

SAGEBRUSH

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FRIDAY

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The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno



Goya: The Prisoner in Chains

See pages 8, 9, and 17

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EDITORIAL

NUWER

Former U.S. Senate candidate Maya Miller is currently in Washington to urge a moratorium on nuclear power production until safer methods of storing nuclear waste may be developed. We agree with Miller that the danger of nuclear disposal calls for greater precautionary measures than have heretofore been taken, and ask Gov. Mike O'Callaghan to oppose the Atomic Energy Commission's attempt to turn Nevada into the nation's newest radioactive junkyard.

In addition to fears expressed by Miller, the Environmental Protection Agency claims the AEC is opening itself up to criticism by not adequately informing Nevadans about the proposed disposal site for wastes from electric power plants. The AEC is considering Idaho and Washington as well as Nevada for the location despite environmentalist insistence that the plan might damage land, water and people.

Unfortunately, Nevadans have thus far failed to exercise their right to comment on the issue. Governor O'Callaghan has only received about 60 letters which comment upon the

government proposal to plant its waste 60 miles north of Las Vegas. O'Callaghan says the majority of these letters are against the AEC underground disposal plan but that he has decided further hearings on the matter should be conducted nevertheless.

We feel strongly that no radioactive wastes should be buried in Nevada or anywhere else until the AEC can guarantee no leakage of these dangerous substances is possible. Why should Nevadans allow their state to be used as a nuclear guinea pig? Right now the AEC has no answers about what might happen if a natural disaster such as an earthquake occurs. We, for one, hope we are visiting relatives in Frogjumpville, Tennessee if that ever happens.

Certainly the issue is important enough to excite more than 60 letters from a state population of nearly 500,000. We urge the UNR community to write the governor on this important issue to express a pro-or-con opinion on whether the AEC should be allowed to deposit its nuclear wastes here.

Letters

Editor: (Attn. Mike Graham)

I just read your article on the T&P Board. There is certainly some inconsistency in their and police activity on campus, but I couldn't help but notice several points which differ from my knowledge and point of view—both of which may be in error.

First, I do understand that state vehicles can park anywhere (?) not only on campus but also downtown without penalty. This includes using red zones and metered space without payment. This info came to me while attending the state safe driving course. You might check with the State Attorney General's Office on this. Certainly this law has been abused but might have justification with deeper roots.

Secondly, your thought that, "Oh well, I received a ticket on campus so I just won't park there again," doesn't hack it with me. Remembering that the license to drive is definitely a privilege, which you also make light of, those who accept this privilege should acknowledge the accompanying responsibility. I see this lack of acceptance almost daily in the form of students parking in red curbed zones, blocking drives and firelanes, and failure to obey time limit signs.

I do not hesitate to point these out because I too am a gambler when it comes to beating meters, quick parking in No Parking zones, etc., but I do accept the responsibility. Therefore, I would suggest that not only should the internal policies of the UNPD and T&P Board be attacked but an appeal should be made to the students to accept the responsibility that is rightfully theirs.

Name withheld on request

Editor's note: Please see Alternatives, page 4.

Editor:

I happened to read the editorial of the Nov. 8 edition of the Sagebrush. I feel that I should set the record straight. First I was misquoted by the reporter of the Reno daily paper (Nevada State Journal) who used a statement that I favored the law school. This was taken out of context. When I was asked if I favored the law school my answer was "Only if and when the legislature funds a law school separately so that it will not affect any of our ongoing programs budgetwise."

You may know or if you do not, should know that the last legislature by resolution directed that a feasibility study be made for a law school and stipulated that it be in Las Vegas. Such a study was made by the Dean of the Law School at Arizona State University. I feel the report, since it was stipulated that it be located in Las Vegas, did not provide enough latitude for them to make an unbiased report. I have contacted quite a number of lawyers in Nevada and I have yet to have one tell me that a law school is needed for our state. There are already over 1,000 lawyers practicing in Nevada, the majority here and in Las Vegas. The state bar examinations in the last two years have passed more than a hundred at each examination and I don't believe it has been too difficult for our young Nevada students who are interested in law getting admission to the law schools of this country if they are qualified.

As a Board, I believe we should consider the costs of a law school and also whether it would be more economical to have the law school at the University in Reno because of the Law Library already in existence at the National School for Trial Judges. It would probably mean less expenditure for building such a school. In other words we must consider economics as well as the need rather than just the political side.

I also told the reporter that I was interested in upgrading that which we already have in our various colleges, schools and departments; also to initiate new Ph.D. and Masters' programs that are vitally needed and to secure funding to maintain and establish quality programs.

Very truly yours,

L. E. Lombardi, M.D.

Editor:

The Sagebrush review of Professor Hulse's centennial history of the University was a welcome event. Mr. Hank Nuwer is to be congratulated upon the serious attention he has given the book, which one may yet hope will not inspire any "papers meant for class credit or publication," uses of the history Mr. Nuwer seems to recommend.

I wish that, like Mr. Hulse, his critic had eschewed polemic. Mr. Nuwer ought certainly criticize the historian for giving insufficient attention to "student interests" if that is his judgment. I am sure it is, for he would certainly not offer that criticism simply to flatter student readers. Mr. Nuwer continues, however: "But . . . that is a choice only the author could make. If Hulse had balanced the book toward the student side of things, no doubt he would have drawn criticism from the people paying his salary."

That supposition, despite its built-in self-assurance, is not only dubious, far worse, it is libelous. To imply, as that statement does, that Mr. Hulse prostituted his pen to please his employers is unworthy of Mr. Nuwer. I am sure that upon reconsideration, he will wish to disclaim any such intention.

George Herman

Lecturer, Department of English

IN THE NEWS

Inflation is presently the number one culprit in the ongoing rise of property taxes. Property taxes are based on the market value of the property which, in some areas, has risen between 30 and 40 per cent in the past two years.

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Syrian and Israeli troops are on full alert. Both Syria and Israel are claiming that they will not attack.

+++

United Mine Workers leaders put off consideration of a new nationwide pact until next week, which will push the coal strike into at least a third week.

+++

After eight years as Governor of California, Ronald Reagan maintains it is possible to change things for the better. One can make government more efficient, more responsive to the people, and less of a tax burden.

+++

President Ford has been visiting Japan this week with the hope that he can solidify our relations with our Oriental ally.

+++

A group of American scientists, including two Nobel Prize winners and two former Atomic Energy Commission physicists, called for the appointment of a select Congressional committee to investigate the impact of nuclear power plants on public health, the environment and health security. The request to the leaders of the Senate and House of Representatives by the eight scientists was made at the end of a two-day conference aimed at stopping construction of reactors on the ground they are too dangerous.

+++

Miami took the lead in the hotly contested eastern division of the NFL's American Conference by beating their rival for the position, Buffalo, by a score of 35 to 28 in a last ditch rally.

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Against the Grain

MYERS

Governor O'Callaghan defended the AEC against Nader's charges that the agency was not being truthful about the dangers of nuclear power plants. "I've probably worked with the AEC more than any other governor, and I've found their credibility quite exceptional," O'Callaghan said. "I've gone to them with some tough questions and they've always come up with the answers."

Beyond the observation that O'Callaghan would have no way of checking whether or not the AEC was being honest with him (since it could always use the handy old bureaucratic ploy of classifying as secret any contradictory or embarrassing information), I would like to suggest that he might have been able to bring into check his gullibility had he had a long talk with the other governor who was attacking Nader, John Vanderhoof of Colorado.

In Colorado, there is a place called Rocky Flats. There is a factory there where plutonium is produced and atomic warheads for the Minuteman and Polaris missiles. In 1969, two fires swept the plant, shutting down the warhead assemblyline. The second fire created \$45 million worth of damages. It was started by . . . nothing, really. It just started as a result of spontaneous combustion within the radioactive plutonium. In the ensuing investigation, the AEC did what Governor O'Callaghan can't seem to believe it does: It lied. No, said the AEC, no plutonium had escaped, there is no danger.

A year or so ago, there occurred an incident that is of revived interest now in the light of the Atomic Energy Commission's attempts to place an atomic waste dump in Nevada.

Governor Mike O'Callaghan is a key figure in the waste dump matter, and so his attitude towards the whole question of Nevada's role in the nation's nuclear policies is of interest.

There are some who feel that a state governor's attitude toward federal agencies and their plans for the individuals states should be an adversary one. This is a view which is pressed particularly when the agency in question administers programs which present threats to human health and safety—and even lives—as does the Atomic Energy Commission. It is also a view which should be pressed with special vigor when the agency in question has a well-deserved reputation for deceiving the public, as has the AEC.

To gain some insight into O'Callaghan's approach to the AEC, let us return to September of 1973. At the Western Governors Conference at Gleneden Beach in Oregon, Ralph Nader warned the Governors present that they should expect a nationwide legal, environmental, and governmental battle to halt the construction of nuclear power plants. He also apparently made some cracks about the AEC and its famous inability to tell the truth. The Governors of Colorado and Nevada threw tantrums. The Nevada Governor's comments were particularly interesting.

An AEC scientist, Dr. Arthur Tamplin, group leader in the biomedical division of the AEC's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, describes how the truth came out: "The public would never have been aware of the contamination if it had not been for the activities of a private citizen, Dr. Martel, who, along with the Colorado Committee for Environmental Information, went out and monitored the area." As a result of the citizens' activities, the contamination was discovered. And the plant has gone through a \$130 million remodeling to avoid future incidents of this type.

In other words, private citizens had to act in self-defense, to protect themselves from an agency of their own government, the AEC. O'Callaghan thinks it can't happen.

One scientist says that Rocky Flats can't be made safe—that the only way to remove the contamination is to remove Rocky Flats. The scientist may be wrong, as we in Nevada know.

The Nevada Test Site, at least, can be safe again; all we have to do is wait awhile. The AEC says 250 square miles of the state of Nevada will once again be fit for human habitation . . . after 24,000 years have passed.

There are signs around the test site to warn people away. But, as a mother's organization said not long ago, "The warning signs that keep people out of this place do not, of course, keep out the wind. The wind goes as it goes. With the wind, of course, goes the desert dust. With the dust, naturally, go some of the trillions of particles of radioactive plutonium." They go, as John F. Kennedy once said, "by wind and water and soil and seed, to the far corners of the globe and to generations yet unborn." They go, to spread their work of cancer and leukemia and genetic change. They go past both signs and past the naivete of governors.

Nader said he could not believe O'Callaghan's attitude, "when the federal government is using his state as a guinea pig.

"Why doesn't the state of Nevada demand more public participation in the AEC's decision-making process?"

I think that's a very, very good question.

I also question who will champion the interests of Nevada against the AEC if her governor will not.

Nevada has already done her share—more than her share—in the nation's nuclear program. 250 square miles of our land is gone for the foreseeable future and then some. And there are those of us who wish we had not even done that much.

It is not time for the AEC to be demanding more of Nevada. And that is the message our governor should be giving the AEC. Instead, the citizens of the state are having to fight the battle themselves.

Speak Out

ENGSTROM

When Universities were first founded, they were for the education and the use of the students. This concept has been eroded at UNR.

Students at UNR are given token representation at committees and on boards that are of vital concern to them. Their number is kept small to keep their participation and views at a low level.

Nowhere can this discrepancy be seen better than on the composition of the Arts and Science Groups Requirement Committee. Of the 11 committee members, only three were students. Three students cannot have their voices heard when they are so outnumbered.

Who does the foreign language requirement affect the most besides the foreign language faculty? It affects the students who have to take the class. And the ones it affects the most were not given the equal representation they deserved.

Another example of this, is the Traffic and Parking Board. The board is of importance to anyone that gets a ticket—faculty and student alike. Yet of the 12 members, only two are students.

Do the issues the board deals with concern faculty members more? No. I would venture to say that students are probably even more concerned and use the board more. Yet they don't have equal representation.

Every student that goes to school would like a scholarship. Yet who decides how the scholarships are allocated? President Max Milam, Scholarship and Prizes Dean Robert McQueen, and Dick Trachok. Where is the student input? Students are not even given token representation on this committee.

The list goes on and on. The only committees that have equal representation are the ones that are sub-groups of the ASUN. Although this is gratifying, it is not enough.

All the blame does not lie on the faculty members and administration. The students have abdicated their rights, responsibilities, and privileges. When applications for the different committees open, sometimes not even enough students apply to fill the few vacant spots.

The common reason given is that students are apathetic. I think this is untrue. Students are not apathetic about issues that concern them.

Over 2,000 students signed a petition to do away with the foreign language requirement. Over 1,500 students signed a petition in two days to save the trees.

What happened to their response? The Groups Requirement Committee ignored their request and submitted their own proposal. The trees were saved for a while, but there are no guarantees that it will be permanent.

Then the apathetic argument is given. Of course students are apathetic when their requests are ignored. No one wants to be a token member when he knows his suggestions will be ignored.

I argue that it is not apathy that keeps students from filling committee spots but a knowledge that what they do won't make any difference. Why should someone go out and beat their brains in when it gets them nowhere?

The other issue is that some committees do absolutely nothing. Their jurisdiction and concern is a joke. Who wants to participate and give time to a worthless venture?

But these two arguments are no longer viable. Students who want to make a difference can if they are willing to work. Committees that are worthless can be made valuable with good ideas.

And committees without adequate representation can be made more open to students. Continual pressure to include more could result in exactly that—more representation.

Students should not abdicate their responsibility. On the other hand, administrators and faculty should be more receptive to the ideas and input of the students. Without their representation, the boards achieve absolutely nothing and are of no value to the university community.

Alternatives

GRAHAM



+ A letter (see page 2) inspired by last week's column on the UNR Traffic and Parking Board raises a point worth further discussion. This is the status of state vehicles on campus. The question raised is, "Are state vehicles exempt from the campus rules and regulations?" It has been commonly assumed that they are.

I pointed out last week that there was no exemption provided for state vehicles in the Traffic and Parking Board's rules and regulations; in fact there are no exemptions for emergency vehicles in the UNR code. The point was raised in the letter that state vehicles might be exempted from local regulations by state statute.

There are none. Col. James E. Lambert of the Nevada Highway Patrol said there is no statutory exemption for state vehicles. He said that state law delegates the authority to regulate traffic and parking to local governments. For the university, that means the Board of Regents.

Ed Pine, university business manager, said Wednesday, "I feel that state vehicles should be exempt. It's up to the Traffic and Parking Board if they want to enforce the regulations. If they want state vehicles exempted, they can request the Board of Regents to approve an exemption."

What I am really interested in seeing is A) How the Administration justifies past and current violations of the University of Nevada System rules and regulations, as approved by the Board of Regents; and B) How fast they change the current parking rules and regulations, knowing how long it usually takes to change university policies.

+ Last Friday the university's Centennial Flag, donated at a cost of \$100 by the Freshman Class, was stolen. It is interesting to note that the flag disappeared the day before the Reno-Las Vegas game and just a few days after the appearance of a lengthy article in the University Times on the frequent and mysterious travels of the Morrill Hall Bell. One good idea . . .

+ Gladys Enos, former secretary to the ASUN Business Manager, is questioning the circumstances under which she left the ASUN. An announcement issued by ASUN President Tom Mayer last week stated that Enos had resigned, effective Wednesday, Nov. 15.

Enos has now requested Affirmative Action Officer Harry Wolf to "investigate the circumstances surrounding her leaving." Wolf said Wednesday that he will not proceed on the request, which was made in a letter to his office, until she has exhausted her rights under ASUN appeals procedure.

Mayer said Wednesday that Enos has been informed, in a registered letter sent Tuesday, that she may bring the matter before the ASUN Program and Budget Board. Her deadline for the appeal is five working days after receipt of the registered letter.

+ If you are one of those rare beings who can assume the Yoga lotus position, your services are needed. People who can do this position are needed for a psychology experiment. If you are interested in helping, contact Laura Bode at 784-6828.

+ An ad in today's issue challenges certain points made in last Friday's editorial. The ad, prepared by the management of "The Library," states that certain problems were "misinterpreted" in the Sagebrush editorial. That's cool. The way I figure it, the staff and management of The Library have every right to challenge the paper's stand.

I take issue with only one statement made in the ad. That is, "The writer of last Friday's editorial stated to us that he had never been to The Library at night when it is busy; however, he felt qualified to criticize the manner in which The Library is operated. We want comments from people with first hand knowledge of activities at The Library."

I was standing 10 feet away when, as Hank Nuwer aptly put it in the editorial, "One brawny cretin picked up a four-by-four wooden table and tossed it on another table which showered glass and beer all around."

I figure that comes as close as I want to get to "first hand experience." Also, the other incidents cited in the editorial were based on similar eye-witness accounts by people, who I am told, are willing to write statements to that effect.

What I am interested in . . . is how the administration justifies past and current violations.

So, as it now stands, state vehicles are not exempt from any of the parking and traffic regulations now in effect on this campus and they must, by law, be cited for all violations. It doesn't take a great stretch of the imagination to visualize some of the situations which could occur under current legal provisions; B&G vehicles prohibited from driving in restricted areas, all deliveries made from authorized, "visitor," parking spaces, etc.

The point is, that once again the current parking rules and regulations are proved inadequate. Obviously a change in the rules is in order.



Conservatively Speaking

SCOTT

Many of my friends have recently been telling me that I am not really a conservative. They see me as more of a moderate. In a way this is what I had hoped would be one outcome of my column.

However, I am a conservative. The problem here is one of perception. Because of the liberal leanings of most of the influential media and schools, most people have been taught (at least subconsciously) that conservatives are all John Birchers or reactionaries of some other queer strain. This is not the case. The above mentioned types are no more conservatives than Communists are Liberals. In fact, if there is any parallel here it is between the authoritarianism of the Communists and the Birchers et al.

The main grounds upon which my conservatism has been attacked is my recognition of the necessity of change. However, as I wrote in my first column, all true conservatives

(individualist) society, while the second recognizes that we are not now in such a society. The view of such a society as the best possible type is the connecting thread between the two types of conservatism. My own views are generally those of the libertarian (individualist) type of conservatism.

The so-called middle-of-the-roader is the real defender of the status-quo in our society. He sees everything as livable, if not better. He, therefore, has no desire to "rock the boat." Any change is, to him, a threat so he takes the non-committal middle stance which resists change through pure inertia.

The Liberal, on the other hand, obviously wants change. Change is his claim to fame. The Liberal's idea of the proper direction of change is towards a more collectivist, centralist society. In the U.S. this means more control over all phases of life by the national government. To his credit, the Liberal believes that this change is for the benefit of all the people affected by it. The problem is that he is wrong.

People are best off when they can individually decide what is best for them. If a person wants to be a millionaire, he is best off if he is allowed to work towards this goal. If a person wants to be a bum, he is best off if he is allowed to attempt to become one. This is true, according to the conservative, so long as these goals do not conflict with any other person's right to life, liberty, freedom, property, and, to the extent that it is derived from the preceding, happiness.

The freedom of individual choice for all persons is also the best condition for the preservation and advancement of society as a whole. The complex interaction of all these individual choices will invariably produce the best possible economic, cultural, educational, and political society possible. It is true, however, that it cannot produce a perfect society. But, as is said of political democracy, it is the worst except in comparison with all the other possibilities.

A few generalized examples of changes advocated by libertarian conservatives might be helpful here. First is the advocacy of governmental enforcement of all anti-trust laws. This would end all monopolistic control by private concerns, thus moving our economy into a truly free market once one other change would be made. This change would be the complete de-regulation of all sectors of the free market economy by the government. In the few places where monopolies are necessary, local regulation should apply. With local regulation you would have each area competing with each other for resources, thus forming a fair semblance of free market competition. Compare this with the middle-of-the-roader's "stand-pattism," or the Liberal's "let's nationalize it!" (Perhaps a small oversimplification.)

Another obvious area of conservative desire for change is in the area of government itself. The conservative wants to make the government as small and as powerless as possible at all levels, though he feels that the level closest to the people should have whatever power the people want it to. He feels that a government with as little power as possible will be least able to interfere with the freedom of the individual to choose as he sees fit. Compare this with the moderate's, "I am comfortable in my government (governmentally secured) job, so why change?" Or compare it with the Liberal's "We must have bigger and better government!" (Are bigger and better really compatible when applied to government?)

As I started out to say, I am neither a moderate nor a Liberal. I am a conservative.

Let's nationalize it.

recognize the need for change. It may sound like a contradiction in terms, but a society must change in order to preserve itself.

Conservatives do differ among themselves over the exact role of change in our society. One view, that of traditional (Burkean) conservatism, is that change should be made in a society only when it is proven that the specific change is absolutely necessary. The other view, that of libertarian (individualist) conservatism, sees change as necessary now in order to bring about the libertarian (individualist) society envisioned by the liberals of the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

The difference between these two views, as they are represented in present day America, is that the first erroneously assumes that we are now living in a libertarian (in-

NEWS

Frog in his throat

Market Drayton, England—A court has ruled that Derek Podmore committed no cruelty on a frog by swallowing it.

Podmore, who appeared in court in a black rubber scuba diver's rig with two pheasant feathers in his hair, said afterward he was all set now for a run at the world frog-swallowing record.

Podmore was accused of causing unnecessary suffering to an adult frog, which he swallowed live between gulps of brew in a tavern of this small country town.

There was prosecution evidence from a veterinary surgeon who claimed frog swallowing was cruel, since the creature died of either suffocation or shock. But the court dismissed the case after defense counsel compared the act to fishermen using frogs as live bait.

The frog could not be reached for comment.

Nixon booked

Washington—An aide to Richard M. Nixon disclosed in a courtroom affidavit today that the former president has a deal with "a major publisher" to write a book.

The testimony of Franklin R. Gannon was introduced by Nixon's lawyers as arguments got under way in the tangled dispute over custody and control of Nixon's tapes and papers.

Gannon's affidavit did not identify the publisher nor the prospective content of the book. But he said that any further delays in shipments of the papers, tapes and files to Nixon in California "makes it difficult" for the former president to make a deadline which calls for the first half of the book to be written by April 1976.

—AP

Think toy saaaaaaagghhhh

Washington—The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission disclosed Friday that it is recalling 80,000 of its own lapel buttons promoting toy safety.

The commission said the buttons have sharp edges which can slash, paint with too much lead and clips which can be broken off and swallowed by small children.

The yellow buttons picture a toy brown bear and black lettering proclaiming: "Think Toy Safety."

—AP

Try for three

Applications are still being accepted for the campus-wide Student Awareness Committee. The committee is a result of a discussion between ASUN President Tom Mayer and student Eugene Whitehead.

Members of this body will discuss and act upon issues of interest to students, such as student government. Those interested may sign up in the ASUN Office.

Ticket takers

Students who purchased reserve tickets for this weekend's UNR play productions are reminded that they must pick their tickets up between 1 and 5 p.m. at the box office the day of the show, or before. If they do not, these seats will be issued to others who come after this time. The box office phone number is 784-6847, for additional information on ticket distribution.

Cutting class

Chicago—The Midwest Population Center, a birth control clinic, celebrated its 5000th vasectomy.

Take percussion

Roy Burns, a percussion and jazz artist, will appear Saturday in a clinic-concert in the Music Department.

Both the clinic, starting at 10 a.m., and the concert, set for 1:30 p.m., are open to the public without charge.

Burns, who has appeared at jazz festivals throughout the nation, will be accompanied by the UNR Concert Jazz Band directed by Robert Affonso.



Shore enough

Harrisburg, Pa.—The public utility commission said Bell Telephone doesn't have to put Zephaniahaza Sebastian Klinghoffermandellfieldson III's name in the Philadelphia telephone directory.

The commission said her request for a listing was rejected because it failed to meet phone company criteria. Bell will not print a name unless it is the same name used for general identification purposes.

Bell said there was no proof of anything "real or legal" about the name Klinghoffermandellfieldson, which was submitted by Sarah T. Shore, of Philadelphia.

—UPI



Anderson

SDX out to brunch

Sigma Delta Chi will hold a lunch-meeting Nov. 26 at noon in the Journalism reading room. All members are invited to attend.

And 6,973 were not

Twenty students at UNR, have been selected to appear in the 1974-75 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

Associate Dean of Students Robert Kinney said selection is based upon academic performance, leadership and involvement in university and extracurricular activities.

The students by area of residence: Reno—Phyllis Marie Bailey, Edmund Lynn Booth, Linda Ann Bowman, Ann Marie Frank, Thomas Otto Mayer, Marilyn Ann Meiser, Heidi Marie Robken and Tina Marie Rosenthal. Fallon—Yvonne Marie Arciniega and Kenneth Hunt Tedford. Minden—Gerald Russel Currence. Las Vegas—Karl Robert Hahn and Mary Ann Morgan. California—Kathryn Louise Baciocco, Milbrae; Glenn Michael Finch, San Diego; Nancy Jean Luce, San Ramon; Lawrence Edward Mann, Pacific Grove; Robyn Leslie O'Bleness, Roseville; and Margaret June Warner, Lodi. Arizona—Duane Scott Turner, Phoenix.

NOTES

Ditch diggers

Sixteen per cent of students in San Francisco's public high schools were cutting classes on an average of once a week, according to a study by Professor Sanford Dornbush, Stanford sociologist. The cutting, however, was much higher among black students (33 per cent) and Chicanos (20 per cent) and much less among Asians (10 per cent), he said. He also found nine out of ten students believed that jobs were very important to their future happiness, but that few were confident about their future jobs and many had unrealistic aspirations.

—S.F. Chronicle

Love is blue

Birmingham, England—A woman physician told a court yesterday blue films could do viewers some good.

"These films can be instructional," Dr. Christine Pickard said. "Sex is an area of human experience where most people have a feeling of inadequacy."

—S.F. Chronicle

Sperm wail

Tight underwear as a possible cause in lowering the sperm count of civilized males was being investigated by Dr. Ann Chandley, 38, a researcher in genetics at Edinburgh's Western General hospital in Scotland. Noting that such animals as rabbits and gorillas produce sperm that is 98 per cent effective, while men had produced no samples with a higher rating than 75 per cent, she said, "If a bull came up with a sample that was as defective as the average man's, he would be shot on the spot."

Christmas drive

The ASUN and KCBN food drive is now underway. The drive will culminate with a Christmas party on campus for less fortunate children, and will bring a holiday meal to them and their families.

Donations would be much appreciated. Toys, unperishable foods, or monetary contributions may be brought to the ASUN Office anytime between now and Dec. 10.

Those interested in helping the food and toy drive, at the party or in delivering the dinners, may leave their names and phone numbers with Peggy Muhle in the ASUN Office.

Thash increble

The latest liquor wholesalers' report indicated that there had been "an extraordinary" increase (50 per cent) in liquor consumption by people in the 18-to-25 age group. Biggest increase in Bay Area booze consumption was reportedly tequila, followed by whiskey, wine and beer. However, reports that the switch to liquor by young people had meant a decline in marijuana use was discounted by a Berkeley bartender. "Good grass and good booze are an ideal combination and a lot of people are discovering that now."

—S.F. Chronicle

Bible belt

Austin, Tex.—Madalyn Murray O'Hair said she wants all Texas atheists to refuse jury service because they are sworn in under the oath "So help me God."

—UPI

Mail chauvinism

Cairo—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has issued a decree abolishing censorship of mail entering or leaving the country, the Cairo daily Al Akhbar reported.

Cairo residents routinely have received mail open at one end with a censor's stamp on it.

—AP

The good Lord gave me my money.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

No cloudy Chi's

Thirty journalism students have pledged membership this fall in the UNR campus chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi.

Deep in heart of taxes

Robert Blair of the Internal Revenue Service, San Francisco office, will give a lecture on taxation in relation to mining at the open meeting to be held at UNR Tuesday, November 26.

Presented by the Mining Engineering Department, the talk was arranged primarily for presentation to the class in Mining Law, but the wide interest in the subject prompted opening the lecture to the public.

Blair, an expert in corporate taxation, will discuss the handling of exploration and development expenses, depletion and depreciation allowances, feasibility study projections to include tax liabilities, and other pertinent matters.

The lecture will be given at 7:30 in Room 200 of the Mackay School of Mines.

Xerox Xapped

Washington—The Xerox Corp. was ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to share its patents with its rivals in the multibillion dollar copy machine business to increase competition and perhaps lower prices.

James T. Halverson, head of the FTC's Bureau of Competition, told a news conference about 20 firms are on the edge of business Xerox has dominated for a decade.

"Simply put, Xerox's competitors will be able to make a copier comparable to a Xerox copier," he said.

Halverson would make no dollar estimate of the effect on consumer prices of dissipating Xerox's monopoly power, but it should "lead to increased competition," he said.

—UPI

Tower over everyone

Washington—Senator John Tower (Rep-Tex.) said that despite his party's off-year election rout, the GOP does not need to broaden its base by appealing to minority groups.

—AP

Always room for cello

On Monday, Nov. 25, the Music Department will present Paul Barina in a Senior Recital of 18th century flute music at 8:15 p.m. in the Church Fine Arts theater.

The program will include a trio sonata by J.S. Bach. Featured in this sonata will be Dinah O'Brien, flute; Paul Barina, flute; Harry Gilbert, cello; and Tonu Kalam, harpsichord.

Also included on the program will be sonatas for flute, cello and harpsichord by G.P. Telemann, G.F. Handel, C.P.E. Bach and a partita for flute alone by J.S. Bach.

The public is invited to attend at no charge.

Speaking of directories!

Foresta Institute has published a directory of environmental organizations and related groups. About 50 organizations and a dozen commissions or committees affecting natural resources are described. Names, addresses, meeting times, publications, and major interests are part of the organization entry. Such diverse organizations as Am-Arcs, Ducks Unlimited, Lake Tahoe Area Council, League of Women Voters, and United President's Horsemen's Association are represented. Commissions and Boards include: State Conservation Commission, Nevada State Park Advisory Commission, and the Nevada State Predatory Animal and Rodent Control Committee.

Complimentary copies have been sent to all entries.

Loggins camp

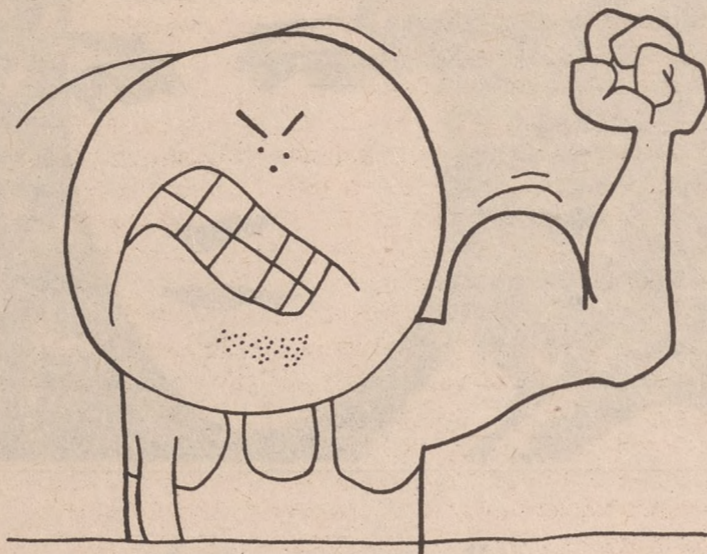
Loggins and Messina tickets are on sale now at the Activities Office in the Student Union. ASUN students with ID cards may purchase tickets for \$3.50.

The concert will be held in the Coliseum Monday night, Dec. 9. Appearing with Loggins and Messina will be Richard Torrance. Eureka, a California group, will also perform.

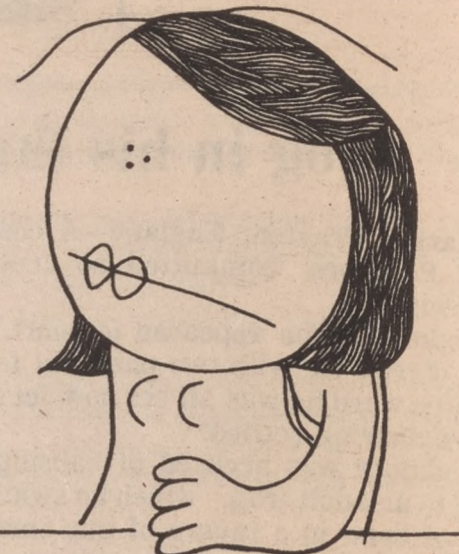
A limited amount of tickets are available so it is advisable to buy them early.

Seven year hitch

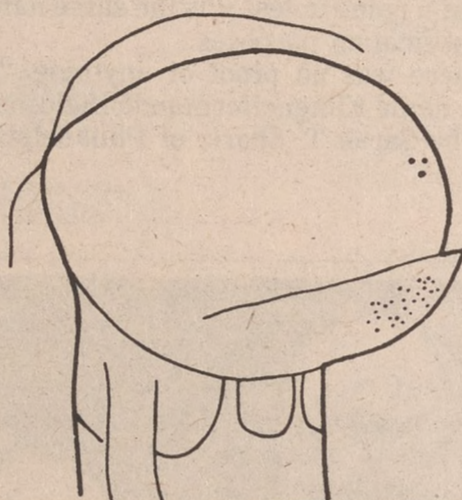
The Census Bureau reported that the divorce rate in the U.S. had increased as much in the past four years as it did in the entire previous decade, with 63 divorced persons in 1974 for each 1,000 married persons living with their spouses. This compared to 47 in 1970 and 35 in 1960. The Bureau also reported that more young people were not getting married at all.



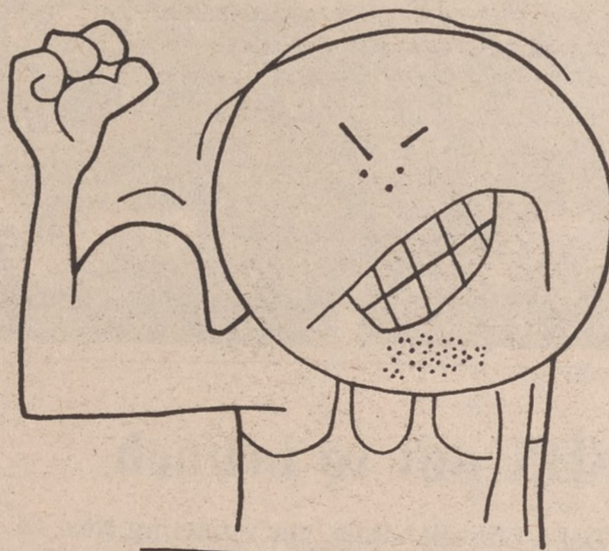
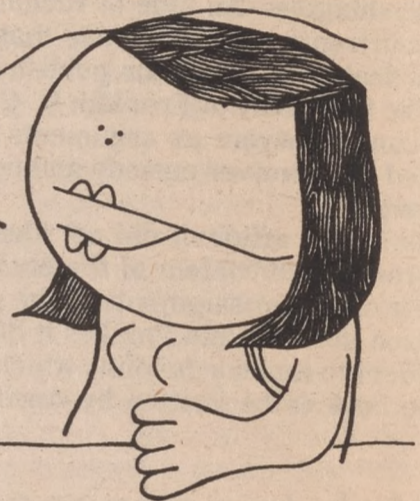
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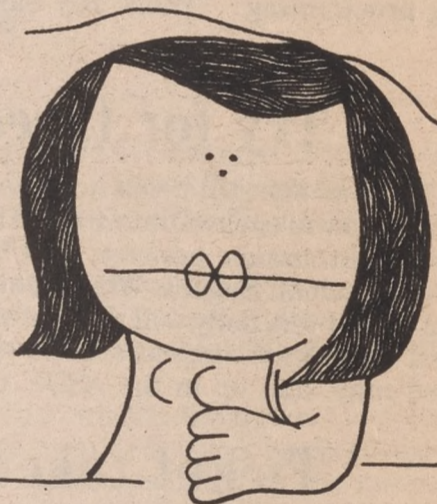
Say! That's real Good, What else do you know how to do?



II.



III.



Kelsie

Announcements

TODAY, NOV. 22

- 8:30 a.m.—Dental Study Group, East-West Room, Union.
- 1 p.m.—Psychology Colloquium, Travis Lounge, Union.
- 3 p.m.—Theatre Showcase, Travis Lounge, Union.
- 4 p.m.—Asian Alliance, Mobley Room, Union.
- 4 p.m.—Lettermen's Club, Ingersoll Room, Union.
- 8 p.m.—"Tartuffe," Church Fine Arts Theater.
- 8:15 p.m.—"Die Fledermause," opera, Pioneer Theater Auditorium.
- 9 p.m.—Live entertainment featuring Laura Hinton, Gerald Grenfell and Adlai Alexander, The Blue Mailbox, The Center, 1101 N. Virginia. (Entrance to rear.)

SATURDAY, NOV. 23

- 8 p.m.—"House of Blue Leaves," Church Fine Arts Theater.
- 8:15 p.m.—"Die Fledermause," opera, Pioneer Theater Auditorium.
- 9 p.m.—Live entertainment featuring Laura Hinton,

Gerald Grenfell and Adlai Alexander, The Blue Mailbox, The Center, 1101 N. Virginia. (Entrance to rear.)

SUNDAY, NOV. 24

- 9 a.m.—UNR Youth-Adult Program, St. Paul's United Methodist Church, 1660 Grandview.
- 8 p.m.—"No, No, Nanette," Church Fine Arts Theater.
- 8 p.m.—"Frenzy," ASUN film, Room 107, TSS.
- 9 p.m.—Open Stage, The Blue Mailbox, The Center, 1101 N. Virginia. (Entrance to rear.)
- 10 p.m.—Student-Faculty Mass, Our Lady of Wisdom Catholic Church, N. Virginia and Manzanita Way.

MONDAY, NOV. 25

- 1 p.m.—Faculty Senate Code Committee, Mobley Room, Union.
- 1 p.m.—Human Relations Committee, Ingersoll Room, Union.
- 3 p.m.—Theatre Showcase, Travis Lounge, Union.



the Library

PHONE: 322-9789 • 9TH & N. VIRGINIA ST., RENO

We at the Library are concerned about a couple of problems which have occurred recently, which were misinterpreted in the Sagebrush of Friday, Nov. 15, 1974.

Recently we have encountered two incidents after three years the Library has been open. Some of the highlights of these incidents were relayed to the Sagebrush office and inspired someone to write an editorial about it. We feel that certain points were improperly presented in that editorial.

True, we are between a rock and a hard spot—we are facing a problem, but we don't want to call in the police department because we feel the problem is not beyond being handled in another manner. The Library is not a dangerous place to come, but we must take action to prevent it from progressing in that direction. We would welcome sound suggestions on how to accomplish this from people who come here. The writer of last Friday's editorial stated to us that he has never been to the Library at night when it is busy, however, he felt qualified to criticize the manner in which the Library is operated. We want comments from people with first-hand knowledge of activities at the Library.

The atmosphere at the Library has to be created to give the students a place to come and relax or "be loose," and we feel we have been successful in this effort, but we must place limits on how far one can go while having fun. There are always a few trouble seekers who take advantage of what has been offered them. These few spoil the fun for those who come looking for clean fun. There are also times when tempers flare among those who are normally peaceful patrons. We therefore hire persons to whom we give the title security officers to do what they can to keep the peace.

We have always had university students act as security officers, which to us means they are to check to see that anyone drinking is of age to do so, and also to keep disturbances from starting. Our security people are not hired to be tough or fight anyone causing problems. Tough guys acting as security officers would tend to invite trouble, which we do not want at the Library. Last week's Sagebrush editorial made some good statements which seemed to indicate we were going to hire a "goon squad" to dare anyone to cause trouble. This is not the case, and we want it known that we do not intend to do any such thing. We want our security people to talk to anyone causing trouble before it gets out of hand.

Of course we cannot be successful one hundred per cent of the time as is proven by the two incidents in question. We do believe the ninety-nine per cent of the time talking to problem causing people solves the problem before it gets out of hand. We also believe that our good customers are as concerned about keeping the peace as they are—they like the atmosphere at the Library and they help us by policing among themselves to discourage problem situations. If people get too far out of hand, our employees are to call the police. We do not like to do this. However, certain situations dictate such action to protect all concerned.

We wish to be understood that we want to continue having a fun place to come, but we want it under control. We are not hiring people to take on customers looking for trouble, we don't want trouble here at all. We need the help of the majority to keep the Library a safe place.

Submitted by Tom Yarbrough (Paid Advertisement)

Night howl

At approximately 11 p.m. on Nov. 20, an incident took place at The Library, a beer and pizza establishment located at Ninth and Virginia Streets in Reno. This incident drew quite a bit of attention.

The Library's security guards reported that a minor fight took place in the lower level of the establishment. It was touched off by the inadvertent (or intentional, depending upon which witness was consulted) brushing of a member of the Sundowners with a lit cigarette. A few hot words were followed by an exchange of punches. Security guards immediately stepped in and, according to witnesses, did an excellent job of breaking up the altercation. The two antagonists then went outside to discuss their differences. There were, apparently, no more punches thrown by these two.

The two antagonists were interviewed after the incident. The non-Sundowner stated that he was hot because he felt that the Sundowners were trying to push the non-Sundowners around.

Lake further stated. . . he has been witness to about 25 fights

The Sundowner said that the non-Sundowner had flipped live cigarette ashes in his face, and that he then immediately punched the other person. They then went outside, at the prodding of the security officers, to discuss their differences. They did this without any further fighting.

Once they went outside, the Reno police showed up very quickly. According to both parties in the altercation, the police handled the incident very well. There were no arrests made.

It was not possible to ascertain who placed the call for police help. The police did respond in force. There were three patrol cars which responded to the call. Later in the night there were two cars obviously patrolling the area, and for a time a third car was parked in a motel parking lot across the street from The Library.

Dave Lake, present president of the UNR Letterman society and the manager at The Library for seven months, stated he felt that the problem was started by the non-Sundowner. He said "People pick on 'Downers because they are seen as a tough group. 'Downers will put up with a lot before they will fight." Lake further stated that in the three years he has been going to The Library he has been witness to about 25 fights. These were mostly of the push and shove variety, but some were full-fledged battles. He said, "I don't go for beating the --- (excrement deleted) out of anyone!" He viewed any disturbance as unnecessary and ridiculous, but unavoidable at any place where a large and diverse group of people come together to drink.

Reprint of editorial in question by Library manager above: please read both and draw your own conclusions. Thank you.

Page 2/November 15, 1974

EDITORIAL

As for conforming outwardly, and living your own life inwardly, I do not think much of that.

Henry David Thoreau, 1850

NUWER

Taverns and students go together like tequila and salt. A report by one national liquor wholesaler claims the national alcohol market for the 18-to-25 age group increased 25 per cent in the past year.

The national trend is also true of Reno judging by the crowds at the Library on a Wednesday night. Unfortunately, many UNR students are not content with wetting their whistle and trying to score. Replacing chug-a-lug off campus now is the quaint if asinine game of slug-a-lug—a unique sport in which one fool squares off against another fool in a perverted attempt to display masculinity.

The rules also involve breaking up as much property as possible, intimidating other customers in the place, and threatening all witnesses who make a move to interrupt the fun or call police.

The current situation at the Library (Ninth and Virginia) is dangerous and an embarrassment to the university because of the activities of only a handful of students.

Library owner Tom Yarbrough is upset and says he "is caught between the rock and the hard spot."

Saturday, for example, four separate fights broke out. Witnesses allege that one fraternity on campus and dissenting members of the UNR football team were the major offenders. One brawny cretin picked up a four-by-four wooden table and tossed it on another table which showered glass and beer all around. One clever wimp stuck a lighter under a girl who was bending over talking to friends at another table. Several patrons suantered across the street to the Texaco station and knocked over a tire display which sent retreads rolling merrily along the lot.

Ten days ago an ex-president of one social group on campus got his jollies while putting one poor guy into a parked car without opening the door. Someone with a chain took out his frustrations on an automobile belonging to a Library employee. One boy who has since left school was so battered in a parking lot attack that his face looked like spoiled hamburger. Cute, huh? There's more. Eight brave fellows threatened two Library employees Saturday night to keep them from calling the authorities.

Library owner Tom Yarbrough is upset and says he is "caught between the rock and the

hard spot." After Saturday's brutal display he added a third security officer, a black belt in karate, to control unruly patrons. He insisted his employees are students who do not want to fight and who are under orders to talk transgressors outside, if possible, to cool off. Yarbrough said he wants suggestions from university students on how to solve the problem. Heretofore he has managed to keep police out of the bar, but he fears he must eventually call them in if his employees and patrons are physically threatened. Two of Yarbrough's longtime employees have threatened to quit because "they're scared to death."

Library bartender Willard De Vilbiss says the bar is "a cool place to get loose, but people have to set a limit." He finds no one particular group to be the problem. Even regular patrons have had bad nights in which they apparently go berserk after too many drinks, De Vilbiss said.

What then is the solution? We agree with Yarbrough that police should be brought in only as a last resort. We saw a group of Buffalo, New York police with shotguns and German shepherds break into a Buffalo State College bar three years back and beat people indiscriminately after a fight between two customers. A hysterical customer had phoned in an exaggerated report of the situation, and the police came in like the last five minutes of Mod Squad. The fight was over and all patrons were quiet when the men in blue stormed the place. The first man arrested (and quickly released) was a priest who had stopped by to recruit students for a folk mass the next day.

However, while we don't want to see police come into the Library, we think people who hurt others as these UNR students have done in recent weeks should be arrested on assault charges. Repeat offenders should be permanently kept out (86'd) of the Library. They should not be arrested in the establishment but should instead be let outside if possible by Library security officers in much the same way that shoplifters are arrested outside department stores. This would get rid of undesirables without making ugly situations grow even more grotesque.

The university, according to Dean Robert Kinney, can not get involved in off-campus squabbles. However, when one of these frequent fights moves onto UNR property, the university should take tough action against who never started the altercation.

The Library itself also has a responsibility. Yarbrough should realize that many of his problems coincide with the low cost drinks he sells on special nights. Like the ugly brawls in Cleveland's and Detroit's baseball stadiums following so-called "Beer Night" specials, it seems logical that the more juiced-up students get, the greater chance they may engage in fights. Either the Library's specials have to go, or perhaps Library security officers must make sure obnoxious customers are cut off from purchasing drinks.

Patrons also have a responsibility. When someone at the Library begins to act belligerent, it would help if those in his company would escort him out of the place before trouble begins. Fraternities and other campus groups should police themselves.

Tough action is needed. It is only a matter of time, if the present situation continues uncorrected, before a drunken patron cripples someone or winds up with a manslaughter charge on the books. The Library, of course, could conceivably be sued for negligence as well. It would seem best then, for all concerned, if the few who are hurting the many are dealt with severely.

Nuwer Ideas

NUWER

Frandsen Humanities custodian Berle Branum stated this week that the entire Kent State matter reminded him of the notorious massacre of innocent women and children at Ludlow, Colorado over 60 years ago. A routine check of library reference materials proved his comparison to be an interesting one.

"Worse than the order that sent the Light Brigade into the jaws of death, worse in its effect than the Black Hole of Calcutta," the New York Times called the "Ludlow Camp Horror" following the April 20, 1914 shootout. National Guardsmen from Colorado machine-gunned a coal miners' town which housed hundreds of women and children and set a fire which enveloped the town like a fiery red tidal wave.

The trouble began when Ludlow's miners decided to strike against the management of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company (CFI). The corporation owned 300,000 acres of mineral-rich territory which made the enterprise the chief coal firm in the state. Backing the management was none other than the John D. Rockefeller family who controlled 40 per cent of the company's stock.

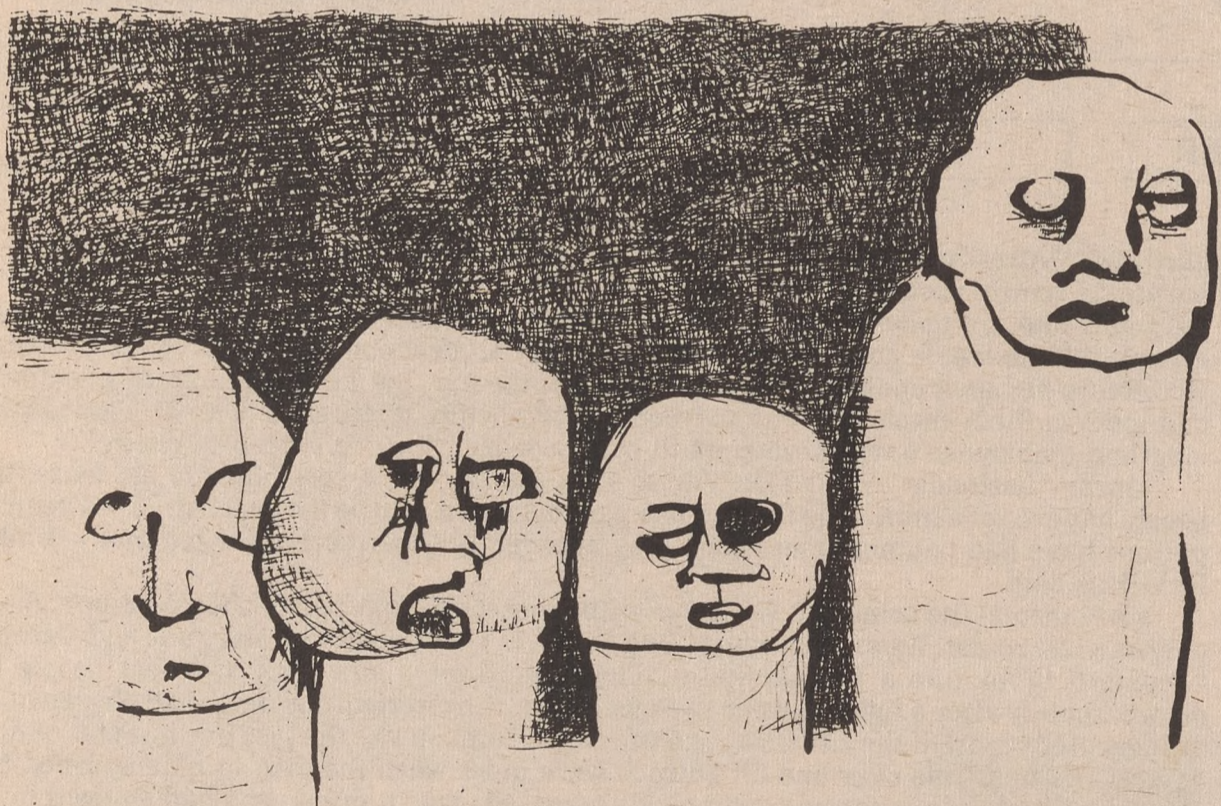
Rockefeller's firm owned the land and laborer's huts. The family refused to sell lots to its employees who then had to rent company houses for which they paid dearly. A CFI social worker called the houses: "hovels, shacks, and dugouts that are unfit for the habitation of human beings and are little removed from the pigsty make of dwellings."

These pre-Hooverville structures were so unsanitary that in the year preceding the massacre, 151 persons contracted typhoid fever. Graham Adams' *Age of Industrial Violence* quotes a physician as charging that seepage water "with a distinctively dead-rat essence" was used by the employees "because it was cheaper than to tap the main pipe line." A cesspool formed a small pond in front of a company store. The doctor, upon reporting the wretched conditions, was subsequently warned to ease up or lose his job and suffer ostracism from the rest of the community.

The Rockefeller-owned corporation had other illegal means of exploiting workers. Wages were paid in scrip good only at the company store, and wives were threatened with their husbands' dismissal unless they shopped there.

School teachers were company-owned and taught company precepts. Ministers who displayed socialistic tendencies soon had the fear of the Lord put into them. Anti-capitalist literature and such works as Darwin's *Origin of Species* were banned. Movies, books, newspapers and magazines were censored. A company spokesman explained that the Rockefeller family merely wished "to protect its people from erroneous ideas."

Not coincidentally, CFI-backed politicians had little trouble winning elections. Executive Board Chairman L. M. Bowers boasted in a letter to Rockefeller's private secretary that "the C. F. & I. Co. voted every man and woman in the employ, without any regard to their being naturalized or not; and even their mules were registered, if they were fortunate enough to possess names."



Even whores had to prostitute themselves to the CFI. Republican leaders in Trinidad, Colorado charged the ladies \$7 a month to practice their trade. On Election Day uniformed police escorted these women to polling places and helpfully showed them how to mark their ballots.

To top off injustice with criminality the Ludlow Mine was the location of 90 accidents in ten years and had a 200 per cent higher death rate than any other mine in the country.

From 1900 on the United Mine Workers tried to unionize the Ludlow miners but had little success until 1913 when top organizers Frank Hayes and John Lawson started a recruiting drive. The organizers advocated collective bargaining and had difficulty restraining the oft-maligned mine workers from starting a wildcat strike.

Miners' dreams included an eight-hour working day, enforced safety regulations, abolition of company scrip, and the right to pick stores and domiciles of their own choosing. They also asked for a ten per cent wage increase. The company refused to meet any demands and 10,000 workers consequently left their jobs (and company-owned homes) during a raging early-winter sleet storm in September of 1913. The strikers set up a town of canvas tents and determined to brave out the winter and the battle.

242

The Ludlow massacre

The company forcefully met this resistance by employing large numbers of guards from outside the state with no background checks whatsoever made. Allegations were made that several horse thieves and killers were on the CFI payroll. CFI troops were given machine guns and huge spotlights. An armor-plated automobile was outfitted with an arsenal of rifles and was quickly dubbed the "Death Special" by strikers. Soon after the strike began the "Death Special" rolled into a crowd and opened up with machine gun fire. One laborer was killed and a small boy was hit by nine bullets. Every time the boy tried to crawl across the rain-soaked ground a rifleman in the company car sent a bullet flying inches from the boy's head. The unlucky lad lay bleeding for several hours in a rainstorm before the gamesters grew tired of their sport and withdrew. At a mass meeting at Walsenburg, Colorado where miners met to discuss the shootings, CFI troops stormed in and slew three more workers.

The results were inevitable. Miners quickly armed themselves and went out to Laveta, a neighboring town, and killed four CFI workers to tie the grotesque game of death up.

The CFI-owned sheriff retaliated by sending a trainload of machine-gun-equipped men into Ludlow. A battalion of laborers met the train and opened up from an ambush site outside of town. The train engineer was killed and the train forced to go back. In response Governor Elias M. Ammons summoned the Colorado National Guard and ordered them to protect CFI workers and property. They were ordered, however, not to install or assist strikebreakers.

Both sides at first welcomed the coming of troops, and the strikers even gave them a brass band welcome. The soldiers promptly went out to collect all weapons, but in fact, received only a small portion of each side's arsenal. People were arrested and thrown into cold and foul cells without trial or at times even without formal charges offered. All this despite the fact that martial law had not been decreed.

The final move toward violence was presaged by the arrival in January, 1914 of 80-year-old Mary ("Mother") Jones, dubbed the "Joan of Arc of Labor" by the press. Jones' arrival in Trinidad was at first unsuccessful. Militiamen met her at the depot and put her back on the train.

One week later Jones took another train south from Denver. This time Guardsmen held her for nine weeks in solitary at a local hospital and then deported her once more. Still not fazed she rode in on the same rail she had been driven out on several weeks later. This time, despite the blustery March weather, the aged woman was confined to a rat-infested, poorly heated jail cell where she remained for 26 days. No warrants or writs were ever issued, and Professor of Law at the University of Colorado, James H. Brewster, called Mother Jones' arrest "the greatest outrage upon civilized American jurisprudence that has ever been perpetrated." Miners agreed and prepared for battle with the Guardsmen.

On April 20, 1914, all Ludlow broke loose. Major Edward J. Boughton ordered his National Guard troops to set up a machine-gun nest on a hill overlooking the town. Two warning bombs were set off which were interpreted by the strikers to be part of an advance attack, and the workers established temporary fortifications of their own behind a railroad cut. Women and children took cover in a deep arroyo nearby.

As at Kent State 60 years later on a much smaller scale, the battle started when some unknown person fired a shot. Trigger-happy men on both sides opened up with sharp bursts. The Guardsmen charged but were driven back. One man was left behind. The strikers got to him, riddled his body with bullets, plucked out one eye, and crushed his skull with rifle butts.

*One mother saw her little boy's head
explode like an oven-burst potato.*

The militia captured several Greek strikers. At Lt. Karl E. Linderfelt interrogated the movement's leader, Athens University graduate Louis Tikas, and was promptly "called a name no one (could) take." Linderfelt promptly broke the wooden stock of his Springfield rifle over Tikas' skull to display his disapproval. The Greek prisoners broke rank, some charging and some retreating, and the trigger-happy Guardsmen promptly opened fire. Obviously aware of how cunning his adversary was, one Guardsman put a bullet through the unmoving back of Tikas as he lay unconscious on the ground. Linderfelt eyed the few remaining prisoners and screamed: "I am Jesus Christ, and my men on horses are Jesus Christs, and we have got to be obeyed."

The strikers, among other epithets, nicknamed the lieutenant "Jesus Christ Linderfelt," and many vowed to crucify him if they caught him. Linderfelt in turn stated that any man arrested would be brought up on charges of treason and sedition.

Adams' book fully describes the rest of that ill-fated twentieth of April. The Guardsmen found the women and children in the arroyo to be better targets than well-hidden men and opened up on the unarmed victims. One woman, a local nurse, went out with red crosses tied to her clothes and was shot at by a laughing trooper. One mother saw her little boy's head explode from rifle fire like an oven-burst potato. She cried out for help only to hear a soldier respond that he wished "all you damned red-necked bitches" would die.

The troopers suddenly charged the arroyo and set fire to the town of tents. One woman got separated from her three children. She heard their cries coming from a nearby tent and rushed to help them.

The woman was noticed by troopers who pinned her down with rifle fire. Soon she was overcome with smoke and fainted while her children cooked to death a few scant feet away. A host of soldiers set fire to the few tents which were yet unscathed and listened to bleak cries from women and children trapped within who feared the soldiers more than death by fire. The miners in the days that followed looted and killed and dynamited all over southern Colorado. Anarchy ruled and some asked for disenfranchisement of the state. On April 28, 1914, heavily armed federal troops came in to quell the uprising.

Continued page 9

Kent State revisited

We are the aggressors.

We must cease to be the aggressors.

- Charles Sumner

Ludlow massacre

Continued from page 8

It is comforting to know that like Kent State no one was to blame for the slaughter: at least no one was ever punished. Major Broughton (a CFI legal advisor by the way) and other military men decided the National Guard was not to blame and attributed the massacre to civilian troopers. John D. Rockefeller was questioned by a U.S. Commission on Industrial Relations headed by attorney Frank Walsh. The result? Throughout the nation right on up to President Wilson the nation expressed shock over seeing its beloved millionaire rocked by an upstart lawyer. Rockefeller endeared himself even to some of the miners who had fought the CFI and escaped charges by merely agreeing to allow his Ludlow Mines to have a union. No charges were ever brought against Governor Ammons either.

Besides a few token gains by labor (which eventually did achieve significant proportions), the only tangible result of the Ludlow Massacre was a huge monument which still stands today to honor those who dared to get in the way of American justice and capitalism.

The gun also rises

The case against eight former National Guardsmen at Kent State University in Ohio had been closed amid somber advice by then-Attorney General John N. Mitchell, who had said the Justice Department found "no credible evidence of a conspiracy between National Guardsmen to shoot students."

Mitchell's review, announced in 1971, a year and more after the shootings, seemingly had had the final say. But the parents and relatives and friends of the four students who died, and nine others who sustained wounds in the ill-fated anti-war protest, had refused to accept Mitchell's verdict and after months of appeals, the case was reopened by the federal government last December.

The Federal Grand Jury probe, having lasted 39 days, had resulted in a parade of 139 witnesses, and examination of 250 exhibits and 6800 pages of testimony, and the indictment of eight guardsmen, one of whom was still in service.

The trial in Cleveland's U.S. District Court, before Judge Frank J. Battisti, produced some remarkable testimony.

Dean Kahler, of Canton, Ohio, was one of the final prosecution witnesses; on May 4, 1970 he had been a student at Kent State. The guardsmen, Kahler said, "turned and started firing in my general direction" without apparent provocation.

"I jumped to the ground, covered my head with my hands, and got hit here." A bullet had pierced the flesh under one arm, traveled down and injured his spinal cord, so that Kahler would be confined to a wheelchair for the rest of his life.

Another witness had been Sergeant Douglas C. Wells of the Ohio Highway Patrol. Having interviewed 95 guardsmen shortly after the shootings, Wells revealed that one of those interviewed had "told me he gave an order to fire" after some shooting already had broken out. The officer was identified as Mathew McManus, a sergeant on the guard at the time.

Under cross-examination by chief U.S. prosecutor Robert Murphy, Wells said, "I believe he (McManus) said to fire one shot in the air. The National Guard was retreating, the pace quickened, the crowd was close at hand, maybe 20 to 30 feet apart, they were throwing glass, rocks, bottles and sticks. They continued to close in, the guard took up a position, and fired."

Other witnesses had said the distance between the troops and students was considerably greater, that the crowd had not been advancing, the guard had not been threatened, that one guardsman had stopped walking away from students, had turned around and faced them, and had fired his rifle from the hip into the crowd; others, testimony read, had immediately followed suit.

Accompanying his decision with a 17-page written opinion, John Battisti last week ordered the acquittal of the eight guardsmen, and called the killings "a series of tragic blunders and mistakes." The prosecution, said the judge, had failed in three weeks of testimony to prove that those indicted had been guilty of the specific charge, conspiracy.

"On the basis of the evidence presented by the government," his statement read in part, "reasonable jurors must find a reasonable doubt as to whether the eight defendants possessed the specific intention to deprive the students of their constitutional right."

Judge Battisti cautioned, however, "It must be clearly understood that the conduct of the guardsmen who fired and of the guard and state officials who placed the guardsmen in the situation . . . is neither approved nor vindicated by this opinion . . . It is vital that the state and National Guard officials not regard this decision as authorizing or approving the use of force against unarmed demonstrators; whatever the occasion or the issues involved, such use of force is and was deplorable."

The judge also recognized the possibility, he said, that "state officials may yet wish to pursue criminal prosecutions against various persons responsible for the events at Kent State."

Chief prosecutor Murphy noted that the judge's action did not come as a surprise, and said the government would not appeal the verdict.

—S.F. Sunday Examiner & Chronicle

Kent survey at UNR

NUWER

The decision to acquit the National Guardsmen on trial for the deaths of four Kent State students four years ago by Federal Judge Frank Battisti because the government failed to support its highly specialized charge that it had intentionally set out to violate the students' civil rights drew some heated reactions pro and con from UNR students.

Two of the commentators were in Kent when the tragedy occurred. Both were sympathetic to the guardsmen who were arrested in the aftermath of the shooting.

Continued next column

Jim Zeller, currently a graduate student at UNR, was enrolled as a student at Kent State at the time after his release from the service. "The whole thing was predictable," he said. "After so many days of unruliness, the students were told to stay away for at least 24 hours" via radio, the campus newspaper, and even loudspeakers. He noted Governor James Rhodes had sent the troops in only after demonstrators had burned down an ROTC building.

Zeller said he "didn't feel empathy towards the students." The former Ohioan said demonstrators "asked for it," and noted "the guardsmen were reacting as most people would under the circumstances."

Pat Malcuit, now an English T.A. and a former Kent State faculty member, thought the public was given the impression that a "police state" existed at Kent State. She felt that on the contrary the number of Guardsmen sent in was purposely kept down.

Zeller and Malcuit both stated they wished the issue would be "dropped and forgotten." A different viewpoint was ventured by Social Services and Corrections major Wendy Merica. "I think they shouldn't have given guardsmen loaded rifles in the first place."

Pat O'Driscoll, a senior Journalism major, regretted "the charges were not more clearcut." He deplored the guardsmen's actions and said there was no excuse for "shooting into a crowd."

Freshman Keith Kullby, a political science major, agreed basically with O'Driscoll's statement. "The trial was handled poorly by the prosecuting attorney," he said. "Little or no evidence was brought in concerning orders or other alternatives to shooting" students, he added.

Joe Tripoli, a pre-optometry major, did not see eye-to-eye with the final dismissal of charges. "The Kent State trials tend to show the power a federal system can exert in the protection of its name," he said. Tripoli called the affair "a continuous, massive cover up."

Graduate student Jim Scott said the Kent State tragedy can be summed up in a grotesque bumper sticker he saw several years ago which said "National Guard - 4, Kent State - 0."

Finally, Marine Cpt and English Ph.D. student Bill Baines succinctly summed up his feelings on Kent State. "It's a crock of . . ." (excrement deleted), he insisted. "Anytime someone with a loaded gun goes against someone without a loaded gun the result is inevitable."



John A. Darnell—Life Magazine © Time

Radical problem

Washington—Attorney General William B. Saxbe said the FBI apparently failed to report regularly to the attorney general on a counterintelligence program it aimed at radical and extremist groups.

He said a report on the counterintelligence operation, revealed over the weekend, would be discussed but he did not say whether it would be released by the Justice Department.

Appearing on NBC's "Meet the Press," Saxbe said there is no such program in operation now. But he declined to discuss in detail reports that the FBI ran such a program for 15 years.

According to the report, the program was aimed against the New left, black militants, white hate groups, the Socialist Workers party and the U.S. Communist Party.

Without giving details, names or other specific information, the report cited a number of Cointelpro actions that it termed "troubling."

Among these were:

—"Forging a group's business card for informant purposes."

—"Obtaining tax returns of members of a group."

—"Use of 'citizen band' radio, using the same frequency being used by demonstrators,

to provide disinformation to disrupt demonstration."

—"Investigating the love life of a group leader for dissemination to the press."

—AP

PEOPLE: MARION MOTLEY

NUWER

All outstanding athletes have a cupboard shelf piled high with trophies and plaques. They are an inevitable result of going out every day to impress the public. However, one award is not so common and is given only to men who have attained the coveted title of superstar. That award is the distinction of having one's numeral perpetually retired from service.

The New York Yankees are perhaps the most sentimental team in sports when it comes to outgoing heroes and have retired uniforms worn by Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Joe DiMaggio, and most recently, Mickey Mantle. UNR fans have honored the school's most famous athlete in similar fashion so that no Wolf Pack hopeful will ever romp around again in jersey number 41.

That number, as any fan worth his flask knows, belonged to Marion Motley, the powerful running back who could do it all.

Motley could stand in one end zone and toss a pigskin on one big hop into the end zone opposite. He could run to the outside like a cheetah or smash up the middle like a spooked bison.

When the team was two points behind Motley could be counted on to spike a field goal cleanly through the uprights. He had hands more sensitive than Big Ben and could haul in passes thrown anywhere near him. On defense, he prowled more terrain than an Arctic wolf and had uncanny instinct and reflexes which enabled him to instantly diagnose enemy plays.

The Cleveland-born Motley came to Reno to play for sophomore coach James W. Aiken, formerly of the University of Akron, who was hired to build the Pack gridiron team into a powerhouse squad during the Forties. Aiken's connections with the Cleveland Browns enabled Nevada to recruit athletes outside the state for the first time in its history.

Motley was under pressure when he arrived in Reno as a 215-pound freshman in 1940. Not only was Marion one of the few blacks in an almost all-white university, but he also attracted more than an unusual amount of news space in the Reno daily papers which questioned whether a freshman could live up to his advance notices. Ty Cobb of the Journal in particular, then a fresh-faced kid only recently out of college himself, raved about Aiken's protege. On Sept. 20, 1940, Cobb predicted "There will be smashing plunges, slippery-hip open field running and long range passes by Marion Motley," during UNR's home opener against the San Francisco Gators.

Cobb wasn't idly waving his pica stick about as it turned out. UNR amassed 427 total yards in a 47-0 victory over the Bay challengers. Motley didn't display any frosh jitters that game. He scored two touchdowns including one burst climaxing an 80-yard drive which found six Gator tacklers getting a hand on the elusive Ohioan. Motley also drew some stunned gasps when he cut loose with several 50-yard bomb attempts. When he wasn't running and passing, Motley found time to play safety and attempted most of Nevada's point after attempts.

The 2,976 fans in attendance, many of whom had attended the school's pajama rally the night before, saw their team punt only once. Moreover, San Francisco managed a total offense of 43 yards and went past the halfway mark only once—and that was on a UNR penalty.

Needless to say, Nevada's Coach Aiken was pleased. Two weeks before a host of injuries to six starters had led him to tell the Sagebrush the Pack was "on no better footing than the second string of Milpitas Riding Academy."

Nevada was the most impressive team in the nation for the first half of the season. After salvaging a 6-6 tie with Brigham Young University, a United Press pre-season favorite to go all the way, Nevada came back to destroy Idaho Southern 62-0. Motley fish-tailed all over the field to gain a hard fought 20 yards, and electrified the crowd when he picked off an enemy pass at the Idaho 18 from his new linebacker slot and high stepped into paydirt for a score.

Motley had to share the headlines with fellow squad member Pete Linson about that time. Linson, a Sigma Phi Sigma fraternity member, read about recent collegiate records set in goldfish swallowing at Harvard, phonograph record munching at Chicago, hair oil imbibing at Wake Forest, and Bible munching at UCLA and determined to win some national glory for himself and his school. Linson went out to set a world's record in earth worm swallowing and proudly told reporters that he "felt no ill effects but would stick to less exotic foods" in the future.

While Linson was swallowing worms, Motley went out and ground Mackay Stadium wrigglers into mincemeat with his cleats. He ran past the weak sister Arkansas A&M goal line twice to lead Nevada to a 78-0 Homecoming victory. The game was the school's biggest margin of victory since a Pack team defeated the College of the Pacific 134-0 back in 1919.

The Arkansas "play for fun" team was famous that year for attracting headlines of the wrong sort. Figuring they couldn't squash any opponents, the boys from Arkansas tried to find solace in comedy. They threw passes to the head referee, played leapfrog with rival cheerleaders and ran out of an ill-fated "swinging gate" formation. Arkansas managed to gain but two first downs, fumbled thrice, and had eight passes intercepted.

In came the Eastern New Mexico Greyhounds possessing fair ability and mighty foul mouths. The Greyhound coach allowed his Southern gentlemen to not only verbally ride Motley with obscenities and racial slurs but condoned repeated kicks to Marion's short ribs after play had been whistled dead. Motley scored twice for UNR to pay back his tormentors the best way possible. Once the big running back took off for an 80-yard touchdown jaunt.

At this time the future seemed nothing but bright for UNR. The Pack led the entire nation in scoring with 240 points in five games while limiting their opposition to 12 hard-earned points. Few could believe the Pack would lose all four of their remaining games but they did by managing to score but 19 points to their opponents' 67.



The major reason for the Pack's demise was the emotional burden put upon Motley for the rest of the season. Motley (and other frosh starters) were ineligible for two games because of Far Western Conference rulings. However, Motley's problem was much more serious than mere eligibility troubles.

It seems that on March 20, 1940, Motley had driven his car into and killed 60-year-old Tom K. Nobori of Berkeley while the boy was visiting friends in California. The details are unimportant. Suffice to note that Motley was charged with negligent homicide and was tossed into a Solano County jail to await sentencing after a jury found him guilty.

The reaction back in Reno is now part of Pack legend. UNR students raised \$1,000 to pay for a fine which was customary punishment in similar cases. The Nevada State Journal ran a column by an anonymous UNR alumnus who wrote:

"I'm more concerned right at the moment with the fate of Marion Motley than I am with the loss of the Fresno game. All week I've been thinking of that poor kid sitting in a cell down in California after that terrible ordeal at which he heard himself adjudged guilty of negligent homicide. I'll bet the hours have seemed like weeks to him and the thought that he may have to spend considerable more at San Quentin is more than enough to drive any man crazy, let alone a straightforward harmless boy whose most remote thought never included hurting anyone. My heart bleeds for that poor kid."

"The fact that Marion might never make an appearance on Mackay Field is unimportant at the moment. Lord knows his past performances have given us all enough pleasant memories. The main thing is that he is a student at the University of Nevada who has conducted himself in a manner to be a credit to his school and the entire state of Nevada."

The writer concluded that he would fight just as hard for any UNR student, athlete or non-athlete, since "An autom. accident may happen to any of us but that still doesn't make us a criminal."

A delegation of Reno supporters including the local police chief, the ASUN president, two Reno attorneys, and a representative of the Reno Merchant Association stood behind Motley during the trial. The Sagebrush ran an editorial in support of Motley. As a result presiding Judge McConnell released Motley into the custody of UNR English professor Paul Harwood on condition that the boy not leave the state for three years except on university business. Motley wrote a letter of thanks to his supporters which was published in all the local papers.

The season was not a total loss for Motley. He came back strong in the final game of the season to score a touchdown in Nevada's 30-7 loss to the College of the Pacific.

Motley gained votes on several All-American teams at season's end. He also got an honorable mention in the West Coast United Press dream team award ceremony.

In 1941, despite serious leg injuries which hampered him all season, Motley managed to have several outstanding games. Pop Warner's powerful San Jose squad met defeat at the hands of the Pack in a close 21-19 squeaker. Motley had the longest run in the United States that year during the San Jose contest when he took a kickoff five yards deep in his own end zone, broke straight upfield, and then cut to the left for a 105-yard tally. He also scored a touchdown on a "minor" gainer of 63 yards.

The Pack logged an unprecedented 8,850 miles in the air en route to a 4 and 4 season.

In 1942, with wartime calls eating into Aiken's available manpower, the Pack earned a winning 4-3-1 season and Motley gained mention on several press All-American teams. The big running back galloped for a 95-yard run against the Dons of San Francisco, booted a fourth quarter field goal in a 3-0 win over Santa Ana Air Base, and put on a one man show in the UNR 14-0 win over the Cal Aggies.

Motley never got a chance to finish his senior year. Along with most of his other club mates, Motley was inducted into the service to gain ground in Europe against the Nazis. Football was consequently canceled midway through the '43 season by UNR officials because of a lack of manpower.

When Motley was released at the end of World War II, he was promptly signed by the Cleveland Browns of the All-American Conference. The league was backed by such investors as Bing Crosby, Gene Tunney and Don Ameche. In 1946 Motley rushed 73 times for 601 yards—an amazing 8.23 average. He gained 889 and 964 yards in succeeding seasons and averaged over six yards a carry both years.

Once again in Cleveland, as he had in Reno, Motley gained the respect of fans, players and sportswriters for his all-around heads-up play. A demon on defense, Motley also was awesome when sent out on pass patterns. The Cleveland star impressed his home-town folks by snagging ten passes in 1946 for 188 yards in his rookie season.

In 1950, when the AAFC merged with the National Football League, the Cleveland Browns under a determined Coach Paul Brown won their first game over the defending Philadelphia Eagles 35-10 and went on to take the league title that year. Besides Motley, the Browns boasted such stalwarts as Mac Speedie at end, Visco Grgich at guard, the incomparable Lou (the Toe) Groza at tackle, Lou Saban, current Buffalo Bills coach, at center, and Otto Graham at quarterback.

The championship game of 1950 turned into a dual between Graham and the Los Angeles Rams' quarterback Bob Waterfield. With 26 seconds left in the game Groza booted a field goal to lead the Browns to a 30-28 victory.

Motley played nine years in the pros. He was an All-Star selection on four NFL and AAFC teams and holds the league record for yards gained rushing by a heavy duty running back with a 5.7 career average. He ended his career with the Pittsburgh Steelers in 1955. Motley was selected to membership in the UNR and the Pro Football Halls of Fame.

Motley is currently living in Canton, Ohio (site of Pro Football Hall of Fame) with his wife. He works as a public relations representative and in the construction business at present.



Illustration by Bonds

Lettermen's affair

The Lettermen's club will sponsor a private party at Billy Jack's, Thursday night, December 5. The event will start at 8 p.m. and last until 5 the next morning.

All student body card holders are invited to come and can pick up admittance tickets at the Activities Office in the Student Union. The ticket provides admittance to the party.

Drinks for the one-drink minimum night will be sold at discount prices. Seating is limited so it will be on a first-come, first served basis. ASUN cards indicating legal age will be required at the door.

Lettermen's Club President Dave Lake says he thinks this will be the biggest event of the whole Centennial year. "There's never been anything like this that all the students can get involved in for so many hours. It's really going to be great. We're just getting super cooperation from Cal (Billy Jack's owner). He even has to advertise that Billy Jack's will be closed to the public that night."

The Lettermen's Club, formerly the Block N Club, is a recently revived organization with membership open to all students who have received an athletic letter at UNR. Lake explains its purpose as being twofold: to provide athletes from all sports the opportunity to meet each other and other students, while socializing at functions other than games or meets; and to ultimately earn enough money to establish a Lettermen's Honor Society Scholarship. He also sees the Club as a service organization, adding that the Lettermen have been helping out at school events, such as security at the Grateful Dead concert, and hope to continue by ushering at games.

"Most of our events so far have been open to all students, such as the socials at Evans Park," he said. "We hope this Billy Jack's party will encourage eligible students to join the Club and will improve the campus recognition and reputation of the Lettermen's Club. We do a lot more than just have beer busts," he said.

A highlight of the Billy Jack's party will be the awarding of a Most Inspirational Athlete trophy to the athlete selected by the Club. "We may even try having a t-shirt or dance contest. Who knows—anything goes that night!"

Anyone wanting more information on the Lettermen's Club can phone Dave Lake at 322-7948. Current members, and those interested in joining may attend the meeting today at 4 p.m. in the Ingersoll Room.

—Bingham

Suicide prevention grant

A \$6,000 grant from the United Way organization will enable the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Call Center to continue operating.

The United Way money, along with support from the Washoe Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center, will enable the crisis center to hire a full-time professional staff member, its first.

Located in space proved by UNR, the center is an emergency service which provides telephone crisis counseling on a 24-hour basis. Since its inception in 1966 the center has been operated by volunteers. It now has 80 non-professional volunteers plus 12 professional backup volunteers.

James Mikawa, a university psychology professor and director of the crisis center, said the increased work load—now running 20 calls a day requiring an average of more than three hours per call of follow up work—makes the addition of a full time staff member essential. The center would otherwise probably have had to be closed, he added.

Mikawa has been assisted in operation of the center by Colleen Stotler of the Social Services and Corrections department and Susan DeVoge of the Psychology department.

Only about 10 to 15 per cent of the calls received by the center relate to suicide. Other calls cover a variety of personal problems, including drugs or alcohol, hunger or lodging, loneliness or depression.

The Crisis Call Center also has assumed a major role in the university's educational process, playing a part in the doctoral clinical psychology program, social services training and the medical school curriculum.

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Student Government Get Involved

MUHLE

The Nov. 20 meeting of the ASUN Senate was called to order at 7:02 p.m. Pecorilla was absent from the meeting.

REPORT OF THE ASUN PRESIDENT: Mayer reported that the Executive Council met to discuss absences of meetings and board meetings. The council decided not to take any action, but warned that future absences will be acted upon if they qualify for impeachment. Those senators qualifying for impeachment are: Mike May and Jerry Reinhardt.

Mayer also reported that the Christmas Party for children in conjunction with KCBN will be held on Dec. 14 at the Center. He asked any willing senators to help with this project. Mayer also announced that there will be another Christmas Party, planned by Community Affairs Committee, for senior citizens on Dec. 19. The Community Relations Office, Kiwanis Club, and Campus YWCA will be assisting with the party.

Mayer informed the senators that he has vetoed the senate action on RS-7475-E (disapproval of Group Requirements Committee Proposals) because (1) the Senate still had his name on the resolution which was the opposite of his original intent, and (2) he felt this action was NOT a compromise, but would help those students currently affected by these changes. Mayer explained that there has been over a year's work on this matter, and although it is not complete abolishment, it will help some students. He urged the committee on the foreign language requirement to work for other alternatives to be presented to the Group Requirements Committee. Discussion followed for a lengthy time on this matter. The majority of senators felt Senate should maintain its prior stand for complete abolishment, and anything other than abolishment is compromise. Ferrari stated that the Senate should show absolutely no weaknesses on this matter. At this time, Engstrom moved to override President Mayer's veto on action, RS-7475-E. Ferrari seconded the motion. It was pointed out that even if the Senate were to approve the Group Requirements Committee actions, the Arts and Science Courses and Curricula Committee could still vote to keep the same requirements. After further discussion, a roll call vote was taken on the motion to override President Mayer's veto on action RS-7475-E. The motion carried with two nay votes (Jensen and O'Bleness). It was then pointed out that the title listing the person submitting the resolution should be changed. Because of prior approval of this resolution, no amendments could be made of the approved resolution. Therefore, Gilliam moved to rescind the Senate's action on RS-7475-E. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with one nay vote (Engstrom). Next, O'Driscoll introduced an emergency resolution on the floor to read the exact same way of the previous RS-7475-E with the following amendments: (1) change the persons submitting the request to "ASUN Senate," (2) add the following sentence after "... do not recommend their approval, though they are a step in the right direction." Williams seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

SENATE

OLD BUSINESS: Senator Williams briefly reviewed the minutes from the UNPD Commission meeting of Nov. 19. He expressed optimism of working together with all parties concerned in the solution of the problems causing friction between UNPD and the students. Land moved to accept the UNPD Commission minutes of Nov. 19, Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed. (Because the UNPD Commission minutes are nine pages long, they could not be included in this summary. If any student wishes to have a copy of the minutes, please feel free to contact Peggy Muhle in the ASUN Office.)

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLICATIONS: Vice-President Filson reviewed the Publications Board minutes of Nov. 19. Senate President Bowman asked why there was not a paper on Tuesday, Nov. 19. Filson replied that there was an overbudget for the number of pages. Bowman pointed out that the Publications Board By-Laws require the newspaper to print twice a week. Filson stated he would make a note of this matter for the future. At this time Engstrom moved to approve the Publications Board minutes of Nov. 19. Williams seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Next, Filson reviewed the Finance Control Board minutes from Nov. 14. There being no objections, Jensen moved to approve the minutes of Nov. 14. Land seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Filson told the Finance Control Board there would be no meeting this week. Publications Board, however, will meet next Tuesday, Nov. 26.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF ACTIVITIES: Hahn briefly reviewed the minutes from Nov. 13. There being no questions or comments, Jack Reinhardt moved to approve. Archer seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Hahn informed the senators that the one emergency action requiring Senate approval from today's meeting is the approval of a request to use the gym by the Martial Arts Club for a Martial Arts tournament on Dec. 7. There being no objections, Jensen moved to approve. Land seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES: Senator Archer told the senators that his committee is working on the Christmas party for the senior citizens. He further explained that the committee has decided to postpone Senior Citizens Day until the spring.

Senator Drakulich told the senators that the committee will be working on two proposals: (1) Implementation of a policy whereby a student who repeats a class and can use the second grade and wipe out the first grade, (2) Allow credit to be given for minus and plus grades instead of taking the face value of the grade.

Senator Jensen reported that she met with Dean Barnes about the problems with student services. She announced there will be a Student Services Staff meeting on Friday, Nov. 22 at 11 a.m. Anyone interested is invited to attend.

REPORT OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT: On behalf of Patrice Bingham, Bowman asked the senators to distribute the Loggins and Messina posters on campus. The meeting adjourned at 8:05 p.m.

PUBLIC ATIONS

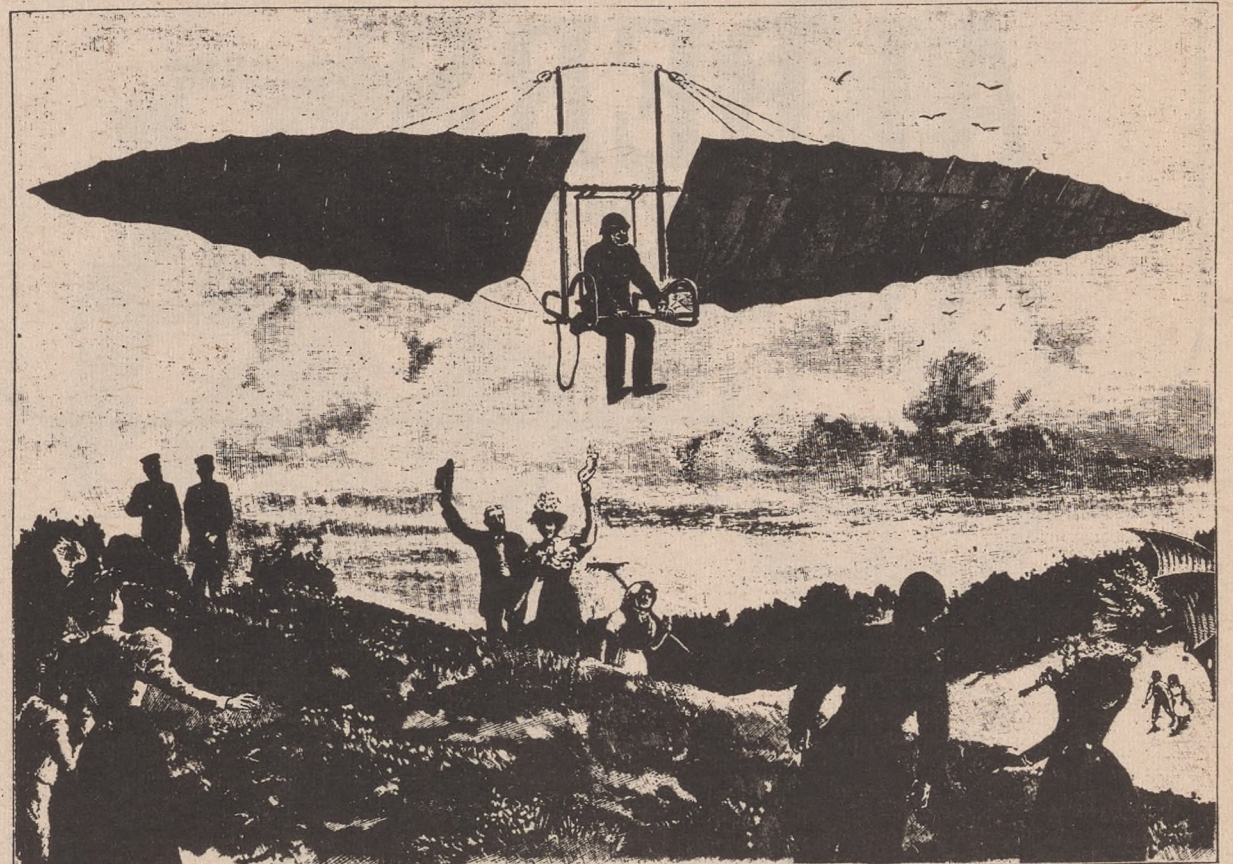
The Nov. 19 meeting of the Publications Board was called to order at 5:12 p.m. Jerry Reinhardt was absent from the meeting.

BUDGET REQUESTS: Hank Nuwer of the Brushfire was present to submit a budget request in the amount of \$6,000 for this year's Brushfire. Nuwer explained to the board that since the last estimate of \$4,775, hard covers have risen by 30 per cent and paper has risen by 20 per cent. Because of the Centennial year, Nuwer told the board that he would really like to have the hard cover. He expressed hopes to get about \$300 from the Graduate Students Association. Mayer told the board that he thought of three possibilities for extra funds since the board originally only budgeted \$4,726 for the book. Mayer expressed hopes for more funds from the Centennial funds ASUN has, more funds from the student fees when they are finally computed, and possibly more funds from the Centennial Committee itself. After some discussion on this budget, Mayer moved to approve the total request in the amount of \$6,000 for the Brushfire. Drakulich seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed. Both Nuwer and Mayer will keep the board informed on the funding possibilities.

OLD BUSINESS: Harder submitted the Sagebrush financial statement on behalf of the Business Manager, Kevin Klink. Harder told the board that since the beginning of school, over \$4,000 has been billed in advertising. Because of this increase in revenues, Harder requested the board to allow him to raise the expected revenues from \$8,500 to \$10,000 and to use the extra \$1,500 for more pages for this year's paper. There being no objections, Drakulich moved to approve the use of the extra \$1,500 from advertising revenues for extra pages for the Sagebrush. Mills seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

John Wright of the Artemisia submitted his financial report for the yearbook. So far the yearbook has received \$875 worth of pledges from the community for advertising.

Editor of the Artemisia, Joe Merica, told the board that the first 32 pages are complete and ready to go to the printer. He also told the board that the staff has been discussing the possibility of having a paper cover for this year's book, instead of the hard cover. He explained that there would be about a \$3,700 savings that could be used to improve the color, special effects, and other contents of the yearbook. He further informed the board that for \$1,500 the yearbook could have the best stock of paper with a good photo on the cover and a sewn binding. Extensive discussion followed on this matter. Mayer told the board that when

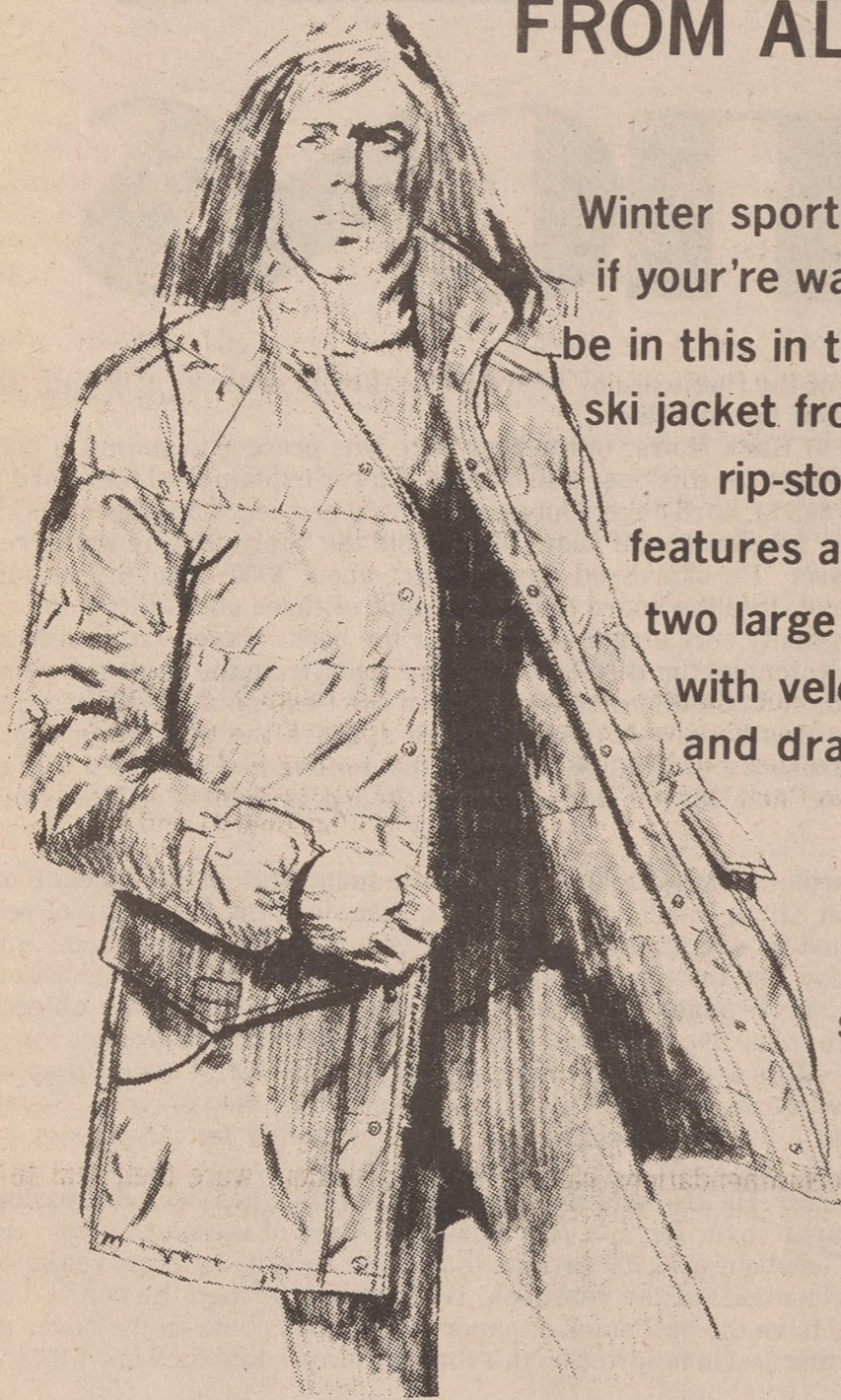


requesting extra funds from the Centennial Committee and Board of Regents, he explained that there would be a hard cover for this year's book, which did receive \$8,000 from the Centennial funds. Some members of the board were concerned about the paper bound book for the Centennial year, especially since the Centennial Committee contributed to the book. After much discussion on this matter, it was agreed the matter would be tabled until the next meeting.

NEW BUSINESS: Senator Mills presented two proposed by-law changes which were: (1) Add a section to 540.5 to read as follows: "The Sagebrush will provide free advertising for all ASUN events." This section was implemented by a motion of this year's board, but Mills recommended a by-law be added in order to provide similar action for each board every year. (2) Add a sentence to by-laws 570.4 to read as follows: "... and council of the out-going board, with the exception of the Artemisia editor who will be appointed no later than the last week in February so that the new editor can avail himself-herself of the retiring editor's advice and counsel while he-she is still working on the production of the yearbook." After review, according to Robert's Rules of Order, the board will vote on the by-laws at the next meeting of the board.

The meeting adjourned at 6:15 p.m.

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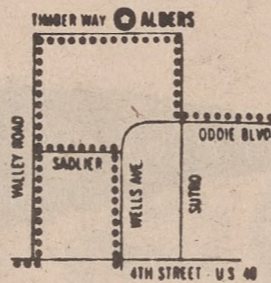
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second mistake.

- Nietzsche



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More affairs for students

Student Affairs Board at UNR is being given a new life because of a broadened area of jurisdiction and a widened concern for student affairs.

The board has changed its scope in the area of student-faculty-administrators complaints and grievances. Anyone with a complaint or with a problem that has been given no satisfaction within the system may come before the board and get an answer within 30 days.

John Marschall, history professor and Center for Religion and Life director, said many students have problems that need answers but can't get help through the regular channels. By coming to the board they will get their answer in a certain time.

He said, "We have challenged ourselves and the students and the president to resolve problems, not just sit on them. In the past we have made recommendations without having any follow through. Now we can do more than give recommendations. We provide answers."

The board has nine members that meet weekly. The members are Marschall; Joyce Ball, reference librarian; Don Klebenor, Renewable Natural Resources; David Lupan, medical sciences; Pete Periera; Bill Rackey, student; Mary Kay Callaghan, student; Dave Lake, student; Linda Peterson, nursing; and Phil Rymers, mechanical engineering.

The meeting will probably be open to the interested people if the meeting does not deal with the rights of a third party. Marschall said they are open as long as there is some kind of control over input. He said this is so they can get through the regular agenda.

There is a possibility of adding more students to the board so there is more equal representation between student and faculty members. Marschall is concerned that the board may get too large and thus be ineffective. He said he thought something will probably be worked out.

Marschall is concerned with student input. He said one time none of the students on the board showed up. He cancelled the meeting because he thinks they need to be a part of the board.

He concluded, "If this approach doesn't work, then there's no reason to have this type of a board. I am convinced it will work. It has the support of the president who thinks there is a definite need for it."

Marschall said any student with a complaint or a problem should contact him immediately. They will be promised an answer within 30 days.

The next meeting of the board will be Monday, Nov. 25, at 12:30 p.m. in the Hardy Room. Interested students are encouraged to attend.

State of affairs

The Student Affairs Committee met Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 12:30 p.m. in the Hardy Room of the Jot Travis Union. The committee opened with a discussion of the need for more representation of the larger colleges of the university. John Marschall, committee chairman, recommended two faculty members as possibilities to fill the one new position. These names were taken under consideration by the committee. It was then recommended that a student member also be added. It was decided that, since graduate students had no representation on the committee, a graduate student should be sought for this position. During the discussion, it was noted that the faculty knows how to get things done on campus, and that the students know what needs to be done. It is therefore necessary for the faculty and student body of the university to work together to get anything positive accomplished.

The committee then discussed the necessity of publicizing its willingness to hear the views of students. It was noted that President Milam expects the committee to find out what problems the students are having. He further expects the committee to come up with answers to these problems within 30 days of their initial presentation to the committee. No final decision was made on arrangements for presentations by students to the committee.

However, John Marschall stated that any student interested in appearing before the committee in the near future should contact him. He can be contacted at 329-8448, or through the History Department.

The committee recognized that it might have a hard time obtaining student participation. This is due to the fact that students see committees as ineffective. The committee decided that the only way to overcome this problem was to be effective (i.e.—get things done).

The next topic of discussion was the "Buckley Act" which was backed by Senator James Buckley (Conservative—New York). This act takes effect on Nov. 20. Its main thrust is directed against secrecy in student records as practiced by school administrations. The act made it unlawful for school administrators to keep any records secret from the student whom they concern.

The main part of the discussion was centered around the possible undesirable effects of this legislation. The most mentioned one was the possibility of a lack of candor in evaluations of a student by faculty if the faculty knew that these evaluations would be available to the student.

Four recommendations concerning the implementation of this law were made by the committee. First, the law should be followed here (in contrast to Harvard and UCB which have stated that they will ignore it), but it should not be enforced retroactively. In other words, all records made prior to November 20, 1974, should not be released if they were made under the promise of confidentiality.

Second, when a student reads his files, an appropriate and capable person should be present to help the student evaluate his files. This person would act merely as an interpreter, not as a censor.

Third, the student requesting to see his files must present an appropriate ID and sign a card to be included in his files. This procedure would insure that no one sees any file other than his own.

The final recommendation was again concerned with proper ID. The university should develop an ID with a picture for use beginning next semester. This would help in better identifying the student when he requests to see his files.

The next meeting of the Student Affairs Committee will be Monday, Nov. 25, 12:30 p.m., in the Hardy Room of the Jot Travis Union. The committee plans to meet every week on alternating Mondays and Tuesdays.

UNPD discussion

The first UNPD Study Commission meeting was held Nov. 19, at 7 p.m. It was held in the Ingersoll Room of the Jot Travis Union. Brian Whalen, Chief Shumway, Dr. Manhart (Traffic and Parking Board chairman), and about 20 students were in attendance.

Bart Williams, commission chairman, opened the meeting with a statement of the purpose of the commission. He said that the commission was formed to help eliminate the friction between the student body and the UNPD. The commission hopes to find the causes of the problems, and to then recommend solutions for them.

The meeting was then open to students for their comments. The main thrust of the comments throughout the meeting was aimed at what the students saw as unfair and capricious enforcement of the parking regulations on campus.

Chief Shumway was asked why the parking rules were not more consistently enforced.

In answer to this question he pointed out many reasons for an officer to pass up an obvious parking violator. In this discussion he included such things as the possibility that an officer might be responding to a call elsewhere or he may be looking for something else and not notice the violator.

Chief Shumway was also asked to explain the make-up of the UNPD and its job. He stated that the UNPD had one Chief, seven regular officers, four student officers, and four part-time students on the office staff. The main job of the UNPD is to assist in the security of university (and university students') property, and in the protection of life and limb on campus. Shumway also said that the UNPD tries to give the students as little hassle as possible. It also tries to keep the student from having any police record. At this point Bart Williams asked why, in view of their stated objectives, the UNPD arrested Laura Bode for indecent exposure at a dance where no one objected to her dress and proceeded to give her such a hard time. Shumway did not give a direct answer to this question.

Shumway was also asked why it is necessary to carry high powered guns into a crowded area, such as a university dance, when the use of such weapons may endanger the lives of innocent bystanders. Shumway then related an incident in which it was necessary for him to have a gun at a university dance, although he did not actually have to draw it.

On the subject of towing cars for not paying tickets, Shumway stated that it was not illegal if the tickets on the car were actually unpaid. In the situation here (at the university), it is necessary to have only four tickets unpaid to have the car towed. This is legal. Whalen stated that, according to the university parking code, it is illegal to park on campus after the first ticket has been issued and until the ticket is paid for.

A student at the meeting said that his car had been "broken into" in order that it be moved to prevent damage to it when a car parked next to it was being towed away. He asked Shumway if this were legal. Shumway stated that it was legal as long as the intent was not illegal. The student also complained that his car was left unlocked and had been rifled before he got to lock it. The police officer who was there said that they had tried to lock it, but that they couldn't.

The question was raised as to what the parking fine money was used for. Whalen stated that it was used for financing the repaving of parking lots, the painting of lots and curbs, the erecting of traffic and parking control signs, and the reimbursing of the UNPD for the costs of hiring student officers to enforce the parking regulations.

A sore spot with the students was the fact that the faculty got to park in preferred areas. Whalen stated that the reason for this was that the faculty was in a position where it should not miss, or be late for, any classes. Closer parking would insure that the faculty would not have this happen to them. The students pointed out that they should not be late for class because of inadequate parking either. Manhart stated that since students were here for only four years, and faculty were here for up to 40 years, the faculty deserved special consideration.

Parking ticket appeals, according to Shumway, can be handled in a number of ways. One thing that Shumway will not do is void a ticket himself. However, the issuing officer can void his own ticket if he realizes that he made a mistake in issuing it. Tickets may also be appealed to the Traffic and Parking Board. If a person's initial appearance is made before the Appeals Board (a sub-committee of the Traffic and Parking Board) and his appeal is turned down, he may then make a personal appearance before the full Traffic Board to make his appeal. He may then take his appeal to higher authorities if he wishes.

Shumway was asked why multiple citations were given for the same car and the same violation. Shumway stated that he did not know of any such instances. However, he stated that it was UNPD policy not to issue such citations during the same day. It is true, however, that someone overparked in a fifteen minute zone can be given a ticket every fifteen minutes.

A student asked how parking regulations and fines were decided upon. It was explained that the Traffic and Parking Board first studied the problem. It then made recommendations to the university president. The president then either passed or rejected these recommendations. Any recommendations passed by the president were then sent to the Board of Regents for their approval. Any recommendations accepted by the Board of Regents then became law on the university campus.

Bart Williams stated at the end of the meeting that he felt it had been very helpful. It was an important first step in rectifying the student-UNPD problems.



Reprinted: Nevada Peace Officer, 1973



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Cribbing is dangerous

The baby crib can mean warmth and security for the infant, or it can be the source of a very real nightmare. The Consumer Product Safety Commission has estimated that 150 to 200 infants die every year in their cribs. Another 40,000 are injured severely enough to be treated by a doctor.

Marsha Read, Cooperative Extension Specialist, School of Home Economics, recently discussed crib safety. She pointed out that a new product safety regulation has been developed and is in effect this year governing certain aspects of crib construction and use.

"The regulation was an outgrowth of crib problems," Read said. She mentioned some of these as suffocation if an infant or small child should wedge his head between the mattress and the crib, and a mattress set too high in the crib so that the child has a greater chance of falling, should he try to climb out. Also, slats that are too widely spaced may allow the child's head to get wedged between causing injury or even strangulation.

The newly initiated regulation, according to Read, says that crib slats will be no more than 2 3/8 inches apart, any metal pieces used on the crib must be safe, locks and latches on the dropside of a crib must be secure from accidental release, and there must be strict warnings on the crib's carton, assembly instructions and headboard advising one to use only a mattress that fits snugly. If you can fit more than two fingers between the mattress and the crib, the mattress is too small.

Read suggests that to make the crib even safer, bumper pads should be purchased that run around the entire crib and tie or snap into place. If bumper pads are not available then rolled up blankets can be placed along the bedside and secured by ties. Also, set the mattress at its lowest position as soon as your child can pull himself to a standing position. Also, don't leave any toys or other articles in the crib that the child can use to help himself climb out. Don't keep a child in a crib once the height of the side rail is less than three-fourths the child's height. Following such advice can help make bedtime a safer time, Read concluded.

Rural free delivery

Seven registered nurses, from the Elko, Eureka areas, are enrolled in the Orvis School of Nursing, Rural Nurse Practitioner Program. Funded by the U.S. Public Health Service, the course is designed to provide opportunities for professional nurses functioning in rural areas to prepare for expansion of practice in a variety of settings.

The program has covered courses in Physical Assessment and Primary Health Maintenance. Family and Community Assessment and Health Care Strategies will complete the presentations. Classes in Elko have been held at the Elko County Community Library Conference Room. Screening clinics and practice sessions have been conducted at the North-Eastern Nevada Acupuncture Center on Commercial Street.

Five other programs are planned in Nevada. Twelve university credits will be earned and a Certificate as a Rural Nurse Practitioner will be awarded upon completion of the program in January, 1975.

For further information contact the Program Director, Rural Nurse Practitioner Program, Orvis School of Nursing, UNR.

Alpha Zeta info

Seven new members were recently initiated into Alpha Zeta, honorary agricultural fraternity at UNR. The seven are all outstanding students in the College and come from a number of areas in the State.

The initiation was held Nov. 12. The new initiates include Edward A. Peterson of Yerington, John M. Evasovic, of Reno; Antone J. Damele, of Lamoille; Mary E. Garner, of Reno; Thomas A. Cavin, of Reno; Normal W. Frey, of Fallon; and Bruce E. Card, of Sparks.

Alpha Zeta is a National Honorary and functions as a service organization on the UNR campus. The fraternity participates in activities of benefit to the University community, serves students in the College of Agriculture, and has assisted on other campus projects. Most recently, Alpha Zeta members have assisted in the construction of a horse teaching facility at UNR.

Ms. use of language

It is reassuring to discover, along with the public outcry against environmental pollution, a few small voices warning against linguistic pollution.

Here and there can be found notes of alarm lest continuing abuse of the Queen's English—or the American dialect of that English—bring on a quick decline of its precision and elegance. For instance, we find Russell Baker, a columnist for the New York Times, berating certain ladies for berating "male chauvinist pigs." He thinks this is a misuse of "chauvinist" and a wanton attack on innocent pigs.

We also find Edwin Newman of NBC News writing an entire book to deplore the kind of verbal embroidery that calls a boundary a parameter, inflates a part to a component, and "restructures" a simple cause into an exogenous variable. The book is neatly titled: "Strictly Speaking: Will Americans be the death of English?" To be sure, both protestants operate in media that, now and then, talk about "most unique" situations, and "more perfect" products, and denote real, living, existent objects and creatures as "fabulous" and "fantastic." But that in no way invalidates Newman's thesis that the language is being victimized in Washington, where programs are "finalized," White House releases become "inoperative," cabinet officers proclaim that "One cannot ad hoc tax reform," and a campaigning President beseeches the voters to elect "a visionary Congress."

Unlike prissy and uptight grammarians, we rate such transgressions less than cardinal sins. We do not fume, either, about such common misusages as "between you and I," or "ain't" or "Who" for "Whom," or "It's me" rather than "It is I."

We relish and use slang and nonce words, knowing that they will quickly die unless needed. Thus we welcome rather than sniff at "hopefully" as a due substitute for the ponderous "it is to be hoped."

What does worry us is a broad and continuing misuse of certain words that insidiously changes their meaning and makes them quarrel with themselves. We have in mind "nauseous," which used to mean "creating nausea" and has now come to mean "nauseated," bearing an overload of both cause and effect. This "disinterested," which once meant "freedom from self-interest and selfish motives" now means unconcern; and what was once merely "healthful" is now likewise "healthy."

Though usage is certainly "the ruler, the governor and the judge of language," it can hardly be the usage of Humpty-Dumpty, who asserted: "When I use a word it means what I want it to mean—neither more nor less." That kind of usage—or rather misusage—neuters the language, confuses an audience, and cripples communication. This newspaper has in the past complained about it, drolly and in all sincerity, observing that it has the power to transform the language into "a literally fabulous shambles."

—Editorial—S.F. Chronicle

Viets face U.S. deportation

ENGSTROM

The war in Vietnam is still raging and anyone who thinks otherwise has their head in a brown paper bag. Injustices are still continuing and the American people are being lied to once again. These facts were stated at a "Vietnam Reconsidered" program sponsored by the Asian American Alliance and Northern Nevada Peace Center on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Vietnamese students in the United States face deportation because President Thieu has revoked their passports. Ngo Thanh Nhan, a former student at San Jose State, spoke about the problems he faces with the possibility of deportation. He said the Vietnamese students being sent home were the ones who spoke out against the Vietnam War in 1972. The Saigon government has requested them to be sent home and the United States government is complying with the request.

Nhan said the State Department maintains there is no political repression and no political prisoners in South Vietnam. If they refuse to send the students home, they are admitting that there is political tyranny.

He said, "If we go home we will be subjected to arrest, imprisonment, torture, or even death. There are two hundred thousand political prisoners in Vietnam and the American government won't admit it."

Holly Near, a member of the National Indio-China Peace Campaign and a participant in the program, said the American people don't realize the power they have. One of the most effective means of protest, she said, is to write a letter to the Congressman. Although, it may not seem like much, a thousand letters make a great deal of difference.

Besides the consideration for Vietnamese students, the program concentrated on three other areas. They were the United States aid to Thieu, the political prisoner issue in South Vietnam, and the presence of military advisors in American civilian clothes.

Nhan said there are 26,000 military advisors from the United States in Vietnam right now. The only difference between now and before the Paris Peace Agreement is that now they are dressed in civilian clothes.

The war in Vietnam led to Watergate.

Near said most Americans do not realize how much money is given to the Thieu regime. She said, "We are sending three billion dollars to prop up a corrupt dictator. We won't make any progress in balancing our economy if we keep this up."

The Paris Peace Agreement is a sham fed to the American people, Near said. She said more Vietnamese people have died since the agreement than all the GI's in the War. "The United States has a history of making treaties to pacify the people and then breaking it. If Americans don't learn why we were in Vietnam, then it

makes it possible for the government to do it to other countries such as Greece and Chile."

The American people are generally humanitarians who don't like war, Near said. "We got into the war for self-interest reasons although the government will never admit it. They had to lie to us by saying we were saving them from Communism or the American people never would have accepted it."

She said that the American people should realize Vietnam is one country and that the French and the Americans made the division for their own purposes.

Near said, "White people are deeply rooted in racism. They don't realize the Vietnamese people are capable of determining their own future and that they have feelings all humans have. The idea of the ignorant peasant is a myth. Once you realize it's a myth, it becomes easier to accept they should be able to control their own destination."

She said the war in Vietnam led to Watergate. If the President hadn't had to lie to the Americans about the war, the concept of lying wouldn't have reached such proportions, Near commented.

Near and Nhan both stressed the importance of writing letters to public officials. If enough letters are sent in support of the Vietnamese students, there is a possibility they will be granted political asylum.

They both stressed that letters sent on other subjects concerning Vietnam may mean the difference between the continuance of the war and finally living up to the Paris Peace Agreement.

Vicki Sawyers named Military Ball Queen





from your

Government in Exile

KRUEGER

The United Nations Economic and Social Council has suggested that women who are full-time housewives should be paid for their work and get pension benefits and paid holidays as the male breadwinners.

—UPI

The more one looks at the above item, the less one is sure of what to think. One thing is certain, it should be taken seriously: with the prestige of the United Nations behind it, we know that this is not just another old wives' tale.

Now no one will dispute that wives perform an extraordinary amount of housework to be done, nor that the financial compensation they receive is relatively small. But pay the housewives? Who? Us? How much? The questions are innumerable.

In all fairness to the United Nations, it appears they do not wish to burden the husbands with the payments. Rather, the report urges that a value should be placed on the housewives' contributions by "national fiscal authorities, and provision made for adequate payment for their work." Yet the allusion to governmental control is so vague that one could be quite correct in dreading the possibility that each husband may be held accountable.

The report estimates that—at least in one unidentified industrial country—the housewife should be paid approximately \$160 a week. Now this is important for it is not hard to imagine many men in industrial countries where their own wage barely exceeds \$160 a week.

Further, the financial aspect cannot be considered the most important part of the plan. The implementation of the U.N. proposal would at the very least restructure all of society. Marriages will become business contracts, with the husband serving as employer and the wife as employee. As everyone would be required to adopt this system, we shall witness the growth of thousands and thousands of small businesses. Residential areas will become commercial zones overnight.

Despite the fact that many will find humor in all these conjectures, there is a very good chance this stay-for-pay system will be inaugurated. Therefore it is advisable for males to take it seriously. Even though a man's home is his company, he must ask himself important questions, such as: "Am I ready to go into business and get a wife?"; "Can I afford her salary?"; "Do I know the legal minimum wage?"; "Should I invest in a punch clock?";

Questions for the women include: "Will he make me work overtime?"; "If so, does he pay time-and-a-half?"; "What if he requires me to wash his woolen knits? I don't know how to wash woolen knits?"; "Where can I get lessons in woolen knit washing?";

Since men will be required to pay their mates, they will become very cautious in choosing a wife (perhaps I should say "Household Supervisor"). The best place to find such a qualified person is, of course, a reputable employment firm. There the prospective husband (I should say "Family Operations Head") will present his business license. He will be asked how many employees he desires and he will smartly answer "one"—that is, unless he is ignorant of the strict laws against bigamy.

Perhaps the best way to understand the proposed system is to study a case history. The one to follow should prove most enlightening on the subject, and if not, it can be recommended to those among us who suffer from mild insomnia.

The case history involves Miss Edna Jones and Mr. George Latherby. (I hasten to add that, as with most scrupulous case studies, these are not their real names. Their real names are Mildred Roxreth and Harry Livermore). Desirous of finding employment, Edna Jones goes to the Matrimony Section in a nearby employment agency.

"Your name?" asks the employment counselor.
"Edna Jones."
"Occupation desired?"
"Household Supervisor I."
"Ah yes, Miss Jones," says the employment counselor, "I remember you. Did you have any luck this week?"

"No, not a bit," says a sighing Miss Jones. "It was quite disappointing."

"What about Mr. Farnsworth?" asks the employment counselor.

"Well, he accepted my application, but he doesn't think there will be an opening until sometime in June—after he graduates from high school."

"Oh, I see."
"And Mr. Smith is already married, so he's not hiring. And Mr. Adams is filing for bankruptcy: his last wife was one of those employees who always had her hand in the till."

"Maybe it will be better next week," says the counselor. "You must remember that it's hard to get work these days without previous experience."

"Are you sure there are no new openings?" asks Miss Jones.

The counselor flips through her files, then brightens. "Why yes there is," she says. "Mr. Latherby here looks quite promising. How fast can you cook?"

"Five minutes per egg," replied Miss Jones.
"Oh, that is too bad," sighs the counselor, "he requires three minutes per egg. But perhaps you might like to practice on our ovens in the cooking room next door."

"That's a splendid idea," says Miss Jones. "I'm sure to get my speed up."

"Can you take to dishes?" asks the employment counselor. "Mr. Latherby is quite specific on that."

"Well, I'm a little rough on my short hand, but I'm sure that some soft soap will get me by."

"Excellent," says the employment counselor. "But you should understand that besides the normal duties, Mr. Latherby will be requiring your services as a receptionist as well. Answering the phone, greeting guests, and making strong martinis are the main responsibilities."

"That sounds very nice," says Miss Jones.



"Good," says the employment counselor, "I'll make out your referral notice right now. Only Miss Jones," she frowns, "if this falls through as well, I advise you to inquire with friends to see if some man couldn't take you in on an informal apprenticeship basis. It would certainly give you the reference you need."

"I'll certainly look into it," replies Miss Jones as she takes the referral note and leaves.

Even in a business-like system, true love prevails. And before he knows it, George Latherby is proposing to Edna Jones:

"My Love! My own! My Edna! Say you'll marry me or forever wound my throbbing heart."

"Really, George. Of course I'll marry you."

"Excellent, my love. And now let me take you away . . ."

"George, all that is well and good. But first there are important matters to discuss."

"My own, what could be more important than love?"

"Well, dear, my salary to begin with."

"Your, your salary?"

"And my days off; I always take Saturdays off. Plus there are holidays, use of the company car . . . You have a Volkswagen, I understand? Then of course there are coffee breaks, a retirement plan, use of the executive washroom, and some sort of group insurance. As to salary, I should think \$300 a month would be fair."

"But my love, my Edna, I only make \$450 a month myself. I don't think I can afford it."

"Well, George, if that's your answer I don't think I can help you. Women skilled as Household Supervisors in Domestic Management make at least that much. I am sorry, George, but I suppose I'll just have to take that job with Penny's."

"Penny's?! You mean, Edna, you would jilt me for J.C. Penney? Alas! The eternal triangle! Tell me, Edna, can J.C. Penny love you as much as I?"

"Oh, poor George! Don't weep. I am sorry, but love is a non-negotiable commodity."

And yet despite the obstacles, love triumphs again. George and Edna are joined together in that blissful state of holy labor-industrial relations:

"Dearly Beloved, we are gathered here today to join this man, George Latherby (hereafter referred to as "party of the first part"), and Edna Jones ("party of the second part"), in holy matrimony. The public notice is to be filed under Latherby and Associate. I assume you have the business contract?"

"We do."
"I now pronounce you management and wife. You may now show the bride the wage scale."

After many years of business relations, however, differences between the contractual parties begin to emerge:

"Edna, I've been meaning to speak to you for some time."

"Yes, George?"
"Well dear, according to the punch clock you've been late four times this week."

"I'm sorry dear, I overslept."

"That's no reason for not being punctual. If General Motors finds it necessary to demand punctuality, then so does Latherby and Associate. Do you see my point?"

"Yes dear. But on the other hand your wages aren't exactly the most generous."

"I pay union scale," replies an angry Latherby.

"I know dear, but that's not satisfactory in these days of rising prices."

"Really, Edna, how you can demand a raise when you're forever late to work is beyond me. And besides, the caliber of your work has been rather poor lately."

Edna begins weeping. "How can you say that, you running-dog of oppression? I swear it's not like it used to be. You never begrudged me a late morning or lengthy coffee break before. And you can't say I haven't helped you. Didn't I always contribute to your lousy Christmas parties?"

George shakes his head. "Perhaps you're right, Edna . . . I'm afraid we must, must . . ."

"You mean? . . ."

"Yes. Submit to compulsory arbitration."

If the mediation is successful, George and Edna may look forward with pride to several happy years with a renegotiated contract. However, should mediation fail, scenes around the Latherby and Associate premises look troubled:

George Latherby
of Latherby & Associate
UNFAIR
to Sisterhood of
Household Supervisors
Local No. 798

Edna proudly carries her sign high. "No bourgeois management trick is going to break this union," she says.

"Really, Edna," says George coming outside. "What will the neighbors think?"

"They'll think you've been oppressing the workers, you capitalist stooge."

"Edna, I am ashamed of you. No one else would do this to her husband."

"Oh really?" sniffs Edna. "Why just this morning I saw Marge Applegate and she's striking against Herbert."

"Herb's being struck?" says an unbelieving George.

"He is," answers Edna. "And the Sisterhood has no intention of settling with you until you meet our demands."

"Well have it your way then," grunts George. "It looks like management is going to have to get tough. I'm going straight inside and call Shirley."

"Who's Shirley?" asks a worried Edna.

"Shirley is my mistress. I'm going to have her live with me."

"You're what?!" screams Edna. "I've never been so ashamed in my life! George, after all these years? How could you do this to me? How could you, you hire a . . . scab! I don't believe it!"

Naturally, Edna becomes so outraged that she quits on the spot. George, aware of his dealing a very low blow, decides to reform and determines to hire only from the Sisterhood.

Meanwhile, Edna takes a short trip.

"Name?"

"Edna Jones."

"Position desired?"

"Household Supervisor . . ."

SPORTS

SOUZA

(Continued from preceding column)

Lee also finished as the top scorer for Nevada with 59 points. Behind him is senior running back Mike Balentine, who frequented the end zone seven times for 42 points.

Balentine, from Norwalk, California and last year's most valuable player, finished as the Pack's leading rusher. He picked up 572 yards on the grid turf, carrying the ball 128 times.

The season passing title goes to a freshman from Sacramento, California, Jeff Tisdell. He completed 56 of 120 passes for 888 yards. He tossed six touchdown passes and six interceptions.

Escondido, California native Bill Clark finished with 21 catches for 398 yards to lead the Pack receivers. Wide receiver Tom Olivero trailed Clark with 17 grabs for 461 yards.

Defensive play was led by senior Greg Grouwinkler, who ended his final year with nine interceptions and 139 yards in returns. Since becoming a starter three years ago, he has set five UNR football records.

The Pack was outscored by their opponents 254-209, but this figure doesn't show the actual effort put forth by the defense. At times this season, UNR's defense was unstoppable, but a team needs a scoring offense if the defense is expected to remain solid.

Team statistics are discouraging for the Pack. They had a total offense of 2,960 yards, as compared to last season's mark of 4,010 yards. The rushing game barely got moving, picking up 1,386 yards, for a 126-yard a game average. The aerial attack didn't perform much better, netting 1,574 yards.

But the statistics that tell the Pack's 1974 story is turnovers and penalties. These miscues halted many vital Pack scoring drives, which could have changed the outcome of a game.

UNR fumbled the football 43 times and on 20 occasions it was recovered by their opponents. The Pack quarterbacks threw 16 interceptions this year.

The clincher comes in the amount of yards penalized. UNR's 952 penalized yards fell seven yards short of setting a Nevada record, for the most in a season.

Rebel babble

UNLV's recent victory over the Wolf Pack kept the Rebels' season record unblemished and insured them of a post season bowl game. It will be the first appearance for UNLV in the playoffs since entering the competition seven years ago.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association announced that UNLV will participate in and host the West Division II quarterfinal game of the national championship on Nov. 30. The Rebels, who are 10-0, will host Alcorn State (9-0), the NCAA said Monday. The 1 p.m. contest will be held in the 16,100-seat Las Vegas Stadium.

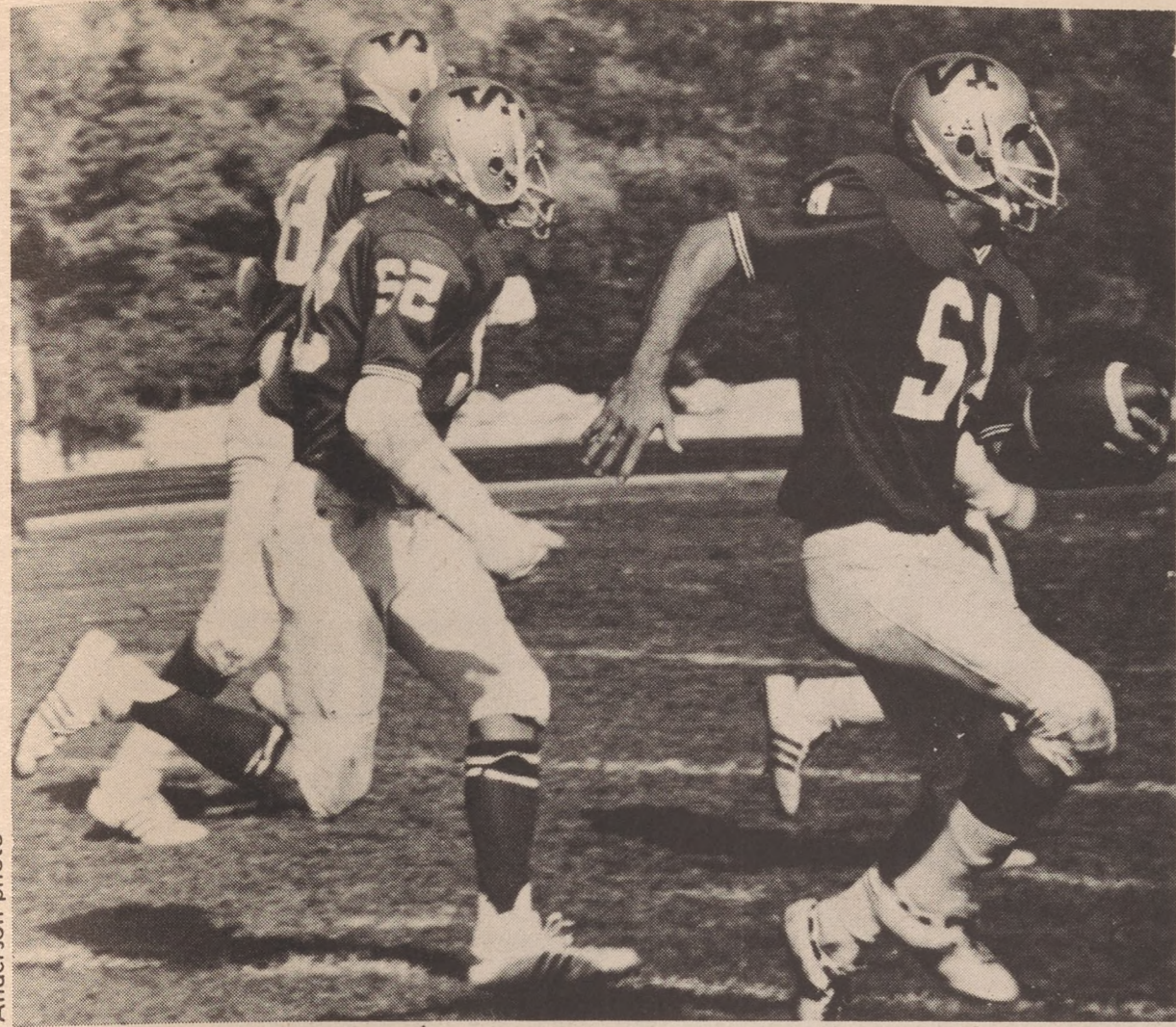
The NCAA also announced that Louisiana Tech (10-0), the defending national champions and the current No. 1 rated small college team, will host the South game. They will entertain Western Carolina, who comes into the quarterfinal game with an 8-1 season mark.

Central Michigan will be the host of the Midwest game. Their opponent for the afternoon contest will be the Big Sky Conference champions, Boise State. The Broncos will bring a 9-1 record.

The host team for the East will be Delaware, who claim a 9-1 record. They will face stiff competition when they entertain Youngstown State from Ohio. Youngstown has an 8-1 mark.

If the highly-touted Rebels win the Nov. 30 encounter, they would then travel to Baton Rouge, Louisiana to play the winner of the East quarterfinal game. An added bargain for the Rebels, if they win, is the semifinal game which is nationally televised from Grantland Rice Bowl on Dec. 7.

A victory in the historic Rice Bowl would place UNLV in the national Division II Championship game on Dec. 14, at the Camellia Bowl in Sacramento, California.



Anderson photo

Silver linings

The Wolf Pack football team will go into hibernation until spring now and think about the dismal season they had in 1974. But it wasn't all bad for Nevada. Statistics reveal that some Pack individuals had an outstanding season.

For the past 12 weeks senior Tom Kolesar, with his booming punts, has highlighted the fine Nevada kicking game. Along with paving a possible road to professional football, the Phoenix, Arizona native has inscribed his name into the UNR record books.

In his two years, Kolesar has set six Nevada records, overcoming one past record which had lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. Closing stats show he ended the season with a 43.3 punting average, which bettered his last year's mark of 42.9.

In setting career punting records, Kolesar brushed Fred Williams' name off the UNR archives. The three career records held by Williams, between 1964-65, were picked clean by Kolesar.

He has kicked the football 140 times, which surpasses the former record of 107 punts. In total yards, he kicked 6,032 yards while the old record was only 4,019 yards. He has also kicked for the best average in his two years at UNR.

Kolesar finished this season with 3,331 yards, which exceeds the former 3,054 yards, held by Bob Howell in 1971. He also broke another Howell record by punting 77 times this season—three more than Howell kicked in 1971.

His final record-setting performance came during the Pack's 20-12 loss to Santa Clara earlier this season. He punted for 521 yards in that game, which extinguished an ancient record of 455 yards, set by Pat Brady in 1950.

Kicking seemed to be the Pack's forte this year. Charlie Lee helped the situation, as the junior blossomed into one of the finest kickers around. His magic toe has kicked his name into a Nevada record, which will remain for a long time.

In Nevada's 19-14 win over Northridge, the Salinas, California product kicked four field goals, which surpassed the old mark of two.

Continued next column

Volley's well that ends well

Pandemonium broke loose in the Nevada gym Wednesday night as UNR's women's volleyball team won their season finale in grand style. Sacramento State fell victim to a psyched-up Nevada team, 15-10, 13-15 and 19-17.

Nevada looked as though it would easily take two straight games from the Hornets after taking the initial game 15-10. But the second game saw UNR choke on a 13-8 lead to end up losing the game.

This set the stage for the most exciting match all evening. Nevada led 14-13 but could not make that 15th point. For ten minutes each team toyed with the lead, before a Nevada player dropped the winning point.

Coach Luella Lilly was worried when Nevada started to let down in the middle of the match. "They started to let down, but towards the end they put it all together," said the joyous coach. "Jane McElroy came in and helped them put it together near the end."

The victory leaves them with an overall mark of 7-8 and a Northern California Athletic Conference record of 2-3. It doesn't sound good but "it's the best season Nevada has ever had," said Coach Lilly.

Nevada junior varsity didn't have as good of luck as the varsity. The Pack understudies lost 15-8, 10-15 and 15-2 to the Sacramento visitors.

The loss gives the women a final record of 6-10, and a conference mark of 1-4. Despite their dreary record, it's the finest season mark a Nevada junior varsity team has ever had.

Wednesday's game also marks the final appearance for two Pack seniors. Pat Schoener and Glenda Hayes played their last game for the Silver and Blue.

In last Friday's match, the UNR gals were defeated by powerful U.C.-Davis, 14-16, 15-2 and 15-4. But according to Coach Lilly, it was the best the women have played since Oct. 26.

The match also marked the first time a team has won a game from the Aggies in conference play.

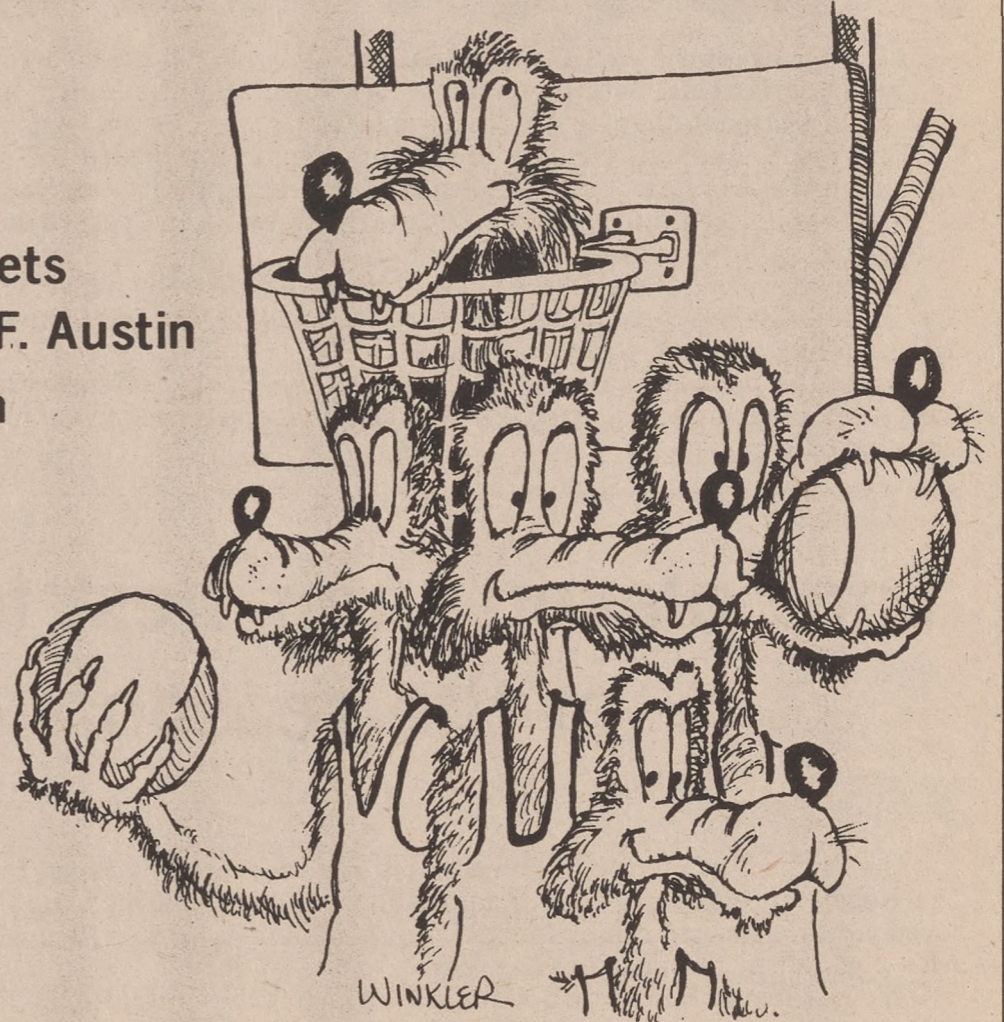
In the final two games of the Davis match, Coach Lilly said, "The girls got fatigued playing at Davis' caliber of play. We previously had some bad practices which got the girls out of condition."

Nevada bounced back Saturday morning to defeat a strong U.C.-Davis team, 15-3, 1-15 and 18-16. It was only the second conference victory for the women this season.

In the Berkeley match, Coach Lilly said Jan Shipstead played her best game match since coming to the varsity.

In junior varsity action, Davis showed no mercy as they breezed past Nevada 15-3 and 15-9. But Nevada came back against Berkeley to narrowly win the match, 20-18, 14-16 and 5-15.

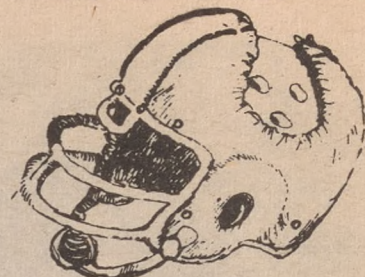
Pack meets
Stephen F. Austin
Nov. 29th



Basket case

SPORTS

SOUZA



RUN FOR THE MONEY

Fifty runners toed the line for the 7th Annual Colfax Cross-Country 10-Mile Run Saturday. The Wolf Pack entered a team in both the College and Open divisions. Early leaders on the first five miles downhill, on forest paths, were Rich Ellis and Terry Ybarra, later joined by George Hernandez. Hernandez and Ybarra fought it out coming back up the hill while Ellis dropped back. Hernandez stayed with the pace to the nine mile mark where Ybarra forged ahead to win the open race by more than 80 yards. Bruce Williams, Rhodesian sophomore, had the best individual Nevada performance of the day, taking third overall and first in the college division. Nevada won both team titles easily.

Nevada Finishers and Places

1 Terry Ybarra	55:13	9 Kevin Christensen
2 George Hernandez		12 Rick Brown
3 Bruce Williams		17 Rafael Othon
5 Mike Dagg		23 Louie LaMaire
7 Richard Ellis		26 Terry Reck

Pack it in

ALL OVER FOR PACK

It's all over for the Wolf Pack footballers. They played their best football of the season for three quarters last Saturday against Las Vegas. But the Pack's inspired playing gave way to its seasonal nagging foes in the fourth quarter—errors and turnovers.

Las Vegas stadium, yielding to standing room only, heard the screams and yells of more than 17,000 fans, as the second-ranked Rebels capitalized on Pack turnovers to take a 28-7 win over its northern neighbors. It gave the Rebels a 10-0 record and left them knocking at the door of a post-season bowl game.

The high scoring Rebels were stunned by the emotionally high Pack. Three times in the first half the Rebels were inside the Pack 20-yard line, but only found a determined Pack defense which stopped them each time.

While the defense was playing superbly, the Pack's offense was trying to break a scoreless tie in the third quarter. But an old nemesis returned to haunt the Pack late in that same quarter.

They played their best football of the season.

The Pack's Pat Thorpe fumbled and it was recovered by Rebel tackle Bruce Watkins. The Rebels accepted the scoring opportunity and transformed the Pack's fumble into a seven yard touchdown run by fullback Roy Callahan, a former Reno High School standout. With 2:45 left in the quarter, Las Vegas had a 7-0 lead.

The loss leaves Reno with a mark of 5-6 which is the first time the Pack has had a losing season under head coach Jerry Scattini since he became coach in 1969. The loss also evens up the series record at 3-3.

The Pack was behind by a touchdown midway in the fourth quarter. But their offense could not score until the Rebels had added 14 more points on the scoreboard.

The Rebel's second score came when wide receiver Mike Dye fell on a Callahan fumble in the end zone. This shot the Rebel lead to 14-0, with 8:41 remaining in the final quarter.

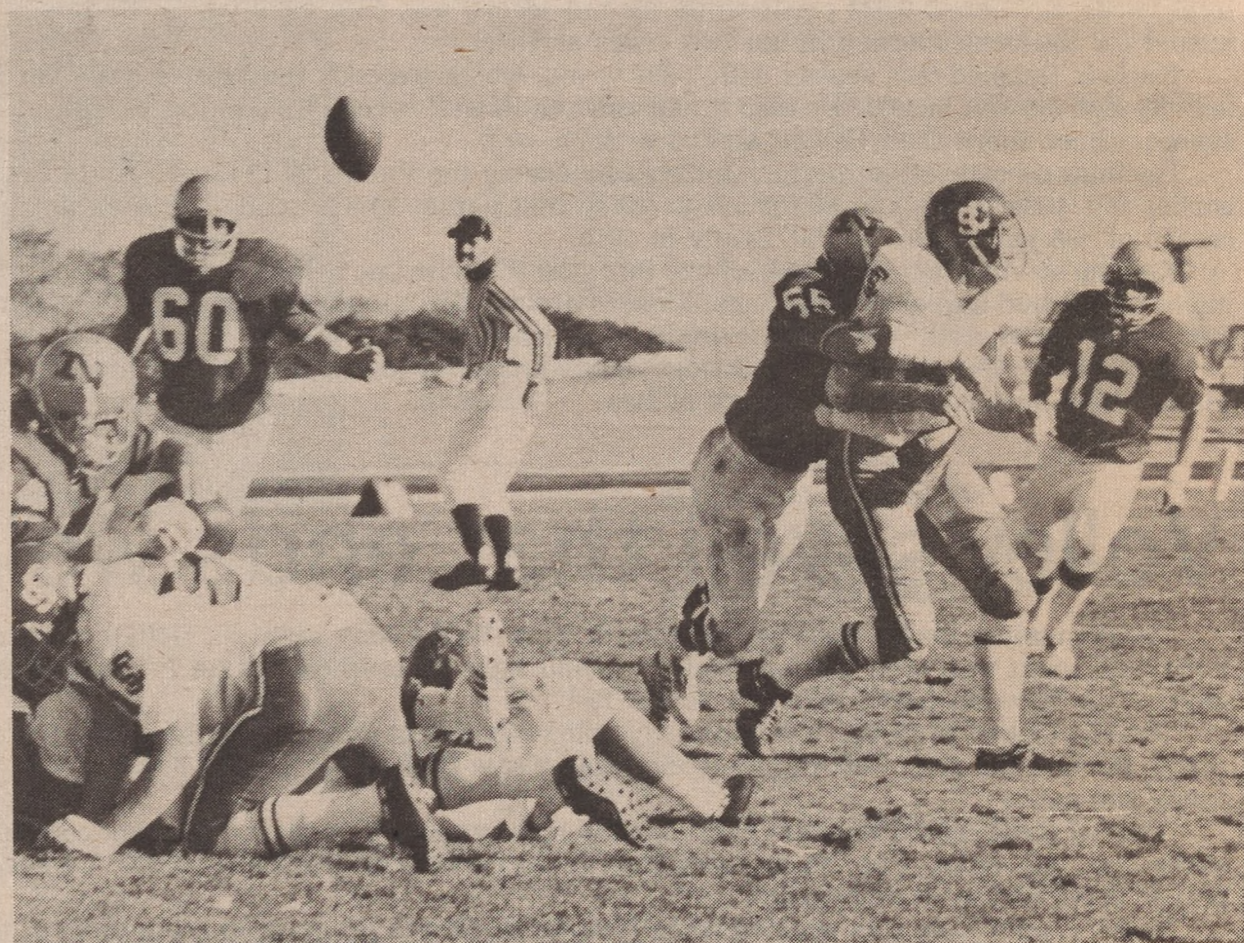


Photo by Anderson

Although All-American candidate Mike Thomas was the game's leading rusher with 118 yards in 25 carries, he did not score a touchdown. This was a feat in itself, considering the Greenville, Texas native has carried the ball into the end zone 19 times this year. Callahan finished the game with 102 yards in 15 carries.

The Rebels' third touchdown came from the accurate throwing arm of quarterback Glenn Carano, a former Wooster High School standout. The talented sophomore drilled a nine yard aerial to wide receiver Craig Bray. This gave the Rebels a 21-0 advantage, with 4:41 left.

Las Vegas, basically a running team, had 307 rushing yards, compared to the Pack's 35 yards. In the passing department, Reno had 124 yards, while Carano and company could only manage 47 yards through the air. But the Rebels' running game was enough to defeat the Pack.

Reno's lone score came via the air, when Jeff Tisdell threw a 16-yard desperation pass to reliable Bill Clark. The Pack had got on the scoreboard with 2:30 remaining, but it wasn't enough as the Rebels sealed the victory with another score.

In the remaining 42 hectic seconds of the game, running back Mike Kelly sliced two yards through the disturbed Pack defense for the score. For all purposes this ended the game.

The Pack got possession of the ball again, but an argument between Pack running back Sam Viaiana and Reb's guard Randy Rizo, started a quarrel involving players, coaches, referees, and fans. As all intrastate rivalries do, the game ended in a fire of emotional discontent.