

SAGEBRUSH

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The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno



Photo by C.W. Telford

Eve of destruction?

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Conservatively Speaking

SCOTT

In this column I would like to talk about the UNPD. I will attempt neither to defend nor attack the department. I wish merely to point out some of the problems facing it, and some of the problems facing the students in dealing with it.

To my knowledge, I am the only person on the Sagebrush staff who has any police background. My father is a police chief, my brother a patrolman, and I spent three years in the Army as an intelligence officer doing police work. I, therefore, have some knowledge of police operations, procedures, and problems. I have also been a college student for a total of nearly six years, so I know the student point of view. There are definite problems on both sides.

The police, under any circumstances, have a very difficult job. People tend to think of the physical danger as the most difficult part of the job. This, however, is minor. What makes the policeman's job the toughest in the world is not the physical danger, but the psychological danger. When they read headlines such as "Heil to the Chief" (Sagebrush, Vol. 81, No. 4, p. 2), or letters to the editor containing phrases such as, "Coincidentally, the letters NPDP (from UNPD) are the initials of the German Neo-Nazi Party," (Sagebrush, Vol. 81, No. 5, p. 2), they can rightfully feel that their position is, at the least, misunderstood by the people they serve. They can also easily decide that such people are out to get them, therefore they must get these people first. The first reaction is entirely proper. The second is inexcusable. (An excellent study in psychological pressures on police was done by Joseph Wambaugh in his book turned movie, *The New Centurions*.)

The above points up two major problems. First is police over-reaction ("get them before they get us"). The second is public, or student, over-reaction ("get the neo-fascist pigs out"). Each problem is extremely difficult to handle.

There are a number of things which can be done to guard against police over-reaction. The first, and most basic, is psychological screening before an applicant is accepted for police duty. The attempt would be made here to eliminate people who are obviously psychologically unstable under stress. The second step would be to put the applicant through a police academy where the applicant is under constant stress (similar to military boot-camp) and psychological observation, such as is done by the California Highway Patrol. The third step would be to test, at specific intervals, all active police officers to see if they are still stable under stress. To my knowledge, this third step is presently done

nowhere in the U.S. This, I feel, would virtually eliminate any possibility of a policeman unnecessarily hassling someone.

It would be much more difficult to eliminate public (student) over-reaction. Eliminating police over-reaction would be a first, and probably the most important, step. It is obvious that none of us likes to be stopped by a policeman. However, if we are stopped, we should act courteously (really, not sarcastically) and take the ticket or search or whatever the policeman is giving (unless, of course, he is attempting to do you bodily harm). If the policeman's actions are wrong, take him to court. That works a lot better than mouthing off to him. If the public could be educated against mouthing off to the police, there would be much less friction between the police and the public.

Most of the students on the UNPD campus have a mistaken idea of the amount of discretion the police have. (See article "Student Poll; UNPD," Sagebrush, Vol. 81, No. 7, p. 4). The police enforce laws only to the extent to which their superiors order them. They do not decide, generally, on this themselves. If a change is to be made in enforcement of the law, whether in the extent or severity of enforcement, the impetus for such change must come from the top. On page two of the last edition of Sagebrush (Vol. 81, No. 8), there was what I consider to be a very good proposal for effecting such a change. In his column, "Alternatives," Mike Graham outlined his ideas on a police commission which would set policy for the UNPD. The commission, which would be representative of the campus at large, would guide the police in their enforcement efforts through its ability to set police policy.

There is one thing which the students, the faculty, the staff, and the UNPD all seem to have lost sight of to one extent or another. This is that the UNPD performs a necessary service to the university community. The students seem to have lost sight of the fact that the UNPD is necessary to prevent theft, assault, destruction of property, rape, etc., on campus. The faculty, staff, and UNPD have lost sight of the fact that police are servants of the community in which they are located. As community servants they should act as the community as a whole desires they act.

The police are required to enforce the laws of the community. The community is required to obey its laws. If all parties remember this and act accordingly, the friction between the UNPD and the university community will be greatly diminished.

Against the Grain

MYERS

The middle American, if I may use that term, has always expressed dismay and puzzlement at the tendency towards impatience with their plight which oppressed groups in the United States express through growing militancy. In the land of the free, the argument goes, those who are getting the shaft can work through free institutions to better their situation.

Let us consider women.

The woman's movement is not new in the United States. If one considers only its most visible years, it still fills this century with activity. Even in its more assertive incarnation of the past ten years or so (since, feminist historians tell us, Friedan), it has always been a basically gentle movement—demanding, but hardly militant.

The conventional wisdom is that women are making great strides in every area. Aren't the newspapers filled with a tiresome series of photos of women lumberjacks and phone climbers? And "women in politics," as Maya Miller said recently, has become "the in topic in the press this year."

Yet, in fact, in neither of the areas which these media situations symbolize—economic and political power—has the plight of women really improved in recent memory.

Economically, women have, incredibly, lost ground by comparison with men. For every \$100 a man earns, a woman gets \$60. Compared with men, women are making less today than they did 20 years ago. The gap is widening. In terms of earning power, things are getting worse, not better.

Politically, the outlook isn't much better. There are fewer women in the Congress today than 20 years ago—and no women at all in the Senate, also by comparison with two decades

ago. And the prospect is not good for improvement in the November election, since only 10 more women have won nominations over 1972. Six women in the country have won nominations for governor or U.S. Senator—and in five of the cases, a massive propaganda campaign was cranked up in the local media around the theme, "She can't win."

If increasing militance is the result of this bleak outlook for women, who should be surprised? What, after all, has the go-it-slow approach won for women?

Is it not time for women to move into tactics like organized boycotts as a way of dealing with economic discrimination? The Booker T. Washington approach isn't working.

Politically, women have an easy strategy to take. At the national convention of the Women's Political Caucus this year, Bella Abzug said that the difference between the blacks and the women at the 1972 Democratic National Convention was that the blacks were willing to walk out and withhold their support of the party if they didn't get a platform and candidate that conformed to their demands, and the women weren't willing to do the same. The result was that the blacks got what they wanted and the women got the shaft. That's a good place to start.

First, though, women themselves must come to realize that they are being given a giant media snow job. Contrary to what we're being told, things are getting worse, not better, for women, and as long as women believe what they're being fed and accept it, that's the way it will continue.

Announcements

FRIDAY, OCT. 4

VOTER REGISTRATION, 10 a.m.-2 p.m., Union Lounge. (Saturday is the last day to register for the general election.)

8-11 a.m.—Flu Clinic, East-West Room, Union.

10 a.m.-4 p.m.—Navy recruiting, Tahoe Room, Union.

8 p.m.—"Traffic" concert, Centennial Coliseum.

9 p.m.—"Peter Damien and Ba Ba Taos," Gerold Grenfell, guitar and banjo, and Adlai Alexander, The Blue Mailbox, Center for Religion and Life, 1101 N. Virginia. (Entrance to rear of building.)

Opening night for the Reno Little Theatre's "6 Rms Riv Vu."

SATURDAY, OCT. 5

8 a.m.—MCAT testing, Room 107, TSS.

9 p.m.—"Peter Damien and Ba Ba Taos," Gerold Grenfell, guitar and banjo, and Adlai Alexander, The Blue Mailbox, Center for Religion and Life. (Entrance to rear of building.)

SUNDAY, OCT. 6

9 a.m.—UNR Youth-Adult Program, St. Paul's United Methodist Church, 1660 Grandview.

3 p.m.—Publications-ASUN Football, Mackay Quad.

8 p.m.—"Five Easy Pieces," ASUN film, Room 107, TSS.

9 p.m.—Open Stage, The Blue Mailbox, Center for Religion and Life. (Entrance to rear of building.)

Monday through Saturday
Centennial Homecoming Week

MONDAY, OCT. 7

Noon—Student Services staff meeting, Hardy Room, Union.

1 p.m.—Faculty Senate Code Committee, Mobley Room, Union.

3 p.m.—ASUN Sub-committees, Hardy Room, Union.

3 p.m.—English Discussion Group, Travis Lounge, Union.

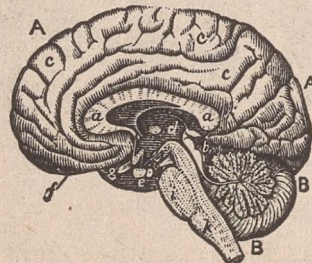
7 p.m.—Black Student Union meeting, Hardy Room, Union.

TUESDAY, OCT. 8

9 a.m.-4 p.m.—Queen voting, Union Lounge.

Noon—Concert Jazz Band performance, Travis Lounge, Union.

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Brain (vertical section of right half). AA Cerebrum; BB Cerebellum; cc Corpus Callosum; d Pineal Gland; e Convulsions; f Third Ventricle; g Pituitary Body; h Olfactory Lobe; i Optic Nerve; j Pons Varolii; k Medulla Oblongata.

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Alternatives

GRAHAM

Moving over a winter-bound landscape on a rural Nevada highway, a university sedan spun out of control on a patch of black ice, careened down the road a ways and finally came to a crashing halt on the winch of a camper traveling in the opposite lane.

This mid-January accident sparked a spiraling political controversy within the Office of Student Affairs which virtually destroyed last year's Project Upward Bound and has seriously undermined the credibility of Dean of Students Roberta Barnes.

All four of the passengers in that university sedan emerged from the accident unhurt. No citations were issued. Yet little over a month later, all four were issued termination notices by the Office of Student Affairs. During the next four months they fought for their jobs within the framework of various university codes and policies. By June, all were gone.

It was not the accident which sparked the university's action. It was a report by a peace officer who had transported the four from a town near the accident site to Elko. This person alleged that a baggie of marijuana and pills was stuffed behind the back seat of the transporting vehicle and claimed that one of the four accident victims put it there.

This allegation reached the university, but just when and how is unclear. There are two possibilities. Either the officer in question contacted an acquaintance here on campus, or a report was simply filed with the local office of the State Division of Investigations and Narcotics. In any case, official correspondence was directed to John O. Perry, the narcotics agency's local agent.

Before we trace the route of this report through the byways of the university administration, a slight digression is in order.

First, this report was not and was never intended to be an official action. It was an "unofficial notice" to the university administration which exemplifies what appears to be a common practice of certain agencies when state employees are found to be involved in any questionable "incident."

Second, all four of the individuals involved in the accident were cleared of any knowledge of the "alleged" controlled substances, as I will document further in this article.

Now, back to the main theme. The four university employees were members of the Project Upward Bound staff: two were white, female; two were black male.

Comments made during the ride to Elko, as reported by one of the four, bring into serious question the officer's attitudes towards ethnic minorities and subsequently bring into question the validity of the drug report.

The allegations, once they reached the university, flowed through various university channels until they reached Roberta Barnes' desk in the Office of Student Affairs. At this point a heretofore unmentioned member of the university administration enters the picture, and it is my opinion that this man plays a significant role in all that followed. He is Ed Pine, University Business Manager.

Pine is an old-line Nevadan, conservative to the Nth degree. He has also had, at times, more power within the structure of the university community, than the president. Also, he has been in the past highly reactionary when it comes to matters involving the university's image, particularly in regards to incidents involving drug use.

It is likely that the first place the police report reached in the higher echelons of the administration was Pine's desk. Pine, in turn, most likely forwarded the charges to Acting President James T. Anderson—with a comment or two, who then sent it to Barnes—adding his own comments.

Barnes in turn, accompanied by then half-time Student Special Services Director Harry Wolf, confronted the four Upward Bound staffers with the report. This initial confrontation took place in mid-February. Less than two weeks later—Feb. 28—all four were given termination notices. At all times the administration, at this level Barnes and Wolf, assumed that the four were "guilty until proven innocent." It was also implied that if they were proved innocent they would stay, if not, they would go. To prove themselves "innocent," the four were told they would have to take polygraph examinations.

Three of the staff members did in fact take polygraph tests administered by the Washoe County Sheriff's Department. The results of these tests threw a real monkey wrench into the administration's program. The tests proved that none of the three had knowledge of the "alleged" marijuana and pills, and further, the polygraph examiner concluded that the fourth staff member could not have been in possession of the baggie because at least one of the three would have had knowledge of this fact.

At this point the administration could have backed off and tried to salvage the situation, but they did not. Several factors intervened. I suspect that one of these was Pine, who is not known for backing off from a stand once taken.

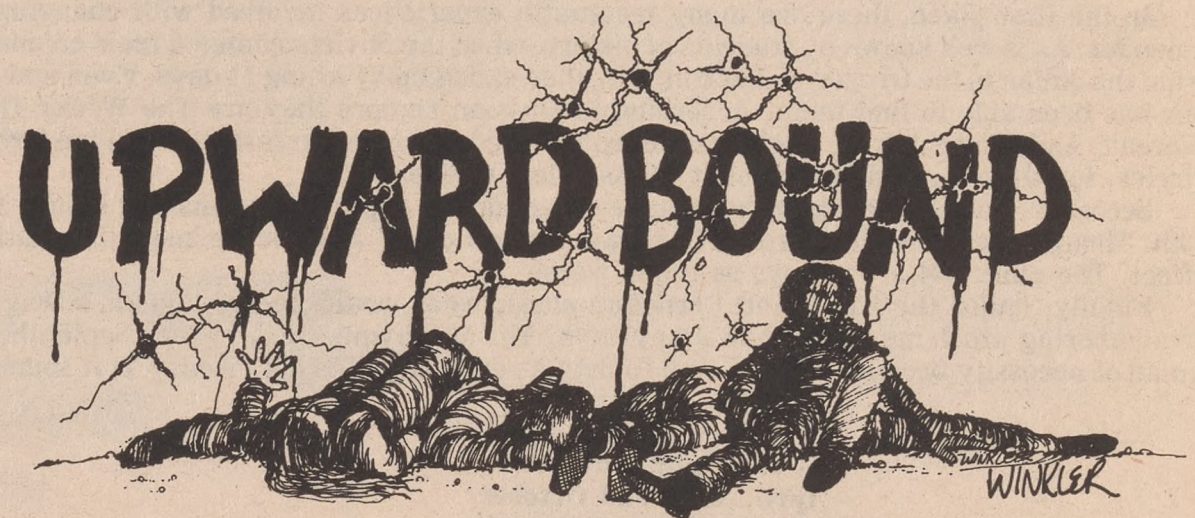
It is my opinion that Pine, though Barnes denies he had anything to do with the issue, still considered the four a detriment to the university. Even if he did not apply any direct pressure to Barnes, his opinion, because of the position of power he holds on this campus, would have carried great weight.

A second factor was Harry Wolf. By the time the polygraph examinations were completed and the results transmitted to the university in late March, the four Upward Bound staffers were in the process of filing discrimination charges against Wolf under the university's Affirmative Action Compliance code.

Whether because Wolf and Barnes were friends, as I have been told, or because of "professional respect," Barnes elected to take whatever action necessary to protect Wolf, including ignoring the implications of the polygraph results.

In any case, Barnes served as Wolf's counsel during the discrimination hearing, even though Barnes was the final supervising authority over Wolf and the four staff members who filed the charges—which suggests at least an ethical conflict of interest. Even with Barnes' aid, the hearing committee officially reprimanded Wolf for administrative inadequacies, though they did not support the discrimination charges.

In mid-May while the compliance hearing was in progress, John Newton, a consultant with previous Upward Bound experience, arrived on campus to investigate the situation. His report supported, and has been used subsequently to justify, all the administrative decisions taken prior to his arrival.



Newton, in his report, refused to place responsibility for the situation. It is not my intention to dodge this task. If the point is not already clear, the prime responsibility lies with the university administration. To the extent that each of the administrators cited was involved in this controversy, it is my opinion that they abused the power of their offices.

But "responsibility," or for that matter, abuses, are not the end of the story. Serious questions were raised by this incident which deserve equally serious consideration.

The first question involves the use of polygraph examinations. The demand by the administration that the four project staff members take polygraph examinations to "clear" themselves, taken to its logical extension, means that any member of the university community whether faculty, staff or student, will be faced with the same ultimatum if they happen to be "accused"—by anyone—of some "crime." If this is to be the case then academic and individual freedoms on this campus have been dealt a serious blow.

A second question deals with the disadvantaged youth supposedly served by Project Upward Bound. They are the real victims. The project, which hundreds of letters from community sources throughout the state thoroughly supported, was virtually destroyed by this political infighting. The whole situation brings into question the administration's commitment to the disadvantaged of our society.

The university claims that it wishes to help the disadvantaged, no matter what their race, but the performance here says the administration doesn't give a damn.

This one incident, and others which may be discussed at a later date, calls into question this university's real commitment to the disadvantaged of our society, and in my mind require a thorough investigation of the university's actual performance in these areas.

To the 'Rear

O'REAR

The most frequent question asked at the Veterans Coordinator's Office is, "What's happening with the new G.I. Bill?" Well, it's in committee.

I contacted Sen. Alan Bible's office Wednesday, and according to Bible's staff, the bill has been returned to a joint Senate-House Conference Committee to hammer out a basic compromise measure.

The bill, as it came from the Senate, would have increased educational benefits by approximately 23 per cent, increased vocational-rehabilitation benefits by about 18 per cent, provided a federal loan to veterans up to \$1,000 per year for tuition and other educationally related expenses and extended benefits from 36 to 45 months.

The House wouldn't buy the increases, and the word is the extension of time and the \$1,000 loan proposals will be dropped from the bill. It is expected, though, that the 23 per cent educational benefits and the 18 per cent vocational-rehabilitation increases will be retained. This benefit increase, if approved, will jump a single veteran's monthly check from \$220 to \$260. The table reprinted at right, taken from the bill itself, shows how the increase would affect each veteran's monthly allotment. By trimming the bill, rumor has it that it is more likely to pass.

Veterans now have another recourse person on campus. His name is Art Collins and he has been placed on this campus as a "trouble shooter" by the Veterans Administration. Collins' main job will be to see that each veteran "gets what's coming to him." He is a full-time employee of the Veterans Administration and if any vet is having trouble with "bureaucratic snarls," he is the man to see. He's located in Room 104, TSS.

"Column I"	Column II	Column III	Column IV	Column V
Type of program	No dependents	One dependent	Two dependents	More than two dependents
				The amount in column IV, plus the following for each dependent in excess of two:
Institutional:				
Full-time	\$260	\$309	\$352	\$21
Three-quarter-time	\$195	\$232	\$265	17
Half-time	\$130	\$155	\$176	11
Cooperative	\$209	\$246	\$279	17

Don't forget, the Veterans' Contact Center is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., five days a week. The center is designed to provide assistance to the veterans here, as well as serve as a central place to just get together and rap. Also, if any veteran is having any problems, or just needs some advice or guidance, come see me in my office, Room 202, TSS.



from your

Government in Exile

KRUEGER



Man is a rearranging animal. No matter how much one member of the species calculates, classifies and orders, there invariably follows another one who finds the whole arrangement chaotic and decides to change everything. On the other hand, it has also brought plastic parts, planned obsolescence, and fortified corn flakes. Surely included within this latter category must be the plans of some Europeans to rearrange the calendar.

On Sunday, Sept. 29, 1974 (to be precise), the San Francisco Chronicle reported that Professor Stuart Kirby of the University of Aston in England feels the Gregorian calendar is hopelessly out of date. It seems that Professor Kirby does not like Friday the 13th, and hopes to arrange it so the ominous date never again falls on Friday.

Professor Kirby's solution is to create a new "static" calendar. Under this arrangement, Oct. 4, 1977 would fall on a Friday, just as it had in 1974, 1975 and 1976. With pardonable pride, Professor Kirby tells us, "This scheme is in the interests of mathematical simplicity and efficiency with all the dates falling on the same days each year."

Professor Kirby is not alone in his battle against time. He has been joined by one Klaus Josef Cornelius, a German civil servant. Both men have roughly the same plan: they see the calendar year divided into quarters, each quarter containing two months of 30 days, and one month of 31. By this system they are left with one odd day remaining. Professor Kirby, flaunting his mistake openly, feels the extra 24 hours should be proclaimed "New Year's Day," and serve as a dateless holiday. On the other hand, Herr Cornelius decided to surreptitiously tag his extra day on the tail end of December, and hope that no one would notice.

With this year and a day problem cleared up, some might urge that either the Kirby or Cornelius plan be adopted. But I must regretfully disagree. I believe we should give neither of them the time of day.

In the first place, there are many traumatic experiences involved with changing a calendar. As is well known by students of history, when the Soviets changed their calendar from the Julian to the Gregorian back in 1918, they ended up by losing 14 days. Even now no one has been able to find them. According to Russian rumors they are The Weeks That Weren't. And don't think the whole mess hasn't caused much embarrassment in high Soviet circles, for they can't simply pass it off as a lost weekend.

Secondly, I dispute the calendar change since I do not approve of abolishing Friday the 13th. Though everyone will agree it is always "a bad day," at least we know its relative effect. The other 364 are always so much worse.

Finally, under the Kirby and Cornelius plans, what would be the layman's way of remembering which month has how many days? The old rhyme "30 days hath September" would of necessity become useless. And finding a replacement is not as easy as it sounds:

30 days hath November,
April, May, and October,
(And January, February,
August, and July).

31 days hath September,
March, and June, and November,
(And if you can make this mess rhyme,
You're a better man than I).

So as is readily evident, the system proposed by Professor Kirby and Herr Cornelius has many drawbacks. Yet I am sure they will remain adamant in their opinion. The main reason for their strong insistence may lie in their hopes of making a bundle in the calendar market. One can easily imagine them following in the solemn footsteps of Julius Caesar and Pope Gregory XIII:

Introducing the New KIRBY AND KORNELIUS KALENDAR

"It was the best of times,
it was the worst of times."

NOW FEATURING

THE MERRY MONTH OF MAY!



But if this is their plan, they would do best to forget it. Time and money wait for no man. For if by their plan, every month, day and date were the same each year, then people would have no reason to replace their calendars. Even the agile human mind can usually keep track of years without assistance.

Of course, one naturally wonders why so many important people support the new static calendar. The answer lies, I think, in the forementioned article which states: "Those in favor of calendar reform believe it would save industry and commerce millions of work days which are lost when Christmas and New Year's Day now fall in mid-week. In Europe the tendency is to take the whole week off. On a static calendar though, both days would always fall on Sunday." There! It is obvious! The static calendar is merely another devious trick to demoralize the world's working class. We concede we have lost Easter, but Christmas or New Year's? Never!

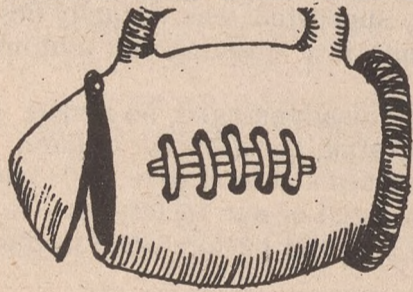
My previous comments notwithstanding, I dispute any notion that I am against change. Far from it. I only think Kirby and Cornelius would have better spent their time inventing more popular revisions in the calendar.

One such change which comes immediately to mind is abolishing Mondays. I have yet to meet a person who has said anything favorable about them. Indeed, Mondays are such a dread horror, that most of the public experiences the Monday Malaise as early as Sunday night. Not only will my suggestion improve this situation, but it will also give the Free World new unity, since everyone would have to agree what a difference a day makes.

My second proposal is also ingenious, true philosophers will be struck by its subtle logic: From now on we will simply put all of the days, dates and months backward. Thus, if today was Jan. 16, tomorrow would be Jan. 15, and the following day Jan. 14. This method has great usefulness in that it would allow us to correct yesterday's mistakes.

Naturally, it might be objected by some that all of this talk is wasting time. However, I doubt they will be so smug by 5 A.K. (After Kirby). Watch then how they sob and sing about the good old days.

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30 days hath all the months,
If they get changed by those runts:
Except for 31 days in September
And March, June, and November.

Ye gods, I've created a rhyme.
(And it took me little time.)
So you see, Krueger, it is true
That I'm a better man than you!

EDDIE
TORIAL

So Torial hath made a rhyme?
It seems to me more like a crime.
'But I did it so quickly!' he sobs and whines.
-Ah, but metrical rhythm hath left his lines.

And so I dispute that I've been beat
Until his poem groweth better feet.

PERCY
BYSSHE
KRUEGER

Dearest Krueger and Eddie Torial
I have unpleasant news for both of y'all.
T'was not for poesy that you'se was hired
And so, dear friends, you'se is fired.

POTTER
POPTOP.

Hansen is broad minded

Dan Hansen, state chairman of the Independent American Party of Nevada announced the party's opposition to the so-called Equal Rights Amendment. Hansen stated, "The party is not against equality for women, we are against the Amendment to our Constitution which will take away those privileges and protections which women now enjoy. He stated that they will support those laws in our legislature which will correct existing discrimination and injustices, but that these changes must be made on a state level, thereby avoiding usurpation of states rights."



*The party is not against
equality for women, we are
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and protections which
women now enjoy.*

Hansen went on to say, "All the noise being made by Women's Lib is a farce, but is well financed. The pro-ERA forces held a meeting of 16 organizations and 14 people showed up. It is the same people making lots of noise. The truth is that the women of Nevada (and across the nation) do not want ratification of the ERA. They proved this true the last legislature and we are certain they will prove this true in 1975. Most people don't realize that the safeguard which would have protected women from the draft, require the support of the father for his family, separation of public restrooms, etc. was voted down in the Senate by a "voice vote." We can only conclude that the ERA's purpose is to break-up the family, providing the opportunity for the government to gain control of the mental, emotional and spiritual growth of our children through government day-care centers."

NEWS

You're only Hyung once

Dr. Hyung Kyu Shin, professor of chemistry at UNR has returned from the Republic of South Korea where, at the invitation of the Ministry of Science and Technology, he delivered a series of lectures.

He lectured on the theory of molecular energy transfer at the Korea Advanced Institute of Science. In other sessions organized by the Korean Chemical Society and Seoul National University, he spoke on vibrational energy transfer.

Whirling dervish

Eleven men and five women from various campus groups took part in Saturday's Frisbee Championship during the UNR game at Mackay Stadium. Much to their surprise, the two winners (one from each division) were given handsome trophies for their efforts.

Warren Finke, an independent, and Denise Deitchman from Manzanita took top honors with throws of 74 and 51 yards, respectively. Low distances were 37 and 25 yards.

Best part of all was the large proceeds received from the "passing of the hat" among fans in the stands. The \$244.25 collected will be given to the United Way fund drive.

The ASUN thanks those who participated in the contest and those who gave their pennies and dimes for helping to make this first annual event a success.

Sahl survivor

Mort Sahl has been rescheduled to appear at UNR by the ASUN Activities Board. He will lecture on Tuesday Nov. 12 at 8 p.m. in the gym.

Conservative estimate

New teaching methods, the absence of U.S. armed involvement, and the job market have led to increased ROTC enrollment at UNR according to Col. Alexander Lemberes, chairman of the Military Science Department.

The main reason for the increase has been a program of leadership laboratories, he said. Mountaineering, first aid, unarmed defense, adventure and aviation training, and the labs develop a closer relationship between officers and students. Lemberes believes, this was the positive influence which doubled the sophomore cadet enrollment to 50, increasing over-all ROTC enrollment to 83.

Nationwide participation, on the other hand, has dipped from 41,000 to 33,000 students. But at the same time Lemberes pointed out, female enrollment has jumped from 212 in its first year to over 3,000 nationwide.

—Yates

Twenty get the shaft

About 20 students from the Mackay School of Mines will accompany Prof. Pierre Mousset-Jones to the American Mining Equipment Show in Las Vegas Oct. 7-10.

Approximately 16,000 persons from all over the world will view 11 acres of exhibits of 250 major manufactures of mining equipment. Several papers will be presented on different facets of the mining industry during the convention.

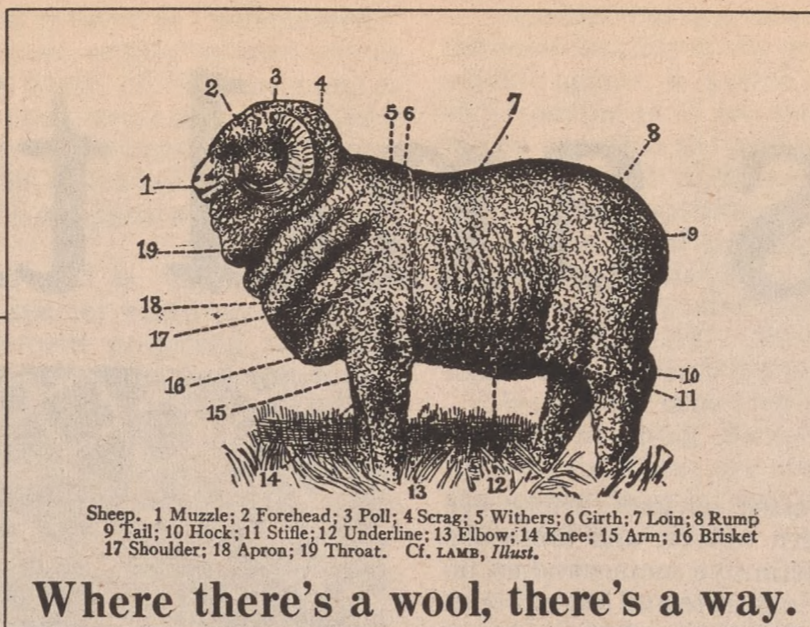
On their way back from Las Vegas, Prof. Mousset-Jones and the students will visit the Nevada Test Site in Mercury to observe drilling and boring of shafts and tunnels.

—Griffith

Pulling power

Measuring about half the diameter of earth, Mars has a surface gravity just .38 of that on earth. Thus, a 150-pound man would weigh only 57 pounds on Mars and would be able to lift more than twice the weight he could on earth.

—AP



Where there's a wool, there's a way.

Alma matter

The Alma Trio will open the Performing Artists Series sponsored by the Public Occasions Board of UNR Oct 21 at 8 p.m. in the Church Fine Arts Theater. The group will perform a Beethoven Trio, a Dvorak Trio, a Prokoviev Sonata for piano and violin and a Debussy for cello and piano.

"The Alma Trio has played to university audiences before and has been well received in past years," according to Pat Thomas, special activities assistant.

This is the first of six concerts sponsored by the Public Occasions Board. Season tickets are \$3 for students and \$7 for the public and may be purchased at the door or from Mrs. Thomas in the Activities Office. Individual Tickets, \$1.25 for students and \$2 for the public, are available at the door.

—Bell

Victorian opportunity

Teachers who are certified in elementary, secondary and special education are being sought for jobs in Australia. Dr. Ethel Ruymaker, professor of education of California State University at Hayward, will conduct orientation meetings at 9 a.m. Thursday and Friday in Thompson Auditorium. Following the meeting, Dr. Ruymaker, a representative of the Victoria Teacher Selections Program, will interview candidates in the graduate placement office.

William E. Rasmussen, director of graduate placement, said that prior appointments for interviews must be made by Wednesday. Candidates and their spouses must attend one of the meetings before their interviews. Appointments may be obtained by calling Lillian Larre in the Placement office at 784-6586.

Teachers and their families will leave in February and April 1975, with transportation paid.

—Mosey

NOTES

Betty Ford's chances

Betty Ford's doctors have reported that they found slight traces of cancer cells in the First Lady's lymph tissue, but said there was no clinical evidence the disease had spread to other parts of her body.

The surgeons said they remain optimistic for Mrs. Ford's "prolonged survival." They said "microscopic" traces of cancer cells were detected in only two of the 30 lymph nodes removed during Mrs. Ford's operation.

—UPI

But can they cut it?

If all the razor blades sold in the United States last year could be stacked in a pile, they would just about equal the height of Mount McKinley, at 20,320 feet North America's highest peak.

According to researchers at the Schick Safety Razor Co., approximately 1.9 billion blades were sold in the U.S. last year. They averaged five one-thousandths of an inch in thickness each, and on top of one another would make a stack more than 20,000 feet high.

—AP

Gas hike

Washington—The price of bean soup went up 28 per cent, from 35 cents a bowl to 45 cents, as inflation hit the Senate Restaurant this week.

Across-the-board increases took effect on most items to take into account steadily growing food costs. A cup of coffee went up from 20 cents to 25 cents.

—AP

Hit in Miss.

The 4-H Club movement originated in Mississippi.

Back in 1907, William Hall "Corn Club" Smith was superintendent of schools in Mississippi's Holmes County. He started what was called "corn clubs" for boys.

Hays, man

It's time for qualified Nevada students to apply for a Fulbright-Hays grant for graduate study abroad.

Franklin West, last year's winner from UNR is now studying in Germany on a scholarship worth almost \$10,000.

More information on the Fulbright-Hays grant competition is available from Robert McQueen, chairman of the Scholarship and Prizes board at UNR.

Joe Hishikida

New officers were elected September 16 by Phi Delta Theta at a House meeting. Outgoing President Joe Hishikida swore in his successor John Stadiack to be in charge of this year's functions.

Elected Vice President was Al Saibini; secretary Ed Reinhardt and treasurer, Robert Rizzo.

The Pledge Class includes Dick Glass, Chris Jeffcoat, Richard Stadiack, John Davis, Trent Dolan, Tom Hemenway, Ross Chichester, Steve Dericco, Ron Anderson and Ted Hibbs.

A very short speech

Sparks Young Republican Club President Bob Armstrong will speak on the "Principles of Republicanism" at the College Republicans meeting to be held 7:30 p.m. Oct. 8 in the Mobley Room of Jot Travis.

Armstrong, a former Army Captain and Green Beret, is currently the campaign manager for Joel Hansen, Independent American candidate for Congress. Armstrong is well known for his outspoken views on conservative politics and has received a lot of criticism from some areas of the Republican Party for his support of Hansen.

All students are invited.

—Edwards

Prone to be implacable

"I am absolutely in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment and cannot imagine any other position."

Joyce Carol Oates

Wolves and the law

JAMES C. SCARFF

Caveat

The legal situation surrounding wolves is complex and often unclear. There are numerous federal and state statutes and regulations that govern wolves, and these are frequently ambiguous. The following does not purport to be a definitive memorandum on the law relating to wolves. It is a general survey of selected important state and federal laws that affect wolves in the United States. Much of the specific law relating to wolves occurs in the form of Fish and Game Department regulations which were not accessible to the author. The legal situation in this whole area is changing quite rapidly and will continue to do so under the impetus of the new Endangered Species Act of 1973. Many legal questions are unresolved, including the constitutionality of the provisions of that act concerning "resident" species of wildlife such as wolves. For detailed information about a particular problem, it would be best to write to the local fish and game department, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or a local lawyer.

The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973

A good starting place is the brand-new federal Endangered Species Act of 1973. For the first time, this law attempts to give federal protection to native "resident" endangered or threatened species. This act makes it illegal to import, export, or engage in inter-state commerce in "species" of wolves or parts thereof listed as "endangered." There is no question that Congress has the constitutional authority to pass such prohibitions, and these sections apply regardless of local state laws.

The act also attempts to make it a federal crime to "take" any listed subspecies. This prohibition would apply fairly automatically in the case of species listed as "endangered." If an animal is classified as "threatened" rather than "endangered," there are no automatic statutory prohibitions. However, the Secretary of the Interior may at his discretion issue protective regulations as comprehensive as those covering "endangered" species.

Congress did not want to completely pre-empt state protective legislation or enforcement of endangered species laws. First, there are real questions as to Congress' constitutional authority to protect "resident," i.e. non-migratory, species, and Congress did not want to have to rely solely on a questionable federal statute. Second, Congress saw the enforcement of any endangered species laws as necessarily resting with state fish and game departments, since they are the only agencies with enough manpower to begin to do the job. For both of these reasons, Congress attempted to entice the states to protect endangered species by their own legislation.

The 1973 act sets up a federal grant-in-aid program to the states with an authorization to distribute \$10 million over the next several years. The grants are administered through "cooperative agreements" with the states. There are three main conditions a state must satisfy before it can enter into a cooperative agreement. First, the management agency must have adequate statutory authority to take the necessary measures to restore any listed species to a non-threatened status. Second, the state must allow "for public participation in designating resident species of fish or wildlife as endangered or threatened." Third, the state management agency must have established acceptable conservation programs, consistent with the purposes and policies of this act, for all resident species of fish or wildlife in the state which are deemed by the Secretary (of the Interior) to be endangered or threatened.

To encourage the states to adopt the necessary legislation, the federal prohibition on the taking of resident species does not become effective during an "establishment period" which may last as long as 15 months. After this "establishment period," the federal prohibition is effective unless the state has made a "cooperative agreement" with the Department of the Interior in which case the federal law does not apply to the act of taking resident species.

There may well be situations where the state is adjudged to have an "acceptable conservation program" without affording wolves complete protection. The act defines "conservation" as including all methods and procedures which are necessary to bring any endangered species or threatened species to the point at which the measures provided are no longer necessary. Such methods include research, census, live trapping, and transplantation, and, in the extraordinary case where population pressures within a given ecosystem cannot otherwise be relieved, may include regulated taking.

Therefore, a program of regulated taking of wolves, even sport trapping of wolves, might arguably satisfy the requirements of the act and exempt the state from the federal prohibitions against taking. However, a better reading of the statute would note the reference to only the extraordinary cases "where population pressures within a given ecosystem cannot otherwise be relieved," and would reject any established program of exploitation for sport.

One of the new features of the 1973 act is a provision for citizen suits. This provision allows "any person" to sue in federal court to enjoin "any person, including the United States and any other governmental instrumentality or agency" from a violation of the act or any regulation made pursuant to it, or to sue for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of the Interior to act on his responsibilities under the act. The act even provides for the payment of attorney's fees and expert witness fees at the court's discretion.

Finally, the act does allow the Secretary of the Interior to issue emergency regulations which could protect resident species regardless of state law under certain circumstances. Such regulation normally requires that the Secretary allow the affected states 90 days notice of the regulation before it can become effective without the governor's consent, and the regulation only lasts for 120 days unless the normal rulemaking procedure is subsequently used. Such emergency regulations would only preempt state law during the "establishment period" and would not do so if the state had a cooperative agreement.

With the above background, the specific status of different subspecies of wolves can be more clearly discussed. Currently three subspecies of wolves are listed as endangered under the 1973 act: the red wolf (*Canis rufus*), the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf (*C. lupus irremotus*), and the Eastern timber wolf (*C. l. lycaon*) over its range in Michigan and Minnesota.

The Red Wolf

The red wolf (*Canis rufus*) is not protected by state law in Texas, the site of the last populations. In fact, several state statutes authorize counties to pay bounties for wolves trapped and to buy poison to distribute freely to ranchers. It is my belief that the counties in which the red wolf are still found (Brazoria County and east to Chambers and Orange Counties) have stopped paying bounties. I did not have access to county ordinances to verify this. Two National Wildlife Refuges (Brazoria and Anahuac) occur in part of the red wolf's range, and the animals are protected on these refuges. The red wolf will be clearly protected by the new federal Endangered Species Act. It should be noted that legal protection may not be critical in the fight for survival of the red wolf since the greatest threats to its future are hybridization with coyotes and continued deterioration of its habitat due to agricultural and industrial development.



C. W. Telford photo

The Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf

The half-dozen or so wolves that have appeared in Yellowstone National Park are currently protected because they are all within the park's boundaries. If they leave the park, they are not protected under state law in Wyoming, and the state government is even authorized to pay a bounty for wolves. The subspecies of wolf present is unknown, but it is assumed to be the Northern Rocky Mountain wolf (*Canis lupus irremotus*) which is on the Endangered Species list. Presumably under the 1973 act, this group of wolves will be described by their geographic range rather than an assumed taxonomic classification.

The Eastern Timber Wolf

Michigan: Four wolves have been recently transplanted to the northern peninsula of Michigan to join the remnant stragglers that managed to survive a long persecution. Many of the anti-wolf laws are still on the books, but wolves are fully protected in the state. The only legal problem facing wolves in Michigan is that coyotes are still bountied, and hunters and trappers may not be adequately discriminating. The twenty-plus wolves on Isle Royale (technically a part of Michigan) are also fully protected by National Park Service regulations.

Minnesota: The situation in Minnesota is most complicated, largely due to a complex state statute. The Eastern timber wolf (*Canis lupus lycaon*) found in Minnesota is currently listed as "endangered" under the 1973 federal Endangered Species Act; therefore all the federal prohibitions against export and inter-state commerce in these wolves apply. Unless the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources signs a "cooperative agreement" with the Department of the Interior within four months after the end of the Minnesota legislative session, the federal prohibitions against "taking" will also apply. If Minnesota does sign such a cooperative agreement, the federal prohibition on taking would apply only to the extent that the state also prohibits the taking of wolves. It might be worthwhile at this point to re-read the section on the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973.

Minnesota's new endangered species law gives the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources enough statutory authority to meet the prerequisites of the federal cooperative agreement program. As mentioned earlier, the federal statute requires the state to meet two other conditions before it can enter into a cooperative agreement. First, the state law must make provision "for public participation in designating resident species of fish or wildlife as endangered or threatened." (The Minnesota statute does not detail the manner in which the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources makes his own designation of a species status; however, the procedure for this action is or will probably be outlined in departmental regulations.)

Second, the state agency (the DNR) must have "an acceptable conservation program" for all species listed as endangered or threatened by the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary of the Interior has broad discretion to decide what constitutes an "acceptable conservation program" subject to the limitations contained in the definition of "conservation." The federal statute is silent on the question of whether the state has to classify the species in the same way as the Secretary of the Interior, or how little protection is "acceptable."

The Minnesota statute orders the commissioner of the DNR to compile his own list of "endangered" and "threatened" species, the criteria for the categories being the same as under the federal statute. Until the commissioner has made a finding that a species is or is not endangered or threatened, the classification given the animal by the Secretary of the Interior is determinative. Therefore, as of the time of this writing, the Eastern timber wolf under Minnesota law is "endangered" until the commissioner makes a "showing" to the contrary. The mere fact that the species is classified a certain way by the Secretary of the Interior constitutes a "prima facie" case for its classification the same way as the commissioner. To now grant wolves a less protected classification than that given them by the Secretary of the Interior, the commissioner would have to overcome a presumption that the Secretary's classification is correct.

If under Minnesota law the Minnesota Eastern timber wolf is listed as "endangered," then the Minnesota statute prohibits the "taking, import, transport, or sale" of such wolves or wolf hides except for (1) zoological, educational, or scientific study, (2) "enhancement of the propagation or survival of the affected species," or (3) as a last resort to prevent injury to persons or property. Note that under the Minnesota statute, the importation of Eastern timber wolf pelts from Canada would not be prohibited. However, if this became a problem, such importation and sale could be banned under a "similarity of appearances" clause in the federal Endangered Species Act.

If the commissioner of the DNR lists the Eastern timber wolf as "threatened," the prohibition against taking mentioned above for "endangered" species would not apply. The commissioner would be empowered to undertake management programs and issue regulations "necessary to bring the species to a point at which it is no longer threatened or endangered." "Regulated taking" would be permitted under such a management scheme, but only if it would be consistent with the legislative purpose stated above. Although it is possible that the DNR might try to adopt their proposed sport trapping program under this loophole, a sport trapping program would be so antagonistic to the stated purpose of the section that a court would not be likely to uphold it.

The Minnesota DNR currently operates a predator control program which takes approximately 90 wolves a year. This program is mainly operated to limit depredation on domestic livestock. Trappers were effectively deputized as predator control agents and paid bounties for each wolf they trapped within prescribed areas. If the wolf were classified as either "endangered" or "threatened" under state law, predator control activities would be allowed only upon a finding by the commissioner of the DNR that it was necessary "to bring the species to a point at which it is no longer threatened or endangered." Private predator control activities involving the capture or destruction of wolves would be permitted only "when necessary in an emergency to avoid an immediate and demonstrable threat to human life or property." If the wolf is classified as "endangered" under the state law, government trapping would be subject to the further requirement that all alternatives, including but not limited to live-trapping and transplantation, have been evaluated and rejected.

The DNR has in the past, and may in the future, attempted to conduct wolf trapping programs to benefit wildlife (deer) populations. Since deer are not usually considered "property," these programs would not be permitted as long as the wolf was "endangered" under state law. If the wolf was "threatened" under state law, such a program would require a finding that it was "necessary to bring the species to a point at which it is no longer threatened or endangered."

One fact that must always be considered in any discussion of aerial hunting in Alaska is the enforceability of any prohibition. Alaska is an enormous state with few people and fewer wildlife agents. It is often extremely difficult or impossible to prove that a given wolf was shot from the air or was shot in a particular game management unit. Even if one can make a strong case that the wolf was killed illegally, a prosecutor, a judge, and jury from interior Alaska are not likely to be overly concerned, and a conservationist runs into all the problems of discretion not to enforce the law, dismissed suits, and suspended sentences.

Jim Hunter of Alaska tried to get the FAA to ban all aerial hunting as being a dangerous technique in violation of FAA safety regulations. To date, he has been completely unsuccessful, but most of the correspondence with the FAA is reported in *Defenders of Wildlife News* (March 1973). (Aerial hunting is not a problem in other states since it is generally banned by respective state laws.)

Wolves are protected in National Parks in Alaska although they are reportedly subject to illegal poaching. Each National Wildlife Refuge has its own set of hunting and trapping regulations. These are often in close conformity with state regulations. They are usually changed each year, and can be found in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations under each specific refuge.

States Without Wolves

At least two states that have no wolves have laws that serve to greatly protect wolves. New York and California are major centers of the fur industry, yet both states ban the sale of articles made from any subspecies of wolf. The law is somewhat confusing since both states have two endangered species laws, and in each state the wolf as a species is only protected under one of these laws.

New York: The New York statute is the famous "Mason Act" which was passed just before the federal Endangered Species Act of 1969. This is a very far-reaching act which has been interpreted quite broadly by the courts. The statute states: No part of the skin or body, whether raw or manufactured, of the following species of wild animals or the animal itself may be sold or offered for sale by any individual, firm, corporation, association of partnership within the state of New York.

The courts have held this prohibition to be constitutional. The law was held to prohibit a New York firm from holding products for sale outside the state. Finally, a New York corporation was prohibited from making sales to foreign customers when the goods were to be shipped from either a "foreign trade zone" or a "bonded warehouse." Since New York is the main headquarters of the large fur dealers, this act effectively prevents the large-scale use of wolf pelts in the fur trade.

Even if one can make a strong case that the wolf was killed illegally, a prosecutor, a judge, and jury from interior Alaska are not likely to be overly concerned.

Besides the general authority conferred under the 1973 Endangered Species Act to the federal government to manage all resident endangered species, the federal government has more direct and clear constitutional authority to manage the wildlife resources on its own lands. Normally, through political agreement, wildlife is conceded to be a state resource and is managed by state fish and game departments even on federal land. The most common exception is the National Park System where states yield their management rights to the federal government and all animals are protected by federal regulation. Therefore, wolves will be protected on the lands of the new Voyageurs National Park in central Minnesota adjacent to the Canadian border.

Several years ago, in an unprecedented move, the Supervisor of Superior National Forest closed virtually the entire National Forest to the taking of wolves. He did this under authority derived from general Forest Service regulations and the Endangered Species Act of 1969. Due to the limited jurisdiction of the Forest Service, the ban applies only to federally owned lands within the National Forest and not to the extensive private in-holdings within the National Forest. This ban is still in effect and arguably affords a certain amount of protection to the wolf. It is quite likely that this ban will be lifted during the next year or so and replaced by a comprehensive state-wide management program.

One of the components of an earlier proposed management plan prepared by the DNR was a "sanctuary" for wolves where they could not be trapped. This sanctuary was to cover about 2,300 square miles in the northeastern corner of the state, roughly contiguous with the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. The new Minnesota endangered species law removed one technicality that would have prevented the establishment of such a sanctuary, but it does not require the establishment of the sanctuary. The commissioner of the DNR may or may not establish the sanctuary at his own discretion.

Alaska

Wolves receive some protection under state law in Alaska. They are classified as both "game" animals and "furbearers." Hunting and trapping regulations in Alaska are determined by the Fish and Game Commission for individual "game management units." The state is divided into 26 of these units and often each has a different policy; some have closed seasons on wolves, others have open seasons with bag limits, and some have open seasons and no bag limits. Details of these regulations can be obtained by writing the Alaska Fish and Game Department, Juneau, Alaska.

Alaska still technically has a \$50 bounty on wolves, but it is available only to resident hunters and trappers who take wolves in the game management unit in which they reside. Since 1968, the Fish and Game Commission has authorized bounties only for game management units one, two and three in southeastern Alaska. In the last several years, the legislature has refused to appropriate funds to pay for the bounty.

The three subspecies of wolf found in Alaska (*Canis lupus pambasileus*, *C.I. tundrae*, and *C.I. ligoni*) are not listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 so they receive no protection under this act. However, they do receive some protection under another federal law. In the past, aerial hunting of wolves with shotguns constituted about one-half of the annual kill. In 1971, Congress passed a law that was specifically designed to prohibit this activity. In 1972, the Alaska Fish and Game Department temporarily stopped issuing aerial hunting permits to study the act and the general desirability of aerial hunting. To my knowledge, this is where the situation stands as of this date.

The Alaska Fish and Game Department and many hunters have argued that it would be legal to issue aerial hunting permits to sport hunters notwithstanding the federal prohibition. When the federal law was written, an attempt was made to draft the statute in such a way as to continue to allow aerial hunting of coyotes preying on domestic livestock in the lower 48 states. However, the language used is not that specific. The relevant language of the statute affords an exception: to any person if such person is operating under a license or permit of, any state to administer or protect or aid in the administration or protection of land, water, wildlife, livestock, domesticated animals, human life or crops.

An argument can be made that aerial hunting of wolves is necessary as a predator control measure "to aid in the administration" of wildlife resources. This interpretation would defeat the legislative purpose of the bill as stated in the Committee Reports, but if taken to court, it might be upheld. There have been no court cases on this issue to date.

California: California also has two statutes regulating trade in endangered species. The Fish and Game Code provisions offer comprehensive protection to species listed by the Fish and Game Commission. So far the commission has only listed native California species so no wolves are protected under this provision. The provisions of the Penal Code prohibit the commercial sale of species listed by the legislature. These provisions prohibit the importation for commercial purposes of the parts or hides of all subspecies of wolf. Note that the statute does not prohibit the importation of live specimens nor the importation of dead bodies or parts for non-commercial purposes; i.e. it appears that one can still mail-order a wolf pelt, or buy it elsewhere and bring it back to California (subject to the restrictions of the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973).

Foreign Wolves

Under the Endangered Species Act of 1969, no subspecies of foreign wolves were listed as endangered. As of this writing, no foreign subspecies have been listed as endangered or threatened under the 1973 act. However, several subspecies of foreign wolves are listed in the Appendices to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. The provisions of this treaty have been incorporated by reference in the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The protection afforded by the Convention is not as extensive as the protection afforded to foreign species listed directly under the Endangered Species Act. One subspecies, *C.I. monstabilis*, a wolf historically found in the northeastern corner of Mexico, western Texas, and New Mexico, is currently listed in Appendix I. Animals listed under Appendix I shall include all species threatened with extinction which are or may be affected by trade. Trade in specimens of these species must be subject to particularly strict regulation in order not to endanger further their survival and must only be authorized in exceptional circumstances.

The Convention establishes a regulatory system of import and export permits issued by the exporting and importing countries.

Three subspecies of wolf are listed in Appendix II. These are *C.I. pallipes*, a wolf historically found in the Middle East from southeast Turkey through northern India; *C.I. irremotus*, the "Northern Rocky Mountain wolf," a wolf now found in areas of northwestern Wyoming, northern Idaho, and Alberta; and *C.I. crassadon*, a subspecies found on Vancouver Island in British Columbia. Appendix II species correspond roughly with "threatened species" under the 1973 act; i.e. they are species not immediately threatened with extinction, but their condition warrants close regulation of any exploitation and trade. Article IV of the Convention provides for a regulatory system governing trade in Appendix II species. This system is comparable to that for Appendix I species, but it does not require import permits and the conditions necessary for the issuance of permits are less stringent.

Concluding Thoughts

It is hoped that this memorandum gives some increased appreciation to the complexity and diversity of laws affecting the conservation of wolves in the United States. Many new state endangered species laws will be passed in the next couple of years under the incentives provided by the federal legislation, so the legal situation will be changing. The listing or delisting of wolves on federal or state lists is an administrative act and can change relatively quickly.

I think especially in the case of the Eastern timber wolf, conservationists should start thinking of what kind of management is desirable in a post-endangered period. Should the wolf be a "game animal"? Should the wolf be a "furbearer" eligible for trapping? Should human exploitation be limited to "sport" hunting or trapping, or should exploitation be allowed at all? Should special provisions be made for cultural groups such as Eskimos who have traditionally hunted small numbers of wolves for their own use? Where should wolves be re-introduced? The debate on these issues will rarely involve technical legal problems.

It is an area well-suited for conservation input, and management policies, (hopefully sensitive to biological constraints), will generally be determined by the agencies' perception of public attitudes. The endangered species laws mentioned above finally give us the tools to demand a rational, scientific, and enlightened policy toward wolves at all levels of government.

For information on how you can help wolves write:
North American Predatory Animal Center, Mountain
Place, Doyle, Ca., 96109. Attention: Ingrid Lustig

Get Involved

Senate

The Oct. 2 meeting of the ASUN Senate was called to order at 7 p.m. O'Bleness was excused because of illness. The minutes of Sept. 25 were approved.

REPORT OF THE ASUN PRESIDENT

Mayer presented his recommendation regarding the UNPD. He informed the Senate that after considerable thought concerning the original recommendation to establish a university-wide committee to investigate the UNPD, he wishes to retract the recommendation, and suggest an alternative. Mayer recommended that a commission be established, composed of senators and members of the Judicial Council to conduct hearings and gather evidence from testimonies from students concerning both good and bad aspects of the UNPD. He explained that this would be an ideal way in which to allow the student body to voice its opinions and communicate with its representatives. Lengthy discussion followed on this idea with some opposition among members of the Senate. Senator Williams then moved to approve Mayer's recommendation for establishing a commission composed of senators (Gilliam, Codega, Land, Mills, Williams) and members of the Judicial Council to conduct hearings about the UNPD, after which they will prepare a report to be submitted to the UNR president. O'Driscoll seconded the motion, and it carried with two nay votes (Ferrari and Land).

Mayer reminded the trembling senators of the football game with the powerful Publications team this Sunday at 3 p.m. Members of the team agreed they badly needed practice.

PEOPLE CAN TALK...

OLD BUSINESS

Senator O'Driscoll asked for the floor to read some information on the foreign language requirement. He explained that a student member, Joe Merica, told him the committee will be voting on its final proposals next week. Merica wishes to get the Senate's opinions on these proposals which are: (1) Make no changes in the current requirement, (2) Change the requirement for Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees to one year of college language or two years of high school language, (3) Keep the requirement for Bachelor of Arts degree the same and change the requirement for Bachelor of Science degree to one year only, and (4) Keep the requirement for Bachelor of Arts degree the same and eliminate the requirement totally from the Bachelor of Science degree. Discussion followed on these four proposals, and Senator Ferrari moved to go on record that the ASUN Senate oppose all four alternatives suggested by the committee and remains firm in its previous stand to abolish the requirement totally. Jack Reinhardt seconded the motion. A roll call vote was taken, and the motion carried with one abstention. The following is the record of the vote taken: Yes—Archer, O'Driscoll, Codega, Colwell, Drakulich, Engstrom, Ferrari, Gilliam, Hollis, Jensen, Land, May, Mills, Morgan, Pecorilla, Jack Reinhardt, and Williams. Abstention—Jerry Reinhardt.

NEW BUSINESS

Senator May presented the Senate Rules and Action Committee's resolution calling for the change in name of the Student-Faculty Coordinating Committee to the Student-Faculty-Alumni Coordinating Committee, making it possible for alumni to serve on the committee. There being no objections, Ferrari moved to approve RS-7475-C as presented. Engstrom seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Activities Board

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF ACTIVITIES

Chairman Hahn reviewed the Activities Board minutes of Sept. 25. There being no questions or comments, Jensen moved to approve. O'Driscoll seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Hahn next told the Senate of the following emergency actions requiring approval from today's board meeting: (1) Allocation of \$775 for the Graduate Students Association for the foreign and classic film series, (2) Allocation of \$120 for KUNR radio to install and rent a telephone line making it possible to broadcast live from the Center Coffee House, (3) Ad hoc recognition granted for the Academy of Spiritual Arts for 90 days, (4) Approval of a concert by WAR on Nov. 18 in the Coliseum with no ticket guarantee, and (5) Approval of not more than \$300 for three horror films to be shown on Oct. 30 for Halloween. Engstrom moved to approve the actions as outlined in items one to five. Land seconded the motion. Brief discussion followed on the date selected for the films. It was noted that there was a tie vote on the issue in the board meeting. A vote was then taken on the motion to approve the actions including the films on Halloween. The motion carried with 12 in favor and five opposed.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLICATIONS

Filson reviewed the Publications Board minutes from Oct. 1. There being no comments or questions, Jensen moved to approve the Oct. 1 Publications Board minutes. Engstrom seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES

Chairman of Academic Affairs Committee, Vic Drakulich, reported the committee has been doing some detail work about teacher course evaluation. He informed the Senate that the cost with the professional company would be about \$1,400. He hoped to offset these costs by charging students a fee for the published booklet of results.

Senator Archer of the Community Affairs Committee informed the senators that the committee is thinking of sponsoring Senior Citizens Day in the spring because of the weather factor for the elderly people.

Chairman of the Senate Rules and Action Committee, Mike May, encouraged the senators to read the memorandum from the committee regarding Robert's Rules of Order.

Senator Pecorilla of Student-Faculty-Alumni Coordinating Committee told the senators that she has not received confirmation of members from alumni or faculty senate as of yet.

Chairman of Student Services, Garth Colwell, reported that he met with representatives of the Food Services regarding many of the current policies. He explained that effective tomorrow, coffee will be 14 cents with one cent tax, making coffee 15 cents instead of 16 cents. He also told the senators that he found the company makes a clear profit of three per cent, and that the reason they raised the coffee price was purely arbitrary on their part. The salad bar in the Dining Commons will be rearranged to avoid confusion, and the company will be printing copies of the weekly menu for distribution to the dorm students. In addition, a board will be established of persons from food services and housing, students from the dorms, and Chairman Colwell which will meet every two weeks to review policies and air complaints.

REPORT OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT

Bowman informed the Senate she is trying to arrange tours of the Bookstore and the ASUN Child Care Center for senators.

The meeting adjourned at 8:11 p.m.

CENTENNIAL



100 Years Comin' Home

October 12 is the University of Nevada's 100th birthday and it's going to be a big day on the Reno campus. There will be a formal Centennial Convocation. There will be a ceremony inaugurating Dr. Max Milam as the new president of UNR. And to top it off, it's Homecoming Day featuring the traditional afternoon football game. Nevada will host California State University, Northridge.

More than 400 universities and learned societies across the nation will be represented at the colorful morning ceremonies starting at 10:30 o'clock on the University Quadrangle. The site will be shifted to the Gymnasium if the weather is bad.

Chancellor Alexander Heard of Vanderbilt University will be the principal speaker. He also is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Ford Foundation and has served on presidential commissions for former Presidents Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon.

The president of Wake Forest University, Dr. James R. Scales, will deliver greetings from the visiting academic delegates. Other greetings will come from Gov. Mike O'Callaghan, Reno Mayor Sam Dibitonto, President Tom Mayer of the student body, president Larry Struve of the Alumni Association and chairman Patrick Beaulieu of the Faculty Senate.

L.L. Stenovich, mayor of Elko, where the university opened as a preparatory school on Oct. 12, 1874, will present the university a Centennial Flag especially designed by the School of Home Economics. Another Elkoan, the Rev. Charles Lindsay of the First Presbyterian Church, will deliver the invocation following the academic procession.

The presidential oath of office will be administered to Dr. Milam by Harold Jacobsen, chairman of the Board of Regents.

In addition to the delegates from other universities and academic societies, a number of special guests will be on hand, including a former university president, Charles J. Armstrong.

Other special guests will include former Rep. Walter Baring, Lt. Gov. Harry Reid, Atty. Gen. Robert List, Supreme Court Justice John Mowbray, Supt. of Public Instruction Kenneth H. Hansen, Secy. of State William Swackhamer, Sparks Mayor James Lillard, Legislators Richard H. Bryan, Carl Dodge, Mary Gojack, Don Mello, Joe Neal, William J. Raggio, Coe Swobe, Robert R. Barengo and Roy L. Torvinen.

Also in attendance will be more than 20 past presidents of the Alumni Association, including Sen. Alan Bible; past and current student body officers; Several past winners of the Gold Medal scholarship prize; members of the Athletic Hall of Fame; and members of the Centennial Committee headed by Dean Sam Basta.

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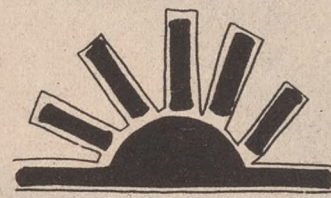
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Nevada politicians

ENGSTROM

The country is in the worst domestic situation it has ever been in, said Harry Reid, Democratic candidate for the U.S. Senate.

Reid said this was the reason he decided to run for Senate. The Senate seat is vacant due to the retirement of Alan Bible this year. This is the first time in 20 years that an incumbent is not seeking re-election to the Senate.

Reid is running against former governor Paul Laxalt. Reid is currently lieutenant governor and has served one term in the Nevada State Assembly.

He said, "I am the only candidate with legislative experience. My experience in city, county, and state levels of government has broadened my outlook but I'm still young enough to have new ideas."

The major issues of the campaign are the economy, honesty in government, Watergate, campaign reform, and repudiation of the Nixon-Agnew years, he said.

Lately the campaign has been moving from issues to mud-slinging. Reid blames this turn on Laxalt. He said that Laxalt brought out the name-calling issues. Reid is more than ready to discuss Watergate, Laxalt's involvement with Hughes, and the financing of Laxalt's casino.

To discuss these and other matters, Laxalt and Reid are having a series of face to face confrontations. They will speak at UNR Oct. 22 at 7:30 p.m. at the political science department.

Tough as the campaign with Laxalt is, Reid finds it easier than the primary race when he ran against Maya Miller. He said, "This year it is a distinct advantage in being a woman. It's the year or era of the woman. I feel much more comfortable running against a man."

Reid's campaign has no limits for contributions, but he said he had not received any large ones. Campaign expenditures are controlled by law and he was to report his expenses.

If elected, he would like to see a campaign reform bill where Congressional candidates participate in a matching system. This means, for every dollar a candidate raises, the federal government matches it with an equal amount. This could be financed by the check-off system used on income tax returns.

With economy being a key issue, Reid has several ideas on what he would like to see accomplished. He said, "I'd like to have more benefits given to the wage earner. We have a stagnant economy perpetuated by a high interest rate. I'd like to stop the Republican mentality of unemployment curing inflation; it does quite the contrary."

One of Reid's interest areas is the welfare of the senior citizens. In the last session of the legislature, a bill was passed to offer tax relief to senior citizens. Eleven thousand were supposed to benefit but 704 actually did. Reid said the problem was too strict controls. He thinks a correcting measure will be passed by the legislature as soon as possible.

He said, "Both senior citizens laws and Medicare need some revising. I think Medicare should extend to the purchase of drugs, glasses, dentures, hearing aids, crutches, wheel chairs, and artificial limbs. They're not covered now and it's just too bad for a senior citizen who needs one of these things."

Reid said the biggest inequality lies in Social Security. Right now, if a senior citizen is willing and able to make more than \$200 a month, he loses his Social Security benefits. Yet a rich person gets the proceeds from his investments and it's not counted against him as far as Social Security is concerned.

If elected, Reid will probably vote on the confirmation of Rockefeller as Vice President. He would not comment on his vote because he thinks it would be improper and unwise to prejudice the evidence.

Reid thinks that national health insurance will come very soon. He is not happy with any of the current bills but expects the final one to be a combination of all. He said that hospital bills in the last 19 years have gone up 600 per cent.

He said, "There are those who can't get care if they need it. We should provide medical care when needed. We should allow the patient to pick his doctor but allow the doctor to treat whom he wants. We don't want to enslave any one."

On Nevada issues, Reid thinks the federal government should pay more for education in Nevada. He said the state has always paid more than their fair share. This last Nevada administration has increased educational expenditures percentages and dollar-wise more than any other, he said.

REID



"I am against a federally controlled water system for Nevada," Reid said. "We wouldn't have this problem if the federal government hadn't screwed up."

The Air Force proposal to turn Nevada into a testing range needs much more study than has been done, he said. He wants to see more studies before he decides if it's a worthwhile proposal.

Reid resents the idea that if he is elected Northern Nevada will have no representation because both senators will be from Las Vegas. He said, "I think that idea is ridiculous. The primary election threw sectionalism right out of the window. There were several candidates from Reno who defeated candidates from Las Vegas. On a sectionalism basis, they shouldn't have won."

He foresees no problems in voter turnout for the general election. He said Nevada had the highest primary turnout in the United States. He is hopeful that the general election turnout will be close to 75 per cent, which is a high rate.

Reid said there was a certain goal he'd like to accomplish as senator. He concluded, "My single most important goal is to bring about equal power of the legislature with the other two branches. I'd also like to weaken the power of bureaucracy."

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Pack to play third-rate team

The Wolf Pack gridders travel to Boise tomorrow for a crucial encounter with the Boise State Broncos, last season's Big Sky champions.

The Broncos are currently rated third in the latest United Press International small college football poll. Nevada-Las Vegas is rated seventh.

For the Pack, they are in a must-win situation; not only would it improve the season record but morale-wise it would be tremendous. As for Boise State, the game will be one of retribution and pride.

It's no secret that the Bronco organization has been looking forward to this contest ever since the Pack upset them last year 23-21, in that controversial game at Mackay Stadium.

Undoubtedly Bronco head coach Tony Knap has primed his team all season for Reno and Las Vegas, who were the only ones to defeat the Broncos last season in regular season play.

The Pack will be coming off a squeaker over Portland State last Saturday, 19-14. The Broncos had their troubles with Montana State last Saturday, as they had to rally for 20 points in the fourth quarter for a close 40-37 victory.

In the Boise-Montana contest, Bronco senior quarterback Jim McMillan set a school record for total offense in a game. The Caldwell, Ida. native gained 407 yards and was named the Big Sky Conference Offensive Player of the Week.

He was responsible for the Broncos' late rally and finished the game with 343 passing and four touchdowns. On the ground Boise had 64 yards.

Statistics favor Boise State. In three games Boise has accumulated 1,448 yards, while Nevada has 1,122 yards in four games. Boise has 666 rushing yards and 782 passing yards. The Pack has 675 rushing yards and 447 passing yards.

The Pack will go to Boise with one of their best defenses around. Greg Grouwinkel, who had four interceptions last week against Portland State, will lead the defensive backfield.

One statistic that proves the contest will be one of the best in many years, is that in three games, the Broncos have scored an average of about 40 points per game. The Pack has allowed a little over ten points a game.

Volley together now

UNR women's volleyball team is getting it all together. The gals won their home opener last Saturday morning against Stanislaus State in the best-of-three matches.

It wasn't easy for the Pack. They lost the opener 12-15. The initial loss must have affected them as they came roaring back to win 15-5 in the second game.

The Pack won the third game 15-12, but it was one of the most exciting games ever, according to Dr. Luella Lilly, coach of the team.

"Although we got off to a fast start in the third game, Stanislaus started to gain on us," said Lilly. The game saw much rallying on the part of the Pack, she commented.

The Pack now has a season mark of 1-1. They will prepare for a seven-game road trip which begins today with San Francisco State. On Saturday they travel to Sonoma for a 10 a.m. match.

In the junior varsity match, the Pack zonked their opponents in two consecutive games, 15-13 and 15-3. Lilly was impressed with the outcome of the JV's.

She said it's the best JV team she has had since coming to UNR. "I was very pleased with them, this early in the season," said Lilly.

In the scoring aspect, senior Glenda Hayes finished the match with 14 points, while Pat Schoener had seven. Pat Hixson and Bridget Galvin each had six points.

Cook out in Fresno

The UNR cross-country team is in Fresno this weekend to defend their Fresno State Invitational Cross-Country title which they captured last year with a narrow three point victory over Stanford University.

Stanford will again be in the field this year along with Fresno State, Cal Poly SLO, Fresno Pacific, High Sierra Track Club and the Phantom Track Club.

"Stanford is the team to beat," said UNR coach Jack Cook, "and Fresno State has been looking good and they could present a problem." Cook will be taking a talented group of runners down to Fresno, headed by Domingo Tibaduiza and Hans Menet.

"I look for Domingo, Hans and Tony Sandoval of Stanford to battle for the individual championship," said Cook. Last year the three of them battled for first throughout the race until Tibaduiza and Menet broke away from Sandoval with a mile to go.

Cook will also be taking Ben De La Garza, Terry Yberra, Jairo Vargas, Tom Wyoscki, Richard Ellis and Mike Dagg.

The Fresno meet is a six-mile semi-resistance race. "I think it is a little early for a six-mile race," said Cook. "Menet and Tibaduiza are ready for the six miles but I feel the others are not quite ready yet."

The Wolf Pack is coming off a second place finish to Brigham Young last week down in Las Vegas. Despite the second place finish, Cook called the Wolf Pack performance the "most outstanding team effort since I've been here." The Pack broke the Las Vegas meet record by five minutes despite finishing 45 seconds behind BYU.

The Wolf Pack "B" squad is at Stanislaus State for the Northern California Invitational meet.

Gast

Tennis shows

The tennis team will have one of its largest and most competitive schedules for the 1973 season with the possible addition of two Pacific 8 Conference schools. Coach Robert Fairman said Washington State University is already on the schedule and a match with the University of Oregon is in the process of being arranged.

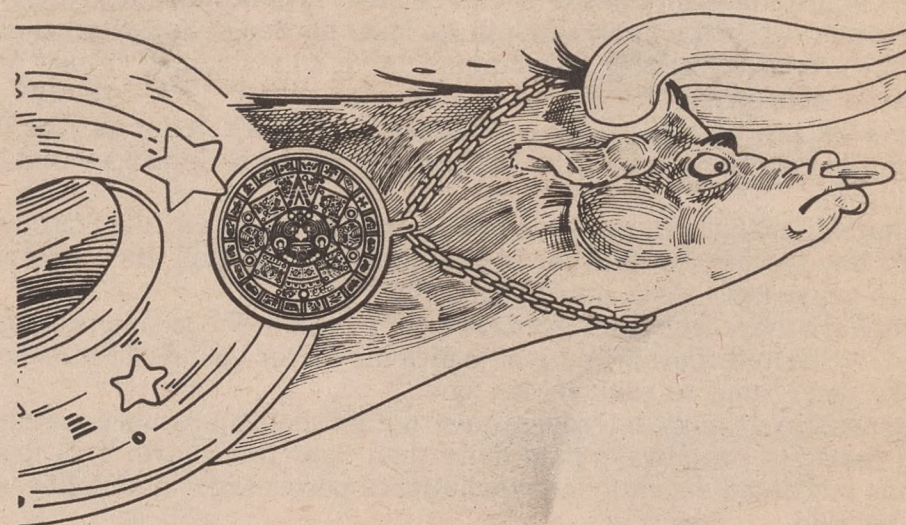
"Pepperdine University will be the team to beat in the West Coast Athletic Conference," said Fairman. He added that the Wolf Pack is "15 per cent stronger than last year and will be a contender for the conference championship."

Fairman predicted the No. 1 man will be Mel Baleson, who is returning after a one-year lay-off under a new National Collegiate Athletic Association rule. Other members include Kyle Ramos, Bill Gardner, Ken Schuler, Tom Wood, Bob Wright, Jeff Everson, David Magee, John Whitehurst, Noel Baker and Mike Ellis.

Fairman said, "The team is practicing hard every day and are having challenge matches to determine the ladder positioning of the team." The season will begin March 7 against California State University at Chico.

Leary

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Music N Things

Today's issue of the Sagebrush brings you a new weekly column from Music 'N Things. Naturally it's all about the exciting world of Hi-Fi Stereo and Quad Components. Quality music systems are all we sell and helping our customers select the right components to fit the budget is our only goal. We are not a chain store operation. Music 'N Things is solely owned-operated by Bob Bryan and Bud Booth. Monte Meredith, an electronics major at UNR, helps us in sales and service. (More about Monte in a later issue. He is really into the Hi-Fi scene and deserves a whole column.)

Future news letters will go deeply into how to select your music system. Why you should buy quality individual components and beware the compact type of Big Black Box.

Music 'N Things has the world's best lines. Pioneer, Kenwood, Juc and Harman-Kardon receivers. Altec, Pioneer, Electro-Voice and Jansen speakers. Pioneer, Dual, BSR, McDonald, Glenburn and the new Bic turntables. We feature Shure and Audio Technica I Magnetic cartridges; Scotch, TDK and Capitol blank recording tape, plus many other out of sight items that make up the "Things" part of our name. We carry TEAC, Pioneer and Dokorder tape decks; reel to reel, cassette and 8-track. Car stereo buffs will flip over our huge Pioneer tape deck and speaker display.

So for this week we leave you with an invitation to drop in and rap with us. We will be happy to answer any questions and you are welcome to stay as long as you like. Bring a favorite record album and hear how it sounds on the very best Hi-Fi stereo equipment you can find anywhere.

Next week "What to Look For in Selecting a Music System."

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