

SAGEBRUSH

The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno

VOLUME 81

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TUESDAY

SEPTEMBER 10, 1974

"The Buck Stops Here."

\$400,000	FORMER PRESIDENTS ACT 1958
	Breaks down in the following manner:
\$55,000	11 months pension @ \$5,000 a month
\$96,000	Hiring of staff
\$40,000	Travel
\$65,000	Furnishings
\$5,000	Office supplies
\$21,000	Postage and telephones
\$10,000	Printing
\$8,000	Health insurance for the staff
\$100,000	Miscellaneous
\$450,000	TRANSITIONAL EXPENSES
\$850,000	TOTAL

*The above figures include the former President's pension for the first 11 months. In addition, Mr. Nixon will receive \$60,000 a year for the rest of his life.



This was a good week
for getting away
with things.

Commentary

NUWER



Fie on Evel Knievel!

After he prematurely ejaculated from his Skycycle Sunday in that so-called do-or-die attempt to jump the Snake River Canyon, we've decided to put Evel on our list of "Famous American Has-Beens." Yep, right up there with the passenger pigeon, the Edsel, Spiro Agnew and Wildroot Cream Oil Charlie!

I mean it's not every day that 1.8 million people pay mucho bucks a head to see a human omelet fried over several hundred feet of canyon.

Seriously, for a couple years now Evel's whipped up publicity telling us how his cycle was going to engage the gorgeous gorge in a death struggle. Instead the man floats down in his parachute just as comfy as can be. Evel should hang his head in shame under a pile of thousand dollar bills.

Rumor has it Evel has promised a rematch with the canyon. Well, whoopee—shoot! That means twenty million dollars more his suckers will float down the old Snake River. Sorry fans, we can't help thinking that if Evel had anything under his belt besides money that he'd arrange a free admission rematch with the canyon.

Anyway, it seems as though this was a good week for getting away with things. For example, take Richard Nixon. Please.

Seriously, Gerald Ford's pardon, without any sort of conditions or restrictions attached, makes Nixon eligible for a fortune to be derived from book sales, speeches, Richard Nixon T-shirts, and the sale of his Watergate tapes and papers. If Nixon had half the courage Ford has evinced thus far, he would have refused any offer of a presidential pardon to spare his successor all the blarney sure to be thrown by the country's well-justified Nixon-haters. Anyway, Old Law and Order has shown how easy it is to make the change from a mansion in Washington to a mansion in California.

Then again, lots of people are jumping this year. Larry Csonka, Jim Kiick and Paul Warfield are going to make three million dollars jumping from sunny Miami to the wealthy new World Football League. Seriously.

Of course the law of averages did catch up with a few people this week. Like all those draft dodgers who jumped from the U.S. to Canada during the Vietnam Fiasco. Did they get \$6,000,000 for jumping—or even three million?

Do they get to attend a big party in Butte, Montana?

Do they get to fondle the choicest groupies? Or even Pat?

Heck no, fellow. They got 18 months alternate service from Gerald Ford.

Talk about dumb! Didn't those guys know that having a conscience went out with Sigmund Freud!

By the way, do you know the real story behind the Ford decision?

Well, the day Richard Nixon flashed his final "V" to the world and took off from Washington in his presidential plane, he accidentally bumped Gerald Ford with his Brink's bag as he emerged from the White House limousine.

"Pardon me," he said to the incoming president.

And Gerald Ford never forgot those words.

Letter

Editor:

I agree with Hank Nuwer's general spirit (commentary, vol. 81, no. 1) but wholeheartedly disagree with his contention that "it is better for the country if (Nixon) escapes incarceration and the further tarnishing of the president's office." The office could hardly be further sullied than it has been. Indeed, the only possible expiation would be Nixon's fair and honest acceptance of the fruits of his actions, i.e., he can only atone for his dishonesty by doing time. And he should. Amnesty for Nixon? Did Nixon offer amnesty to those honorable individuals who would not kill in his name?

Sincerely,

Tim Gorelangton



JOHN WAYNE Syndrome

St. Charles III.— Police officers start their jobs as well-adjusted idealists but soon develop a "John Wayne syndrome" because of the stresses of their work, says a psychological researcher.

This personality change, which occurs within as little as three months, may be a contributing factor to the negative public image of police, said the psychologist, Dr. William H. Kroes of Cincinnati.

Kroes is chief of the psychological research section of the National Institute of Occupational Health.

Studies have shown that police enter their work as eager idealists, wanting recognition, desiring responsibility and hoping to contribute to society, Kroes said.

Soon, however, the stresses of the work give them what has been called a "John Wayne syndrome," he said in an interview, explaining that they become cynical, over serious, emotionally withdrawn and authoritarian—attributes sometimes used to describe actor Wayne, the longtime tough man in westerns.

And the psychologist suggested that the high rates of suicide, ulcers, alcoholism and heart attacks among police are related to the stresses of their work.

Kroes has been studying police stress since 1971. He said police are less affected by the physical dangers of their work than by the bureaucracy of police administration, by judges who reprimand them in court, by lawyers who humiliate them and public attitudes toward them.

—AP

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SAGEBRUSH

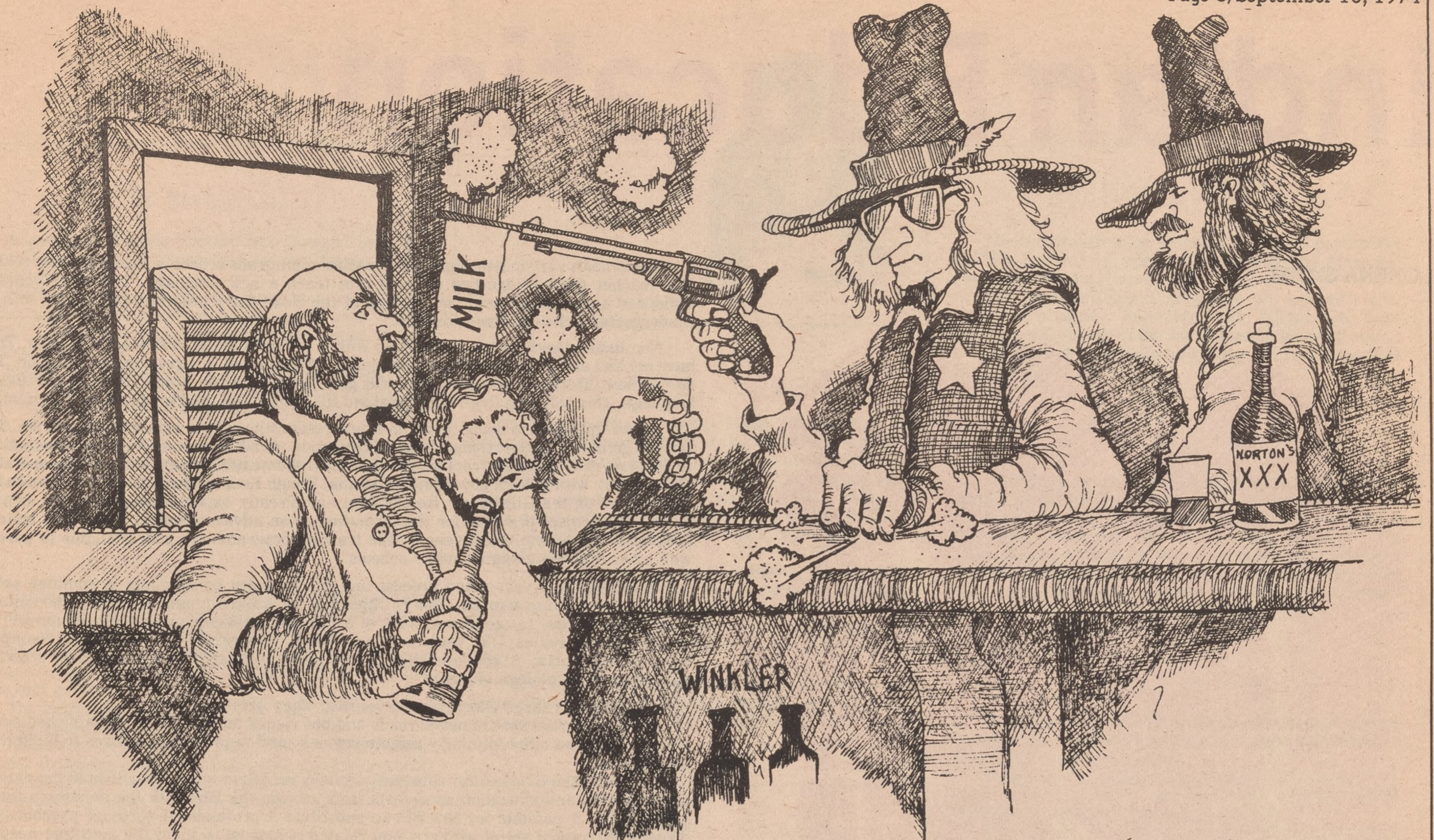
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Every body needs milk. Even Tom Mayer's.

Alternatives

GRAHAM

Those holding high public office appear to be least immune to praise and flattery. Governor Mike O'Callaghan is a prime example. His excessive personal popularity, verified by 90 per cent of the vote in the primary, has lead, to say the least, to an unhealthy public attitude. To prove a point . . . in '68 when O'Callaghan made his first bid for the top state office, he conducted a down-to-earth, face-to-face campaign. This year O'Callaghan is remote from the populace. He declined to answer the League of Women voters questionnaire, which goes to all state-wide candidates, possibly considering "issues" as beneath his dignity. And, accused of seriously undermining the cause of minorities in the state by a local black leader, he refused to comment on the issue. His only statement, "The facts tell a different story." What facts? He never said.

Speaking of unhealthy scenes, I recommend that anyone who has had occasion to use recently the men's bathroom in the union snack bar get an immediate physical examination. That place is in a constant state of filth . . . and if it continues, I hope the health department closes the whole place down.

For those of you into the drug scene, the word is out that several enforcement agencies have their eye on UNR this fall. Look for agents in the dorms and a hot time on campus . . . remember UNLV. A word to the wise, they say . . .

TK: All of Associate Dean of Students Robert Kinney's trips to S.A.E. functions were paid for out-of-pocket or by the fraternity. Except for one junket, August 1973, he took leave of absence during the functions.

If you tried to walk into Nye Hall this summer and weren't wearing an Army uniform, chances are you would have found yourself tossed out on your ear. Seems the Army declared a majority of the dorm a "Security Area" and closed it to the public. It doesn't seem quite right to me that a public building was closed to the public to serve the interests of a special group; bad precedent and all that. Look for more about this one . . .

Why is it the med school and the law school are going to end up on the wrong ends of the state? The med school is here. The law school, with the National College of Trial Judges, the state capital, and the state law library here in the north, will be at the UNLV campus. Any answers out there?

A suit filed Aug. 20 brought a seething controversy over the firing of four members of the Project Upward Bound staff by Dean of Students Roberta Barnes to the surface. Serious questions of libel, racism, sexism and due process violations have been raised by this incident. Life ought to be interesting for the Student Services crew for a while over this one. Word has it that a few more heads might roll . . .

For you avid political buffs out there, this little tidbit might prove interesting. Seems that Republican Bill Raggio, aiming for the lieutenant governor's spot, will go into the general election with some strong Democratic support. Word is that the Democrats, who aren't from the highest echelons of the party, but not the lowest either, were committed to Raggio in an early deal a couple of months before he filed for the primary . . . When you consider the fact that Raggio alienated a whole slew of Republican regulars by entering the race in the first place and screwing up Republican old-timer, the late Rex Bell's son's chances for the job, who Raggio aces in the primary, the whole situation gets even more complicated. Seems to me the only choice for Raggio's Republican enemies will be to support Democrat Bob Rose . . . Will wonders never cease.

Speak Out

ENGSTROM

Traditionally the campus' three honorary service organizations—Sagens, Spurs, and Blue Key—have worked at registration. This year Blue Key was asked not to participate. The decision was made last spring but Vic Drakulich, Blue Key president, was never informed of the real reason until contacted by a Sagebrush staff member.

Mr. Harry Steinert, associate registrar, said that the number of students who were needed to participate had been reduced. In addition, he feels the organizations have increased in size causing more people to be able to work.

Steinert had several other reasons which he considered more important but which he had never informed Drakulich of.

Steinert said, "I would be given a list of maybe twenty-four students who were supposed to work. Maybe half of even less would actually show up. But by the same token, those who never showed up to work would still register early."

Drakulich agrees that this could have been a problem in previous years, but said it was not the case now. The problem arose when an organization president would simply put down the names of each member, instead of specifically those who had agreed to work. Drakulich said that this policy has been changed.

Steinert said, "Blue Key members would let their friends in early or they would register for their friends. Sometimes they would carry three or four registration packets around with them."

This practice is not uncommon with other registration workers. There are those who register for their friends and this includes those who work for the various departments.

Drakulich said, "Steinert doesn't have concrete evidence for his allegations. I'd like to know where he got his information."

One of the rumors had the Blue Key letting people through without paying. Both Steinert and Drakulich deny that this possibility occurred or could happen.

Sagens took over Blue Key's job of stamping cards. Steinert felt that they did a good job even though the same problem of people scheduled to work, not showing up existed.

Steinert said, "There are always some in Blue Key who did a good job but others made them more of a hindrance than a help. One of the troubles of the group is that we're never talking about the same people. Its membership changes every year, so that each group could be different."

Drakulich sees no reason why the three organizations could not all work. The idea would be to limit the number of people who could pre-register so the possibility of misuse would be reduced.

Drakulich said, "I want to go to Dean Kinney to see if we can get reinstated. It's the only way that Blue Key receives recognition of service to the campus."

Steinert concluded, "I will use people as runners and at the information desk or as fill-ins. I would accept Blue Key members as individuals in one of these roles, but to accept them as an organization to work at registration—no!"

Indian Education

LORENA SMITH

Woodcut by anon, sixth-grader, copyright Harcourt, Brace & World



Education is one of the basic elements in any civilization. To prosper and grow man must apply his knowledge to a common goal. The ancient people used their knowledge to build great civilizations, far ahead of their time.

The American Indians are a very ancient people; they were the first Americans. When the white man first came, the Indians had already formed a language of their own, had a type of ruling government, and even, in some cases, their own alphabet. These people would have prospered if the white man had not held the Indian in a binding harness.

The American Indian was promised many things but soon learned that promises were cheap. Only in the past ten years, have any concessions been made by the government.

If the Indian is to succeed, he needs an education: one of his most important rights.

There are four types of schools for the Indian youth. They are: (1) reservation schools, (2) boarding schools, (3) public schools, and (4) colleges or trade schools. The youth of any nation are future leaders and should have the best possible education available. The Indian nations are not different.

The Indians have been fighting to free themselves of the white man's harness. Education is one way. To gain this goal the children must stand inadequate classrooms and dormitories, prejudices from teachers and classmates, and the barrier of a language unfamiliar to their parents and relatives.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs runs Indian reservations under federal jurisdiction to control all schools, health services and employment. The reservation schools are generally inadequate. The schools have low educational standards compared to the nation as a whole. Most of the teachers are white and hold prejudices against the children. The students are made to be ashamed of their culture, and eventually the children begin to see themselves as others see them.

The schools vary in size, from a one teacher multigrade school to a multiteacher school. The teacher must bridge two cultures plus teach a new language. The early years of childhood are critical ones. The success of the Head Start program has helped to open kindergarten units for five-year-olds.

Non-Indian teachers are brought up with a different set of customs and values. They have not had any professional training that could help them in a reservation situation. The BIA is now offering a program that will give the teacher an appreciation of the Indian language. This will help them to understand the values and aspirations of the community.

A new approach is being made on a few reservations. It is called Project Tribe. This project gives a tribe the responsibility of education. A tribal community which is committed to doing so, can, under contract with the bureau, assume full responsibility for the operation of its school, with federal government funding. Rough Rock on the Navajo Reservation and Blackwater on the Gila River Reservation are already experimenting with the Project Tribe. The project provides for the formation of an advisory school board and training programs to increase effectiveness. The training programs are also available to parents who have children going to public schools.

Education is a year-round process and so plans are being made to continue school through the summer months. This is important for disadvantaged children. The summer program includes: (1) academic work of a remedial makeup, or accelerated nature; (2) enrichment activities; (3) work and work-study programs; (4) recreation, camping, scouting and sports; (5) educational tours; (6) leadership; and (7) orientation for preschool children and precollege students.

The BIA has three educational priorities. They are:

- 1) Provide a network of paved roads and bus routes for day schools established across reservations and other similarly remote regions; and to provide resources to build these local schools.
- 2) Permit the BIA to offer substantial salary incentive to attract and hold the nation's best teachers and education specialists, and provide the BIA with the necessary funds.
- 3) Make it possible for the BIA to substitute a professional corps of psychological counselors, trained social workers, and related personnel to meet the incentive needs of some of today's Indian youth.

Because of the shortage of day schools, the boarding school system was established. In 1968, some 32,000 Indian children were enrolled in federal boarding schools. The BIA justifies building boarding schools, by citing a shortage of access roads to rural areas on the reservation.

Reservation schools were doomed from the beginning because Indian agent wives were usually appointed as school mistresses. They often did not have necessary teaching qualifications. When the children began failing, they were shipped off to boarding schools. The parents were afraid to send their children to these boarding schools. They considered them a breeding ground for the white man's disease, tuberculosis. Indian resistance was handled by cutting off the tribe's food rations and at times, bringing in troops.

The parents were forced to send their children to boarding schools in the early 1900's. The agents would forcefully take the children which caused parents to resist. The parents then began to hide their children. Often children were taken away with just the clothes on their backs. They were taken to a strange place many miles away and knew but one language. They were fed strange food and taught strange things. They soon lost their heritage and identity.

Haskell Institute was one of the first federal boarding schools and is now a post-secondary technical school. These boarding schools were created to train the Indian for farming and to help on the reservation.

Many boarding schools today do not have necessary equipment, teachers, and facilities. The teachers have prejudices against the children and the parents are very much against the schools.

Classes are occasionally held in reinforced sections of condemned buildings. Often, large buildings are used for dormitories. There is no privacy, wiring is bad, and the buildings are falling apart. The classes are overcrowded and the school does not have a library or other recreational facilities. Yet, the school keeps receiving more and more students to meet quotas and keep politicians happy.

The human needs of the children are swept away when the Indian child is put into a BIA boarding school situation. When there are 100 to 150 children under the care of one matron, it is hard for her to be a substitute parent. Most of the counselors and dormitory aides are unprepared for their task. Though each child has a special need, he just becomes another face when entered into a federal boarding school.

Most parents cannot visit their children because of the great distance involved. Many Indians in Alaska are sent to the Middle West, making it difficult for parents to visit. A lot of the time parents do not have the money to travel to see their children. The BIA does not offer any solution to this problem. Sometimes the parents are discouraged from visiting their children because the school feels that it makes children unruly.

The dropout rate for Indians in public schools is between 40 and 47%

Many Indians today live in regions that are economically depressed. Joblessness among rural Indians is very high. This condition affects the performance of Indian children in school. When an Indian child enters school, he appears eager to learn. By the seventh grade, the student surrounds himself with an unimpenetrable wall. Many times the problem lies with the teacher and his or her attitude.

Many teachers hold prejudices against the children and would rather teach whites than Indians. Because of these prejudices, the teachers and counselors discourage the student from going to college. They feel that the Indian student has more important things to do than waste his time at college. The students are taught that they are nothing and that they should be ashamed of their heritage. Because of these pressures, many students run away or sneak out to drink. Some transfer from school to school.

NEWS

Testy situation?

Educational Testing Service has changed both the dates of the test and the procedure for registering for the GSFLT this year.

If you have any students who expect to meet the grad school requirement in foreign language this year by the GSFLT option, they must register in the Counseling and Testing Office.

Registration for the Oct. 12 test must be complete by Sept. 12. Reno will be scheduled only if there are five or more registrants. Tests are available in French, German, Russian and Spanish.

Succeeding test date deadlines for registration are Dec. 15 for the February test, March 1 for the April test, and May 15 for the June test.

The registration fee is \$10.

Basque case?

Basque scholars from throughout the nation have agreed to join hands in the production of a volume of essays about the Basques of North America.

The decision was reached at a recent conference of Basque experts conducted by the Basque Studies Program at UNR.

The essays will deal specifically with the Basques of the American West, Mexico and Miami, Fla.

William A. Douglass, coordinator of the UNR Basque Studies Program, and Richard Etulain, chairman of the Department of History at Idaho State University, Pocatello, will jointly edit the volume of essays.

Call the marshall?

At the corner of Vassar and Virginia is a place which calls itself "The Men's Shoppe." In their window is a sign that says "Marital Aids." It would seem that they have a problem distinguishing between Martial (the art of war) and marital (which has to do with marriage).

—Hettich

Focke on food?

Bonn—Germans eat too much and their food is too rich and sweet, says Katharina Focke, minister of public health.

One in every three German adults and one out of every ten children is overweight, Mrs. Focke said in her annual health report. She said a survey disclosed that many Germans consume more than 3,300 calories per day when 2,600 should suffice.

—UPI

Just kid stuff, huh?

State District Judge Frank Zinn, of Gallup, N.M., who sentenced three white teenagers to short terms in a reform school for murdering three Navajo men last spring, told the New Mexico Civil Rights Commission that the sentences were those prescribed by law because the perpetrators were juveniles.

Show for the birds?

Dr. Donald H. Baepler, president of UNLV will present a slide-illustrated talk entitled "The Natural History of the Galapagos Islands" on Thursday (Sept. 12) at 8 p.m. Baepler, an ornithologist, will speak in the Center for Religion and Life, 1101 N. Virginia Street.

The program is open to the public and is sponsored by Toiyabe Chapter of the Sierra Club, Lahontan Audubon Society, Whittell Forest Wildlife Area, and the University of Nevada, Reno, Biology Club.

Baepler visited the Galapagos Islands in June as a member of a class field trip sponsored by UNLV.

He has conducted extensive research in ornithology and taught at colleges in Washington and Kansas. He became president of UNLV last February after twice serving as the university's acting chief executive.

Probably can't read either?

Examiners aren't disclosing his name, but somewhere in Miami there is a policeman trying to come up with a good excuse for flunking his driver's license test.

The patrolman failed his written examination because he couldn't identify traffic signs by their shape.

—UPI



Gasholes plugged?

Washington—The Federal Trade Commission has challenged mileage claims made by the nation's big three auto manufacturers during the height of the energy crisis.

J. Thomas Rosch, director of the commission's bureau of consumer affairs, said the FTC wants "to assure consumer anxieties over current energy problems are not exploited by advertising that is false, deceptive or unsubstantiated."

The commission filed administrative action against ads by Ford and Chrysler and announced negotiated settlements of what is termed misleading fuel consumption ads by General Motors, three car dealers, two recreational vehicle trade associations and a boating trade association.

Ford and Chrysler disputed the commission's findings, while General Motors said the company's policy is to make sure its claims are always backed up.

—AP



The past is never dead . . . it's not even past.

—William Faulkner

Is that my grail, Sal?

Chilpancingo, Mexico—Two country priests, feuding over possession of a valuable gold chalice, whipped out guns from beneath their cassocks and fought a duel near a remote village, police reported.

Although each priest emptied his gun at the other, both missed and neither clergyman was injured.

A report on the incident, which took place several days ago in the mountains of Guerrero state in southern Mexico, was received at the state capital, Chilpancingo, 130 miles south of Mexico City.

The Rev. Angel Torres Pineda, pastor of the tiny parish of Comaltepec de Cuajinicuilapa, had accused the Rev. Rafael Cortes of the Azoyu parish of stealing the disputed chalice, according to authorities.

Father Cortes made the same charge against Father Torres Pineda.

Father Torres Pineda rode into Azoyu on horseback to confront Father Cortes. Both drew guns and shot it out, missing each other, police said. Both priests then went to Chilpancingo to file charges against each other before state authorities.

—UPI

NOTES

Psychology off hook?

The doctoral training program in clinical psychology at UNR, has won full approval again from the American Psychological Association.

The Association's Committee on Accreditation notified University President Max Milam the Reno program will appear in the list of accredited programs to be published in a forthcoming issue of the "American Psychologist."

Lot of Krupp?

The Krupp Foundation of West Germany, successor to the Krupp industrial empire which supplied the arsenal for Nazi Germany in World War II, gave \$2 million to Harvard University as a gesture toward "the strengthening of relations between America and Europe." Half the income from the gift would establish a new chair in European studies for a senior professor; the rest would go toward fellowships for graduate students.

One night stand?

San Francisco—A bride of one day was shot and killed by her husband before hundreds of shoppers in front of a downtown department store.

Police said a witness, Rolf Sagdahl, 21, followed the assailant and knocked him down with a flying tackle, holding him until the arrival of officers.

The suspect, Timothy M. Griffith, 30, was booked on suspicion of murder. Coroner's deputies tentatively identified his wife as Carmen Griffith.

—UPI

Token bill passed?

In the presence of 15 Spanish American officials, President Ford has signed a proclamation setting aside Sept. 10-17 as National Hispanic Heritage Week.

Sitting in the Cabinet room, Ford said that the deep religious convictions and dedication to family life of Spanish speaking Americans have "contributed unbelievably to a better America."

Among those present were four Spanish-speaking members of the House who Ford said he would count on to keep him informed on the matters of interest to the Spanish-speaking community.

The proclamation noted, "when the Pilgrim fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, Hispanic civilization was already flourishing in what is now Florida and New Mexico. Since then, the Hispanic contribution to America has been a consistent and vital influence in our country's cultural growth."

Have trouble scoring?

Sleaford, England—Mathematics teachers at Sleaford Secondary School have apologized to students for awarding the arithmetic prize to the wrong team in a school competition.

The teachers said that they added up the scores wrong.

—UPI

Only stems & seeds for Ford?

First Lady Betty Ford said Saturday she's certain her four children have smoked marijuana and suggested she might favor softening some harsh marijuana laws.

"I know there is such a thing as marijuana," she said. "Fortunately I haven't had to have any. As far as I know we've never had it in our house."

Asked whether her children might have tried pot, Mrs. Ford replied, "Oh I'm sure. Children try everything, don't they?"

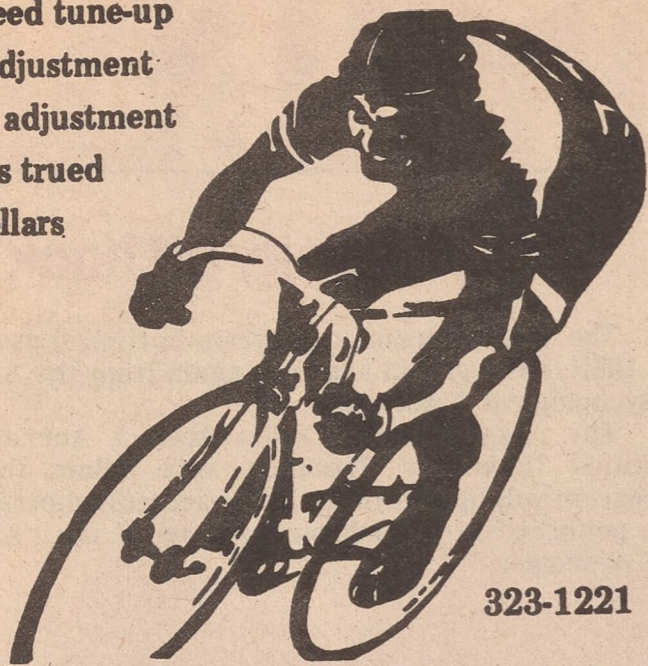
Just like UNR?

Los Angeles—It was all a mistake officials say that 70 Head Start teachers were fired by telegrams. All will keep their jobs, Head Start says.

The object was for the teachers to be "fired" so they could be rescreened for rehiring, officials told teachers Thursday.

—AP

10 speed tune-up
gear adjustment
brake adjustment
wheels trued
six dollars



323-1221

RICK'S BIKE SHOP

520 Denslowe

Sterling Village

September "Birthday" Sale Now in Progress
Ask for Special Sale Brochure

THE YEARBOOK IS HERE

The 1974 Artemisia Yearbook is now available to UNR Students with ID cards. It's free! Pick yours up at the northeast entrance to the Student Union. And don't forget that ID card.

Limited Number -
Get Yours Now!

10% Discount to UNR Students

(except sale items)

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Three years old, Spayed, New collar. Answers to name of Greg. Last seen in vicinity of 1st and Virginia. Call 747-1274 after 11 p.m.

Weekly job, Wednesdays 3pm thru my evenings class. Supervision of responsible children. Ideal for student commuting from Washoe Valley - Carson City. 849-1199.

OKTOBERFEST

Truckee Meadows Boys Club
Saturday Sept. 14 from 5-12pm



Food, drinks and dancing
Admission \$1.50 advance,
\$2.00 at the door. State Fair
Grounds Exhibition Hall.

Friday 13th Final Date



for Bookstore Refunds.

The Blue Mailbox
 Friday & Saturday
 The Center Coffee House
 (located on the lower level of the Center for Biological and Life Sciences)
 Open Friday, Saturday and Sunday
 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Open 8am to 6pm
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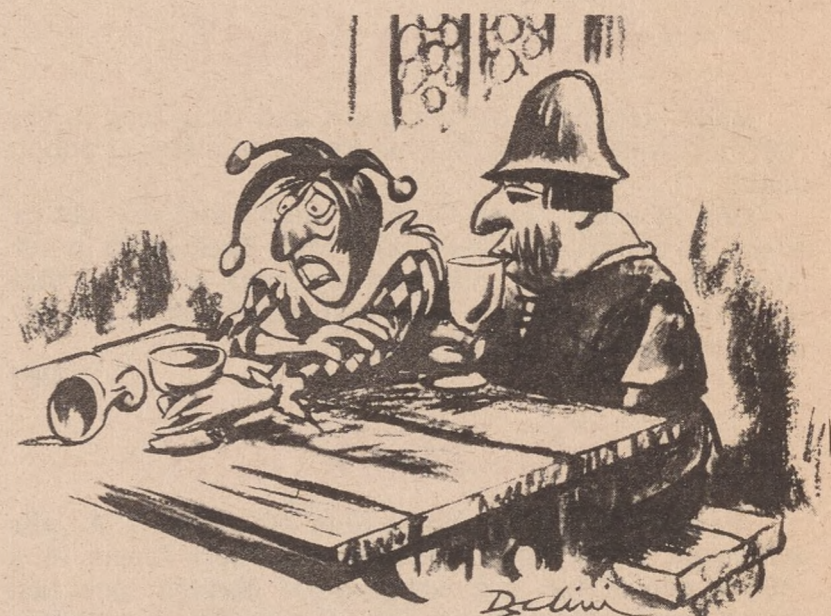
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5. Steering and Link Pin Adjustment
6. Check Lights and Charging System
7. Oil Change and Lube (Oil Furnished)

University students who like to work with children contact director of nursery school at 322-2566. Male or female.



'I GAVE HER THE FUNNIEST YEARS OF MY LIFE'

What kind of man writes Sagebrush?

What kind of man writes Sagebrush? According to the Birchers, he's part of the vanguard of the approaching Russian front. According to the Journalism Department, he's not a journalist. According to Tom Mayer, he's that midnight snack that brings him bad dreams.

One thing is certain: the man who writes Sagebrush is not the same man who reads Playboy (although occasionally he swipes the centerfold).

Do you have what it takes to write for the Sagebrush? All submissions are gone over carefully by our editorial staff (equipped with scissors and crayon).

Right now, the Sagebrush is in particular need for a conservative (yes, we said "Conservative") columnist. If you're free, white and 21, you may qualify!

All inquiries will be answered for the asking by calling 784-4033, or visiting our quaint offices in the basement of Morrill Hall.

Indian education

Boarding schools are also for the children who come from broken homes or where there is no one to take care of them. These children need special care and extra help, but inadequately staffed schools cannot handle these problems.

There will continue to be a need for boarding schools as long as there are not enough day school services to reach every child, and as long as some Indian children have no homes at all, or their homes or communities do not offer them needed support.

At least two-thirds of the Indian children in the United States attend public schools. The states receive money from the BIA for these Indian children, but the BIA feels the responsibility of education rests with individual states. The Indians realize the importance of education so they want the best education for their children.

Most Indian children have grown up in geographic and dominant culture isolation. These children have not had the hundreds of experiences the middle class, non-Indian child takes for granted. School personnel tend to assume that Indian children have had a variety of experiences and plan their classes accordingly.

Most Indian children must learn English as a second language after they start school. Two-thirds of Indian children who attend public schools come from homes where nothing but the tribal language is spoken. The student must learn English if he is to succeed in school and on the job. The family language must be respected along with the teachings of the new language.

Because middle class values are taught, the Indian student is taught to be ashamed of his language, culture, and religion. The student finds discrimination in his community, with fellow classmates and teachers.

The Indian student must be helped to understand cultural interrelationships as well as his relationship to his own community. He needs to feel pride in his cultural origins and to believe in his own individual worth. This cannot come about unless the teachers are able to understand the Indian culture and the problems of the first Americans.

There is not one Indian child who has not come home in shame or tears after one of the sessions in which he is taught that his people were dirty, animal-like, and something less than a human being. Most school libraries do not have books that tell of the proud Indian people. Most books show the one-sided picture the white man has painted and not the injustices and inhuman acts against the nations of Indians. In some classes the textbooks devote only four or five paragraphs to the Indians.

In areas where schools are spread far apart, children must walk or ride for miles. Many of the children in these isolated places go to school without breakfast, decent clothes or money for extra luxuries such as class rings.

The dropout rate for Indians in public schools is between 40 and 47 per cent. The dropout rate is due to discrimination and the loss of self respect. The Indian student also loses pride if his parents do not have a substantial income. Some of the dropout rate could be avoided if adequate counseling was provided.

In many public schools the Indian children make up a minority segment of the whole school enrollment. Because of this, many parents feel that they do not have a responsibility to get involved in school affairs. The parents also feel that they have a lack of experience and knowledge.

President Lyndon Johnson's special message to the Congress on March 7, 1968, made it an official bureau policy that an All Indian Education Advisory Committee be formed to assist in education planning.

Many new steps are being taken to correct the textbooks, provide specialized training for teachers, and attract young Indian teachers.

Public schools are preferred over boarding schools, so every effort should be made to enroll more and more students in public schools and give them adequate counseling and teaching advice. The parents should also be encouraged to get involved in school affairs.

Since there are so many Indian students in public schools in California, it would be wise to have an Indian representative on the State Board of Education.

American Indians will not settle for less than that which is available to other Americans. They expect an open-end opportunity to go as far in school as ability, interest, and efforts, aided by superior educational programs, will allow.

Now that a higher education is needed to succeed, the BIA offers scholarship grants for college study; heavy emphasis is also put on vocational education.

College students have a strong desire to find a place for themselves, as a group, within the Indian world. They also feel that their education will be a direct help to the Indian people, and that they are needed at home.

Five federal schools offer Indian vocational-technical training beyond high school level. These are:

Haskell Institute, Institute of American Indian Arts, Indian School of Practical Nursing and Dental Assistance Training Program.

Haskell Institute, Chilocco Indian School, and the Institute of American Indian Arts are operated by the BIA. The Indian School of Practical Nursing and the Dental Assistant Training Program are operated by the Division of Indian Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Bacone College is a two-year college that formerly had an all Indian enrollment and still has a large Indian enrollment. It was founded by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

Public Law 959 provides vocational training in a wide variety of courses. Training may be institutional, apprenticeship, or on-the-job. Financial help for 24 months is available. This includes tuition, related costs, and the needed funds for training. Work experience programs are also offered.

Bureau scholarship grants are the main source of financing for most Indian students who wish to attend college. Money for this purpose is appropriated by the Congress each year to help Indian students, but it is available only after other sources of help are applied.

To be eligible for a grant, an applicant must have one-fourth or more American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut blood, must be an enrolled member of a tribe served by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), have a financial need, scholastic ability, and an acceptance by or enrollment at an accredited college or university.

Chi's the limit

Richard G. Frohnen, of the "J" Department, has been named general chairman of the regional conference of The Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi, to be held in Reno in 1976.

More than 400 representatives of campus and professional chapters in Nevada, California, Arizona and Hawaii are expected to attend the Region 11 conference of the society.

The conference will be co-sponsored by the Nevada Professional Chapter and the University campus chapter. Frohnen is secretary-treasurer of the professional chapter and adviser of the campus chapter.

Haig Keropian, regional director, appointed Frohnen conference general chairman. Keropian is associate editor of the Valley News in Van Nuys, Calif.

The conference will be April 2-4, 1976, at John Ascuaga's Nugget. This will be the first time that a regional conference of the society has been held in northern Nevada.

Songleaders cop award

The UNR Songleaders presented the ASUN President Tom Mayer with the coveted "Spirit Stick" they won last week at songleader camp in Santa Barbara, Calif. The presentation was made during halftime at Saturday's UNR-Cal State S.F. game in appreciation for ASUN financial support of the squad.

Tillie Walker, head songleader, explains the significance of the Spirit Stick Award. "Over 400 girls from western colleges attend the camp, which is a full week of strenuous drills and training. We worked our way up through the week from honorable mention to second place to blue ribbon for daily improvement.

"We were rated for performance and enthusiasm each day and were one of only six groups who received a Spirit Stick during the awards ceremony on the last day," she said. The stick is to symbolize excellence for their representation at camp and is meant to be shared by the whole student body.

"It's quite an honor for the girls and the school to have won this recognition," said Dean Robert Kinney, advisor to the songleaders. "The squad is becoming much more professional and 'together' each year, and I know they will be at their best this year, especially with the experience and confidence gained during camp this summer."

This year's songleaders are Tillie Walker, Kathi Grover, Janelle Rederford, Sue Bendure, Dena Sattler and JoAnn Glogovac.

Ultra-violet violence

Washington—The director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency warned that a nuclear war could destroy the ozone layer in the stratosphere that protects all living things from the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

The potential depletion of the ozone layer by nuclear explosions is a new, accidental discovery that arms control officials believes adds an awesome new element to the destructive global effects of a nuclear war.

It now appears that a large-scale nuclear war, aside from its immediate destruction and deaths and its lingering radiation, could upset, if not destroy the food chain of plants and animals upon which man depends to survive.

If so, in the opinion of some scientists, the nuclear deterrent, if ever used, could become a global "doomsday machine," destroying not only the warring nations but also causing widespread deaths among the rest of the world's population.

The previously unexpected impact of a nuclear war upon the ozone layer was described by Fred C. Ikle, the director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in a speech yesterday before the Council on Foreign Relations in Chicago.

—S.F. Chron.

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DEADLINE NOV. 1, 1974

Announcements

TUESDAY, SEPT. 10

8 p.m.—"Why Am I Afraid To . . . ?" Center Seminar, John Marschall, Center for Religion and Life, 1101 N. Virginia. (First of six.)

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 11

Noon—Geography Club (Gamma Theta Upsilon), East-West Room, Union.

4:30 p.m.—ASUN Activities Board, Ingersoll Room, Union.

7 p.m.—ASUN Senate, Travis Lounge, Union.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 12

3 p.m.—Aggie Picnic, Main Station Farm, Boynton Lane.

7 p.m.—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," Art Department film, 101, SEM.

Notice



A vacancy exists on the ASUN Judicial Council. Applicants must be undergraduates and members of ASUN, possess a 2.2 GPA, and be of upper-class standing. Filing will open Tuesday, September 10 at 8:00 A.M. and close on Monday, September 16 at 5:00 P.M. Inquire, Peggy Muhle ASUN Office.

SPORTS

SOUZA

Pack wins game ; loses players

Everything is getting expensive these days. Just ask UNR's head football coach Jerry Scattini.

The Wolf Pack gridders won their 1974 debut Saturday afternoon at Mackay Stadium against San Francisco State, 28-7. It was a very costly victory as the Pack ended the game with four injured players—including three starters.

As expected the Pack defense stole the spotlight and provided the big plays which led to Nevada scores. Three Nevada touchdowns came as a result of the defense while another came from the punting team.

It looked at first as if it was going to be one of those days for the Pack. On the 14th play of the game, Pack quarterback Jack Fisher was sacked for a 12 yard loss in front of the Pack bench. Fisher never got up—at least not under his own power. He left the game with an ankle injury.

The Pack offense, which had no returning lineman from last year, had their troubles.

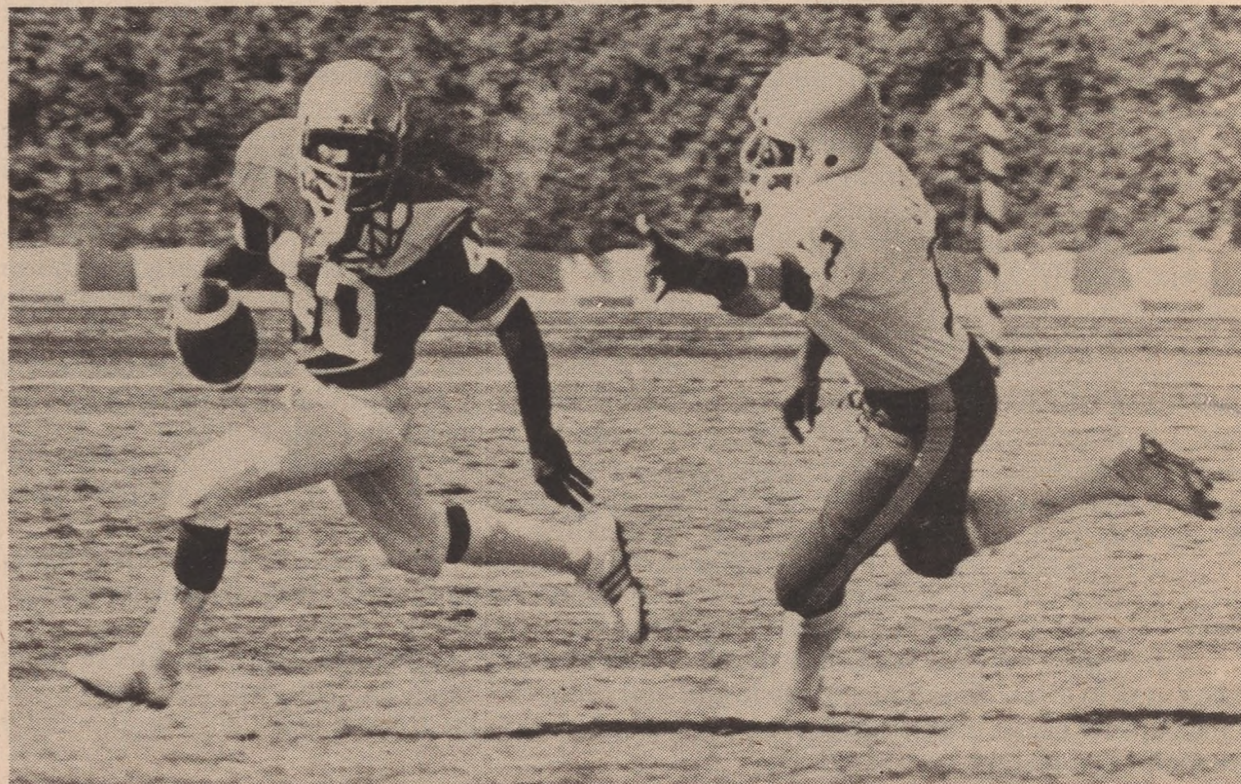
The Pack offense did have an outstanding punter in Tom Kolesar. His booming punts of 60 and 59 yards helped get the team out of its own territory.

Early into the second quarter the sputtering Nevada offense fumbled and the ball was recovered by the Gators on the Nevada five. Three plays later the Gator running back Bruce Rhodes outran Pack defenders over the right side to give them the lead, with 7:34 left in the first half.

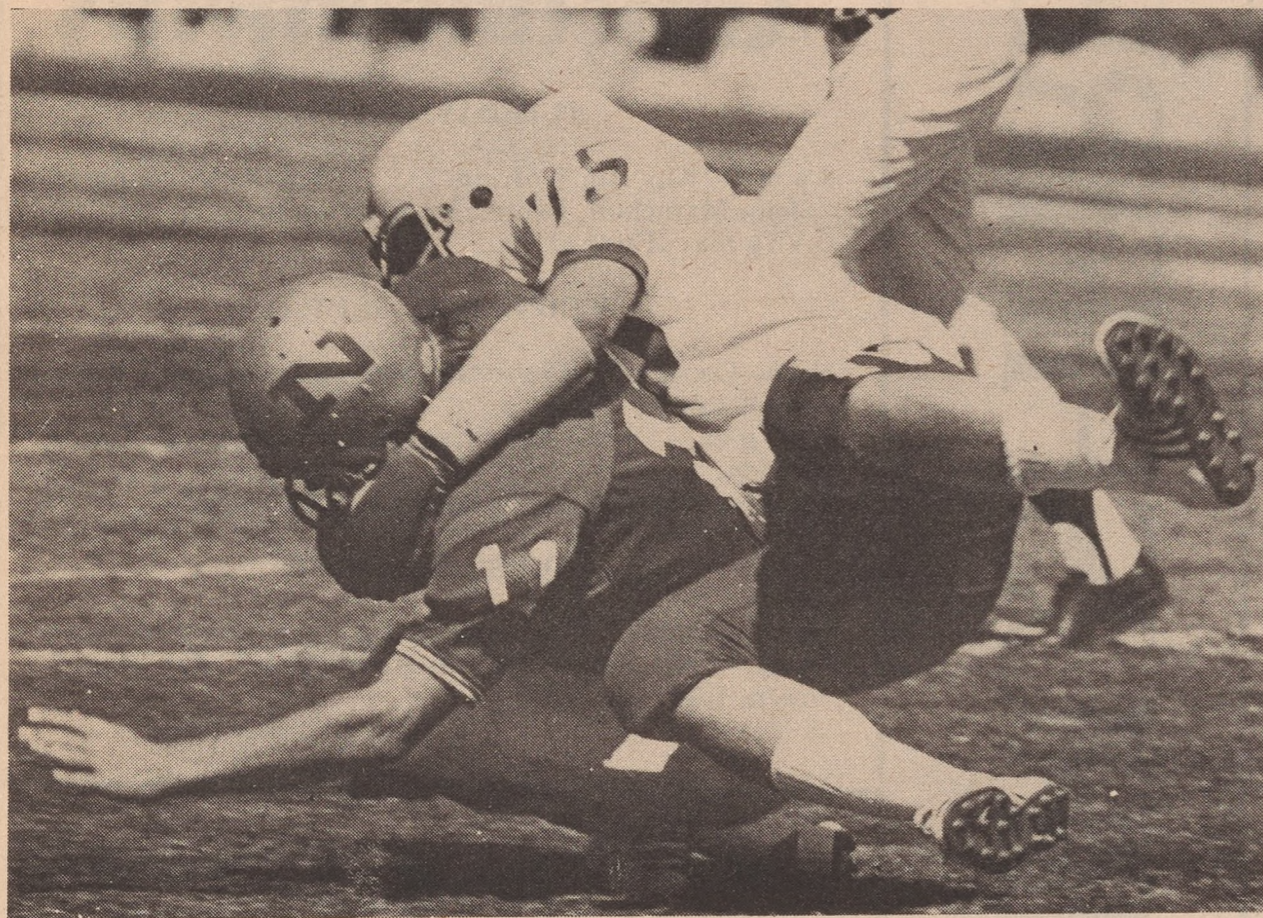
Nevada took the kickoff but could only get as far as the Gator 32. Kolesar, who finished the day with an average of 47 yards in seven punts, entered the game, but a bad snap from center caused a short punt and the ball ended up on the Gator 41.

Two plays and a penalty later, Nevada safety Greg Newhouse intercepted a pass from Gator quarterback Dave August. This set up a third and six situation from the Nevada 11.

Then Pack running back Mike Rippee, shaking off tacklers, sliced his way into the end zone. Charlie Lee's PAT attempt was good and it was all tied with 1:43 remaining in the half.



Anderson photos



Rippee, a Yerington High School product, finished the game with 50 yards in 11 tries. He was nine yards short of the game's top rusher Mike Ballentine, who had 59 yards in 16 attempts.

Ballentine, last year's Player of the Year, wasted little time in putting Nevada ahead.

With only a few minutes gone in the second half, a towering Kolesar punt was fumbled by nervous Gator receiver Rhodes. Pack offensive guard Ralph Nuti recovered the ball on the Nevada seven.

Two plays later Ballentine leaped over from the one yard line and gave Nevada the lead. Thanks to the defense the Pack never had to look back.

The Pack's final two scores came late in the fourth quarter. Mark Graham, the Pack's outside linebacker, saw his moment of glory when he intercepted a Gator pass and ran it in from the Gator 20 for the score.

The 6-2, 220-pound Graham is a junior and a transfer from Clackamas, Ore.

Nevada's final score was set up when safety Scott Nader picked off a Gator pass at the Nevada 15 and returned it to the SFS five. Three plays later Ballentine was on his way to his second score of the day to make it 28-7, with 1:14 remaining in the contest.

Nader, a 5-11, 180-pound senior, almost went the entire distance but speedy SFS running back Rhodes caught him at the five.

The victory was an impressive one for the defense, but they did suffer three injuries. Defensive back Greg Grouwinkle suffered a slight concussion and defensive end Casey Stevens suffered a knee injury. Reserve linebacker Bill Nye also suffered a pulled hamstring muscle.

The seriousness of these injuries and whether they will affect the team is still undetermined. In the fourth quarter the Pack defensive looked impressive even though all three of the injured stars were out of the game.

The victory was only the fifth time the Pack has been able to stop the Gators in 23 previous attempts.

The Pack will travel to Sacramento State on Saturday for an evening contest.

Cross-country team 'cooking'

Athletic success at UNR over the past few years has consistently come from its track and cross-country teams.

Both sports are similar in many ways. This is especially true at UNR with both sports coached by Jack Cook.

Cook has had some impressive cross-country teams at UNR but few of them are as impressive as the 1974 edition.

"On paper we could be a good team, time will tell," said Cook.

The Wolf Pack looks practically the same as last year's team which captured the Track and Field Federation Western Regional Championship along with seven other meets.

Domingo Tibaduiza is back again in '74 and looks to be in top form after a summer which saw the man from Columbia set a new South American in the 5,000 meters. He also set a new Columbian record in the 3,000 meters with a time of 7.57.

Along with Tibaduiza the Wolf Pack will have Mike Dagg, a sophomore from Torguay, England; Richard Cross, a junior from Hug High School; George Hernandez, a junior from Wells and Hans Menet, an impressive sophomore from Dietliken, Switzerland.

Cook said that he did not recruit as extensively this past year as he has before because he has almost everyone coming back.

Cook did pick up some good talent during the summer in the likes of Ben De La Graza, a California junior college champion, and Jairo Vargas, a friend and fellow countryman of Tibaduiza.

Locally Cook has recruited Terry Yberra, the Nevada AAA high school champion for the past two years; Tom Wyoski, who was runner-up to Yberra last year in the state meet; Richard Ellis, the Northern AAA champion of a year ago and Delmar Kelly, a young man from Owyhee.

Cook likes the schedule, which has the Pack opening at Sacramento State on Saturday, a meet which the coach predicts will be a "tough one."

The toughest part of the schedule comes in the last two weeks, when the team travels to the Pacific AAU 10,000 Meters Championships in San Francisco and then goes to Fresno to defend their Track and Field Federation Championship.

1974 Harriers schedule

Sept. 14	Sacramento State (All 24)	Sacramento	11 a.m.
Sept. 21	Nevada XC Carnival	Reno	1 p.m.
Sept. 28	UNLV Invitational	Reno	9 a.m.
Oct. 5	Fresno State Invitational	Fresno	11 a.m.
	Northern California Invitational	Turlock	11 a.m.
Oct. 6	Journal Jog	Reno	10 a.m.
Oct. 12	Southern Oregon Invitational	Ashland	11:30 a.m.
Oct. 19	Open		
Oct. 26	Pleasant Hill Invitational	Pleasant Hill	11 a.m.
Nov. 2	Biola Invitational	Los Angeles	11 a.m.
Nov. 9	Pacific AAU 10,000 Meters	San Francisco	10 a.m.
	Cross Country Championships		
Nov. 16	Track and Field Federation	Fresno	11 a.m.
	Western Regional Championships		