty Hutton has run out of money, converted to Catholicism and is currently working as a housekeeper and cook for St. Anthony's Rectory in Portsmouth, according to a copyrighted story in the Providence Visitor-Diocesent.

The leading lady of "Annie Get Your Gun," "The Greatest Show on Earth" and "Happy Go Lucky" back in the 1940s and 1950s, Miss Hutton was quoted as saying she hopes to become active in church work.

At 53, the former actress reflects on her life, "I've had all the other stuff. I've had money, I've had fame, but I was miserable." She said, "I was broken down and out, without a dime to my name."

"I left Hollywood and landed in New England where I quite accidentally met Father Peter Maguire, pastor of St. Anthony's who was kind enough to take me in," she was quoted as saying.

In the story Miss Hutton said she earned as much as \$150,000 a week up until 10 years ago.

"I was raking in the dough hand over fist," she said. "Money was no problem, but love was a problem. Nobody loved me unless I bought them, so I bought everybody. It wasn't until I came here and experienced the concerns of the priests and the simplicity and devotion of the parishioners that I discovered true love actually exists."

The paper quotes Miss Hutton as saying, "Nothing has brought me true happiness until I discovered Catholicism."

—UPI

77 sunset streak

Statuesque stripper Liz Reyney, who claims a 41-25-35 figure, has been charged with indecent exposure in connection with a nude dash at Hollywood and Vine in Los Angeles. The streak was to publicize a burlesque show. She'll face a jury trial for the streak, witnessed by more than 2,000 persons.

—UPI

Sterling performance

London—When Violet Sterling tried to get her husband out of a local bar, he pulled off his pants and handed them to her.

"If you want to wear the trousers, you wear them," he told her, a family division court was told. The judge granted Mrs. Sterling a divorce and ordered Patrick Sterling to pay costs.

—UPI

Argon forest

The Soviet Union reported that a landing capsule descended through the thin atmosphere of Mars recorded a major atmospheric component—probably argon gas—suggesting that the planet might once have supported life forms, and may do so again.

Expensive bricks

Residents fed up with illegal parking by students at the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois finally took matters into their own hands.

They paid a bricklayer \$410 to build a wall around the auto of a repeated violator, and said they were prepared to arrest him for trespassing if he tried to get the car out.

After it was determined that the car was stolen from a suburban car dealer, a city tow truck pulled down the wall April 12.

Sociologists next

By a 5,854-3,810 vote, the membership of the American Psychiatric Association, meeting in Washington, D.C., altered its century old position and upheld the decision of its board of trustees to drop homosexuality from the association's official list of mental disorders.



Bye bye, Verdi

Giuseppe Verdi's 1874 "Requiem Mass" for four solo voices and chorus will be performed at 8:15 p.m. April 24 in the Pioneer Theater Auditorium.

A chorus of about 80—the combined University of Nevada, Reno University Singers and the Symphonic Choir—will perform with visiting soloists. They are Maria Martino of Los Angeles, soprano; Willene Gunn of San Francisco, mezzo soprano; Ray Arbizu of Provo, Utah, tenor; and Charles Koehn of Milwaukee, Wis., bass.

The Sierra Collegium Musicum, an orchestra of local musicians, will accompany the Requiem. UNR music professor Ted Puffer will direct.

The performance is sponsored by the UNR Music Department and the PTA.

—Cardinal



Drooping birds

The population of the nearly extinct California Condor is dwindling because the birds are losing an interest in sex.

"The reproduction rate is decreasing," Sanford Wilbur of the U.S. Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife told the Condor Advisory Committee.

The condor population has dropped from 60 to 50 at last count. The "super vultures," on the government's protected list, live in the Sespe Wildlife Area in the Los Padres National Forest.

Wilbur, a researcher, said the condor's urge to breed is fading.

The committee was told that part of the trouble was in the encroachment of "second home" developments around the Sespe sanctuary.

Other speakers told the panel that there was pressure for oil and gas drilling in the area near the habitat for the nine-foot wing span creatures.

The committee pledged to make all possible efforts to save this "relic of the Pleistocene Age."

—UPI

NOTES

Endangered species

The recent Federal Endangered Species Act took effect when signed into law. The list of endangered animals includes the Eastern cougar, black-footed ferret, San Joaquin kit fox, Florida panther, Eastern timber wolf, Northern Rocky Mountain wolf and the red wolf.

After implementation, the law provides a fine of up to \$20,000 for each violation involving the shooting of an endangered species member and up to \$2,500 reward for evidence leading to conviction. The law also provides for confiscation of weapons used, any vehicle involved, and if a violation is committed, possible repeal of grazing rights.

Croc of chic

An expensive Manhattan boutique withdrew a \$1,445 crocodile handbag from sale rather than run afoul of New York State's endangered species laws. The House of Hermes paid \$350 in court costs and agreed not to sell products from any endangered animals. It will return 15 crocodile-skin items to France, where they are legal.

Audubon

Biggest case of clap

Paducah, Ky.—Six teenagers April 14, claimed the world record for the longest time spent in continuous hand-clapping—23 hours. It was to raise money for the American Cancer Society.

Clapping from 5 a.m. Saturday to 4 a.m. Sunday were Sherry Eyre, Mark Edwards, Steve Ray, Tony Deluna, Gene Roof and Jim Houser.

—UPI

I do, I do

Nashville—Judge Charles Galbreath of the State Court of Appeals may have set a record for the shortest wedding ceremony.

John Hallis and Lerilynn Jordan told the judge they wanted the short ceremony when they were married April 2 in a restaurant. The ceremony was held as follows:

"Do you want to get married?" the judge asked the couple.

They nodded.

"You are," the judge said.

—Reuters

Un-American activity

By-stander reactions to emergency situations will be discussed in a paper by Dr. James D. Richardson, chairman of the sociology department of UNR, to be published in the "European Journal of Social Psychology" this spring.

Written in cooperation with Robert Misavage, a UNR graduate student, Richardson has done research on the inclination of bystanders to help or not help in emergencies.

According to Richardson, not many American articles appear in the quarterly magazine, which is published in the Netherlands.

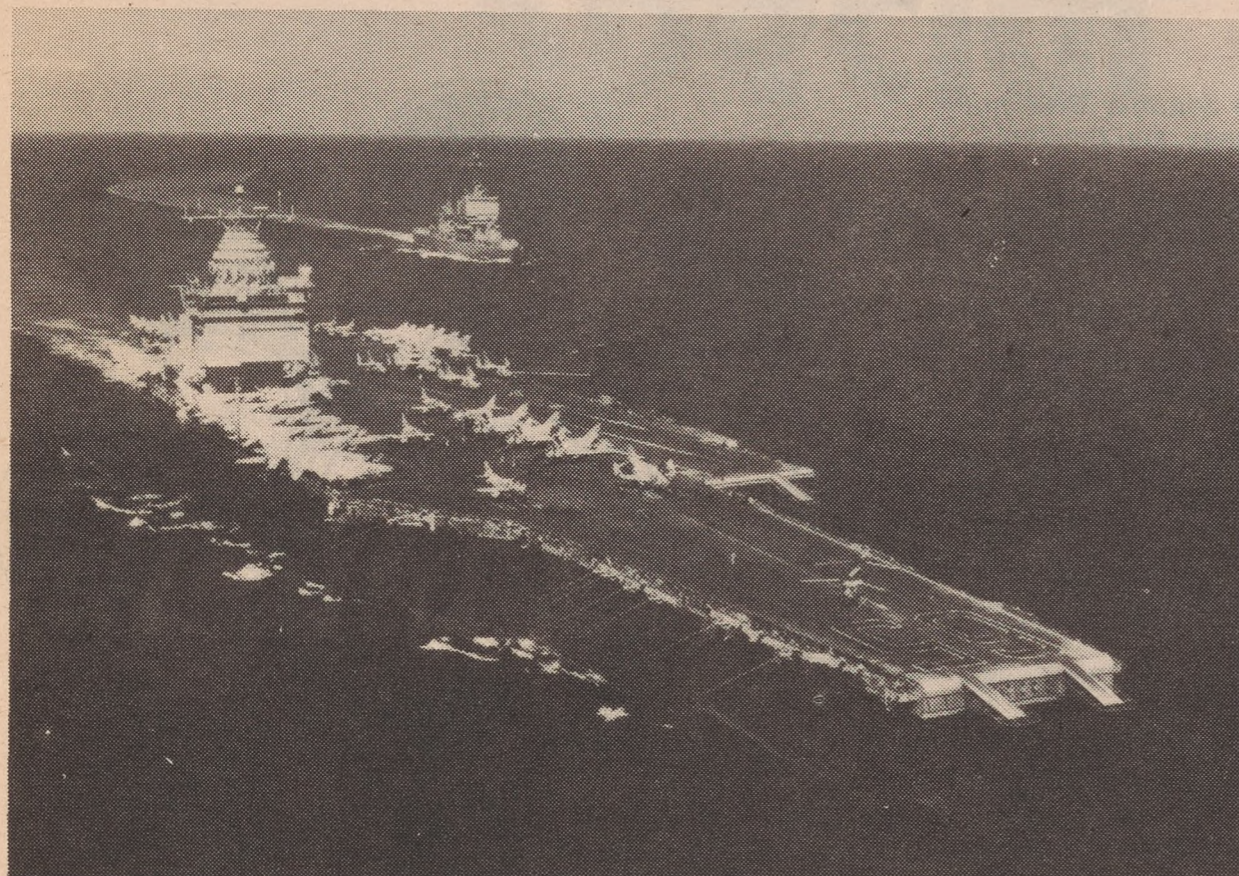
Whoreticulture

I have therefore deliberately eschewed writing a work which proves that working-class children have less opportunity to become Cabinet Ministers than children from public schools, or that millions of people in Britain are still poor. Investigations of this kind are very necessary, since the obvious is often denied or neglected. But they are not intellectually challenging. They are, rather, demonstrations of what is abundantly evident from everyday experience and from rich documentation. The obvious, however, is often assiduously proved. It is for this reason, largely, that in the United States the sociologist had been described as a man who spends \$50,000 to find the way to a whorehouse.

—Peter Worsley
The Third World

"Those who do not remember the past are condemned to relive it."

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"Of what is significant in one's own existence one is hardly aware, and it certainly should not bother the other fellow."

Albert Einstein



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NEVADA-RENO 1974

SUMMER SESSION / UNIVERSITY OF

Economics, exposure and color contributed to the change of the Summer Session catalog for 1974, available now in the Registrar's Office, Jot Travis Lounge, and the Summer Session Office.

Dr. Richard T. Dankworth, director, observed, "Last year we printed 5,000 catalogs; for about the same amount of money we published 60,000 tabloids, which we will distribute in the Reno-Sparks-Carson City area."

The "new" look for the summer is a 36-page, saddle-stitched (stapled) bulletin with color on the front and back in the middle travel section area.

"We wanted to provide a publication that would interest not only students but the community as well. Consequently we styled the publication after Family Weekly, providing as much information about classes and time opportunities as possible.

"For example, last year we offered 15 courses in the evening, this year we have 52. We have listed all the evening courses under one heading and chronologically. Although Reno is a 24-hour town, a great many people work from eight-to-five and could not take advantage of a pure 'day' scheduling of courses."

Dankworth listed Italy and Its Culture, Horror Films, Psychology and Christianity, Poetry in the Classroom, Scuba, and Community Environmental Problems as examples of evening classes.

Summer Session begins May 28 and ends Aug. 15. Intersession runs from May 28-June 7 during which time students can earn two credits.

Last year, during Intersession, 13 courses in nine department were offered; this year 42 courses are offered by 12 departments, including a field study tour to Mulege on the Sea of Cortez.

"While the bulk of the offerings come from the College of Education, there are more courses offered by different departments in the College of Arts and Science than formerly.

In History, Dr. Joseph Metzgar will teach Human Rights and American History concentrating on the ideology and differences between Thomas Paine and Edmund Burke.

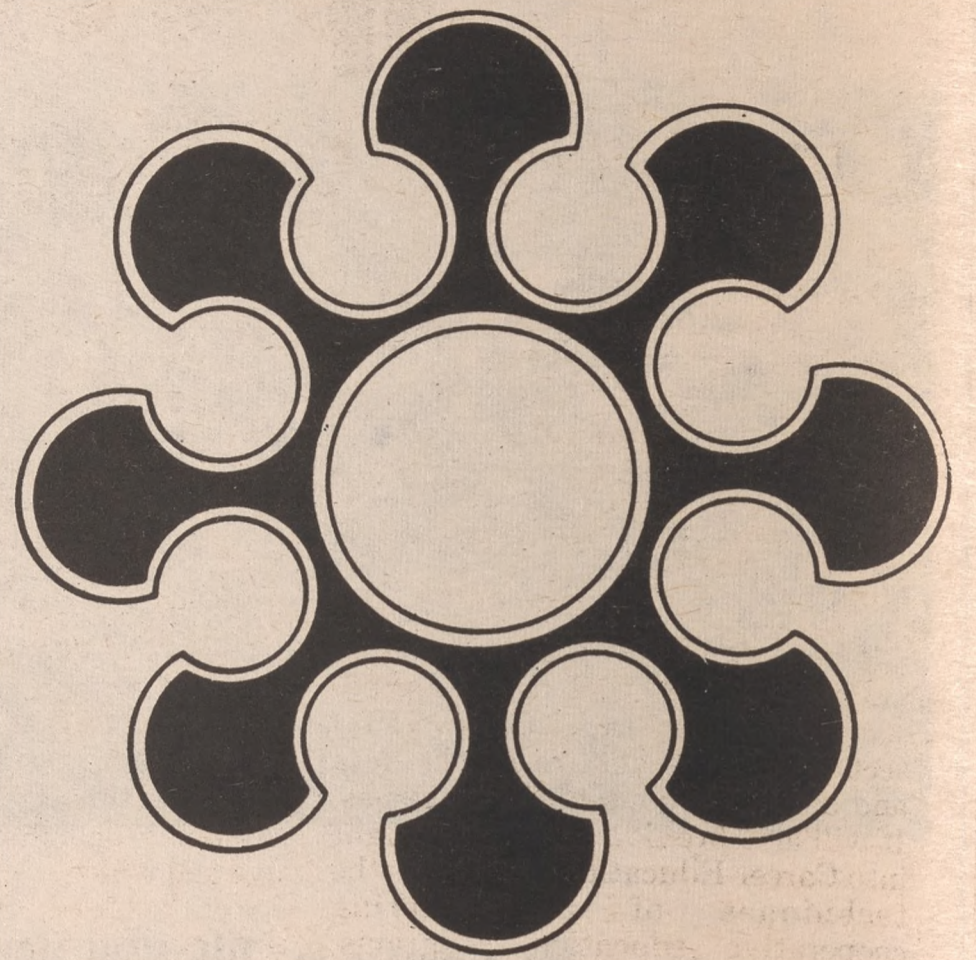
Professor Robert Peterson will teach a one week course, Loving and Living With Children: A Survival for Parents, Teachers and Other Exhausted Adults.

Journalism will run a laboratory course in Feature Writing, immersing the student in the methods, techniques and writing of non-fiction material. Professor Richard Fronen will teach the course.

In Elementary and Special Education, Professor William Ransom, a visiting faculty member, will teach Poetry in the Classroom, which will provide various methods for teaching and encouraging creative writing.

Students who plan to register for both Intersession and First Term courses, June 10-July 12, can register for both on May 28.

"By registering on the 28th, students don't have to go through the registration procedure twice. This saves time," Dankworth said.



Evolution of a Dream

"Evolution of a Dream: 1874-1974-2074" is the theme which has been given to the University of Nevada Centennial which will be officially marked this year. In partial observance of this notable occasion, the University of Nevada Press will publish *"The University of Nevada: A Centennial History,"* by James W. Hulse, professor of history at the Reno campus. The following passages, submitted by Dr. Hulse, tend to summarize the new book, and at the same time capsule the evolution of higher education in Nevada during the past century.

By James W. Hulse, Author of *The University of Nevada: A Centennial History.*

Although the university idea has been operating in Nevada for a hundred years, its origins are much more ancient. The University of Nevada is the heir of many centuries of institutionalized academic life.

Plato founded his academy more than twenty-three hundred years ago, and it operated for nine centuries before being abolished. In the middle ages, the ancestors of modern universities grew up in such places as Bologna, Paris, and Oxford, partly to teach what was known and partly to explore the unknown. Almost from the beginning, the best universities were places of intellectual ferment, raising fundamental theoretical and social questions.

When the mining frontier reached the Great Basin of the American West, the word "university" was frequently used, but the university idea was somewhat diluted. The men who drafted the Nevada con-

stitution in 1864, providing for the creation of a university, were thinking primarily of an institution that would offer training in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and mining. The ideal of the medieval university, in which the basic philosophical questions could be explored and debated, was only dimly perceived. Most of the American colleges of that day had only modest academic goals; they were concerned with training young men and—somewhat belatedly—young women in matters thought to be relevant to their immediate needs.



The centennial logo will be used to publicize events celebrating the school's 100th anniversary.

Training in the sciences, post-graduate work, and many of the professions and trades were largely ignored.

When the University of Nevada opened its doors in 1874, its single instructor had to teach basic courses in arithmetic, English, geography, and history, because

Nevada had almost no students who were ready for college or university work. For the first eleven years, when the University was located in the rough railroad town of Elko, it was only a preparatory school. It was not possible to offer college level classes until after it was moved to Reno in 1886.

Even then, the little institution was hardly a "university" in the larger sense of that word. It concentrated on teaching those skills and facts essential for all

In the last quarter century, the University of Nevada has at last begun to establish its place as a "university" in the larger sense. The

research of its faculty members has been published in the books and journals of major presses and scholarly societies. It has been subsidizing advanced research and giving its students a chance to share in the adventure of developing new knowledge. It has greatly expanded the number of specialties into which a student can go; it has undertaken

In the last quarter century, the University of Nevada has at last begun to establish its place as a "university" in the larger sense.

professions, and only after 1900 did its courses in some of the more sophisticated fields of learning begin to evolve. Even then, one or two dedicated teachers in each of the major fields of learning typically assumed a range of teaching duties far too broad to allow for much intensive training or research. It gave broad education and specialized training to only small numbers of students, and it had little impact beyond the state.

widely recognized pedagogical experiments in the health sciences, psychology, geology, physics, agriculture, and other fields.

Universities are still evolving rapidly in many parts of the world. Their evolution is not likely to end as long as the pursuit of knowledge is recognized by society as worthwhile. As the University of Nevada begins its second century, it is a full partner with other academic institutions in the pursuit.

Special Courses

One Week of Business

A one-week workshop, Vocational Education: Gregg Method Workshop, will be held July 22 - 26 on the university campus. Co-sponsored by the Gregg Community College Division of McGraw-Hill, the Summer Session Office, and the Business and Office section of the Nevada State Department of Education.

The conference will provide an opportunity to learn of the many advancements in educational technology, recent research data and details of contemporary issues. It will also provide a greater insight into Career Education, as well as the techniques of administering cooperative education programs, directing learning in block

scheduling and full-scale simulations, and outlining community-centered occupational curriculums.

One semester hour of graduate or undergraduate credit can be earned in S. Ed. 455 or S. Ed. 755. An additional credit can be earned in S. Ed. 499/799, Section 013, Special Problems in Education.

Instruction will be provided by some of the foremost authorities in the field of business and office education. Essentially the conference will be conducted on the basis of three different types of sessions—demonstrative, evaluative and dialog.

For further information write to the Summer Session Office or call 784-6593.

Feature That!

Feature Writing, a course in Journalism, taught by Prof. Richard Frohnen, former feature writer for the *Los Angeles Times*, will be offered during the Intersession, May 28 - June 7.

The shortcourse Journalism 468/768 will emphasize information gathering, organization, structure of non-fiction articles for publication, style, editing, and marketing. In class, students will work on story lines, rough drafts and have frequent story conferences with the instructor.

"The goal of the two credit cour-

se," says Prof. Frohnen, "is to professionalize student articles so that everything written will be suitable for publication, with the possibility that each student will have one of his or her articles published during the course."

Prof. Frohnen was the founding editor of the Sunday Magazine of the Spokesman-Review in Spokane, Wash., and the director of the journalism program at Eastern Montana College in Billings.

The course may be taken for either undergraduate or graduate credits, meeting daily from 9:15 a.m. to 12:35 p.m.

Colloquium Series

Focuses on

Energy Crisis.

Concentrating on the special topic of the "energy crisis," the Summer Colloquium Series, will focus on the nature of the crisis and its impact on Nevada and Washoe County, both in the present and future.

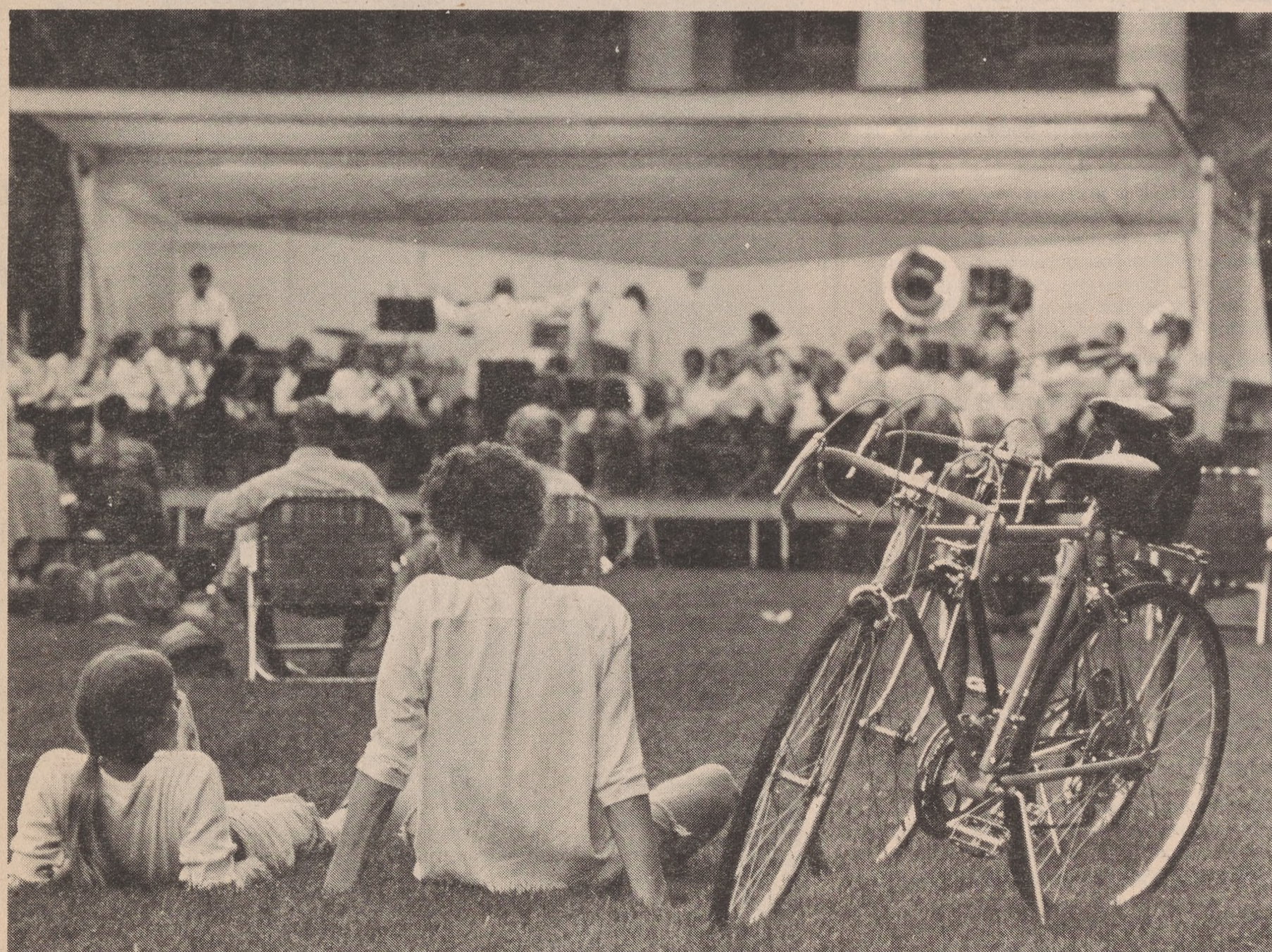
Lectures will be presented free to the community by a wide range of authorities on energy, drawn from business, government and academic community. All the lectures will be held on Wednesday evenings at 7:30 p.m. in the Lecture Building except for the lecture on July 2.

Two semester hours

of credit in Geology/Environmental Studies 292. Individuals taking the course for credit will be assigned background readings and undertake a class project.

Lecture topics are: "The Energy Crisis; An Overview;" "Fossil Fuels: Dinosaurs of Energy;" "Fission and Fusion: The Nuclear Alternative;" "The Sun and the Wind;" "The Crisis Dissolves?" and "Traveling and Building: The Future is Now."

Lectures will be given at 7:30 p.m. on June 12, 19, 26; July 2 and 10 in Room 1 of the Lecture building.



On Wednesday evenings during the month of July, you can listen to the sounds of the Reno Municipal Band and enjoy a free watermelon feed on the Quad. The band is directed by Nate Tinkham, who is always eager for requests. You can leave them at the Summer Session Office.

Nevada Lore Series

The Nevada Lore Series will investigate some of the personalities, ethnic groups and events that have contributed to the history of Reno and Nevada. Outstanding local scholars, writers, and practitioners will discuss various aspects of the growth, development and nature of Nevada's lore.

Lectures are held in the Lecture Building at 7:30 p.m. and are free to the public.

June 18, "University of Nevada, Reno: a 100 Years."

June 25, "The Violent Fifties."

July 9, "The Walker-River Indians."

July 16, "The Basque."

July 23, "The Gambler."

For further information, call the summer Session Office at 784-6593.

Studies in a Caustic Non-American's Literature

NUWER

The Priest of Love: A Life of D. H. Lawrence. By Harry T. Moore. Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 550 pages, \$15.

Harry T. Moore has written an excellent biography entitled *The Priest of Love*. It's not about Father Berrigan. It's about David Herbert Richards Lawrence. D. H. Lawrence was born in 1885 in the Nottinghamshire mining village of Eastwood. It is the mythic land of Sherwood Forest where modern robbing hoods with mining holdings have blackened the sky and raped the land. D. H. and his brothers found lumps of coal in their stockings at Christmas.

And they weren't even that bad! Not if Lawrence's autobiographical *Sons and Lovers* (1913) can be believed anyway. In this novel, D. H., disguised as his protagonist Paul Morel, did all the things our parents said they did when they were our age. He walked miles to school, worked long hours in an unhealthy shop, and cherished the sooty ground his mother walked on. In fact, D. H. (Paul) loved his mother so much he hated his father to make his devotion seem greater.

Sons and Lovers. A great book. But a bad title. It should have been titled *A Son and His Mommy*. The factory D. H. worked for was unique, incidentally. It made elastic stockings and wooden legs.

Cause and effect do you suppose? Once at this shop young David had a memorable experience. The working girls there were not the sympathetic softies portrayed in *Sons and Lovers*. Moore says they were more like the vicious tarts in "Tickets Please." They backed the boy into a corner and threatened to take out his manhood and play with it.

This frightened D. H. very much. It also apparently convinced him the whole world was dying to get at his member. And maybe he was right.

Almost as much dribble is written about the great unanswered question in D. H. Lawrence's life as there is scholarship on his writings.

The question is, "Was D. H. Lawrence really a—ahem—homo?" The answer is, "Who cares?"

Fellatio. An interesting word. Say it ten times and it's yours. Do it once and you're notorious. What would mother have said, D. H.? Poor David Pervert Lawrence.

Anyway, Lawrence's relationships with women were documented by Moore and make for infinitely better reading. The author's love for Jessie Chambers, Louisa Burrows, and Mrs. Dax is examined, although readers will naturally be more interested in Lawrence's marriage to Frieda von Richthofen, daughter of the celebrated Baron.

Frieda left her professorish husband, Ernest Weekley, to live with Lawrence and be his love.

They had a strange relationship. He would scream at her. She would scream at him.

Five minutes later they would walk with arms wrapped about each other, leaving behind all bewildered spectators.

Another woman in D. H. Lawrence's life was the unstable socialite Mabel Dodge Luhan who said she "willed" the writer to her Taos ranch.

Maybe that's true. Where there's a will, there's a way. And D. H. did go away!

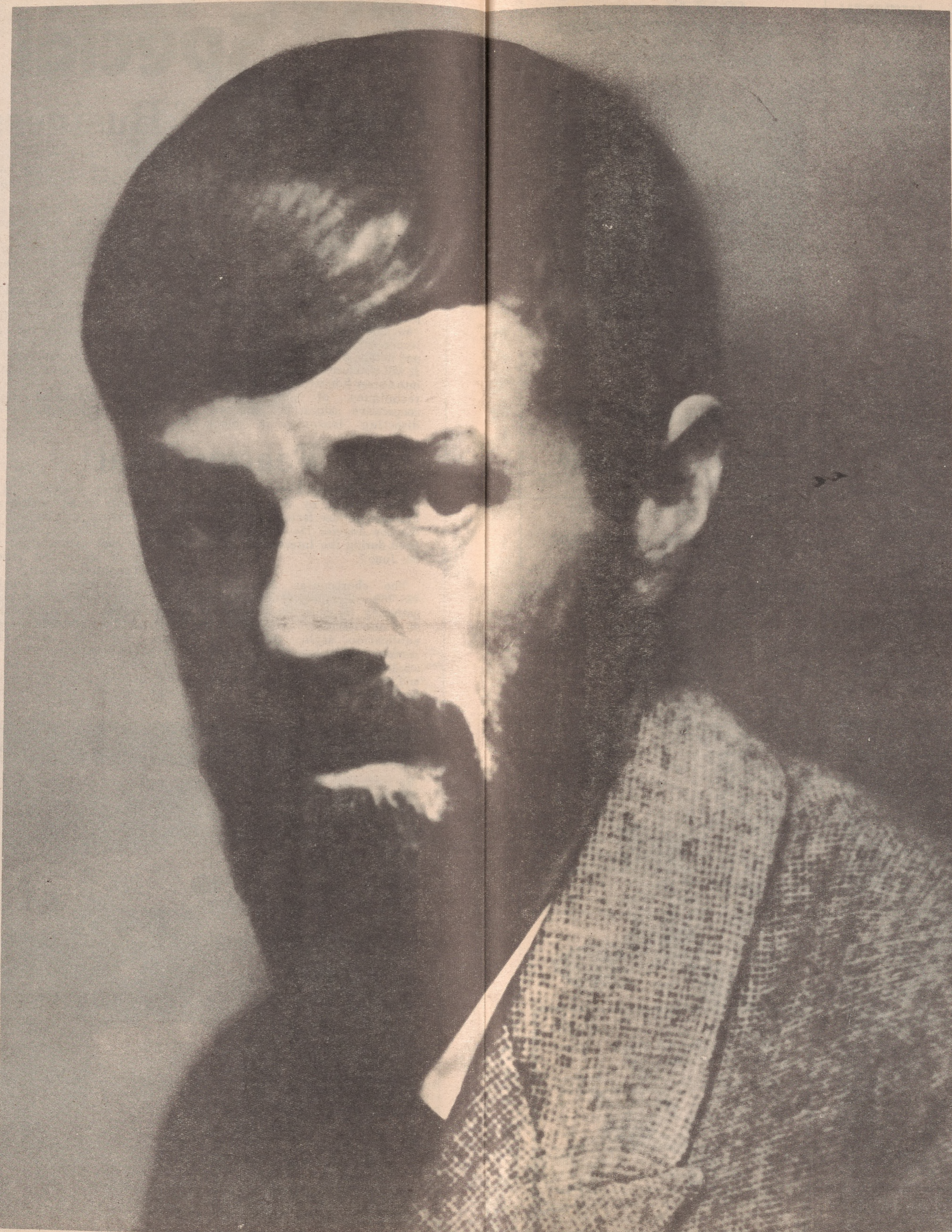
The experience was creatively stifling and emotionally frustrating. But D. H. did fall in love with New Mexico.

And when (1930) he died, they dragged his ashes across the ocean to deposit them in a sort of tabernacle at Taos.

A fitting burial indeed for a priest of love.

+++

Moore's heavily illustrated book is factual but readable. He is more objective than let's say Richard Aldington. For example, Lawrence's bitterly satirical treatment of his friends in *Aaron's Rod* and *Women in Love* does not shock Moore. He apparently feels the creative end justifies the mean treatment. The book is entertaining and is highly recommended for all.



D.H. of Reason

Radio Chatterley's lover

Few students other than dorm residents seem to be aware of the university's own FM station—KUNR-FM, 88.7. Perhaps it's because they haven't cranked the needle down that far on their dial.

If you haven't tuned in before, now is the time. A new rock program has been included in the nightly broadcast which should be of interest to UNR students while studying—or whatever.

KUNR offers diverse programming for all elements of the community as well. Music director Dan Cook is quite enthusiastic about this newest addition to KUNR's "Free Form" segment aired six nights a week from 11 p.m. to 1 a.m.

In the free form program, Cook says, six jocks alternate the duties of presenting three hours of rarely-interrupted progressive rock and jazz music. The free form program allows for a lot of selection variety, and is highlighted by album giveaways and prizes to listeners.

"We try to keep the talking down to a minimum," Cook says. "By not trying to stick to a Top-30 format or only airing billboard albums, we think we offer our listeners a lot more. Judging from the great response we've had so far to our phone-in contests, I'd say the kids like free form. We'd eventually like to see the program expanded to 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. This is the most popular segment of our largest audience, the on-or-near-campus students."

Hosts of the free form programs are: Monday, Terry Johnson; Tuesday, Joanne Forman; Wednesday, Dan Cook; Thursday, Allen Schultz; Friday, Emmitt Cook, and on Saturday from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m., Jim Moore.

Although KUNR caters primarily to dorm residents, a great deal of listeners live in outlying areas. These are often older listeners, and prefer the educational or classical programs, such as "Italian by Ear," "Spotlight on the Soviet Scene," "Melody Time" (European), and "Swedish Jazz."

KUNR program director and faculty advisor Wendell Dodds is also pleased with the response to free form programming, but does want to maintain the current balance of educational value required of such a station. He would not like to see the station go "underground," as many college stations have.

Because KUNR is non-commercial, there are no sponsors to appease. Thus programming can be diverse as it is, attracting various types of listeners. And because the station is university-owned and funded, with no income from advertisers, broadcasting is limited to only 12 hours a day (1 to 1 except Sunday).

"We've been having some all-Moody Blues or all-Beatles type nights, which really went over well," Cook says. "Listeners liked the uninterrupted music, but wish they could have known about such broadcasts ahead of time so they could tape them. We plan to have flyers and announcements about further such special nights."

Cook also hopes to begin taping and re-airing ASUN concerts and lectures, or musicians performing around town. He asks anyone interested in helping with such a venture or groups anxious to be heard to contact him at the station, 784-6591. (Elegant Wagon's Jimmy Cicero Duo, perhaps?)

KUNR has been giving live play-by-play coverage of UNR basketball games this year and last, and is considering the possibility of baseball coverage as well.

Three news programs are offered daily, at 12:55, 6 and 10:55 p.m. These include Associated Press national news, campus news and local news as gathered and presented by university journalism students.

Cook also suggests you stop by the studio in Audio Visual Education Building, for autographs. He mentioned that streaking will be available upon request.

Try giving a listen to UNR's own radio station—especially after 11 p.m. You'll become hooked on free form!

The story of Larry

A Sparks professor's dramatic case history of a man who spent 31 years classified as a mental defective—then was found to have normal intelligence—will be shown nationally on the CBS television network April 23.

GE Theater will portray the strange case uncovered by Dr. Robert McQueen while working as a clinical psychologist at the former Nevada State Hospital 14 years ago. McQueen is president of the Washoe County School Board and a psychology professor at UNR.

The drama, "Larry," which will appear in the Reno area on KTVN Channel 2 from 9:30 to 11 p.m. (PDT) Tuesday, April 23, depicts the slow emergence into the real world of a man who spent half of his life in a mental institution because of the irrational pride of a woman, and unrelenting greed of a doctor.

McQueen discovered the tragic story when Larry was transferred from a private institution to the Nevada hospital. His efforts, and those of hospital staff helped Larry overcome his lack of social and intellectual development to the point where he was able to take up a normal life in the outside world.

McQueen's first account of the case appeared in 1970 in the "Saturday Review," then was reprinted in "Reader's Digest" and finally was purchased for production as a television movie.

Frederick Forrest plays the role of Larry in the movie co-produced by Bob Lovenheim and Mitch Brower of Tomorrow Entertainment.

ASUN's and lovers

FILING FOR ASUN Judicial Council seats will open today, April 19. The five-member judicial council hears and tries all cases referred to it by the Board of Regents and Dean of Students. Acting as primary hearing board for student misconduct, the council also interprets the ASUN Constitution and all actions of the senate upon request.

It directs reapportionment of the senate when necessary and rules on the validity of ASUN elections upon request, calling for new elections in the case of a discrepancy. The council also acts as an arbitrator for ASUN organizational disputes.

After filing, applicants are interviewed by the current judicial and executive council members, who determine the candidate's sincerity and qualifications. Hypothetical cases are suggested, to which the candidate must give his solution for action.

The council then submits to the student senate two recommendations for each open position from those interviewed. The senate elects members by a two-thirds vote from the nominations presented.

The judicial council meets sporadically, from two to six or more times per month. A justice serves a two-year term and is given a \$100 scholarship for his services.

Applicants need not be currently involved in ASUN activities. The qualities which are essential are interest in student discipline and a desire to have a part in student government.

Upperclassmen maintaining a 2.2 cumulative GPA with a sincere desire to be a part of student government and the patience to bear through occasional ten-hour sessions are urged to apply and talk to current justices about the responsibilities and benefits of the job.

Applications will be available in the ASUN office in Jot Travis Union until Tuesday, April 30.

Photo courtesy Nick Cady's empty wall and Personality Posters



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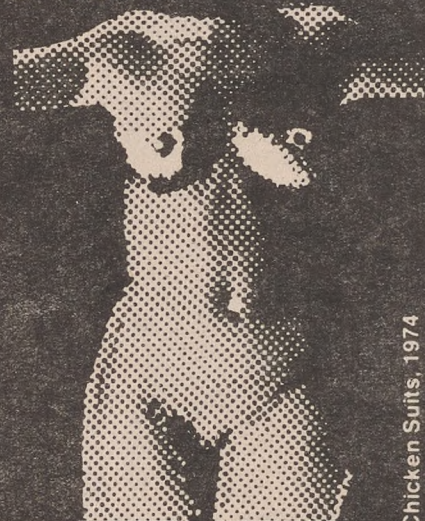
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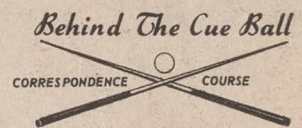
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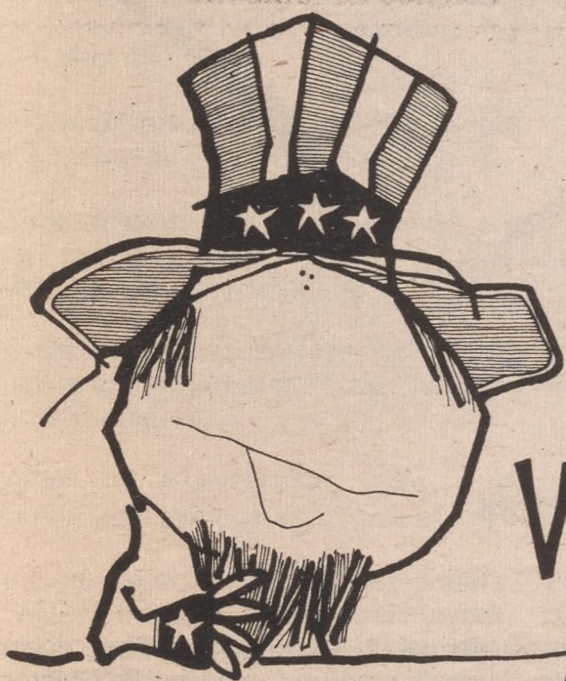


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is coming to Reno Sunday May 12

2 p.m. Mackay Stadium-Student Discount Tickets go on sale Friday April 26 at the Activities Office.

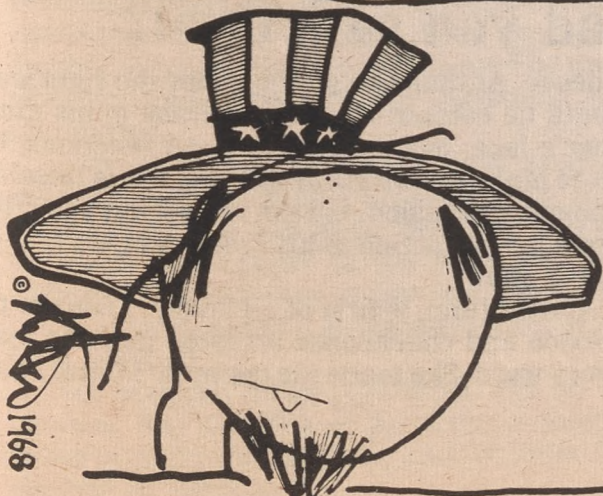
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other patriots...



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Sneak

and you shall find

NUWER

A seven day "Sneak Preview" of CFA's *Memory of Us*, starring Ellen Geer, Will Geer, Robert Hogan, Jon Cypher, Peter Brown and Rose Marie will be shown in Reno's Century 22 Theatre from April 24-30.

Memory of Us is written by the film's co-star Ellen Geer. The film examines traditional values in the institution of marriage, and also considers non-binding relationships between human beings.

The synopsis of the movie follows: Betty's life had been following her dream plan. She had a good marriage, two babies, and a comfortable suburban home. Her problems come about when the kids are enrolled in school, and Betty is unable to cope with her newly-acquired free hours. Her husband, Brad, is upset by the loss of his dream marriage and has an affair which he tells his wife about.

The story takes on an intriguing twist when Betty rents a motel room to retreat from her family and rediscover herself. The room becomes a place to grow, change and develop.

Meanwhile, Brad suggests wife-swapping as a means of salvaging his decaying marriage. The ending of the movie concerns Betty's inner decisions to either acquiesce per usual with her husband's wishes or continue to grow no matter how unpleasant the outcome for the relationship.

Star and director visit Reno

Ellen Geer and director Kaye Dyal were in Reno Wednesday to promote *Memory of Us*. Dyal is an artist who holds degrees from Illinois and the University of Southern California. He views his films as works of art. He once tried to construct an animated film which combined fantasy, head comic surrealism, and satire. Dyal envisioned coming up with a sexual allegory—a film which would have oil derricks pollinating discs in the sky to fill up colorful tanks. But the film was put aside after the creator outgrew, or more accurately, became more involved with reality.

Dyal's predilection toward a film career came at age 25 when he teamed up with a hospital photographer to create a Felliniesque dream sequence. The young director then went into educational films where he relinquished his own ideas to carry out the plans of his backers. Today Dyal claims he found himself by sublimating his own ego to the wishes of others.

The director's "break" came when he was awarded an academy award for Best Short Subject for his film, *Why Man Creates*. His interest in classical and Shakespearian theatre led him to direct such offerings as *The Play of Abraham and Isaac*. The 15th Century play was presented in a period setting with Will Geer (co-star of the *Waltons* television series) as Abraham and Ellen Geer as Isaac. The controversial film with its female-in-a-man's-role-lead was produced by *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

Is there life after college?

As a student, Dyal envisioned himself as a realist but says now he knew nothing beyond his discipline. He considers his school days to have been "very esoteric and esthetic—very ivory-towerish." His discovery of the many faceted side of the film industry—filming, processing, screening, paying bills, provided him with a view of reality that had been missing in school.

He finds the current *Memory of Us* to be valuable in its study of cultural leave-takings, not only of wife from husband, but of friend from friend.

Career Geer

Ellen Geer had the problems and rewards of growing up in a show-biz family. Her father, Will Geer, of the current *Waltons* television show, and her folk-singer-actress mother, Herta Ware, took young Ellen across country dozens of times on their tours. Ms. Geer acted at the famed Tyrone Guthrie Theatre of Minneapolis and has acted in several movies and television shows. Her movie credits include *Harold and Maude*, *Petulia*, *Kotch* and *The Reivers*. Television credits include *Medical Center*, *The Waltons*, *Perry Mason* and *Playhouse 90*.

The 31-year-old actress and writer makes people and their adjustments her study. She talked to countless housewives to get their opinions on marriage and life, confessing to have been "shocked" at times, according to director Dyal. Dyal notes that meeting people is a valuable experience for the director and his star. He cautions that "one doesn't dare judge or the experience is polluted, however."

Ms. Geer herself is not opposed to marriage despite the failure of her own and her character Betty's marriage. She finds that the key to two people functioning together is the adjustment each must make.



Ellen Geer: author and actress

Geer, a professional in the mediums of theatre, television, and film, discussed the differences between the three. Theatre is an "actor's medium" where the director can say anything to veto the performer's interpretation of a scene. Television is a "technician's medium" of "suspended concentration" where the actor is able to "pace energy." She finds film to be "nicer" where things happen "not so fast." There is "time to talk about the character" and get a role exactly right.

Director Dyal, with a background steeped in university scholarship, notes that he enjoys seeing plays "live" in theatre settings where events happen "in present time as in a sporting event." His own profession, film-making, has the advantage of seeming live for an audience but allows the director to have several "takes" to create the illusion of immediacy. The disadvantage is that the actors are only on set for a day—a week—perhaps a month maximum, and do not have the director's total absorption and commitment to the finished work. Also, a scratch on the film, poor positioning on the part of actor or cameraman, any other minor disaster, can ruin a solid performance by an actor which requires a second shooting or a mediocre final performance.

On a purely subjective note, something which has no place in a journalistic piece I know, I'd like to record my impressions of Dyal and Geer.

Aren't you glad you saw Dyal?

Dyal is powerfully quiet. He sweats confidence. At times he struggles for the right word and is not afraid to make his listener wait until he catches the exact phrase in his mind. When he speaks he looks hard into his listener's face, looking for cues and reactions, but shifts his eye contact when the point he wishes to make is esoteric or offbeat. His is likeable: the kind of person you like to talk to in a one-on-one discussion, but not the person you'd like to room with. His seriousness, his obvious mania for perfection in his craft, demand that his acquaintances give something of themselves to him.

Ms. Geer, who I talked to for a decidedly shorter time, is first of all lovely. I usually fall for a woman's eyes, but Ellen Geer's complexion and cheekbones arrested me. She leans over when one talks as if to syphon in one's every word. She made me nervous. I think I have a minor crush on her.

Friday, April 19.
 8 a.m.—Nevada Great Western Debate Tournament, Church of Fine Arts.
 2 p.m.—UNR Tennis, UNR vs. Sacramento State, at Reno.
 4 p.m.—Songleaders Meeting, Hardy Room, Student Union.

Announcements

8 p.m.—“On the Move” Spring Dance, Reno Little Theater.

Saturday, April 20

8 a.m.—Nevada Great Western Debate Tournament, Church of Fine Arts.
 10 a.m.—UNR Tennis, UNR vs. Stanislaus State, at Reno.
 10 a.m.—Women’s Softball, UNR vs. Hayward, at Reno.

Sunday, April 21

8 p.m.—ASUN Movie, “Planet of the Apes,” Mobley Room, Student Union.

Monday, April 22

8 a.m.—Special Services Conferences, Mobley Room, Student Union.
 9 a.m.—U.S. Navy, McDermott Room, Student Union.
 12 noon—Campus Crusade for Christ, East-West Room, Student Union.
 1 p.m.—International Studies Budget, Hardy Room, Student Union.
 1 p.m.—Ethnic Studies, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.
 3 p.m.—Ag Hearing Committee, East-West Room, Student Union.
 7 p.m.—Upward Bound, East-West Room, Student Union.
 7 p.m.—UNR Songleaders, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.

Tuesday, April 23

8 a.m.—Special Senate Conference, Mobley Room, Student Union.
 9 a.m.—Academic Standards, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.
 9 a.m.—Navy, McDermott Room, Student Union.
 12 noon—Campus Crusade for Christ, East-West Room, Student Union.
 5:30 p.m.—Spurs, Hardy Room, Student Union.
 7 p.m.—Summer School, Hardy Room, Student Union.
 7 p.m.—Songleaders, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.

The 1974 Spring advisement period for currently enrolled students is scheduled to begin Monday, April 27 through Friday, May 10.

“On the Move” presents the UNR Dancers at the Reno Little Theater at 8 p.m. on April 19.

The AAUW award, a \$250 scholarship, for any UNR women. Applications are in the dean’s office in the graduate school. The deadline is May 1.

Worship Service of Celebration, directed by the staff of the Center for Religion and Life, Sunday evenings at 9 p.m. at the Center.

On display in Fleischmann Life Sciences, actual specimens and various examples of reptiles.

On May 1, at 7 p.m., Senior Citizen Night. There will be free entertainment and refreshments. Free transportation provided. For more information, contact Jim Garcia, 786-6617.

“The gate swings both ways.”

No. 318: Clothing store needs stock person. Days: Monday-Friday. Hours: Four per day. Wage: \$2.10 per hour.

No. 320: Sales clerk in lumber yard. Days: Flexible. Hours: 20-24 per week, flexible. Wage: \$2.25 per hour.

No. 322: Stock person in candy store. Days: Tuesday-Saturday. Hours: 10 a.m.-7 p.m. Wage: \$2 per hour.

No. 326: Busboy. Days: Six per week. Hours: 4:30-10 p.m. Wage: \$2.25 per hour.

No. 329: Teacher’s aide needed for mental retardation center. Days: Monday-Friday. Hours: 3-7:30 p.m. Wage: \$2.30-\$2.60 per hour.

Jobs

No. 339: Sales clerk in 7-11 Market. Days: Flexible. Hours: Swing or graveyard. Wage: \$2 per hour.

No. 361: Part-time change people. Days and hours flexible. Wage: \$2.50 per hour.

No. 365: Service station attendant. Days and hours flexible. Wage: \$2 per hour.

No. 376: Pizza shop needs delivery person. Days and hours flexible, swing shift. Wage: \$2 per hour.

Nos. 377 and 378: Part-time yard work. Days and hours flexible. Wage: \$2.25 per hour.

No. 380: Counter clerk at dry cleaning shop. Days: Flexible. Hours: Flexible. Wage: \$2 per hour.

NOTE: For further information, see Student Employment, Thompson Student Services Center, Room 200.

Grad Student

Party

April 26 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. At the Center for Religion and Life—N. Virginia Street. Free beer & entertainment.

Anyone interested in running for a GSA office next year should contact Hank Nuwer—322-0932 MORNINGS ONLY.

A moveable feast

A feast of arts designed to satisfy both gourmets and gluttons is coming up at UNR. Food will be the underlying theme of the spring Arts Festival set for April 24-28 and the menu will be varied, ranging from an English department reading entitled “Ptomaine or Not Ptomaine” to a performer who uses 20 pounds of cooked spaghetti in her act.

There will, of course, be music, art, lecture and dramatic presentations plus exhibits of sculpture, pottery, crafts, photographs and ceramics. But there also will be peep shows, kite flying and belly dancing.

Kites constructed by art students will be in the shapes of various foods. The relationship of belly dancing to food may be obvious, but just to be sure, Sandra Whittall’s performances are entitled “If You Can Stomach It” and “Body Shop or How to Serve It With a Flair.”

The spaghetti performer is Sharon Shore, of Los Angeles, whose act is called “I Know I Must Eat.” In her advance publicity, Miss Shore says she is able to express herself by going without food for 24 hours and then plunging into the 20 pounds of spaghetti during the performance. What takes place during the act depends upon how much spaghetti is consumed, she says.

The piece de resistance of the festival will be a veritable feast of the Renaissance period, staged on the shores of the campus’ Manzanita Lake.

Queen Elizabeth I will arrive via her royal barge, accompanied by her costumed courtiers, the royal taster, the royal juggler and assorted other entertainers who will perform as various courses of the feast are served.

Some of the latter include the Oakland Symphony Chorus directed by Joseph Leibling and the Consortium Antiquam Dancers and Musicians directed by Angene Feves.

Robert Morrison, chairman of the Arts Festival committee, noted that, with the exception of the feast and some of the concerts, all of the events of the four-day festival are free to the public. He added there will be plenty of picnic area at the royal feast for those who want to enjoy the festivities but would rather bring their own banquets.

A printed menu of festival events and tickets is available at the Associated Students activities office in the Travis Union Building. The telephone number is 784-6505.

A course for Ernest students

Deadline for applying for UNR’s Institute of European Studies program is April 25. If later applications are filed, a \$15 fee will be charged.

The Institute of European Studies has been affiliated with the university since the fall of 1968. Programs are offered for one or two semesters in several academic fields at seven centers in Europe, with full resident UNR credits. The centers are located in Durham, Freiburg, London, Madrid, Nantes, Paris and Vienna.

IES programs are different from most foreign programs because the courses are designed for the American curriculum, but are taught by European professors. In most programs, an American curriculum is merely transplanted to Europe complete with American professors. In addition, the student has the choice of competing with native students. However, the classes are mostly inappropriate and too difficult for them, or oriented toward European languages and literatures.

IES courses are for American students in history, political science, art, music, theater, economics, philosophy, psychology, in addition to language and literature. Regardless of their major, students can fulfill miscellaneous group requirements or simply broaden their education. The IES program also can be arranged for student teaching and various traineeships—all for credit.

For further information, call Dr. C. U. Wells in the Physics Building, Room 217, at Extension 6155 or 6767.

—Snyder

Mohave and have not

If a community should develop and grow in Southern Nevada’s Fort Mohave area, chances are it won’t grow like topsy. In fact, the pattern of its growth and subsequent existence may well be known and understood before a stone is ever turned.

Dr. R. Bruce Mackey, a community resource development economist, College of Agriculture, UNR, is currently involved, along with others, in the devising of the pattern for such a community. The model, however, will have application to communities throughout the state.

Interest has been generated in the Southern Nevada region with a proposed transfer of 10,000 acres from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management to the Colorado River Commission in the vicinity of Fort Mohave or South Point. The area is located near David Dam on the Colorado River at the extreme southern tip of the state.

Should the transfer be approved, pending evaluation of an Environmental Impact Statement, the Colorado River Commission will have two years in which to dispose of the land to private developers. It is contemplated that a city of around 100,000 people might develop there, with tourism, recreation and gaming as the economic base.

Mackey is looking at the feasibility and potential for development of such a community as a response to various interests in the area. These include the Colorado River Commission, gaming interests in Southern Nevada, the Clark County Planning Board, the Regional Planning Commission, and the California, Arizona, Nevada Development Organization. The latter is made up of representatives of private individuals and groups with interests in the region.

“The simulation model will represent on paper all of the various economic interplay and other activities which might occur with the projected population of a Fort Mohave development,” Mackey said. It will serve as an educational tool for planners and developers, a sort of blueprint for desired development, and act as a bench mark with which to check progress of the development. He said it will be a tool for the county commissioners or whoever else may be involved in the decision making.

In further explanation, Mackey said the model or perhaps a sort of computer program, will take into account all of the various interests and needs as a community develops and how these inter-relate to each other. Such things as economic base, infrastructure, or goods and services needed to support the community; governmental responsibility, and employment patterns will be among inputs into the model.

“Once the model is devised, figures from a community may be fed into it and the model will allow the economic impacts or other aspects of the community to be evaluated,” Mackey said. He added that such a model could also be adapted to other communities and areas in the state.

Mackey is new at UNR. He began work in February of this year. He obtained his Ph.D. in Resource Development at Washington State University, Pullman, Wash.

A farewell to alms

Everyone agrees that the welfare system is in trouble. President Nixon denounces it and calls for reform, and welfare rights groups attack it as inadequate and degrading. More importantly, after nearly 40 years of governmental commitment against poverty, millions of Americans remain poor.

How can the welfare system be reformed, and how can government do a better job of relieving poverty? These and related issues will be explored at an Assembly on Public Assistance to be held at the Stead campus of the University of Nevada on Saturday and Sunday, April 20 and 21. Co-sponsored by the Center for Religion and Life, and the Bureau of Governmental Research, the Assembly is being supported by the Nevada Humanities Committee.

Anyone with an interest in these issues is invited to attend. There will be short talks on several topics, including an address by Professor Timothy J. Sampson of San Francisco State University, author of “Welfare: A Handbook for Friend and Foe.” However, most of the time participants in the assembly will be talking with each other in small-group sessions, in which key issues are thrashed out from various points of view.

A plenary session on Sunday, April 21, will explore the degree to which consensus has been reached.

All sessions of the Assembly will be held at the conference center at UNR’s Stead campus. Any member of the public is invited to attend, but persons planning to come are asked to notify the Center by card or letter to 1101 No. Virginia St., Reno 89503, or by calling 329-8448 or 784-6718.

Poverty and public assistance in Nevada

by *NANCY GOMES and SUSAN LOCKHART*

Poverty has been considered a public responsibility for centuries. Almost 400 years ago, local governments in Elizabethan England were accepting some responsibility for the poor and attempting to reduce poverty. The Elizabethan program was not designed to alleviate poverty as much as it was intended to discourage poverty by preventing "all but the most desperately poor from seeking aid and then only providing minimal assistance to people clearly unable to care for themselves . . . The Elizabethan rationale—a rationale which has not altogether disappeared from public assistance today—was that poverty was a product of moral or character deficiencies in the individual, and only a punitive strategy would dissuade people from indolence and keep poverty roles to a minimum."

The punitive view of being poor continued into 20th Century America, until the depression of the 1930's changed temporarily the general attitude that being poor was the result of an individual's personal problem or problems. Because so many were poor, thoughts of individual guilt and failure were abandoned. Poverty was seen as a failure of the industrial system and the economy. When attention is focused on a political system rather than the individual, poverty becomes an economic problem. With this perspective, poverty is produced not by individual failure, but by the system itself—by technology, automation and the means of distributing the wealth of the nation. This view does little to explain who will be poor, but it does indicate that without assistance some will always be poor regardless of individual effort.

During the depression, the national government launched a number of programs to alleviate poverty. Those that have survived to today include the public assistance programs established by the Social Security Act—Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Aid to the Blind (AB), Old Age Assistance (OAA) and Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled (APTD). The Social Security Act of 1935 had ten categories which included Old Age and Survivor's Insurance, Seaman's Fund, and Child Welfare Services as well as companion legislation to pay the administrative costs of Railroad Retirement and health benefits. Ever since the 1930's, these programs have alleviated some poverty for the persons eligible for aid.

Yet, while the principle of governmental responsibility for poverty was accepted during the depression, the permanent programs established then did not solve the problem of poverty; there continued to be millions of poor people, and most of them received no aid from the government.

As World War II brought an end to the depression for some, poverty faded from public view. Until the 1960's the post war prosperity obscured those living in poverty. It was as if being poor had disappeared, so that when poverty was found in Appalachia, the South, rural America and the inner cities, and it was discovered how many had been left out of the good days of "war work," an immediate splurge of activity began to deal with the poor, to eradicate the conditions of poverty. The great studies of the poor and poverty began and many stereotypes and concepts were exposed.

Once again, however, renewed governmental interest in poverty did not solve the problem. The War on Poverty and other Great Society programs reduced the numbers of the poor, but again results were minimal. In the 1970's there are still millions of poor people in the United States and most poor people do not receive governmental aid.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN NEVADA

Turning to Nevada, we will look first at how incomes are distributed in this state. The 1970 census has provided so much information that only the highlights of the distribution of income in Nevada and some comparisons to the rest of the United States are possible.

The wealth of Nevada tends to obfuscate what it means to be poor, why people are poor in the midst of such affluence and just how many Nevadans are poor. Few states rank above Nevada in per capita income. When the 1970 census was taken, the median income for Nevada families was more than \$1,000 higher than the national median. But while these figures are high the distribution of incomes leaves about one fourth of all Nevada families poor by Department of Labor standards which is \$7,200 annual income for a family of four. The poorest fourth of Nevada families had incomes under \$7,000, while the top 25 per cent had annual incomes over \$15,000.

Distribution of income in Nevada reveals several inequities resulting from certain traits. In general, families headed by women and elderly people represent a disproportionate amount of the poorest families. Additionally, the distribution of income among whites is very different from income patterns among blacks. Over half of all black families earned less than \$7,000 in 1970. At the other end of the income spectrum, almost three times as many white families had incomes over \$12,000. In simpler terms of averages, the mean income for black families in 1970 was about \$8,000 or about \$4,000 less than the average \$12,000 annual income of white families.

*Half of the people
living in extreme poverty
are either under 18 or over 65.*

There are differences in income patterns between the two urban centers—Las Vegas and Reno-Sparks—and the rural areas. Greater percentages of rural families are found in the lowest income brackets. The 1970 census also reported some major differences among Nevada counties. The economic well-being of some of Nevada's more populous counties, Douglas, Clark, Washoe and Carson City, generally compares favorably with the rest of the nation. Because so many Nevadans live in these counties, their overall economic health hides the less fortunate condition of some of the less populated counties. For example, the state-wide median income for families and unrelated individuals is \$8,579. But, the range of median incomes began with a low of \$5,429 in Esmeralda County and went to a high of \$10,013 in Carson. Per capita income ranged from \$2,519 in Eureka to highs of \$3,898 in Washoe and \$4,200 in Douglas County.

Further inquiry into who is poor demonstrated that certain groups consistently have a high incidence of being poor. First, although the gross figures indicate Nevada is comparatively wealthy, the wealth is somewhat concentrated and that a high proportion (25 per cent) of all families in Nevada can be considered poor. Secondly, this poverty is not randomly distributed, but is most prevalent among racial minorities or families headed by an elderly person or a woman.

WHO ARE THE POOR IN NEVADA?

Being poor is not having enough money and therefore not having adequate food, clothing, housing and medical care. But how do you define poverty more precisely? One way is to take a relative view. It might be said that the poor are those who get the least of what there is to get. From this point of view the poor are the segment of the population receiving the lowest incomes regardless of the absolute level of income.

A more common view is that the poor are those who fall below some absolute standard, the poverty line. There are various ways to establish this poverty line, however. The following are descriptions of three levels of income set by different sources. 1) The Department of Labor sets \$7,200 as the reflection of the "approximate amount of money that a family of four must spend for the maintenance of health and social well-being, the nature of children and participation in community activities." 2) The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) has set the poverty level at \$3,745 for a family of four. "At the core of this definition of poverty is a nutritionally adequate food plan (economy plan) for emergency or temporary use when funds are low." In other words, a family of four would have adequate nutrition and little else on this income level. 3) The Nevada Welfare Division sets a standard based on the amount of money a family needs for minimal survival; for a family of four, this standard is now set at \$3,840. The actual grant level—the income level that determines eligibility for a Nevada AFDC grant—is based on 60 per cent of that amount of \$2,305.

In 1970 there were 8,700 Nevada families and 43,500 individuals earning less than the USDA poverty threshold. In terms of national averages there were many states with higher percentages of people living below the USDA poverty level than Nevada. In fact, the only states in which smaller percentages of the population experience poverty defined in these terms are Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and New Jersey. Nationwide 14 per cent of the population and 11 per cent of all families fall below this level.

The following breakdown considers those people and families who live in conditions of poverty below the USDA minimum used by the Census. This defines an extreme level of poverty and excludes the majority of those who are poor by standards allowing for a full productive life and wholesome living conditions. It should be noted that many poor people often live far below the minimum. For example, the median income for poverty level families in Nevada was \$1,782 in 1970, only slightly higher than the amount needed for one female to survive on a farm nationwide.

Some of the most basic information about the poor, beyond their numbers, concerns their ages, sex, race and residence. Half of the people living in extreme poverty are either under 18 or over 65. About 37,000 of the 43,000 Nevadans living below the census poverty level are white; 6,400 are black. Although the overwhelming number of the poor are white, far greater percentages of blacks are poor. Almost one fourth of the blacks in this state fall below the poverty level while only eight per cent of the white population are in that condition. Nationwide, 32 per cent of all blacks and 10 per cent of all whites were below the poverty level in 1970.

In terms of numbers the poor are concentrated in Clark and Washoe Counties, but levels of poverty are higher in rural counties. The majority of the very poor, 23,700 persons, live in Clark County. Another 10,100 are living in Washoe County and the remaining 9,700 are scattered throughout the state. Although the greatest numbers of poor live in the most populous counties as would be expected, relatively low percentages of the populations of these counties are in extreme poverty. The percentage of poor people in Clark County is 8.8 and in Washoe it is 8.5. In contrast the 1970 census found 23 per cent of the population in Lander County and 16 per cent in Pershing County to be below the poverty level.

Many poor people are alone. Close to 30 per cent of the poorest people in Nevada are not living in families. About one third of these isolated poor people are over 65. The remainder of the poor are in family units; these 8,700 families are far more likely to be headed by a woman or an elderly man than are other families in Nevada. Slightly less than one half of these families include an adult male under 65 as compared with about 80 per cent of all families. About 35 per cent are headed by a woman and 15 per cent are headed by males over 65. The plight of families headed by women becomes even more apparent when it is considered that one fourth of all such families in Nevada and 38 per cent nationally fall below the poverty level.

The heads of the 8,700 poorest families in Nevada generally have less formal education than the heads of families in the total population, but the difference is not as great as might be expected. For example, while two thirds of all family heads in Nevada are high school graduates, only half of all poverty level family heads did not go beyond eighth grade as compared with 14 per cent of the general population. Thus, some of the poorest families are less equipped to compete in the labor market, which increasingly requires 12 or more years of schooling.

Nevertheless the majority of the poorest families have members in the work force. Over three quarters of the males and over half of the women heading the poorest families work or are seeking employment. Unemployment among these workers is somewhat higher than unemployment in the general population but the difference is not great. The problem is not so much unemployment as underemployment and low wages.

per cent of their income from work and less than two per cent from public assistance. Families headed by women get about two thirds of their income from work and 17 per cent from public assistance. The only group of poor families not supported largely by income from work consists of families headed by an elderly person.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND POVERTY

Public assistance accounts for a small percentage of the income of families below the poverty level. Only 11 per cent of such families receive any public assistance. This 11 per cent is made up largely of families headed by women with children under 18. Yet, only about one fourth of such families receive public assistance.

The only statewide public assistance programs are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Old Age Assistance (OAA), and Aid to the Blind (AB). As of August 1973, 16,542 people were receiving assistance under these programs. (There are no Nevada statistics for Permanently and Totally Disabled Persons as the program has just been started.)

Aid to Families with Dependent Children accounted for the largest number of public assistance recipients: 13,625. Of these, 10,183 were children and 3,542 were adults. The average AFDC monthly payment was \$129 per family and \$42.34 per person. The national average for AFDC was \$189 per family and \$54.71 per person. Seventeen states pay less than Nevada for children; some are southern and border states that have larger percentages of their populations below the poverty level and rank much lower than Nevada in per capita income.

Nevada's Old Age Assistance program provides benefits for 2,694 old people. The average monthly payment is \$76.37, about \$2 below the national average. There are 123 persons receiving an average of \$88.07 per month from Nevada's Aid to the Blind program. This average monthly payment is below the national average of \$112.18. Seventy-one per cent of all Nevada welfare recipients are white; 66 per cent are children; 33 per cent are blind, aged or needy caretakers.

So it is evident that the poor have been counted in a more detailed way than ever before. Some of the misconceptions of poverty have been clarified. For example, poor adult Nevadans are not necessarily those with less education; nor are they non-workers. In Clark County, when county assistance roles increased in 1971, a survey indicated that most applicants had been unemployed for less than six months and had been employed before applying for over five years. Other studies reveal that poor people are not transients. A Clark County study of welfare recipients done by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) noted that 85 per cent of the recipients had lived in Clark County for more than four years. Similarly, a study of elderly poor persons in Washoe County revealed that 46 per cent of those interviewed had lived in Nevada 20 or more years.

In summary, Nevada's poorest citizens are children, then elderly heads of households and next female heads of households. And, of the female heads of households, there is a disproportionate number of non-white families to the total number of poor women.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE POOR

The general affluence of America also affects the outlook of those who consider themselves poor. Where some poor people may believe that they have made every effort to get beyond the poverty cycle there still may be a nagging feeling that there is something wrong with them, not the system. This view of personal inadequacy on the part of the poor person and society in general, tends to perpetuate poverty and inhibits solutions to eradicating the conditions that cause poverty.

Summarizing what it means to be poor takes more than census figures and is even more relative than definitions of poverty. Many remember the Depression of the 30's and have first hand experience with not having enough money. But the economy changed with the "war effort" and many moved up in income levels and acquired higher standards of living. At that time, too, there were less things to have; there were no TV sets, fewer cars and housing standards were much different. The necessities of today would have been the luxuries of the rich in the late 1930's and early 40's.

Perhaps the complexities of living on your own income and what other incomes can buy will illustrate how much some can't have if they are poor in the 1970's.

Any attempt to describe the hopelessness associated with poverty must devote a small section to "inflation." Those on fixed incomes at poverty levels can only give up essentials while the rest generally make adjustments in the extras.

In one year the cost of living index has increased 9.4 per cent. At the same time unemployment has increased to over five per cent nationwide; the figures in Nevada sometimes go as high as 5.8 per cent. To the food buyer it means that a year ago hamburger was 78 cents per pound while in February 1974 it costs \$1.02 per pound. Gas is up 28 per cent; beans, 300 per cent. Ten years ago the average price of a home was \$18,000. In 1974 the cost is \$33,000. More was spent in 1973 for food than any preceding year in the United States but less was purchased. Rich or poor, Americans must cope with the worst inflation in a quarter of a century. The \$17,000 per year white collar worker has to give up extras; the blue collar \$14,000 a year worker has to cut back on his food budget to pay for gas to get to work. The

Defining the poor in the strictest fashion— as those who are hungry — we find that 43,000 Nevadans are poor.

Though low skilled job opportunities are declining there is usually a public call for some program to be designed to make the poor more productive and contributors to society, rather than dealing with the fact that the poor need higher salaries. Nevada, for example, comes close to having the most ADC mothers working, which means that there are jobs with such low pay, eligibility for welfare is still possible. Because Nevada's leading industry, tourism, relies heavily on such work as maids, kitchen and garden helpers, laundry, etc., there is work opportunity for unskilled persons. But this type of work, often paid for at below minimum wage, offers no opportunity to have decent standards of living, social status, or dignity, even though the work is productive and contributes to the success of the tourist industry.

The major source of income for the poorest families is earned income, not public assistance. Over two thirds or 68 per cent of the income received by these families comes from wages and salaries while only seven per cent of the income in this group comes from welfare or public assistance. The poverty level families deriving the greatest percentage of their income from earnings are those headed by a male under 65. They receive close to 85

person on social security and welfare eats mostly starches with fresh vegetables once a week and commodity type canned meats every other night. These persons and others below the poverty level simply live at standards below USDA health standards and buy none of the other necessities, clothing, medical and social goods.

Persons with little income have to deal with inflation and increased living costs just like everyone else. There are myriads of illustrations of how and why the poor pay more, but more important are the necessities they simply do without.

To sum up, the number of Nevadans who are poor fluctuates with the definition of poverty. By no definition, however, can poverty be made to go away; defining the poor in the strictest fashion—as those who are hungry—we find that 43,000 Nevadans are poor. It is also clear that most of Nevada's poor are either working or clearly unable to work; the poor are not shiftless people whose poverty is the result of their shiftlessness. Finally, existing public assistance programs in the state barely make a dent on poverty; most of the poor are not eligible to receive public assistance. Whatever else the public assistance program may be doing, it is not solving Nevada's poverty problem.

SPORTS



Duke of Hurl

"Unofficially" Stew Colton's favorite pitch has been clocked at 583 miles per hour (and that's only his knuckleball)!

Mayer gets rolling

It's becoming evident, as the new ASUN executive officers take over the reins this week, that things are really going to move within the ASUN next year under the new Mayer Administration.

One indication of this fresh start is the opening up of filing for next year's Homecoming Committee chairperson.

Mayer is extremely anxious to choose the most energetic, enthusiastic chairperson he can locate to help coordinate this, the largest UNR Homecoming ever. And he wants that person now.

As student chairman of the university's centennial celebration committee, Mayer is closely involved with the plans for the 100th year festivities, and hopes to coordinate alumni and student Homecoming activities with centennial themes.

Already alumni plans are being made for gala events, and even a Homecoming parade, complete with floats, will be resurrected for this year. Phil Klink, brother of Ku Klux, Colonel, Klankety (AKA Kevin) Klink, is alumni Homecoming committee chairman, and is just as enthusiastic as Mayer to get things on the road for October's happenings.

Mayer also urges students to get a head start on next year's campus involvement by joining ASUN campus committees. And he hopes some really qualified people apply for Sagebrush and Artemisia editor positions. All applications for these jobs are available from Peggy Muhle in the ASUN Office, Travis Union.

Litter help from friends

Colleges and Universities throughout the country are being invited to participate in National College "Pitch In!" Week, April 22-27. The event, sponsored by Budweiser Beer in cooperation with the ABC Contemporary Radio Network, is based on the nation-wide "Pitch In" anti-litter program. Participation may be from the entire student body or approved individual campus organizations.

The idea is for students to team up in ridding the campus and-or surrounding community of a litter problem. A grand prize will be awarded in each of five regions for the most creative and effective "Pitch In" effort. Each of the regional winners will receive an assortment of audio-visual equipment valued at \$1,000.

To enter the competition, colleges or organizations should send a letter or post card indicating their desire to participate to: College "Pitch In" Week, American Contemporary Radio Network, 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York, 10019.

Evidence documenting particular efforts by schools or groups may be in the form of a written summary, along with photos, newspaper clippings, tapes, motion picture film, etc. All reports on individual "Pitch In" projects are to be mailed no later than May 17.

Regional winners of the \$1,000 prize will be selected by a panel of judges. All entries become the property of the ABC Contemporary Radio Network.

The sponsors point out that the event gives concerned students an opportunity to work together on a worth-while project. Satisfying results will show up immediately. But, even more important, the project pays off in lasting results. Research shows that a littered area attracts more litter; a clean area influences people to behave more considerately.

Rock group

The Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology has just published the first in a new set of maps showing the intensity of gravity in relation to the geology of Nevada. The entire state eventually will be covered by similar maps.

This first map, covering the area around Winnemucca, is called the "Winnemucca sheet of the Bouguer Gravity Map of Nevada." Like future maps in this series, it is at a scale of 1:250,000 and shows gravity data, geology, topographic contours, and cultural features such as roads and towns. A short text accompanies the map, and interprets the gravity data. Such maps are useful tools in the search for ore deposits.

The map is by John Erwin, staff geophysicist with the Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology. It is Map 47 in the Nevada Bureau's series in the geology and mineral resources of Nevada. Copies are available for \$2.50 from the bureau office (Room 310, Scroggins Engineering-Mines Building, UNR campus) or by mail (Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, University of Nevada, Reno, NV. 89507).

Wolf Pack three-times Loyola Lions

Undaunted by high winds and bad weather, the UNR baseball team continued its bid for the West Coast Athletic Conference crown by sweeping a three-game set from league foe Loyola, April 6-7.

Nevada's victories broke a 15-game losing streak to the Lions; it also kept them in the WCAC race with pace-setting Pepperdine University with an 8-4 record, equaling the most wins Nevada has ever accomplished in WCAC play. Nevada's overall record is 16-10.

In Friday's contest the Pack stomped the Lions 16-3 after the game was called in the fourth inning, due to high winds. In Saturday's doubleheader, Nevada won by scores of 4-1 and 5-4.

In the controversial Friday game, Mike Torres led the Pack as the right fielder clubbed a pair of doubles and a home run. He drove in four runs to tie with teammate Paul Hodsdon for game high RBI's.

The unpredictable Reno winds caused both teams to make mistakes which normally wouldn't have occurred. But the errors were costly for the Lions, as miscues in the second inning enabled Nevada to score seven runs and ice an early victory for the Pack.

Senior Stew Colton picked up his fourth victory of the season behind the 17-hit attack of the Reno bats. The Pack mound ace now has a record of 4-2.

The high winds calmed down a little for Saturday's doubleheader, but still wasn't the best weather. But the Nevada nine didn't mind as they added two more notches to their WCAC victory belt.

This time it was Pack pitchers Don Fisk and Rich Jamison, who supplied the heroics. Fisk went the distance in the first game to pace Nevada to a 4-1 win. He allowed

the Loyola batsmen only seven hits, with four of those coming in the first two innings. Despite the rocky start, the Phoenix ace settled down and held the Lions scoreless for the first seven innings. The Nevada sophomore evened his mound record at 2-2.

Once again, designated hitter Paul Hodsdon led the Pack offense as he rapped a two-run single. Infielder John Osborne had a fine day at the plate, as he went two for four with one RBI.

In the nightcap, Rich Jamison entered the game in a clutch situation to save the game for senior Gary Kendrick. He halted a Lion threat in the sixth after Kendrick went five strong innings giving up three runs.

Rich Tucker relieved Kendrick, but the California native wasn't very affective against the Loyola bats, giving up one run and three hits. He had not retired a single person before Jamison came in to tame the Lions.

It was his fifth save of the season, as he struck out four and game up no hits. The win gives Kendrick a 5-1 record.

The hitting and RBI's were spread evenly among the Pack. Team captain John Phenix, had the game's lone double, and rapped a single to lead the attack.

Wolf Pack two-times Stanislaus State

The spring stillness at UNR's baseball diamond was broken up by the Pack bats last Saturday as Nevada looped Stanislaus State twice, 7-1 and 8-0.

The games served as a warm-up for the Pack, which returns to league play today with the University of San Francisco. The Pack, 8-4 in the West Coast Athletic Conference, entertains USF in a crucial three-game set with a single game today and a doubleheader scheduled for tomorrow.

The victories over Stanislaus brought the Pack's overall record to 20-12. Earlier in the week, Nevada traveled to San Luis Obispo to play Cal Poly in a four game set.

The Wolf Pack faired well Monday, taking the doubleheader 8-7 and 7-5, but the Mustangs were just too much for the Pack Tuesday, keeping the Nevada bats quiet in their 5-0 and 9-1 wins.

In Saturday's game against Stanislaus, the Wolf Pack nine had an outstanding performance from their mound staff. Don Fisk and Gary Kendrick cuffed the Stanislaus bats with strong outings.

In the first game, Fisk held Stanislaus scoreless for six innings and struck out 10 enroute to his third victory of the season. The Phoenix native was relieved after six innings when senior Stew Colton entered the game to finish the mound duties.

Nevada's sluggers gave Fisk an early 3-0 cushion in the second inning. His support came from John Phenix, John Staley and Lyle Walters. Each banged out three hits in the opener.

It was Walters who had the game winning hits as the Nevada native ripped a triple in the second inning to drive in two runs.

Infielder John Osborne had two RBI's in the opener, hitting a triple later in the contest.

In the nightcap, pitcher Kendrick, with relief help from Colton, held Stanislaus to just five hits. Kendrick, a Pack football standout, only allowed his opponents four hits through five innings before being relieved. He struck out six in gaining his sixth win against one loss. Colton, who also relieved in the first game, kept the Stanislaus bats silent the remaining two innings.

Once again the Pack bats supplied early lead for their teammates on the mound. They gave them a 4-0 lead by the second inning.

Nevada's batters rapped four Stanislaus pitchers for 10 hits with six of those coming from Jerry Tiehm, Jack Fisher and catcher Paul Hodsdon. The lively trio had two hits each.

Nevada left 21 men stranded on base in the two games; something that must be overcome when they tangle with the Bay Area nine.

The losses dropped Stanislaus to a 19-14 mark in overall play.

Nevada cindermen track down Chico State, 100-52

Jack Cook's track team makes winning look easy, especially against league foes. This time the Pack's victim was the defending Far Western Conference champion Chico State, 100-52, on April 6.

The Silver and Blue streamed to its 34th consecutive dual meet win as the Pack has gone undefeated.

The leading star performer was senior pole-vaulter Don Demosthenes who stole the show Saturday by setting a school and stadium record of 16-1 $\frac{1}{8}$ '. He broke the old record of 15-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' set by former UNR track star Bert Serrani in 1971.

Demosthenes opened the door for the Pack's sixth victory of the season without a loss. Swiss runner Hans Menet did his share by scampering to a new stadium record in the steeplechase with a time of 9:25.8. He bettered the old record by nearly 12 seconds.

Nevada jumper Fred Assef, ended the day's competition with two first places. The Iran native captured the triple jump with a leap of 50-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ '; in the long jump he sailed 23-7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to wrap up that event.

Nevada got a fine performance from Doug Smith in the shot put, as he heaved the round weight a distance of 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ '. Teammate Bjorn Kock also displayed a strong arm, as the Swedish native tossed the javelin 231-6 through the cool air in Mackay Stadium.

In the running events the Pack literally "ran amuck" over the Bears. Perennial winner George Hernandez darted to victories in the 880 and mile run. In the 880 he edged out teammate Steve Hall with a time of 2:00.5. Hall had a time of 2:00.6.

Jim Eardley was victorious in the 100, finishing with a 9.9 clocking. He nipped the Pack's Issac Ford. Eardley

and Ford later teamed up with fellow runners Al DeRicco and Hilary Spencer to win the 440 relay.

In the 120 high hurdles Nevada captured the top three spots, with Bernard Juarez dashing to the first place position. Dale Clayton and Ford finished behind the speedy Juarez.

The Pack's Bruce Williams won the 440 yard event with a finishing time of 49.8.

Finishing out Nevada's victors was Mike Dagg, who raced to a first spot in the three-mile. He had a time of 14:48. Teammates Gilbert Gonzalez and Athel Barton were right behind the winner.

The Pack will put its winning streak on the line tomorrow against Boise State. Host Boise State will be one of Nevada's strongest competitors and the most likely to dethrone the Pack.

Scoop Souza's Sagebrush sports shorts

For the second straight season, Pack center, Peter Padgett has finished among the top five in the final National Collegiate Athletic Association rebounding statistics.

The 6-8 Padgett grabbed the number five spot this year, with a 15.3 game average.

Providence's Marvin Barn, won this year's NCAA rebounding crown, by compiling an average of 18.7 rebounds a game from the various boards around the nation.

Pack forward Dave Webber was 21st in the field goal percentage in the NCAA. Earlier this year, the Sacramento native was selected as the Wolf Pack's Most Valuable Player, for the second consecutive time.

Padgett finished third last year by averaging over 17 rebounds a game.

PACK GYMNASTS

UNR's women's gymnastic team started its spring vacation on a down note, finishing 11th of the 19 teams who competed in the National Championships in Sacramento, on April 6.

Perennial high finisher, Southern Illinois University,

nipped its southern foe Southwestern Mississippi, 108.6 to 107.2 for the crown. The Pack finished the competition with 98.5 points, with Barbara Clark leading the way for UNR. The all-around senior managed to finish high in most of her events.

Other Pack members participating, were Beth Hueftle, Holly Bastian, Charlene Thomas, Marie Smith and Janet Biaggi.

BOXING

UNR boxing standout, Emory Chapman has a habit. The Georgia native added another win to his ring career, when he scored a knockout over Stan Ward, to win the Golden Gloves title in San Francisco.

The senior pre-med student, who was recently selected Athlete of the Month for March, flattened Ward in the final round.

Chapman's March selection was based on his winning performance in Denver, when he won the National Golden Gloves in the heavyweight division.

The UNR tennis team traveled to the Bay Area, April 5-6, to split matches with the University of San Francisco and San Francisco State.

The Pack held the Dons scoreless, as they scored their

eighth victory, through a 9-0 route over USF on Friday.

In Saturday's contest against the fast improving S.F. Gators, the Pack found themselves at the bottom of a 7-2 score.

Nevada's Jeff Everson was the Pack's lone singles winner, defeating Gator's Ken Roberts, 7-6 and 6-2. In doubles action, Tom Wood teamed up with Bob Wright to take identical 6-2 wins over the duo of Donaldson and Purlstein.

Nevada now has a team record of 8-2.

SOFTBALL

UNR's women softball team began their league season yesterday by hosting Hayward State at Idlewild softball park.

The Pack gals will be trying to improve their last season record of 2-4, with the help of first year coach, Olena Plummer.

Miss Plummer, who played on an Australian women's softball team before coming to UNR, will have an experienced 18-member squad to vie for the conference title.

The team is very strong in the fielding and hitting departments, but their major weakness is in the mound crew.

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