

SAGEBRUSH

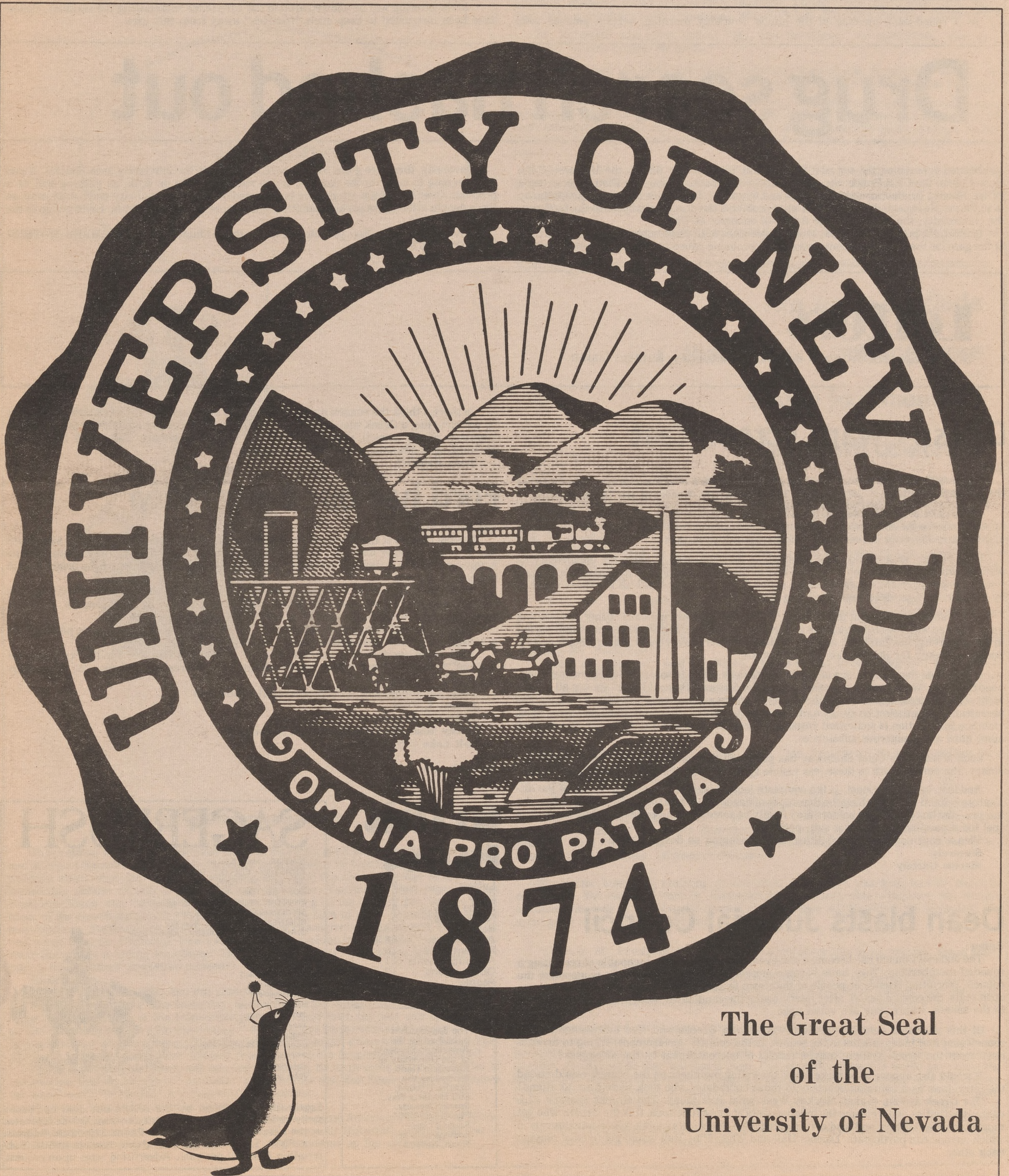
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FRIDAY

MAY 10, 1974

The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno



The Great Seal
of the
University of Nevada

Grateful Dead

BINGHAM

GRATEFUL DEAD student tickets will be on sale today and Saturday for \$3 in the Travis Union. During the weekend, Discount Records and Nevada Auto Sound will serve as outlets for \$5 general admission tickets. Admission Sunday afternoon will be \$6 at the gate. Gates open at 10 a.m. for the 2 o'clock concert.

It has been heard that New Riders of the Purple Sage will appear with the DEAD, whose performance is scheduled to end by 7 p.m.

At a round-table meeting of the minds Thursday morning, certain policies were

contents of a grocery bag, the patron may be asked to reveal them. Of course, he need not comply. Likewise, the producers reserve the right to refuse admittance in such cases. 2) NO alcoholic beverages are allowed on state property. This will be upheld at the DEAD concert, and persons bringing in liquor will be asked to relinquish it or take it back to their vehicles.

3) No loitering will be allowed around the wire fence surrounding the stadium. Police have been instructed to keep such "freebies" away from this area.

Drug search hashed out

established concerning the concert. Representatives from the ASUN, the University, the Reno Police, the UNR Police, the American Civil Liberties Union, the District Attorney's Office, Cheney Productions and Buildings and Grounds hashed over discussion about the up to 10,000 people expected to attend and what problems the crowd could pose to the facilities, the community, the ASUN and the future of concerts at UNR.

In brief, the policies are these: 1) visual searches of persons entering will be conducted at the gate for metal or glass containers. If a "probable cause" exists about a bulge or the

Obviously, there are going to be A LOT of people in the university area Sunday. If you are planning to come to the concert, try to ride your bike or walk, as parking will be a problem. Over half of the attendance is expected to be from out-of-city and out-of-state, so these people will require parking facilities much more than students who could get up to the stadium by foot.

Have a good time—buy your drinks inside the stadium—and REMEMBER MOTHER ON MOTHER'S DAY.

Letters

Student Sponsor Program, meet 5 p.m. Monday, Student Union.

Doesn't want screen test

Editor:

It was with some sense of foreboding and even a touch of historic drama that I read of the planned screening of persons attending the coming concert of the Grateful Dead.

While none of us can condone the evils of the rampant drug culture that, thankfully, appears to be on the downswing, we also must take into consideration the practical realities and logistics involved in launching such an optimistic project.

I can readily understand Chief Shumway's pressing need to seize the opportunity to demonstrate how tough a cop he will be and to show that, despite his comparative lack of rounded experience and education in the police field, he can and will fill the shoes vacated by his esteemed predecessor, Chief Bob Malone.

It also seems a matter of poor timing. With the grand emergence of spring upon us this year, coupled with the rising tensions and frustrations associated with the final exam period in the university, the gathered, anxious student body sure to arrive at Mackey Stadium this Sunday is ready for provocation as a tinderbox.

We need no demonstrations of police strength or crisis to make Chief Shumway unpendable to us. We also need no resurgence of the former "Days of Rage" we are all thankful to see behind us, and we must think that the commonly accepted practice (i.e., from the president's commission on drugs and narcotics on down) of laissez faire on lesser drug violation prosecution is somewhat responsible for the turning away from speed, acid and other hard and dangerous substances.

Such a search as Chief Shumway has promised will cause a larger number than ordinary, I'm sure, to turn to these less visible types of drugs for their escape experiences.

And last, but hardly least, is the complete lack of logistical control in terms of the difficulty of effectively searching the thousands of eager fans while thousands more wait in the hot sun—the last paid ticket holders may finally be seated in time to hear the last song—fine fuel for a possible class action suit, perhaps.

Please consider these possibilities before bringing us despair again.

Sincerely,
Marion Gartely

Dean blasts Judicial Council

Editor:

The Judicial Council has become a one-eyed, one-eared faction incapable of recruiting a rounded membership. They have become stereotyped in their efforts to monopolize the council, recruiting friends or people of their own beliefs. Of the 12 people running for two open seats, the council has to, after interviewing the candidates, send their top four choices to the senate, where they are voted upon.

Of this year's 12 candidates, there were seven Greeks and five independents. The council sent four independents to the senate. Is the council (government) trying to divorce itself from the Greek system, maybe fearful of encroachment on the ideologies?

It would also appear to be more fair if the voting members on the council would attend the interviews as a common courtesy to those candidates who took their time to attend!

The Greek system makes Mackay Week what it is today. The Greeks sponsor ALL campus activities and welcome the independents at these functions. It is the Greeks who get most of the blood drives and food drives going. The Greeks play a big role in intramurals in which anyone can participate. Lincoln Hall and White Pine Hall would get tired of playing each other.

In short, I think the council has shown a lack of responsibility to the college community by not including a Greek who can not only relate to the Greek system but can inform fellow members of the council of the lifestyles led by Greek groups. This could help in understanding a situation which involves Greeks.

Dean Heidrich

Ford has our better idea

Sagebrush Staff:

Having read 50 of the Rocky Mountain Collegiate Press Association's finest, Sagebrush has to be the number one entry in all categories. Your refreshing style, uncluttered and highly progressive layout and genuinely original writing and headlines are the bright spot of this year's judging.

About the only critical comment I could offer is that Sagebrush is somewhat light on campus-oriented feature material. That's probably unmissed by your readers, however, considering the variety and quality of other material you present.

You are far and away years—perhaps a decade—ahead of other collegiate papers (and a number of professional dailies) in the west.

Your use of newsbriefs, a campus calendar, personality features and the "Government in Exile," among others, make Sagebrush not only interesting and fun, but thoroughly worthwhile reading.

Congratulations on a truly professional publication.

Ernest J. Ford

Executive Secretary

Rocky Mountain Collegiate Press Association
Salt Lake City, Utah

Staff: Yawn.

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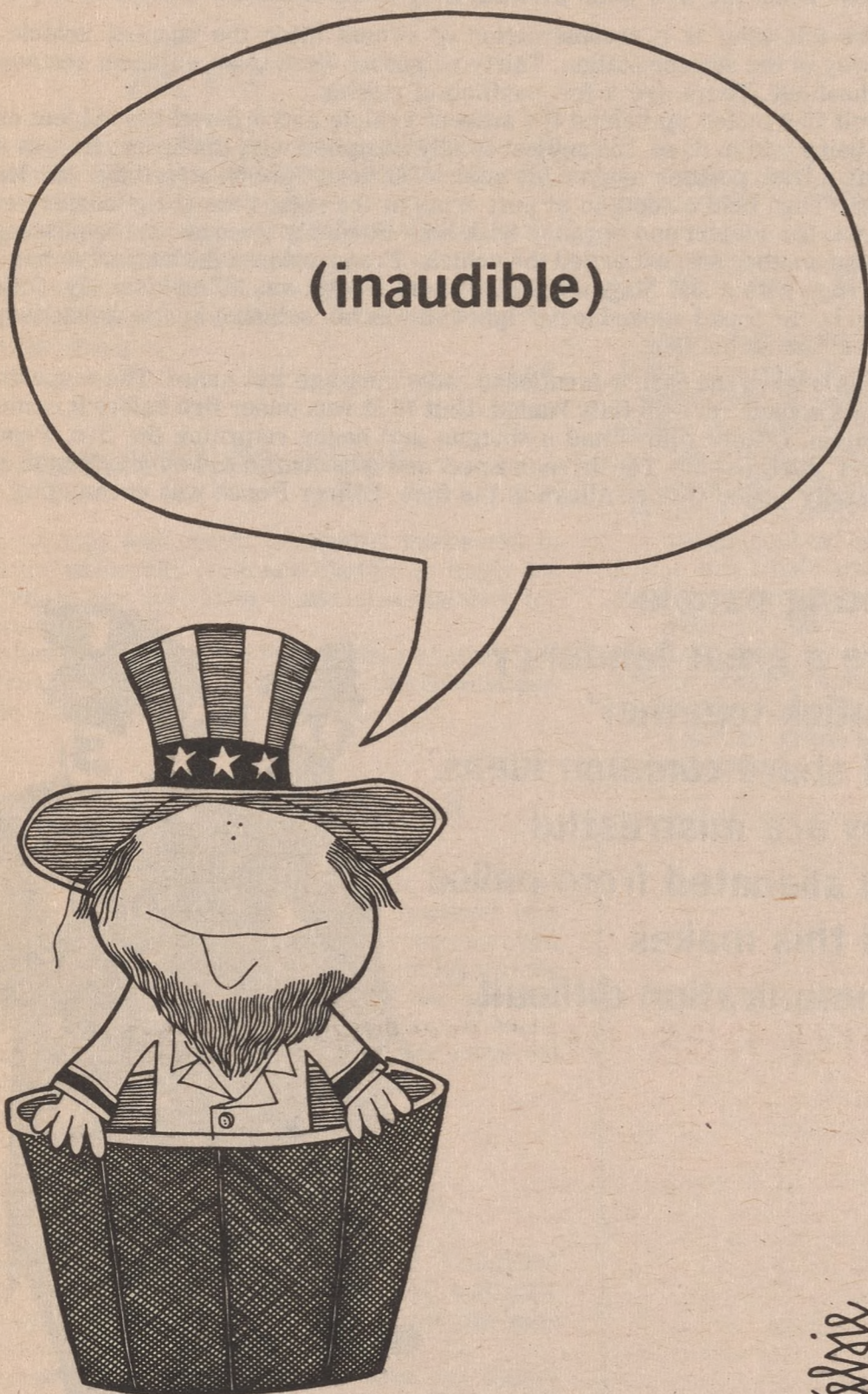
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from your

KRUEGER

Government in Exile



LET ME SAY THIS ABOUT THAT

The problem with most Americans today is that they don't know how to properly read and interpret the news. One can only correctly form opinions by hearing both sides and then thinking about what they said. For example, let's take the news coverage of the tapes-transcripts debate of only a few days ago. Then the Washington Post reported that President Nixon was "inaudible" 1,075 times according to the transcripts. On the other hand, of the eleven persons the President talked to, the sum of their "inaudible"ness was only 595 times. Furthermore, of the 146 expletives or characterizations deleted, a full 80 per cent came from the President. Now what are we to conclude from all this? Are we to conclude that Nixon is hiding something? That Nixon is a crook? That Nixon is nothing more than a foul-mouthed (expletive deleted)?

Rightly so.

But also something else. And this something else is what the American public misses. Let me further illustrate. The same day, the UPI reported Ronald Ziegler as saying, "the scope and the entirety of the transcripts provided could lead any fair and open-minded person to realize they have the whole story." And what are we to conclude from this? Are we to conclude that Ziegler is lying? That Ziegler is trying to get away with something? That Ziegler is letting his (expletive deleted) mouth outrun his (expletive deleted) brain?

Again, rightly so. But we are still missing something. So let us think of the two stories in conjunction. One says Nixon is "inaudible," and the other that Ron Ziegler believes we have the whole story. Of course! It's immediately apparent.

President Nixon is in need of speech therapy.

And this is precisely the answer. For little known to most Americans, President Nixon has been seeing that eminent speech therapist, Dr. Seymour Robertsth, during the last 16 weeks. There is a story to tell in this—and I shall not pass up the opportunity.

Waiting quietly for the next patient to enter his office, Dr. Robertsth glanced down at his golf schedule. Just then, the door opened and in walked The President of The United States. "Hello, Mr. President," greeted Dr. Robertsth. "Can I help you?"

"Yes," replied The President. "I have a problem. You see, I can just be talking along and then, suddenly, everything becomes inaudible. I frankly don't know what (inaudible). See? Did you see that? I was (inaudible). There it goes again! Can you help (inaudible)?"

Dr. Robertsth was taken aback. "My, Mr. President!" he exclaimed, "that is a problem! Please, please, sit down."

The President sat down and looked helplessly toward that Hippocratic healer, Dr. Robertsth. "Whatever can I (inaudible)! You must help (inaudible)!" cried The President.

Dr. Robertsth became very thoughtful. "Well," he said after several moments pause, "the logical first step is to get a recording of you. This will enable me to study the matter more thoroughly." After switching the recorder on, Dr. Robertsth spoke solemnly to The President. "Have you ever been recorded before?" he asked. "I hope this won't unnerve you."

The President beamed. "Not at all, Doctor. (Inaudible) I've had much experience with tapes—especially erasing them. In fact one time I thought I'd really had it, so I just (inaudible) got to be careful. Another time, when the Watergate Committee had its eye on (inaudible) nothing left for me to do but (inaudible)."

"You certainly do have a problem," said Dr. Robertsth who was only referring to the garbled speech of Mr. Nixon.

**Are we to conclude
that Nixon is nothing more
than a foul-mouthed
(expletive deleted)?**

"Honestly, Doctor," asked The President, "can you help me? I have nowhere else to turn, I (inaudible) See?! I can't help it! (Inaudible). It makes me so (expletive deleted) mad! I'm The President. I've got to give orders. I've got to be understood. (inaudible) But how can I do it when people can't even understand (inaudible)? Sometimes I (inaudible) giving up. (Expletive deleted)!"

"Now, now, Mr. President," said Dr. Robertsth. "Try to settle down."

"I'm sorry, Doctor," said the nervous President. "But what the (expletive deleted) can I do? Why is it always me? (Inaudible)."

Dr. Robertsth began probing for a psychological answer. "When did you first notice this problem, Mr. President?"

"About a month ago," said Mr. Nixon. "I was talking to Ron Ziegler. I asked him to (inaudible). Damn it! There it goes again! (Inaudible) I said, I asked him to shred some papers for me. But he didn't understand me. He said I was (inaudible). I said, he said I was inaudible. "What the (expletive deleted) did you say, Ron?!" I asked, pushing him. "What do you mean (inaudible)?" I said, "What do you mean I'm inaudible?! Just get out there and shred those papers!"

Dr. Robertsth interrupted President Nixon. "Mr. President," he said, "perhaps we'd better try a speech exercise. Are you ready?"

"(Inaudible)," said Mr. Nixon.

"Now try to say: The r-r-rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain."

The President Stammered. "Uh, the (inaudible) Spain falls (inaudible)." Suddenly the President jumped up. "Spain falls?!" he yelled. "Did I say that?!!" He became quite serious. "(Inaudible) got to get Kissinger on that right away. (Inaudible). What next, Doctor?! First Portugal, and now Spain! This trend towards democracy could set a bad example for Americans. (Expletive deleted)!"

The Doctor, hopelessly realizing all that could be done now was done, told Mr. Nixon he could leave. Yet with hard work Dr. Robertsth was eventually able to improve. Mr. Nixon's condition (as well as his own golf score). Finally, three months later, Dr. Robertsth had some good news for The President.

"Come in, Mr. President!" called Dr. Robertsth cheerfully as he saw Mr. Nixon enter. "I have something wonderful to tell you."

The President sat down and Dr. Robertsth informed him of the results. "Mr. Nixon," he said, "you're cured. All of these treatments we've gone over have worked. You don't need me anymore! So go out and have fun! Give a speech! Have a confrontation with Congress! You're cured!"

Mr. Nixon looked very happy. Then he became serious, frowned, and said, "I want to thank you, my fellow American. What you have done is a noble thing. And let me make this perfectly clear, what you have done is noble. You could have turned me away. But let me say this: you did not do that and this is good. For, candidly, though it would have been the easy thing to do, it would have been wrong. It would have been very wrong. Now I do not say it would have been wrong, I do not say that. But others might have. And that is their right. They would have said it was wrong. But, rightly or wrongly, I do not say that. What I say is this . . ."

Dr. Robertsth looked dejectedly at President Nixon. "On second thought Mr. President, maybe you'd better come in next Tuesday."

Death without glory

BY BOB COWMAN

Police officers realize that their job is different from any other and they must face danger every day. They do not like to take unnecessary risks however, and feel as though they are hated for the job they are trying to accomplish. It is human nature that when one is faced with force or violence one will retaliate with the same. Therefore, if the public feels as though they are being mistreated, this may be why. Policemen often get frustrated because of lack of public support. It is very discouraging to try to help someone who does not feel the slightest bit thankful for one's efforts.

The death of fellow officers can greatly affect the actions and morale of a whole police department. Men may be subjected to longer shifts, increased training, less free time, and may become somewhat alienated from routine day to day living.

STATISTICS ON POLICE HOMICIDES BETWEEN 1968 TO 1972

In 1968, 64 police officers were slain due to felonious action against law enforcement agencies. Most officers slain were in patrol division and they were assigned to vehicles. This is natural as the patrolman is the first one to arrive at the scene of a crime. Twenty officers were killed while trying to affect an arrest. While handling or transporting prisoners, 13 per cent of the officer's deaths were met in this manner.

Many times an officer arrives at the scene of a crime while it is being committed. Three per cent of the officers slain were killed while trying to apprehend burglary suspects. While checking out suspicious persons, two per cent of the officers were killed. In many cases this could have been avoided by more alertness on the officer's behalf. Unfortunately, they felt they were merely going through "routine procedure."

Many of the people which have encounters with the police are not the normal citizen. Mentally deranged persons accounted for the death of ten per cent of officers killed. The most common weapon used in the slaying of these officers was a firearm. There were 61 policemen killed by guns and 46 (75 per cent) of the officers were killed by handguns. Six men were killed with shotguns, nine with rifles, and one was beaten to death. Two officers were killed by automobiles through felonious action.

By no means were rookie officers the only men killed. Only 11 per cent of the men had one year or less service. Forty-five per cent had five years or less and 33 per cent had ten years or more service time.

It is very hard to predict which day or what time is the most hazardous for policemen. Since anything may happen at anytime it can never be said exactly what time is the most dangerous. As for 1968, Monday and Tuesday were the most frequent days in which officers faced danger. Thirteen policemen were killed on each day during this year within the hours of 4 a.m. to 4 p.m. to be the most dangerous. The most common hour in which crimes occurred was 1 to 2 a.m.

In 1969, a total of 86 policemen were killed. Twenty-five were attempting to make an arrest when they were slain by their subject. Thirteen were killed with their own weapon. This shows a certain degree of incompetency on the behalf of the victim officer. Again many officers interrupted a felon while the crime was being committed. While trying to apprehend robbers during the commission of a crime, 26 per cent of these men were slain. Mentally deranged persons accounted for the deaths of eight per cent of slain officers.

A major problem in law enforcement involves family disputes. These disturbances accounted for the deaths of 16 per cent of patrolmen killed.

From the results of these deaths in 1969, it is evident that once an officer has someone in custody, he must not let down his guard for a moment. Three per cent were killed by prisoners being transported or booked. Six per cent were killed by individuals in custody.

Handguns were used most commonly in 1969 to kill policemen. Sixty-seven men were shot with handguns, six with rifles, and ten with shotguns. In all, 83 policemen were killed by the use of firearms. One officer was killed with a shovel by his assailant and two were run down by persons in vehicles.

Again, experienced officers paid the price for their mistakes, though they are the ones who should recognize danger. Many things become routine to these men and they do not meet situations correctly. The hard facts involving slain officers are these: The median years of service was six years. Twelve per cent had been active in law enforcement for less than one year. Forty-five per cent had been active five years or less and 30 per cent had ten years or more service.

These men were in various departments and on different assignments. Fifty-seven were assigned to patrol and 16 were detectives or special duty officers.

Policemen do not just fulfill their role eight hours a day like many people do with their jobs. A policeman is one for 24 hours a day and this is evident in 1969 when ten officers were killed while off-duty, trying to prevent a crime occurring in their presence.

There is a lot of discussion over the advantages of two-man patrol cars and how effective they are. The results of 1969 would not greatly strengthen one's argument for these. Forty-eight officers were being assisted by one or more officers when killed and 38 were alone. It may be that partners rely on each other a bit too much.

Unfortunately, police homicides continued to rise in 1970. One hundred policemen were killed this year through felonious action. This was a 16 per cent increase over 1969. Thirty-seven of these policemen were killed while trying to make an arrest. Nineteen, trying to prevent a crime occurring in their presence, were murdered by felons caught in the act of their offense. Five officers were shot while at the scene of a burglary or by a fleeing burglar.

Incompetence on an officer's behalf is one thing, but when he is slain by someone with no provocation or reason—it is a case of hit or miss. There were 19 officers killed by ambush during this year. It would surely have to take a different type of person to commit a premeditated offense. Four policemen were victims of mentally deranged people. Another seven officers met death while investigating suspicious persons. Disturbance calls claimed its share this year as well. Six men were killed at the scene of such calls.

The most common weapon was the handgun, which involved the deaths of 73 men. Twelve were killed by shotguns, eight by rifles and five were killed with their own weapons.

THE NEWHALL INCIDENT

The following is a report of events which began on the night of April 5, 1970, in the Newhall, Calif. area and resulted in the death of four California Highway Patrolmen.

On Sunday, at 2337 hours, California Highway Patrol Unit 78-8 was dispatched with a call that a man in a late model Pontiac had pointed a gun at a serviceman and his wife in their car at Violin Canyon Road. This was about eight miles from there the incident occurred. Unit 78-8 inquired registration information and was told there were no wants on that vehicle. The officers of Unit 78-8, Officers Gore and Frago, then went to stake out Castaic Junction to watch for the suspect. At 2354 hours, Unit 78-8 spotted the vehicle and notified dispatch that they were following the Pontiac, southbound at the Castaic Commercial Vehicle Inspection Station, and requested cover. Unit 78-12, Officers Pence and Alleyn,

stopped up the road and awaited the arrival of Unit 78-8 and the suspect. The suspect vehicle turned off the road and pulled into a Standard Service Station.

At 2356 hours, an excited voice, identified as Officer Pence's, came over the radio and requested help—shots-fired at the station. Several units were immediately dispatched to that location. When the new units arrived, they found four dead officers in a pool of blood.

The following is a reconstruction of events after the suspect vehicle entered the driveway of the service station. Thirty witnesses were at an adjacent restaurant and saw this shoot-out. There are a few conflicting stories.

Unit 78-8 pulled up behind the suspect vehicle and ordered the subject out of his car. After being told to do so, the subject finally complied with the order. He was then made to assume a frisk position against his vehicle. Officer Gore holstered his .357 Magnum while Officer Frago held a shotgun at port arms at the right rear of the suspect car. Gore approached the subject and began to frisk him. Suddenly the door on the passenger side flew open and another suspect exited the vehicle. Frago ordered the suspect to halt. The suspect shot Frago with a .357 Magnum, in the chest. Frago was killed instantly. Officer Gore, attracted by the sound, moved to his right and was himself shot by the driver suspect who had a .38 caliber in his belt.

This is when the earlier mentioned radio message was heard. The suspects had several weapons in their car—all fully loaded. Unit 78-12 was under fire before it came to a stop at the station. Officer Alleyn had a shotgun and began returning the fire. Pence, using his revolver, did the same. The driver suspect now was using a sawed-off shotgun and managed to mortally wound Officer Alleyn in the face. Officer Pence was exchanging fire with the

"Young people have a great tendency to 'stick together' and share common ideas. They are mistrustful and alienated from police and this makes communication difficult."



passenger suspect and ran out of ammunition. He retreated to the rear of his car and began reloading when the suspect ran up and shot him four times with a .45 caliber.

Unit 78-16 arrived, Officers Holmes and Robinson, and began firing at the suspects who then left.

These officers were killed because of momentary incompetence.

This is an example of how easily and fast police officers may encounter death. I have seen two reenactments of this by Douglas County Swatt Team. It is obvious that many mistakes were made and it is unfortunate because each man had a family.

SOCIAL REASONS FOR INCREASING HOMICIDES

Confrontations with juveniles is a major problem in law enforcement. Young people have a great tendency to "stick together" and share common ideas. They are mistrustful and alienated from police and this makes communication difficult.

Another major problem is that of social organizations existing solely to cause disruption in the system. Whenever anything goes wrong in a community, the police feel the full affect. They seem to be always the ones at fault when things are not running smoothly. I have attended lectures sponsored by the FBI and some of their information is astounding. There are actually organizations whose sole purpose is to kill a "pig." The best thing a member can do is to take a policeman's weapon and build up the organization's arsenal. These groups are not overnight wonders. They are highly organized groups with members from high class lawyers to people on welfare. These organizations are simply lying underground and waiting for their chance to add a few more statistics in the books on police homicides.

NEWS

He runs away a lot

"My impression is Nixon is in pretty good shape."
—James J. Kilpatrick

Ah, Fifi

Miami Fla.—Alma, Fifi, Justine and Sabrina are among the names chosen for storms of the 1974 hurricane season which officially begins in June.

The list of 21 female names was selected Monday by the National Hurricane Center here.

Naming storms with female names is a tradition that has been challenged unsuccessfully in recent years by women's rights groups.

—AP

Danforth fellowships

College seniors and recent graduates interested in teaching at the university level are eligible to apply for Danforth Fellowships providing financial assistance for graduate study.

Application forms and additional information are available from Dr. Robert McQueen in the scholarship office at the University of Nevada, Reno.

They'll probably kill us all

Ancient bacteria which were taken from samples of permanently frozen ice and soil several hundred feet below the surface of the Antarctic and put into nutrient broth had reawakened and begun to grow in a laboratory in Washington; scientists, hoping study of the bacteria would bear on possible life on the frozen surface of Mars, said the microorganisms were at least 10,000 years old and possibly older.

More pay-offs he means

Washington—President Nixon asked Congress Tuesday to overcome legal roadblocks and authorize annual pay raises of up to \$6,000 for about 10,000 top-level career government employes.

In a message to Capitol Hill, he said the higher salaries are needed to prevent "a serious decline in the quality of the managerial work force" among federal agencies.

—AP

Library hours

UNR LIBRARY HOURS

Sundays	1 p.m. - 10 p.m.
Mon.-Thurs.	8 a.m. - 10 p.m.
Fridays	8 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Saturdays	12 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Teamster unseated

Detroit—The wife and former son of former Teamster President Jimmy Hoffa have been fired from their jobs with the union, union sources reported May 7.

The union's international executive board voted to terminate the services of attorneys on retainer, including James P. Hoffa Jr., the sources said. He has been on retainer for \$30,000 a year.

The board also abolished the job of Josephine Hoffa, Hoffa's wife, the sources said.

—AP

An Eye

Bull, ewe pig

The College of Agriculture and the Aggie Club's Junior Livestock Show this weekend at the Washoe County Fairgrounds is expected to gross \$150,000 for the exhibitors, show director Bill Behrens said.

The entries—beef, swine and lambs—were placed in classes according to weight and the age of the exhibitor yesterday and early this morning.

Judging of beef and swine entries takes place today at 9 a.m. and finals are tomorrow at 1 p.m. Lambs will be judged tomorrow morning.

Behrens said, "This year's show will be approximately 20 per cent larger than previous years. And a special effort is being made to get urban people to the show to see examples of beef production."

Tours for grade school groups and homemaking clubs are scheduled.

For An Eye

Bike hike

Bicycle field study programs from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo, July 8-14, and from Yosemite to Reno, Aug. 5-11, have been added to the Physical Education department's summer offerings.

Enrollment for both trips is limited to 22. Students should sign up in the Summer Session Office.

According to tour director, Dr. Robert Laughter, the two programs were added in response to the popularity of the Intersession trips down the California Coast Highway.

Students will be transported to either San Francisco or Yosemite. On the San Francisco course, students will also be transported back from San Luis Obispo. Students on the Yosemite tour will spend some time in the valley before making the trip home.

A van will carry maintenance equipment and student's camping gear.

For further information call Laughter at 784-6777 or the Summer Session Office at 784-6593.

NOTES

Mail chauvinism

"I won't tell you how long I've been working," says Phyllis Diller, "—but I was fired from my first job for stealing two cent stamps."

Then step on him!

"Whenever you are in doubt or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test. Recall the faith of the poorest and weakest man whom you have seen and ask yourself if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him."

—Mahatma Gandhi

Crook gets windfall

Northrop Corporation, a major aerospace firm dealing with the government, and two of its top officials, were fined \$5,000 each for contributing nearly \$150,000 to the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President. Under a 1940 law big government contractors are prohibited from making political contributions.

Pleased to meter

Nevada teachers interested in the metric system can attend a workshop at UNR May 11.

Dr. John Trent and Ivan Lee of the College of Education will conduct the course. The metric system becomes an optional measuring system in the United States next year.

Bring coke

There will be an end-of-semester barbecue for all members of Alpha Mu Gamma Foreign Language Society and their invited guests. The event will be held at Whitaker Park at 1 p.m., Saturday, May 11. Members are urged to attend, and are asked to please bring some type of refreshment. Pins and scrolls will be given to the new members.

So, come on out and have a good time!

How about Mayer's office?

Indian Wells, Calif.—The Miss Bare State Pageant is looking for a home.

Sponsors of the nudist beauty contest said they hoped to hold their pageant at a hotel here June 30. But the city council pointed to an ordinance banning public nudity. A spokesman reportedly told city fathers that 1,500 people were expected to attend.

"The people at Indian Wells said it would be all right if our contestants would wear bikinis," said a spokesman for Olive Dell Ranch, sponsor of the contest.

—AP

Try Mustang

Looking for a quiet place to study, or just plain relax during this hectic end-of-the year period? One such possible location is right in the Travis Union: The ASUN Music Listening Room.

Stop by the Activities Office, select one of 170 tapes, get a headphone set, and go into the Magowan Room to curl up and LISTEN. Whether you have only 15 minutes or a couple of hours, your time would be well-spent in this activity.

You pay for the service out of your student fees—why not take advantage of it?

The Basques

BY LINDA MOIOLA

The Basques are a hard-working and fun-loving people whose mysterious origin, history and unique customs have woven around them an atmosphere of romance and intrigue. This article is designed to familiarize the reader with various aspects of the Basques' culture and traditions which have contributed to the development of the Basque dances.

Long before recorded history began, the Basques inhabited a section of the Bay of Biscay and the mountainous interior districts on both sides of the Pyrenees mountains. Although the Iberian Peninsula was conquered three times by invaders, the Basque people were never completely submissive to domination. In addition to their stubbornness, the Basque land was not valued by the invaders, and as a result, the Basques held their land.

The secret of the Basques' preservation is attributed to their language which is unrelated to either that of their French or Spanish neighbors and a self-imposed isolation. This established bonds between the seven republics of which four are Spanish and three are French. The strong unity the Basques have within their homes and their country initiated the creed that has lived throughout the ages, "Zazpiak Bat—The Seven Are One."

Haurrak ikasazue
Eskuaraz mintzaten,
Ikas' pilota eta
Oneski dantzaten.

Anon

The child must learn
To speak Basque,
To play "pelote" and
To dance properly.

Throughout their long history, the Basques have been renowned for their fondness of music. One means of expression for the Basque people is the dance. They have developed this form of communication to demonstrate their superstitions, sorrows, and desires for a happy and healthful existence. This requires a great number and variety of dances to fit a particular mood.

Basque dances are classified into two main groups: recreational and ritual. Recreational dances may be danced by men and women together. Established customs dictate that dances of a spectacular or ritualistic character may be performed only by men. There are some dances that women cannot even watch. Regardless of their classification, all Basque dances require great physical stamina and agility.

The oldest Basque dance is the **Dance of the Zamalzain**, once a pagan fertility dance to celebrate the coming of Spring. Those in gay costume represent good, those in tatters represent evil. Each dancer executes intricate steps around a glass filled with wine. At the climax, the leader of the good leaps onto the glass, then springs away—hoping he won't topple the tumbler. Then the leader of the evil dancers takes his turn. If he spills the wine, good luck will reign throughout the coming year.

Other dances of a ritualistic nature are those such as the **Espatantza** or Dance of the Swords which is performed only by men. It is an ancestral dance representing a fight in which a warrior dies. At the conclusion of the dance, as if to boost the dead one, the dancers raise the immobile body of their dead companion in the air.

A mock re-creation of a battle is done by the men in the **Makilla-Espata Dobles**. This dance is an evocation of ancient Basque wars, undoubtedly those in which Basque culture was defended and preserved.

The symbolism shown in these and other dances is an indication of what was once the

superstitious nature of many Basques. The solemnity shown in the performance of most ritualistic dances indicates that they originated from the people's concern with Life and Death.

The **Jota** is the most popular recreational dance and variations are common. the **Zortzi Neska Jota** is a modified **Jota** consisting of **Zortzi** (eight) **neska** (girls) performing various formations. **Jota Bari** (new **Jota**) portrays the speed, vigor, and precision evident in many of the Basque dances. The **Triska Banako** is a contest **Jota** done by four couples in competition with each other. The originality of the dancers is awarded by the applause from the audience. Concerning the lively **Jota**, Robert Laxalt comments, "The Basques borrowed the dance from Spain's Aragon region, and with their love of the difficult have made it more intricate."

During a Basque festival the dancers perform a three minute dance and are judged on their ability, costuming, poise, enthusiasm, and audience appeal. Trophies are awarded to the winners, with a special award for the oldest dancing couple.

Some of the costumes worn by the Basque dancers are elaborate, but usually they are kept simple; displaying the Basque colors of red, green and white. Women and girls wear a scarf to protect their hair and long laces to hold on their shoes. A man wears bells strapped to his legs. This custom was derived from a pagan belief that the noise would scare away the devil. A green, red, or black **guerico** (sash) is used to support the man's back and serve as a belt. The way a man wears his **chappella** (hat) is an indication of his moods. If the **chappella** is pulled down severely over his forehead, his mood is bad. When it is tipped back on his head, he is happy. However, if a man's **chappella** is sitting like a pie plate on top of his head, he is drunk.

Two of the typical musical instruments employed by the people in their dances are the **txistu** (pronounced cheestoo) and the **tamboril**. The **txistu** is the Basque pipe which is accompanied by heating a stick against the **tamboril**. It takes many years of practice to master the skill of holding and playing both instruments simultaneously.

The Basques are a proud and strongly independent people who have fought stubbornly for centuries to remain free. Basque dancing is one way Basques express their zest for life.

Swirling skirts of red and black,
Slippers criss-crossed to the knee,
Swiftly, hoops touch . . . clickety-clack,
Steps too fast for the eye to see.

Shirts and trousers brilliant white,
Sashes flashing red or green,
Calves encircled, ankles bright,
Where bells are jingling in between.

Girls and boys on smooth worn stones,
Festive yells ring in the street,
Basques are born with dancing bones
Wherever they, by chance, shall meet.

Basques have a strong love for their country, their families, and their way of life. Basque dancing is an essential part of their lives that kindles the spirit and unites the people, distinguishing them from all others as the "Bounding Basques," the "mystery people of Europe."



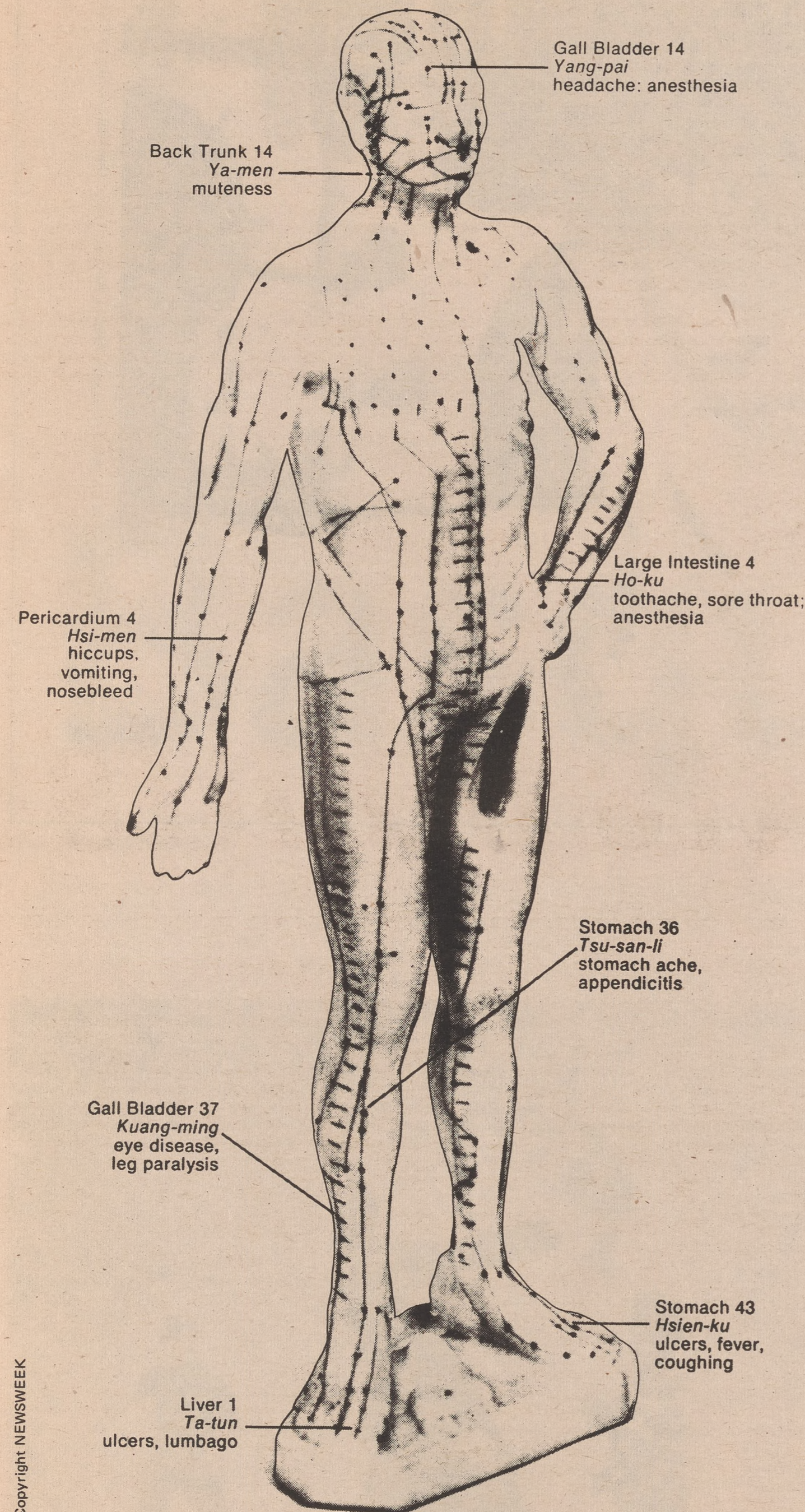
BASQUE CHAPPELLA

Photos by Joyce Laxalt printed in A BOOK OF THE BASQUES by Rodney Gallup: University of Nevada Press

“Basques
have a strong love
for their country,
their families,
and their way of life.”



BASQUETBALL game is played by priest and boys.



Copyright NEWSWEEK

A Chinese doll displays hundreds of traditional acupuncture points, a few of which are labeled here along with their applications. The points are ranged along fourteen meridians, each named for its governing organ.

Stomach 36, for example, is the 36th point on a paired meridian that runs from head to toe; its Chinese name is *Tsu-san-li*. Several points are often needed simultaneously to treat one ailment or to induce anesthesia.

Over a year ago, the Nevada State Legislature passed Senate Bill 448, making it possible for Chinese medicine, and particularly "acupuncture" to be practiced here in the state. Following passage by both houses, the bill was sent to the governor where it was signed into law. Was this the correct decision? Should the technique have been subject to more research here in the state before actual passage was contemplated? Even though I believe that the Legislature made the correct decision, I shall, in this paper, seek to present the history, bad points and good, and opposition and support of the Chinese practice of acupuncture.

The word "acupuncture" comes from the Latin root *acus*, meaning "needle," and *punctura*, meaning "puncture." According to Chinese tradition, acupuncture was known to the Emperor Huang Ti, who reigned approximately 2600 B.C. The Chinese believe that the pain suffered by man is caused by an imbalance in the flow of vital bodily energy, the likes of which are kept in balance by the yin-yang concept. This states that all the energies of the universe are equalized by continually yet evenly opposing each other. This neutrality is seen when we do not experience pain. When pain does occur, the flow of energy has been disrupted and must be rebalanced—the use of acupuncture needles at various meridians is needed.

The 12 meridians at which approximately 900 acupuncture points are found are located throughout the body and are associated with various internal organs. By implanting acupuncture needles along the meridians at puncture points, it is thought that the flow of pain impulses to the brain can be blocked, thereby restoring the balance to bodily energy.

The needles used are mostly of stainless steel, though at one time the Chinese used gold, silver or bone. They vary in length and are very fine. Formerly, the needles were manipulated by hand movements, but today this is accomplished by means of attaching the needles to an electrical control box, where, by means of differing cycles, the patient receives the effects of acupuncture. Here, it must be noted that the acupuncturist must know, exactly, the location of the various puncture points, since they lie close enough to major blood vessels and nerve passageways to make an inaccurate needle insertion dangerous. The Chinese masters, in order to learn the technique, must know these points perfectly before they are allowed to practice on others. In fact, a basic rule, set forth by Chairman Mao, is that if the acupuncturist has located the position of a new pressure point, he must first experiment with it on himself.

Many American physicians who have visited China and seen the use of acupuncture as an anesthesia have asked their Chinese counterparts to provide an explanation as to why it works as it does during surgery. They have answered with one common response: they're not sure. Chinese researchers have told some visiting Americans that acupuncture, whether used as an anesthetic or to provide pain relief, works through the nervous system. One visiting physician from the United States was told by Chinese physicians that their research indicates acupuncture works by blocking so-called "pain gates" in the nervous system.

BY NAN JEVNING

According to this theory, pain impulses travel along nerve fibers to the brain. Placing acupuncture needles at certain pressure points along the body closes these "pain gates" and prevents pain from reaching the brain and results in the person not feeling pain. This seems to suggest that when used as an anesthetic, no pain results once the surgery begins, since any chance of the impulses reaching the brain is eliminated.

President Nixon's personal physician, Major General Walter R. Tkack, accompanied the President on his trip to China and was invited by Chinese doctors to witness acupuncture used during surgery. Three patients, one with cataracts in both eyes, another with a thyroid tumor in her neck, and the third, a 37-year-old woman with an ovarian cyst, met with Dr. Tkack before the surgery, at which time he examined them. He watched as acupuncture needles were placed at differing points on their heads and faces from a depth of one-quarter inch to three inches deep. He reported that, "At no time as the needles went in did any of the three patients show signs of pain or discomfort." Following surgery, Dr. Tkack commented that he was greatly impressed "to see the patient undergo major surgery, then sit up, get off the operating table, and walk unassisted to his or her room—in no psychological shock or without any obvious discomfort." Through these observations, he gained great faith in acupuncture and now believes it really works.

Dr. Michael DeBakey, widely known and respected heart surgeon of Houston, Tex., witnessed open heart surgery in a Shanghai hospital upon a patient anesthetized by acupuncture needles. The 21-year-old youth lay quiet and seemingly unbothered as his chest was opened by old-fashioned hammer and chisel techniques and a ruptured inner wall was repaired by surgeons with silk sutures. Though the surgery was completely successful, Dr. DeBakey still considered the procedure unastonishing. Why?

Various sedatives, including phenobarbital and morphine, were used in addition to the needles. The needles themselves were attached to electric wires, which, when a generator was turned on, sent a pulsing current through the needles. Dr. DeBakey had seen previous operations where the needles were manipulated by hand, seemingly with the same outcome. Before the actual surgery began, the chief surgeon injected a local anesthetic into the skin and tissues about the patient's breastbone.

DeBakey continued to comment that he was suspicious of any anesthetic that works on some patients but not on the majority. He also goes on to point out that "The major puzzle is that acupuncture as I observed it apparently does induce a certain relaxation in selected patients and helps them to endure surgical procedures that would be quite frightening to most people. Frankly, I'm as mystified by this as is anyone else who has seen it."

As one can discern from the above, opinions on acupuncture, as with any newly introduced medical technique, occupy controversial positions. Acupuncture also has been reported to have treatment and healing effects on a variety of afflictions. Everything from malaria to blindness can be helped through this technique. According to one report from China, all but two of 280 cases of goiter were cured by

acupuncture administered every day for two weeks. Another report stated that 253 out of 526 polio victims treated at Peking's Municipal Children's Hospital made complete recoveries. In 1970, the Chinese reported that more than 1,000 persons with serious eye disorders were treated with acupuncture, and that nine out of ten showed improvement; a total of 111 persons, blind for up to 40 years, regained their sight, according to a 1970 report in *China Pictorial*.

In addition, acupuncture is also used to treat such ailments as asthma, hypertension, insomnia, ulcers, and migraine headaches. All these ailments, it seems to me, have as their basic cause a psychosomatic, or mental foundation. In other words, these illnesses result because the person has been emotionally upset, his sleep has been disrupted, the stomach produces an overabundance of acid, and his nerves literally "stand on end" in response. A few people I have talked to also comment that when a person is about to receive acupuncture treatment, it is important that he believes it will help his particular ailment. This is not to say, though, that it relies strictly on a person's mental stature to be capable of being helped by needle treatment. Acupuncture has been used by veterinarians and, it is reported, successfully.

Two other ailments, mental instability and deafness, have been helped by acupuncture, the Chinese have claimed. They comment that since 1968, when they located the pressure points which affect hearing, they have successfully treated 90 per cent of the cases resulting from a childhood disease. They also claim that such treatment has cured 79 per cent of the inmates at a mental hospital.

Infectious diseases is another medical category where acupuncture has aided many patients. Mainly one affliction, hepatitis, has been treated. One possible explanation for the way it works to fight infectious diseases has been advanced by studies in China. They suggest that the placing of needles causes the white blood count to raise and therefore, more defense is supplied against the disease.

THE INTRODUCTION OF ACUPUNCTURE INTO THE U.S.

Passage of acupuncture in the state legislatures of the United States has been very poor. So far, only one state, New York, other than Nevada, has passed a bill allowing acupuncture to be practiced. There are many obstacles which affect total acceptance of the technique in the U.S. Doctors find acupuncture difficult to accept because, they argue, only the Chinese are skilled in the art, and therefore, the technique must be learned from them.

American physicians believe the only way they can learn to use the procedure effectively is to be taught by Chinese masters in the art. New York ear surgeon, Dr. Samuel Rosen, has said that "Everything we know about acupuncture comes from the Chinese. The procedure has been in use there for 5,000 years. They are the experts and we must learn from them, just as they will be able to learn from us. Our doctors simply aren't qualified

because they do not yet have the facts." Most physicians, especially specialists in the field of anesthesia, agree that research should be guarded and slowly progressive. Any rush to actually apply the technique could harm patients and cause the procedure to be labeled "quackery" and therefore be discredited.

Another threat to the future status of acupuncture in America is that it might be built up by critics to be useless and so much of a falsified panacea that the American public would never accept it. Most serious researchers in the field believe that an approach to acupuncture should be as open-minded as if some "cancer-cure" or "cold-remedy" had been reported discovered here in the United States by a prominent research team. There must be some reason why the Chinese have used the technique for over five thousand years!

ACUPUNCTURE IN NEVADA

Nevada first began gaining interest in the practice of acupuncture when New York attorney and real estate developer, Arthur Steinburg, became a convert to the medical technique after visiting Hong Kong in 1972. He reported that treatments had improved his failing hearing and cured his wife's migraine headaches.

When he returned to Las Vegas, he immediately reported his experiences to various individuals in the area. Surprisingly, doctors gave him a cold reception. He then hired May Advertising, Inc., which proceeded to produce a four-hour-long television program on acupuncture. It was aired in both Reno and Las Vegas. He then helped create the American Society of Acupuncture, with himself as head, to spread the word. As a result, he reported that he received 1,000 applications to join the society. Also, doctors and lawmakers received hundreds of phone calls and letters from interested people. Steinburg then went to the state medical society.

The Nevada Medical Association also gave him a cold reception. Steinburg requested permission to allow a Hong Kong acupuncturist to practice in Nevada for the purpose of demonstration. They turned him down, because the man didn't have a medical license.

The legislature then entered on the scene. Almost immediately, they passed a special act to allow Professor Lok Yee-Kung, a master in the art, and the only one of an elite group who could speak English, to perform demonstrations. He did so for nearly three weeks in a hotel room of the Ormsby House in Carson City. Many people, including legislators from across the street, came, requesting treatments.

Among the legislators treated were State Senators Floyd Lamb, D-Las Vegas; Stan Drakulich, D-Sparks; and Mahlon Brown, D-Las Vegas. Senator Brown came for treatment of a muscle spasm in his shoulder. He reported that within a week all feelings of pain were gone and he was experiencing more strength in that section than he had felt for a long time. Senator William Raggio, who supports the practice but did not undergo the acupuncture treatment itself, had 15 suction cups placed on his back to stimulate circulation and thereby relieve a head cold. He reported that the only thing he received for it was black and blue marks. An acupuncture bill was then sent to committee shortly after.

On March 19, 1973; the Nevada State Health and Welfare Committee passed an acupuncture bill creating a five-member board to regulate the medical technique. SB-488 does not require that a person be a doctor to undergo acupuncture training. An Assembly Health and Welfare Committee bill did require the trainee be a licensed physician. The Senate Committee also did not require that doctors dominate the board which has the ability to establish acupuncture schools and colleges.

On March 29, the Senate voted 20-0 to permit the practice of Chinese medicine, including acupuncture, in Nevada. The bill has in its provisions that a person must have obtained a certificate of acupuncture in the Republic of China, People's Republic of China, Japan, or Korea, or who has practiced the art for 20 years. A person who desires to practice acupuncture would have to have a certificate obtained in the Orient or ten years experience. The bill was then sent to the Assembly.

On April 10, the Assembly approved the bill, allowing Nevada to become the first state to allow the practice of acupuncture without the required membership of a doctor on the state board. The vote was 38-2. The two dissenters were Dr. Robert Broadbent, R-Reno, a doctor who said there was no scientific proof of the merit of acupuncture, and Randy Capurro, R-Reno. The Assembly, at the same time, proposed an amendment to the bill, which passed there and was referred to the Senate for approval, providing that licensed physicians be removed completely from the proposed five-member state board, to regulate the practice of Chinese medicine. The last step the bill was to undergo before becoming law was to be signed by Governor O'Callaghan.

At the time of the signing, the governor expressed his faith in the technique. Although he had not seen an acupuncture demonstration, he was reassured by the number of reports from individuals who had undergone treatment. Having lost a leg in the Korean conflict, he commented that relief from pain was a welcome feeling and that acupuncture promises to provide an immense aid.

Since the signing of the bill, three practicing acupuncturists and six assistant acupuncturists have been licensed in Nevada. The most recent licensing was of Dr. P-Chin Tom, Northern Nevada's first acupuncturist, who now practices in Sparks. She had practiced the art for 37 years before Nevada's recent passage of acupuncture by the legislature. She points out that acupuncture is not a cure-all. It's not magic. It can't cure or mend a broken bone, although it can alleviate the pain. Certain problems, such as cardiac disease, appendicitis, or tumors, can't be cured, nor can acne.

"But it's very effective on migraine headaches, rheumatism and arthritis," Dr. Tom said. "It can be used to treat various veins, but not during pregnancy." She went on to comment that the cures obtained by acupuncture may or may not be permanent. Some patients may need only one visit, while others require more visits to effect a cure.

REVOCAION OF AN ACUPUNCTURE LICENSE

The bill, in its final form, states in its provisions that the board may revoke a license for, according to Section 22, 18 circumstances. Among the most important are: 1) Gross malpractice; 2) Habitual drunkenness; 3) Being judged incompetent or insane; 4) Obtaining a fee from a patient through some type of fraudulent diagnosis or treatment; 5) Engaging in any activity unbecoming a person licensed to perform the duties set down in SB-448; 6) Not keeping a patient's case in strict confidence; 7) Willful violation of any law dealing with the health, safety or welfare of the public. From the preceding sample, in addition to the remaining eight, it is safe to deduce that few, if any, serious acupuncturists would be tempted to exploit the technique.

GROUP OPPOSITION TO ACUPUNCTURE IN THE STATE

Probably the largest group opposition comes from the Nevada Medical Association. Dr. John Sande, representing the group, commented that "acupuncture should be placed on a research study basis to fully evaluate its benefits and potential hazards." He also said this was the stand of the association. This statement followed the passage of an amendment to SB-448 by the Assembly to remove licensed physicians from the five-man state board.

His objections to acupuncture, though, were plausible and well founded. He argued that it's hard to determine who is actually a trained acupuncturist. According to Section 18 of SB-448, a person who wants to practice the technique in Nevada will be granted a license in the state if he already holds one from the Republic of China, or the People's Republic of China, Korea, or Japan. A question arises here. How can Nevada be sure the applicant did not obtain the license by fraudulent means? Obtaining information from the Orient as to the person's training is very difficult. He also warned that if a person who is suffering from such a disease as cancer, arterial sclerosis, etc., goes to an acupuncturist seeking relief from pain, he will delay actual treatment for the disease and could die as a result. He went on to refute one legislator's previous comment that acupuncture is the "poor man's dream, the sick man's hope" by saying that the acupuncture clinic in Washington, D.C. charges \$50 for the first visit and \$25 for each succeeding one. Medical insurance, furthermore, has no provisions for acupuncture.

Other members of the Nevada Medical Association summed up their opinions of acupuncture with "voodoo" and "faith healing." In conclusion, I would like to restate that I believe the passage of acupuncture is a hopeful sign for Nevada. Maybe this is an indication that, not only are the lawmakers truly concerned with the welfare of Nevadans, but also, that the state quite possibly could be moving more toward the left of the political spectrum. Either interpretation, the decision is a landmark one for Nevada and the United States.

Student Government

MUHLE

Get Involved

Activities Board

The May 8th meeting of the Activities Board was called to order at 5:05 p.m. All members of the board were present. The minutes of May 1 were approved.

OLD BUSINESS—Hahn reported that there have been 1,600 student tickets sold for the Grateful Dead concert. There will be a meeting to discuss all details of the concert tomorrow at 10 a.m. All members are encouraged to attend. It was agreed that senators Archer and Pecorilla will attend the concert and be responsible for helping with set-up and clean-up.

Dave Houston, of the Judicial Council, was present to inform the board of the council's decision regarding ASUN's authority to function during the summer. Houston explained that the council ruling ASUN does indeed function in the summer. However, the council also was of the opinion that ASUN should not sponsor concerts during the summer because of the liability matter and the jeopardizing of the Coliseum. He asked the board to reconsider its action of last week regarding the concert by Eagles and Joe Walsh. Cris Cufflin told the board that if anything were to happen in the coliseum, ASUN would be responsible. He felt that the risk of losing access to the facility is not worth the ten per cent payment. Bowman moved to reconsider the board's action of last week regarding the concert in the summer by Eagles and Joe Walsh. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed. Discussion followed on this matter, and Bowman moved to disapprove the concert by Eagles and Joe Walsh with the stipulation that a letter be sent to Mr. Harrison of the Reno-Sparks Convention Authority telling him of the board's situation in this matter, explaining the situation for the community without concerts in the summer, and vouching for Mr. Naseef's credibility in the concert business. Pecorilla seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Senator Jensen moved to bring the matter concerning exclusivity for concerts off the table. May seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed. Most members of the board were very concerned about the board's flexibility in choosing concerts, if bound to this exclusive contract. Senator Archer moved to continue the board's policies with regard to selection of concerts and to not accept Mr. Naseef's offer for exclusivity with a letter to Mr. Naseef explaining the board's reasons. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed. It was recommended that Mr. Naseef's offers for no guarantee and ten per cent of the proceeds be considered an addition to the board's concert policy.

Pete Perriera submitted a list of movies for selection for next year. The board reviewed and discussed the movies in length. Bowman moved to approve the list of movies as selected (for a copy, please inquire in the ASUN office), including the five alternates and cartoons for each movie, the projectionist, mailing, and insurance for a total cost of under \$6,000. May seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Perriera announced that he has still not received any information from the speaker agencies for the lecture series. This will be discussed and acted upon during the summer.

Senator Bowman reported on Mackay Day. She explained to the board that she felt all events went well. There were some slight problems with the Comic Rodeo, which was ended earlier than expected. Perriera complimented Ms. Bowman for ending the rodeo early, and thus preventing any damages to the facility.

Chairperson Hahn reminded the board it needed to select two individuals to sit on Program and Budget Committee for the year. Archer, Williams and May were nominated. Those selected were Williams and May.

NEW BUSINESS—The board discussed possible dates for summer meetings. It was agreed the board would meet on June 29 and Aug. 3 at 10 a.m. in the Union.

Hahn informed the board of the two organizations, Sigma Tau Alpha and the UNR Martial Arts Club, and their request for ASUN recognition. There being no objections, May moved to recommend to the Senate that the two above organizations receive official ASUN recognition. Archer seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

President Mayer recommended Conrad Pugh and Michelle Murray for Homecoming Committee chairpersons. Williams moved to appoint Conrad Pugh homecoming chairperson and Michelle Murray assistant chairperson of the Homecoming Committee. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Since the Senate will probably not be meeting in the summer, Hahn asked the board to request the Senate's approval of authorization to spend \$1,000 on orientation. Williams moved to approve this authorization. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

ADJOURNMENT—The meeting adjourned at 6:53 p.m.

Publications Board

The May 7 meeting of the ASUN Publications Board was called to order at 5:35 p.m. Colwell was absent from the meeting.

NEW BUSINESS—At this time, Chairperson Filson informed the members of the board and the candidates for the various positions of the procedures for appointments to be made at this meeting. Regardless of who is chosen, Filson encouraged all candidates to work together on publications next year.

SAGEBRUSH EDITOR PRESENTATIONS AND APPOINTMENT—Both candidates for the position of Sagebrush editor gave presentations to the board on their goals, ideas and plans for the Sagebrush, if elected. (Note: Because of the length and detail of these presentations, it is not possible to include effectively a summary of the presentations. If you desire a full copy of the minutes, please stop by the ASUN office.) Following the presentations, the board discussed the position. It was moved to appoint Kelsie Harder editor of the Sagebrush for the academic year, 1974-1975. The motion was seconded, and it carried.

SAGEBRUSH BUSINESS MANAGER—Filson introduced three candidates for the position of Sagebrush business manager: Nancy Luce, Kevin Klink and Vida Dietz. Each one of the students gave the board a presentation regarding their qualifications for the position and their ideas. (Note: Again, these presentations are too lengthy and detailed to print in this summary, as are the following summaries for the remaining positions appointed at this meeting. For a more detailed copy of the minutes, please stop by the ASUN office.) Discussion followed among the board members, and it was moved to appoint Kevin Klink to the position of business manager of the Sagebrush for the academic year, 1974-1975. The motion was seconded, and it carried.

ARTEMISIA EDITOR PRESENTATIONS—Both candidates for the position of yearbook editor, Brent Heath and Joe Merica, spoke to the board regarding their qualifications and plans for the yearbook, if elected. After discussion among the board members, it was moved to appoint Joe Merica editor of the Artemisia for the academic year, 1974-1975. The motion was seconded and it carried. The board recommended that the other candidate, Brent Heath, be on the staff of the yearbook next year, and be encouraged to apply for the editorship next year.

ARTEMISIA BUSINESS MANAGER—The one and only candidate for the position, John Wright, gave the board a short presentation about his qualifications. It was moved to appoint John Wright business manager of the Artemisia for the academic year, 1974-1975, by acclamation. The motion was seconded, and it carried.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING EDITOR—Chairperson Filson informed the board that because current editor of the Sagebrush, Kelsie Harder, dropped below the seven credit requirement as stated in Section 570.1 of the Publications Board By-Laws, the Judicial Council ruled that Harder must resign his position for the rest of the year. Filson recommended that assistant editor, Hank Nuwer, be appointed acting editor: There being no objections, Mayer moved to appoint Hank Nuwer acting editor of the Sagebrush for the rest of the year. Engstrom seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

REMARKS—Cris Cufflin recommended that the board have two separate meetings next year to appoint the Sagebrush and Artemisia editors and business managers. This way the board would have more time in which to deliberate.

Cufflin also urged the board members to visit the Sparks Tribune to see how the paper is put together.

ADJOURNMENT—The meeting adjourned at 9:07 p.m.

NO MORE EXCUSES!

Senate

The May 8 meeting of the ASUN Senate was called to order by Senate President Linda Bowman at 7:04 p.m. Engstrom was excused from the meeting. The minutes of May 1 were approved.

REPORT OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT—Under the Senate President's report, the senate heard presentations from four candidates for the two vacant positions on the Judicial Council. Current Chief Justice, Jeff Butler, told the senate that these positions are two-year terms. Each one of the following applicants gave the senate a brief presentation and answered questions: Charles Fox, Valerie Cooke, Mark Ringlein and Aline Polikalas. Discussion followed after the presentations and Ringlein and Ms. Cooke were elected.

Bowman announced the members of the Senate committees. She stated that if any senator wishes to change committees, notify either Mayer or herself. She also asked those interested in chairing the committees to indicate so.

ADJOURNMENT—The meeting adjourned at 8:24 p.m.

REPORT OF THE ASUN PRESIDENT—Mayer urged the senators to apply for university-wide committees and to publicize it among the students.

He informed the senators that the Regents meeting will be held in Las Vegas this Friday. Of primary importance to ASUN will be the issue of contracting authority. The condition of the dorms will also be discussed.

Mayer recognized Steve Harris to report on the special election. Harris told the senators that the polls were open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. today, and that 78 students voted. Votes of 1,176 are needed in order to qualify the amendments. Both he and Mayer urged all senators to publicize this election.

Mayer told the senators that the vice-presidents of each board will have to submit their budgets soon for consideration by the individual boards. These budgets then will have to be taken to the Program and Budget Committee. He stated that this committee will have an important function in considering these budgets.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF ACTIVITIES—Vice-President Hahn reviewed the minutes of the May 1 meeting. There being no objections or questions, May moved to approve the minutes. Reinhardt seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Hahn next reviewed the actions of the May 8 meeting. There being no objections to these actions, Archer moved to approve. Williams seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLICATIONS—Vice-President Filson reviewed the minutes of the May 2 meeting. There being no questions, May moved to approve the minutes. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Filson next reviewed the Publications Board minutes of May 7. No discussion followed on these minutes. Archer moved to approve. Campbell seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Filson reminded Finance Control Board of its meeting Thursday, May 9, at 5:30 p.m.

Grateful Dead here Sunday 2 p.m.



GRATEFUL DEAD

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.
THE GRATEFUL DEAD is an ASUN-Cheney Production

Unrequited requirement

The Committee on Group Requirements, which has been studying the foreign language question since January, "has been unable to come to any specific conclusions regarding the foreign language requirement," according to Dr. Maurice Beesley, chairman of the committee.

The committee members are in general agreement that some distinction be made between a bachelor of arts degree and a bachelor of science degree. The requirements for a B.A. would remain unchanged. A B.S. would mean less, or possibly no, foreign language.

Several committeemembers have made proposals to reduce the requirement for a b.s., but the question now is—what requirements, if any, should be substituted?

The committee has only recommendatory powers. It can recommend that the catalog be amended, but whatever the final recommendation, it will be at least one year before the catalog amendment is made.

Jobs

No. 389: Thirty to 35 people needed to clean up construction site during first two weeks of June. Wage: \$2.35 per hour.

No. 426: Twenty-five to 30 people needed to set trap and keep score at trapshoot. Days: Next two weekends. Hours: 8 a.m.-5 p.m., flexible. Wage: \$16 per day.

No. 439: Full-time summer job as sales clerk in liquor store. Hours: Swing shift. Wage: \$2.50 per hour, to start.

No. 440: Umpires needed for womens' softball league. Days: Monday-Friday. Hours: After 5:30 p.m. Wage: \$2.50 per hour.

No. 452 and 459: Part-time typing and general office work on campus. Days and hours flexible. Wage: Campus scale up to \$2.85 per hour.

No. 480: Summer job as delivery and general helper in sausage shop. Full-time. Days: Monday-Friday. Hours: 7:30 a.m.-4 p.m. Job is located in Carson City. Wage: \$3 per hour.

No. 491: Full-time cocktail waitress needed in restaurant. Days: Flexible. Hours: Swing. Wage: \$2.75 per hour.

No. 494: Engineering student needed to help draw up plans and specifications. Part-time. Days: Flexible. Hours: Afternoons. Wage: Open.

No. 500: Summer job as packing worker on projection line. Days: Monday-Friday. Hours: 3-11 p.m. Wage: \$2.55 per hour.

No. 502: Part-time counter clerk in photo lab. Days: Three per week. Hours: Flexible. Wage: \$2 per hour.

No. 503: Sales clerk in liquor store. Days: Four to five per week. Hours: Flexible. Wage: Open.

No. 510: Teachers aides needed for summer workshop with elementary education students, in foreign languages (French, German, Spanish). Days: Tuesdays and Thursdays. Hours: 9:30-10:30 a.m. Wage: campus scale.

No. 511: Full-time cook trainee needed this summer. Wage: \$2 per hour to start and \$3 per hour after trained.

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

Today, May 10

9 a.m.—GUE, Work Performance and Standards, Mobley Room, Student Union.

12 noon—Campus Crusade, McDermott Room, Student Union.

1:30 p.m.—Tennis, UNR vs. St. Mary's, in Reno.

7:30 p.m.—University Theatre presents, "Sleeping Beauty," Church of Fine Arts.

9 p.m.—Black Student Union Concert-Dance, featuring "Blue Smoke and Fresh," UNR gym.

Announcements

Saturday, May 11

12 noon—Nye Hall Raft Race, Truckee River, near Verdi.

1 p.m.—Alpha Mu Gamma Barbeque, Wittaker Park.

2 p.m.—University Theatre presents, "Sleeping Beauty," Church of Fine Arts.

4 p.m.—University Theatre presents, "Sleeping Beauty," Church of Fine Arts.

Sunday, May 12

2 p.m.—ASUN Concert, "Grateful Dead," Mackay Stadium.

2 p.m.—University Theatre presents "Sleeping Beauty," Church of Fine Arts.

4 p.m.—University Theatre presents "Sleeping Beauty," Church of Fine Arts.

8 p.m.—ASUN Movie, "Cabaret," Thompson Student Services.

Monday, May 13

8 a.m.—Nevada Alliance for Arts Education, Hardy Room, Student Union.

10 a.m.—Vets, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.

12 noon—Informal Organ Recital, Jot Travis, Student Union.

8 p.m.—Senior Voice Recital, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.

Tuesday, May 14

1 p.m.—Low Income Housing, Hardy Room, Student Union.

5:30 p.m.—Spurs, Hardy Room, Student Union.

5:30 p.m.—Publications Board, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.

7 p.m.—Reno Stamp Club, East-West Room, Student Union.

Wednesday, May 15

10 a.m.—Cutco, Hardy Room, Student Union.

12 noon—Informal Piano Recital, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.

12 noon—Christian Science Organization, Truckee Room, Student Union.

12 noon—Informal Piano Recital, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.

5 p.m.—Activities Board, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.

7 p.m.—SIMS, McDermott Room, Student Union.

7 p.m.—Senate, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.

7:30 p.m.—Alpha Phi Omega, Ingersoll Room, Student Union.

Thursday, May 16

8 a.m.—State Personnel Defensive Driving, East-West Room, Student Union.

10 a.m.—Financial Aids Office of Nevada, Student Union.

10 a.m.—Cutco, Jot Travis Lounge, Student Union.

7 p.m.—Art Department Science Fiction Film Series, "The Omega Man," SEM 101.

8:15 p.m.—Brass Choir, sponsored by Music Department, Church of Fine Arts.

Friday, May 17

8 a.m.—State Personnel, Defensive Driving, East-West Room, Student Union.

2 p.m.—Antique Show, Centennial Coliseum.

3 p.m.—Faculty Commencement Briefing, Student Union.

8:30 p.m.—Reno Little Theatre presents "Tonight," Church of Fine Arts.

Students who wish to register for both intersession classes and first summer-term classes, may do so with just one registration.

Geology 495-Prospecting, is limited to 80 people. Sixty people have already signed up; if you wish to reserve a place, contact the Summer Session Office at 6593.



O'Driscoll

Mackay while the sun shined

Most students involved in any way with this year's Mackay Days activities, whether by merely watching the skydivers, perhaps falling into Manzanita Lake in the tug of war, or throwing darts at balloons at Mackay Town, agree it was the best Mackay Week held in recent years.

Chairperson Linda Bowman is to be congratulated for her die-hard organization of the events and supervision of the Comic Rodeo at Reno Park. She and her committee provided a well-rounded schedule for the university community to participate in, and with the added blessing of beautiful weather, the festivities could be termed nothing but successful.

Perhaps the high point for some folks was the lone female streaker at Wednesday's concert in the bowl (needless to say, the musicians had to pause for a moment after that one) or the foursome rumored to be 4th and 5th floor Nye Hall residents who blazed across the Quad during the egg toss Friday. How one of them retrieved his clothes off John Mackay's head, where they were draped during the spectacle is still undetermined.

Awards were given at the Song Team Luncheon Saturday afternoon in the Quad after presentations were made by the well-rehearsed living groups. Kappa Alpha Theta and Lambda Chi Alpha took first place in the women's and men's competition. Second place was given to Manzanita and Phi Sigma Kappa, and third to Alpha Chi Omega and Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Breaking a four-year win by Gamma Phi (68-72) for women's sweepstakes Champion

this year was Alpha Chi Omega. Phi Sigma Kappa men were also awarded the honor, and engraved in the annals of UNR history on the infamous Mackay Days revolving trophy.

Barbara Gallagher from Pi Beta Phi and Steve Rahbeck from Sigma Nu were crowned Ma and Pa Mackay. Alpha Tau Omega came out the winner from Thursday night's Comic Rodeo, where spectators delighted in watching their friends bucked from steers and cows, chase after squealing greased piglets, stuff their faces and shirts with frozen cream pies and yank orange ribbons off cows' tails. Because things got a little out of hand by 10 o'clock, just as the burro races were about to begin, the rodeo was terminated.

Winners of the pie-eating contest were Leonard Pugh, SAE, and Leslie Schmidt, KAT. Judged as wearing the best costume was Salli Allen, an independent. Beard contest winners were Karl Hahn, Nye Hall, for the reddest, Craig Ferrari, SAE, for the blackest, Chip Mann, SAE, best trim; Bill Bowden, SAE, bushiest, and Ian Hughes, Phi Sigma Kappa, best try.

Mackay Town, where male masochist pigs paid 25 cents to see defenseless Pi Phi dunked into a vat of chilly water, produced first, second and third place winners; Alpha Epsilon Delta, Alpha Chi Omega and Spurs.

Other winners of the obstacle races on Friday were: Raft Race—Phi Sigma Kappa and Alpha Chi Omega, wheelbarrow race—Phi Sigma Kappa and Kappa Alpha Theta; egg toss—Nye Hall; five-legged race—Alpha Chi Omega and SAE, and tricycle race—Pi Beta Phi (riding on an oversized vehicle) and independent men.

Next year's centennial Mackay Days should even surpass this year's.

Observations

MENICUCCI

The reactions of critics and commentators to President Nixon's release of edited transcripts of the Watergate tapes have been—well, venomous.

To some extent, such negative responses are justified. Richard Nixon has thrown another hunk of meat to the pursuing wolf pack in the vain hope that his critics' appetites will be sated. His resistance to the disclosure of "privileged" or confidential information—which he publicly defended on the grounds of principle—has proven "inoperative" when it conflicts with the exigencies of political pragmatism.

The Nixon transcripts are not reassuring. They do not prove the President's innocence as he promised they would. No edited evidence could accomplish that task, regardless of content.

The inadequacy of the President's transcripts is more than equalled, however, by the comments of the political analysts.

Eric Sevareid, on nation-wide television, argued that nowhere in the transcripts was there a statement about the good of the country. According to Sevareid, the focus of the conversations was pragmatic—what could the administration do to enhance its position?

Sevareid is one commentator whom Nixon might have satisfied by manufacturing the following tape:

RMN: John, I'm concerned about America.

John Dean: Mr. President, I, too, am concerned about the good people of this great country.

RMN: Yes, John, it is the hard-working men and women of America who have made this the greatest nation on earth. I would like to ease their burdens. Report back to me in two weeks with suggestions for improving the quality of life in America.

John Dean: You will have your report, Mr. President.

Of course, Presidents do not constantly reaffirm their commitment to the public good in the process of running the country—they don't have time for such inanity. Implicit in the

operation of any administration should be the premise that implementation of its policies will benefit the country. It should not be surprising if this basic premise is not constantly restated, especially in conversations about a problem unrelated to policy issues.

The Watergate transcripts reveal the sweaty, private machinations of politics. The crude expletives, the investigation of all possible courses of action, the temptations to bend the law are not peculiar to the Nixon administration. (Let us not forget who was responsible for the Bay of Pigs fiasco, for example.)

This country is exceedingly difficult to govern. No matter how well-intentioned the administration, it will be drawn into the rough-and-tumble of high-power politics when it attempts to apply its abstract solutions to everyday political problems.

So, the basic question raised by the Nixon transcripts: how much should the public know about the inner workings of government?

If a microphone is placed close enough to the finest violin virtuoso, it will pick up the abrasive scraping of rosin on the string. Any President, if subjected to the same minute scrutiny as Richard Nixon, would show some coarse, or shady, or embarrassing operations.

Confidence in government cannot be maintained if the intimate intercourse of politics is paraded before the public in lurid peep shows. It is not that people are unaware that politics is sometimes dirty. Only the incredibly naive would believe their President a saint. But if a President's common nature is repeatedly exposed and continuously used as political leverage by his opponents, the prestige of the office (which is a large part of the President's power) is seriously eroded.

Nixon should not have released the edited transcripts. He could not prove his innocence by doctored evidence, and he damaged the office of the Presidency by what he did reveal. It would have been far better to invite the House Judiciary Committee to hear the complete tapes. Or, if national security demanded, one or two committee members could have been granted access to the tapes on condition that they take responsibility for maintaining secrecy.

people Kinney

MERICA

The associate dean of students at UNR believes that "if you expect someone to act maturely, you treat them maturely."

"That's the way I am," Dr. Robert Kinney said in an interview this week.

It's this attitude which has made many friends for Kinney among the student body, said Pete Perriera, assistant dean of students.

"Students associate the position of dean with discipline," Kinney said. "And that's what makes them say, 'That's the dean—and not Bob.'"

Kinney sees major changes coming to UNR. Collective bargaining by educators at UNR, Kinney says, "is unavoidable." Some 300 colleges and universities throughout the nation are now bargaining with their faculties and Kinney said it would soon be at Nevada. Two bills are now before the state legislature which, if passed, would give the bargaining right to the educators.

Kinney said collective bargaining could affect the quality of education at UNR. Size of classes could be restricted, the number of hours a professor could teach may be limited, and said Kinney, "Tuition fees may rise."

"Although this wouldn't be a union, it would be very similar. And the purpose of a union is to lookout for the people it represents, not the university," he said.

Kinney said he thought much would depend on what issues would be negotiable between the faculty and the regents.

"They ought to have the right, but shouldn't have to use it."

Kinney also advises the fraternities on campus and works closely with the Greek system. He operates two programs through ASUN, the sponsor program for new students and the National Student Exchange Programs which brings out-of-state students to Nevada and sends Nevada students to other universities.

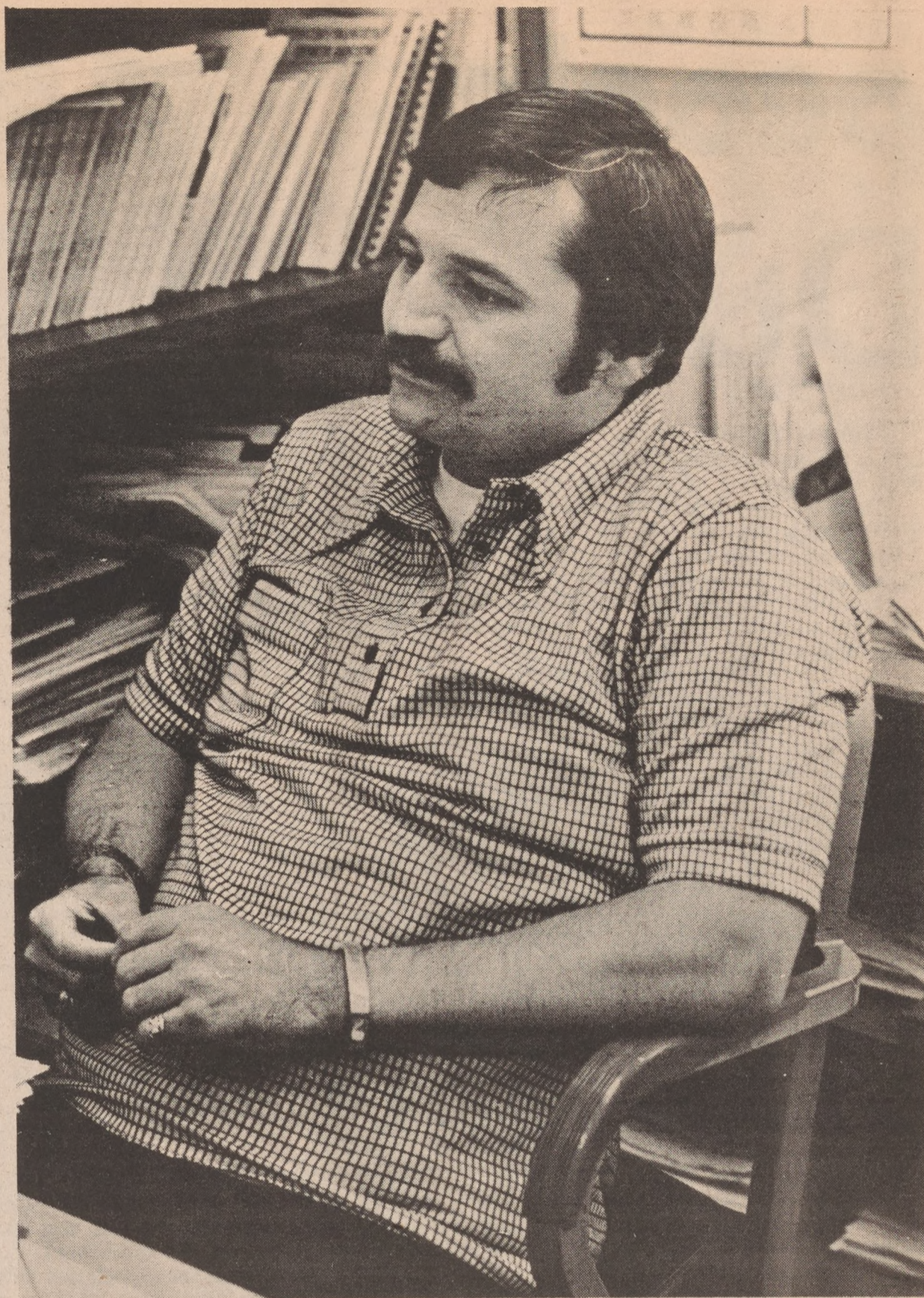
He also counsels and advises students. He has an Ed.D. in counseling.

Kinney did his undergraduate work at Texas Tech in Lubbock, Tex., and was graduated in 1960 with a bachelors degree in math. He then joined the service and returned to Texas to get a master's in math in 1963. He said he loves math.

After getting his master's he went to work for an insurance company, work which he said didn't agree with him. So, he returned to school at Washington State University in Pullman, Wash., and worked for an Ed.D. in counseling.

In 1970, the new Dr. Kinney "jumped in his car and drove to Reno" to replace the old dean of men.

Kinney became one of four deans—Keeler, St. John, Perriera and himself—who comprise a special area of student services. In the opinion of many, they're doing an outstanding job.



Interviews scheduled next week

Seniors and graduate students in a wide spectrum of academic disciplines, ranging from agriculture to psychology, will be the targets when a team of Peace Corps and VISTA recruiters visits UNR for a week of interviews May 13 through 17.

In this first visit to the campus since November, the recruiters will set up headquarters at the Student Union Book Store, where they will be available from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday. No appointments are necessary for interviews.

Another team of recruiters will also be talking to potential applicants from the Reno community during the week, working out of the ACTION office at 621 South Center Street.

Students who apply now can still be considered for VISTA programs that go into training this summer, according to team leader Allen Kramer. Peace Corps applicants will be considered for fall availabilities.

Among the disciplines in demand by both Peace Corps and VISTA, Kramer said, are education, nursing, English, business administration, accounting, home economics and health education. Peace Corps is also seeking to recruit majors in agriculture, engineering, physical education, French, mathematics, chemistry, physics and geology.

On the VISTA side (VISTA Volunteers work in poverty-related projects within the United States and its possessions), most available assignments are for majors in the social sciences, economics, psychology, sociology and Spanish.

"In addition, the liberal arts generalist is still strongly in demand by both Peace Corps and VISTA," Kramer added, "particularly if he has a minor in one of the specialities we are looking for, a second language, or has had working experience in farming, construction, public health, business or social work."

Peace Corps Volunteers serve overseas for two years with a three-month training period, VISTA's for one year with three to four weeks of training. Both receive a living allowance based on the living standard of the people with whom they work, as well as travel, medical care and vacation pay.

In addition to the living allowance, a monthly stipend (\$75 for Peace Corps, \$50 for VISTA) is set aside and paid to the volunteer in a lump sum at the end of service.

Looking for an accident

The one-year-old UNR Search and Rescue Team, affectionately called by its leaders "the bush-beating patrol," has already received recognition from the Washoe County Sheriff's department, has a well trained and growing membership and has not yet rescued anyone.

The UNR Search and Rescue Team has been called out on two searches. But on both, teams called earlier found the people just as the UNR group arrived. The UNR team, which specializes in ground searches over rugged terrain, is called upon when the search has been narrowed to a definite area and when other units appear to have failed.

The team was recognized by the Washoe County Sheriff's department as an "alert group," that is ready for action, in November 1973.

The Search and Rescue Team was originated by UNR Army Capt. Leland Johnson in the fall of 1973. The team's out-going commander, Greg Gardner, said that Capt. Johnson felt that the activities of the ROTC Counter Guerrilla group prior to 1973 had been "pointless" and that the formation of a search and rescue team would not only benefit the ROTC but would be more community minded. Gardner said the unit was designed to give the ROTC more campus exposure and to provide Washoe County with an effective "ground-pounding" search and rescue team.

Incoming commanding officer Tom Mathes emphasized the "non-military overtones" of the group. In his words, "there are no recruitment pitches, no old war stories." Membership in the group, which is all voluntary, is half ROTC and half civilian. There are about 35 members, both men and women, mostly freshmen.

Members that elect to become active are required to attend meetings, complete advanced first aid and have adequate health and safety insurance. Since the group might be out for days searching, members must own back-packing equipment. The organization trains its members in first aid, map reading, land navigation, rope and knot lore and search patterns.

The group has trained for winter and desert survival. These training periods, such as the 39-mile trek through Death Valley over Easter, are intended to ensure the members that they could search at length in just about any environment. A group of about 25 UNR Search and Rescuers walked for two and a half days in Death Valley against sandstorms, hot sun and winds of about 72 m.p.h. For their winter survival training, they packed into the Mt. Rose area and stayed overnight.

This type of search and rescue team has a good success rate when, as Mathes pointed out, they get called into action. In the Reno area, plane and Jeep rescue teams are usually called on first. These are good for locating the areas of a downed plane or approximating the area of a lost hunter. But when these teams fail, the "bush-beaters" are called. Gardner said that ground search and rescue is particularly effective in finding lost children who have a tendency to hide because "they know they're in trouble with mom and dad."

The ground search and rescue ideally works in groups of six. Three may be doing the actual searching while one works the radio, one records the actual doings and another leads. While all active members are trained in first aid, many have experience from the ski patrol, military medicine or state licensed emergency medical training.

The UNR Search and Rescue Team is an officially recognized ASUN organization. It received \$770 in 1973 for expenditures. The ROTC additionally supplies about \$12,000 worth of radio equipment, 40-odd pairs of shoes and skis, down sleeping bags for those that need them, an adviser and a meeting place.

The UNR Search and Rescue Team shuts down for the summer, although many members stay on an alert sheet with the Washoe County Sheriff's department. Next year, Mathes said he hopes to have the unit "considerably more organized and have two or three outings a month." He also hopes to increase membership to about 40.

people Duffy

ENGSTROM

With the advent of women's liberation, jobs have been increasingly open to the 51 per cent of the population. Dr. Kathryn Duffy, professor of business law at UNR, remembers when things were a lot different.

Duffy is a lawyer. She is a member of the bar associations in New York and Ohio. She is a doctor of jurisdictional law, which attracts very few people in this country.

She practiced law for 13 years. She practiced law for herself at first. She then joined a Wall Street firm where she dealt in surrogate and estate law.

When Duffy decided to quit practicing law because it was hard on her family life, she found it hard to find another job. In spite of her background, few schools wanted her to teach. She was second choice here.

She said, "This was the days before women's lib. It definitely hurt that I was a woman. I had a hard time finding a job in spite of having a degree few people have. The typical response was that women don't teach business law."

Duffy must have found that being second choice did not hurt her. She has been here for 17 years. In addition to her business law class, she co-ordinates the class for the people who will take their real estate license exam. She has taught real estate, also.

Duffy resigned as advisor from the business fraternity two years ago, but finds she is really an honorary life advisor. Recently when the fraternity was in trouble with the ASUN for not admitting women due to the national by-laws, they turned to Duffy for help.

The local fraternity decided to admit women and got their campus sanction back. However the national chapter has revoked their charter for doing so. Duffy is very concerned and has been in touch with all new developments.

"Duffy has a reputation for being a tough teacher."

She has found students have changed very little in the 17 years she has been here. She said, "I find students basically the same personally. I do think they are less and less prepared to work. They can't get my pearls of wisdom if they don't do some work."

Duffy has a reputation for being a tough teacher. She said, "I like the association with students. I'm supposed to be tough but the students are basically lazy. We have a lot of fun in my classes. One professor thinks the class can't be very hard because we laugh a lot. Besides, I've never bitten a student yet."

Students must be getting something out of it. At least 50 per cent who take the first semester of her class, come back for her second whether it's required or not.

She thinks that college education will go in new directions in the next few years. She said, "We shouldn't require a college degree for every job. We should only admit people who have an academic aptitude. Those with vocational aptitude should be directed towards vocational schools. This is what I think will happen."

Duffy was just named for inclusion in the 1974 edition of the "Outstanding Educators of America." She was proposed by the Dean of the Business College.

Duffy is proud of her selection. She said, "It means I have achieved some recognition in the field of education."

Duffy believes business law is for everyone. It covers contracts, agencies, partnerships, companies, property, and sales. Each one of these areas are taught in one or two semesters in law school.



Dr. Kathryn Duffy

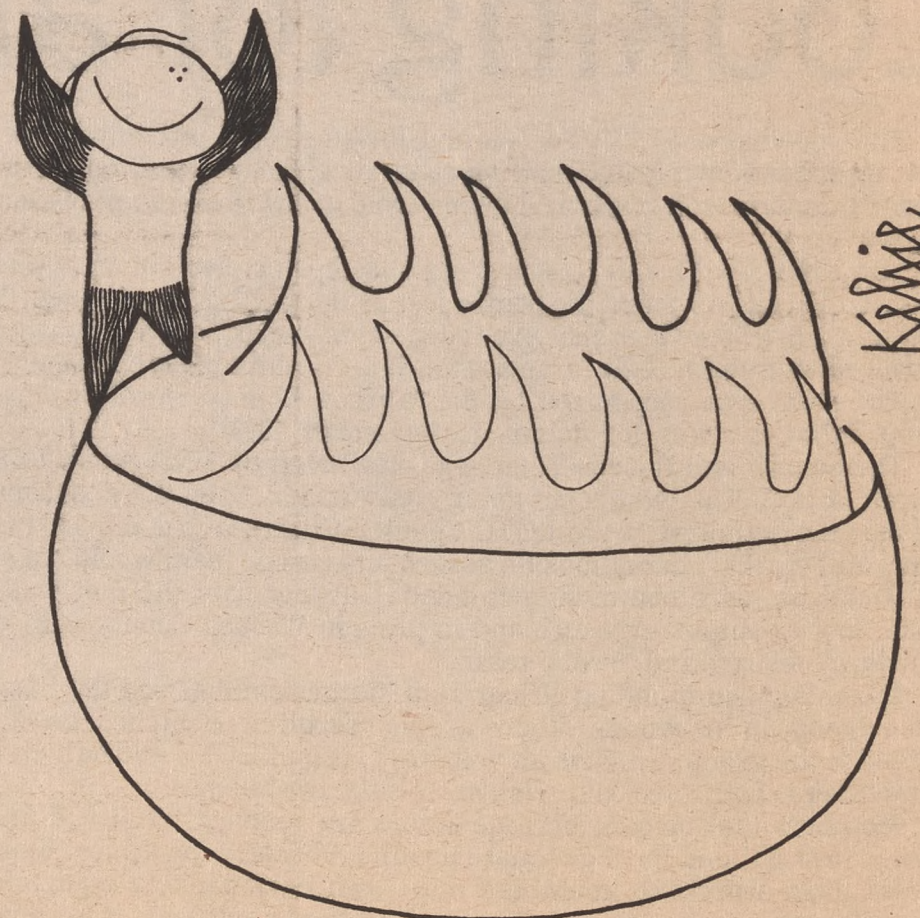
file photo

She said, "everybody in the university should take a course in business law. Everyone is going to have to get involved with law. Not enough know about their obligations and their rights."

Although she finds the increased interest in law is good, she does not think the increased enrollment in law school is necessarily good. She suspects that TV programs of a few years ago glamorized the profession.

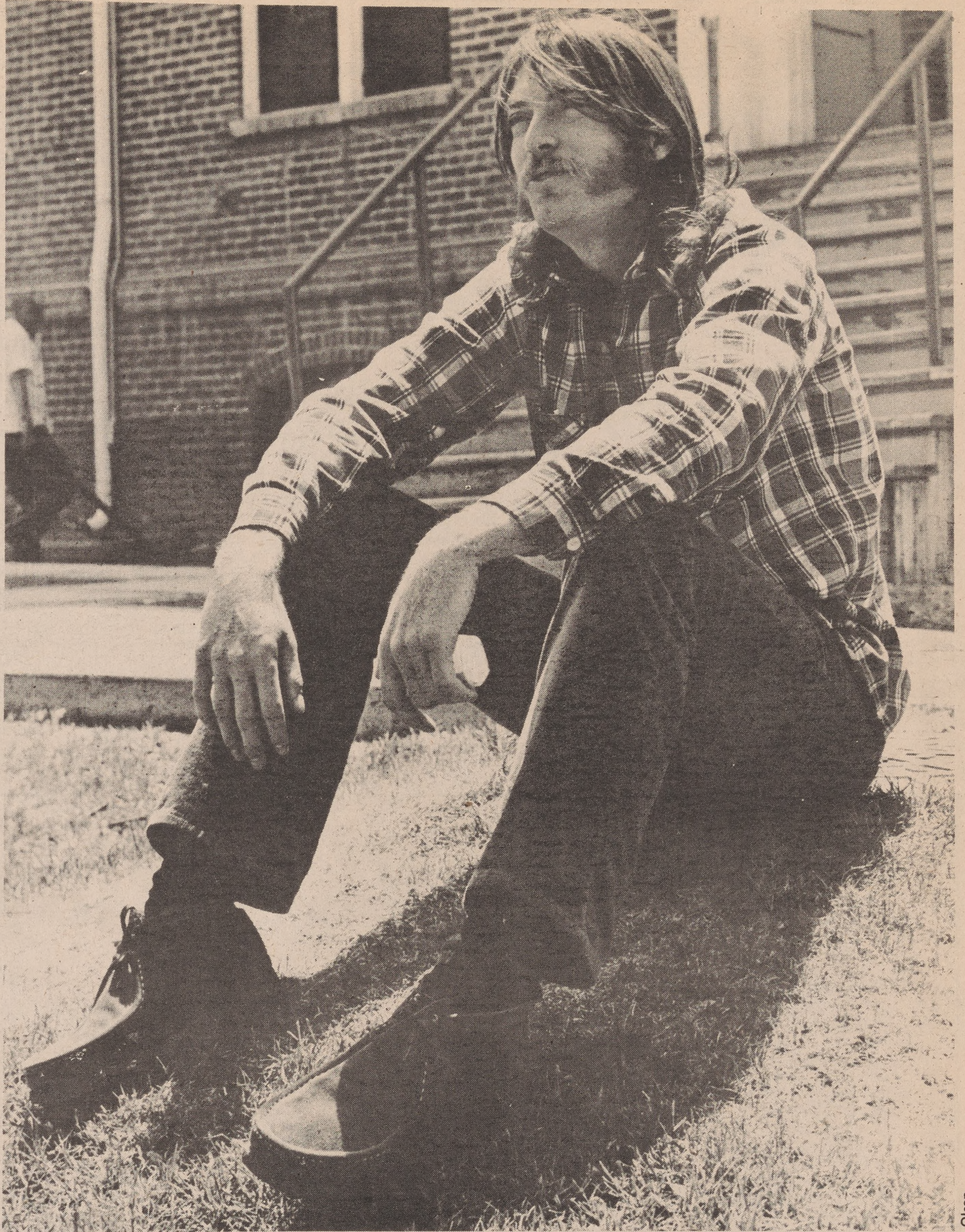
She said, "Everybody should study it but not all are suited to be good lawyers. We need more good lawyers, not more mediocre ones."

Duffy concluded by telling what she wanted her students to get out of her class. She said, "I want them to have the ability to reason correctly, read accurately, and to reach decisions based on reason rather than emotion."



people

Mike Powell



Olsen

Gotta give him credit

BY DIANE LINK

There is one person who won't receive any awards on graduation day, but, perhaps he should. Michael Powell, social services and corrections major, should receive special recognition for his seven years' academic devotion and the distinguished honor of holding 200.7 credits.

The Louisiana native came to Nevada in 1953, when he was six years old. He and his family lived in Goldpoint in the central part of Nevada, which is now a ghost town. There, he remembers being one of six children in the school and the only boy (there was only one teacher for all of the eight grades).

After his mother died in 1957, he, his father and sister moved from place to place until they ended up in Georgia, where Powell stayed for about eight years. "I lived deep in the Okefenokee swamps in the southern part of Georgia," Powell laughs. "They used to kid me about my having water marks on my legs for standing in water all the time."

He finished high school there and of Georgia schools, he says, "They are a unique experience. There were lots of 18-year-olds in the seventh grade. They weren't really dumb; it's just that when the time came to plow and plant crops, they left school. There was also a high drop-out rate there."

Powell entered Abraham Baldwin Agricultural Junior College in Tifton, Ga., at 17 years of age on a basketball scholarship. "I started my illustrious college career," the tall, slim student remarked, "dragging my feet all the way."

He worked towards two majors there, chemistry and physical education, then, he and a friend moved to East Chicago and Hammond, Ind., to work in the steel mills. In the meantime, he managed to take a few extension courses at Ball State College in Indiana.

When Powell moved to Reno in 1967, and enrolled in this university, he promptly changed his major from PE to education. He joined the football team because "my father

wanted me to play football at his alma mater." But the mustached SSVS student never did like football and changed to basketball "long enough to get my picture in the yearbook."

After two and one-half years' service in the Marine Corps, Powell returned to UNR, whereupon he accumulated credits in three different majors (mechanical and nuclear engineering and geology), before he finally decided on social services and corrections.

Now, with 200 credits behind him (of which over 120 are under-division courses), Powell jokes: "I'm forced to graduate because my GI Bill has just run out."

Powell, like many graduates, has some qualms about post-graduation: "I hate to work—hate those eight to five jobs—guess it's some kind of character flaw; I guess anytime you change your whole life-style, it's scary."

Eventually, he will receive a degree from law school and probably this fall, will start working part-time on his masters in social work in California.

The Social Services Department has, so to speak, helped open a new vista for Powell. "Social services was a big change for me. I went from the science field to course work in psychology and the like. My grades improved. I felt more like participating in classes, rather than having material crammed down my throat and vomiting it from my mouth to the paper. In SSVS, we are encouraged to participate in class by giving our own ideas and sharing with others our own experiences with other people. The friendliness of the faculty helped make me more outgoing. I never was a joiner, but now am a student representative in the social services student society. Through my field work with Rebound (prisoner's service), and the Campus Y, I really got interested in community involvement."

Powell's plans after graduation? "I'm going to renew my union card at (Gigilo's) Union 69 'till I get into law school."

SPORTS

SOUZA

Pack wins 29 games

The Wolf Pack baseball team, having its best season since entering the West Coast Athletic Conference, salvaged a lone win from a three-game set with the University of the Pacific last weekend to end its season with a record of 29-19.

Nevada won the first game of Saturday's doubleheader 5-4, but couldn't keep the momentum as the Tigers shut them out 4-0 in the nightcap. In Friday's game, the Pack was the victims of a vicious hitting attack by the Tigers losing 14-7.

Although the Pack nine fell short of the goal for a 30-win season, they compiled the best win-loss record with 29-19. It bettered their last years record of 25-19.

One of the few Pack bright spots, in the series, came in the Nevada victory, when freshman Tim Riley drilled a two-run single in the second inning to set a Pack record for RBI's.

The Sparks native hit his 34th RBI to put Nevada ahead, 2-1, and break the record held by former Pack standout Craig Lusiani in 1972.

Designated hitter Paul Hodsdon must have been jealous of Riley's accomplishment when he got his 33rd and 34th RBI's on a two-run single an inning later.

Hodsdon's single was one of three in four trips to the plate and put Nevada in front by a three-run margin, 4-1.

Despite the Tigers three-run outburst in the sixth inning the Pack held on the defeat their non-league foes, 5-4, in the seven-inning contest.

Winning pitcher John Lewis ran his record to 4-0 after

he relieved starter Gary Kendrick in the seventh inning.

Kendricks, a native of Boulder City, was going after his eighth win of the season, which would have tied him for the most number of Pack wins in a single season, with 1973 All-League hurler Ed Plank.

He gave up all the Tiger runs while yielding 10 hits before leaving the contest.

In the nightcap, UOP's ace hurler Larry Prewitt stifled the Pack sluggers with a three-hit shutout.

Prewitt gave two singles to rightfielder Mike Torres and a single to first game star Hodsdon. He upped his mound record to 6-5 while walking three men and striking out three in the seven-inning contest.

Starter Don Fisk absorbed the loss, despite a fine performance. He gave up six hits, but they were timely and costly hits, and combined with the Pack errors, resulted in the Tigers' four runs.

Fisk, who hails from Phoenix, ends the year with a record of 3-4. He left the game in the sixth for reliever Mike Henley.

Friday's game saw the Tigers hit everything the Pack pitchers could throw at them. They pounded five Pack mound men for 25 raps and a 14-7 win.

UOP had a 13-0 lead before the Pack could score a run in the sixth inning. By the seventh frame, most of the Pack starters were watching the game from the dugout as their understudies were on the Pack diamond.

It was then when the Pack started to score runs. A five run spurt in that frame revitalized the Pack. But it turned

out to be a case of too little, too late as the Pack fell before the visiting Pacific Coast Athletic Association Tigers.

Starter Stew Colton absorbed the loss to finish the year with a record of 6-5. He proved to be the Pack workhorse this year as he had decisions in 11 games.

Net worth

History repeats itself, as far as the UNR tennis team goes.

The Pack netters captured a third spot in last weekend's West Coast Athletic Conference tennis championship at Santa Clara. They had grabbed the same spot a year ago in championship action also.

The four-man team faired well in Friday's action as they all won their individual matches, but could only manage a split in the doubles.

Freshman Bill Gardner defeated St. Mary's Dave Caraska, 6-0 and 6-2, while Pack ace Kyle Ramos had little trouble taking two from Spencer Fernandez of the University of San Francisco, 6-0 and 6-2.

Jeff Everson defeated Ralph Piercy from UNLV, but identical scores of 6-2. Tom Wood also stopped a southern cousin, beating Greg Nesbitt 6-2 twice.

Perennial champions Pepperdine University captured the title for the second consecutive time.

Saturday was a doomed day for the Nevada netters as they were all defeated and eliminated from the three-day tournament.

The Pack's final match of the year was yesterday against St. Mary's University.

Governor's Day

Hundreds of university students and Gov. Mike O'Callaghan were honored Thursday as UNR observed Governor's Day with its annual Honors Convocation and outdoor barbeque.

Scholarship winners, honor roll members, members of honor societies and others who have distinguished themselves during the year were on hand at the gymnasium as Governor O'Callaghan and acting university president James T. Anderson presented top awards in a formal ceremony.

The top awards and their winners:

Phi Kappa Phi award—Blaine Sullivan of Elko, ranking student officer of the honorary scholastic society, who accepted on behalf of all of its members.

Governor's Medal—Cadet Lt. Col. Frank J. Caravella of Las Vegas, outstanding military cadet.

Soroptimist awards—Carl A. Caserta and Nancy H. Etchemendy, both of Reno, for outstanding scholarship.

Doc Martie Athlete-of-the-Year award—Basketball player David L. Webber of Sacramento.

Henry Albert Awards for outstanding public service by seniors—Donald Cecich, Los Gatos, Calif.; Jeri Dell, Sparks; Linda Douglass, Reno; and Steven Ranson, Reno.

George Wisham memorial award for ROTC leadership—Cadet Col. Leslie G. Smith of Verdi.

Outstanding Senior—Sherry Straine, Sacramento.

Thornton Peace Prize—Colleen Stotler, coordinator of the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Call Center, for her work in establishing peace in the lives of many distraught persons.

Outstanding University Teacher—Dr. Richard D. Burkhart, professor of chemistry for the past nine years, who was selected from nominations submitted by students, faculty, staff and alumni.

Trees a crowd

A group at UNR is seeking to have the campus designated as a state arboretum, a living museum of trees and shrubs.

Known as the Arboretum Board, the group headed by Edgar F. Kleiner, assistant dean of the College of Arts and Science, will kick things off May 18 with the planting of commemorative trees.

The day also will be set aside for a campus-wide cleanup. Faculty, staff and students will be provided with plastic bags in which to gather trash scattered about by spring winds.

Designation of the Reno campus, and perhaps the Las Vegas campus as well, as official state arboretums will require legislative action.

"An arboretum provides an opportunity for out-of-state species which might do well in our climate to be introduced and maintained on campus," said Kleiner.

"It also would offer an opportunity to establish an area of local desert and mountainous life characteristic of our area, and would provide a living memorial by way of gifts and endowments contributed in the form of living trees for the benefit of the state," he added.

The board also plans to label the various trees and shrubs now on campus. This will provide an educational tool for students and a cultural asset for the community, said Kleiner. The Alumni Association is helping finance purchase of the signs.

Other members of the Arboretum Board are Elwood L. Miller, Hugh N. Mazingo, Richard L. Post, William V. Van Tassel, Fritz W. Went, Pat Vreeland and John Sala as a consultant.

Playbrush arrives Tuesday



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