

SAGEBRUSH

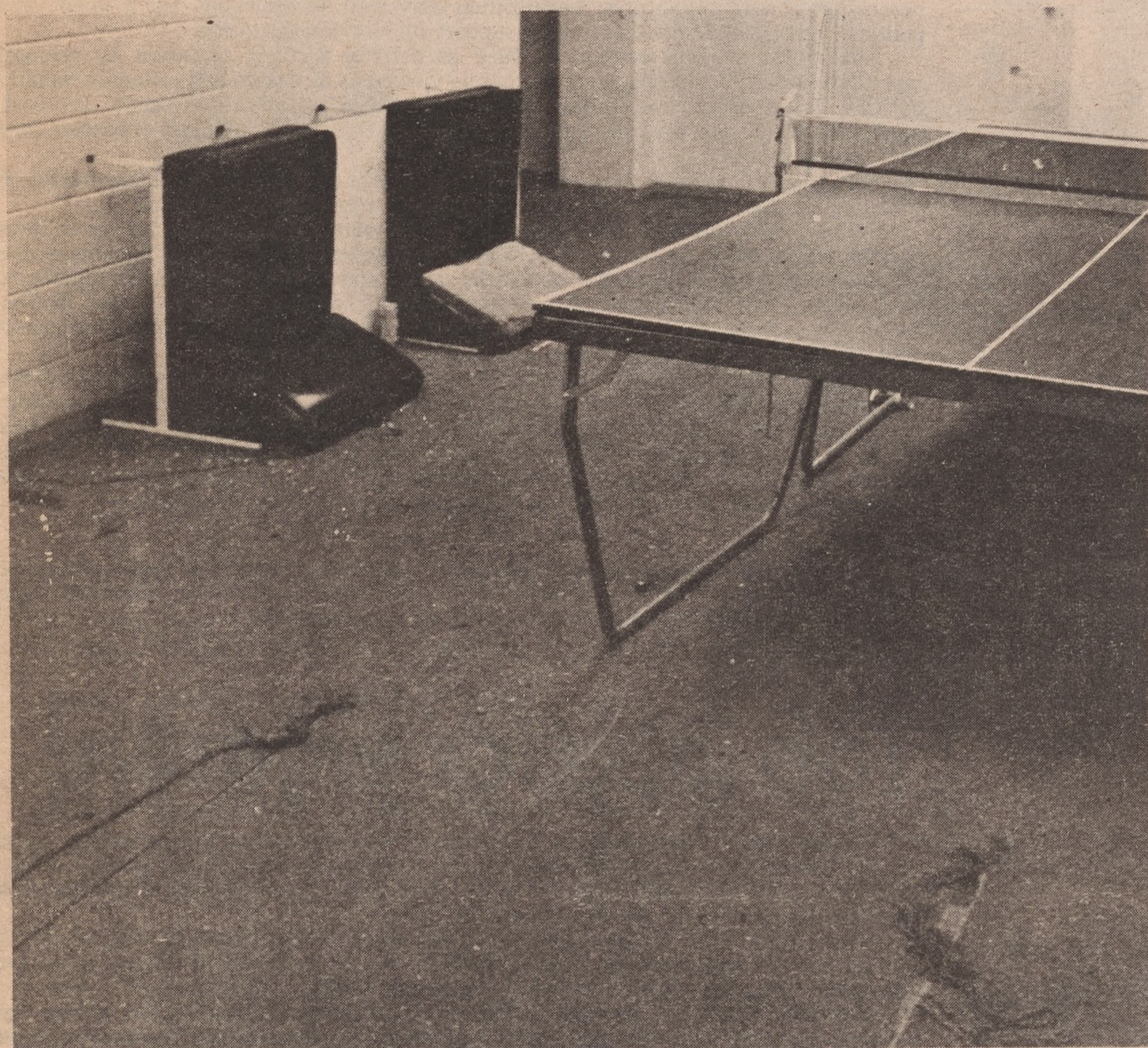
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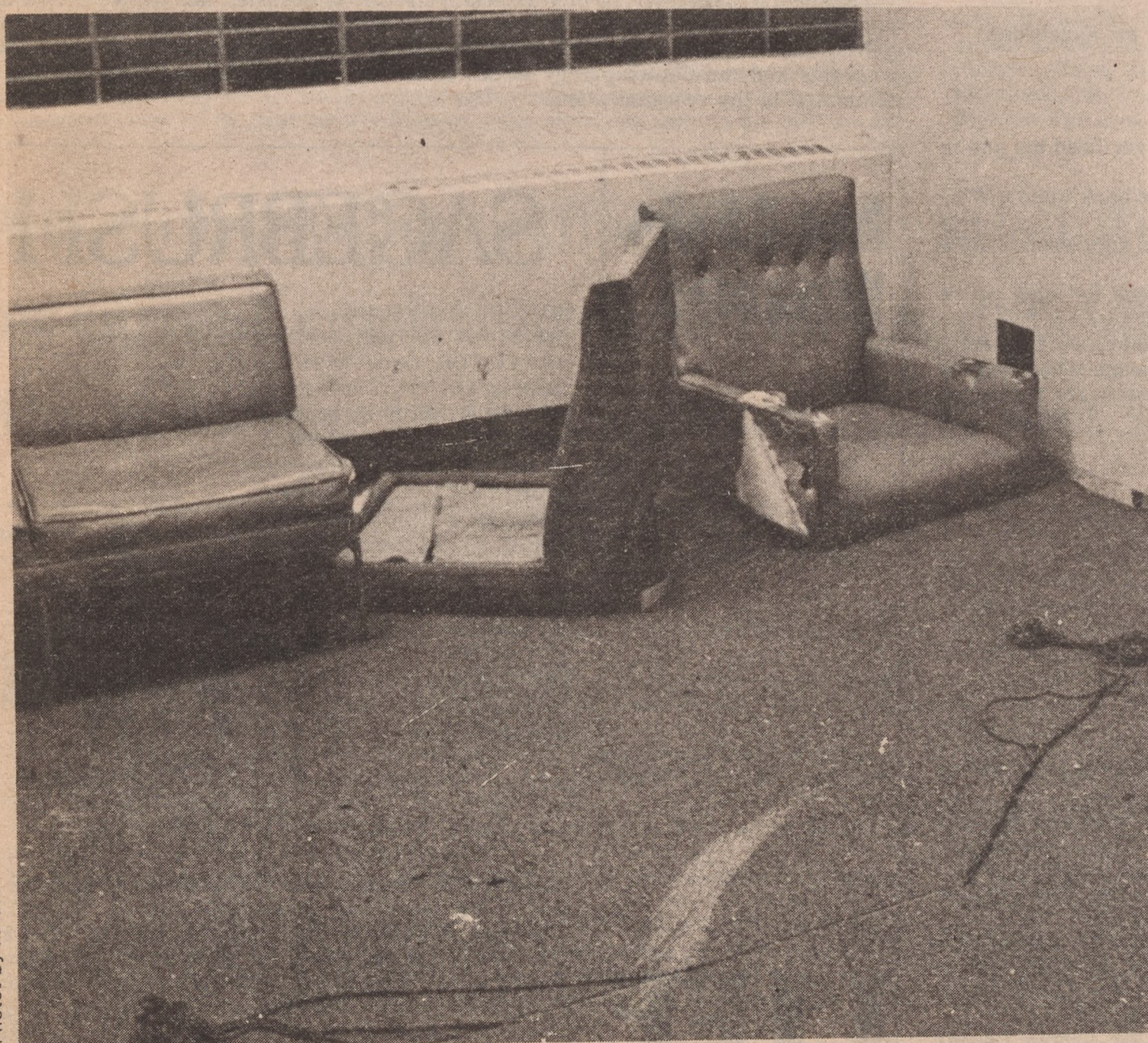
The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno



A sample of life in the residence halls prior to exposure of dorm conditions last week.

Regents vote \$25,000 to salvage dorms

See editorial page 3



Never give in! Never give in!
Never, never, never, never—in
nothing great or small, large or
petty—never give in except to
convictions of honor and good
sense.

WINSTON CHURCHILL

Guest Editorial

RICHARD SIEGEL

The recent editorial on marijuana by Hank Nuwer struck me as the wrong way to approach this issue and the role of the campus community in the coming legislature.

The legislature and the university community needs the input of faculty, students and administrators in many areas of legislation. This input must be deadly serious, well-researched, and directed to those in a position to act on the matter.

It is the obligation of the legislature to prove the case against marijuana before jailing people for its use.

Suggestions should be sent to members of committees that will have the issue assigned to them. For marijuana this means the judiciary committee of the two houses. Members of the judiciary committee can be reached by writing the Nevada State Legislature, Carson City.

Shape your letter to meet the standards of evidence that a legislator should maintain. Cite authorities, support of reputable groups, and examples of other states. This can be coupled with direct experience with the marijuana scene. Good letters require research, but

Letters

Editor:

Could Hank Nuwer tell us how the legalization of marijuana, of which I am in favor, could possibly solve the energy crisis or help salvage the automobile industry?

Recent statistics reveal that the consumption of alcohol and tobacco, which brings substantial amounts of money to the government, has increased significantly and yet the economy is still in a slump.

My future may depend on Hank Nuwer's economic expertise. Please, help me.

Yours faithfully,

J-Marc Repka

Editor's Note: Pretty satirical letter, Repka. You should try writing for Sagebrush.

Editor:

Sergeant Manning is correct in his statement that no officer has ever fired his gun in defense of life.

The only WSU Police firearm incident I remember was a few years back when a WSU officer shot his own patrol car.

The need to arm our campus officers with firearms, not to mention hollowpoints, on a daily basis is questionable.

Why, in Peaceful Pullman on this quiet campus, is there this need for such police devices as "stopping power" and "158-grain round nose lead bullets"?

On campus, in the routine carrying of handguns, wouldn't rubber bullets work as well? The British use them in Ireland (out of concern for citizens). Even though rubber bullets are occasionally fatal they seem a more logical choice than hollowpoints for a campus police department at an institution of higher learning.

Kerrigan C. Gray
Daily Evergreen
Washington State University
January 21, 1975

Nervous, Rex?

Gunn for women

Workshops for men and women concerned about the status of women in business will be held at UNR Jan. 31 and Feb. 1.

Conducted by Rex Gunn, a communications consultant, the programs will feature talks by Mary White, nuclear biologist with the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), Las Vegas; Patricia Kukulski, director of training for the AEC, Las Vegas; Judith Cassel, director, Career Women's Seminar, Western Region Civil Service Commission; and State Senator Mary Gojack of Reno.

Among topics to be explored by the group will be how men see their own and women's capabilities in the working world, how women see themselves and their advancement opportunities, games played between the sexes at work, the state of the Equal Rights Amendment in the union and Nevada, and what's ahead for women and men.

Participants can attend either day's session starting at 9 a.m. in the Judicial College building on campus. Pre-registration is required through Jan Dunbar at General University Extension.

national organizations like the American Civil Liberties Union and the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws can assist you in finding evidence and arguments.

Study your state and your legislature and make your proposals for their evaluation. Nevada legislators will go along with national trends, but will rarely move ahead of them. At present the national trend in marijuana legislation is toward civil penalties for possession of small quantities. Legalization may well be desirable, but it is not on the political agenda and will scare away support for decriminalization.

Never use facetious arguments such as helping to fight recession by promoting marijuana sales. Marijuana sales will not be viewed as desirable and probably should not be. One should emphasize conservative arguments to conservative people: the cost of marijuana regulation, the role of prison in teaching criminality, the loss of respect for the law, among others.

Form a group to make your views more worthy of reporting by the mass media. Join with like-minded people, though you may want to retain some autonomy.

Oregon, New Mexico and Michigan are among the states that have largely decriminalized marijuana possession. The federal government seems to be moving in this direction. The arguments used successfully in these arenas can win decriminalization in Nevada or, at least, lead to an interim step of misdemeanor status for possession. The basic penalty is now set as one to six years in prison and a felony record. Administrative practices allow for milder treatment in most cases, but people do go to jail.

Evidence exists to suggest some dangers from very heavy use of marijuana. Yet this is less conclusive than the evidence against alcohol and other drugs that are sponsored by society. It is the obligation of the legislature to prove the case against marijuana before jailing people for its use. Unless it can do this it should regulate the use of marijuana without criminal penalties for possession and use of small quantities. This change will not take place in Nevada without much activity by university students and professionals.

Ed. note: All liberalization of marijuana laws comes down to is that smoking dope becomes a very minor crime. We don't think it is a crime. We advocate the legalization of marijuana. Anything else for us is evasive and unsatisfactory.

Top jobs for women

Administrative reorganization of the library finds women in four of the six top jobs. Ruth Donovan, assistant director of libraries, is now in charge in the absence of library director Harold Morehouse. She will assist in general administration of the library and remains responsible for the five branch libraries.

Responsibility for development of the library collection, including selection of books and periodicals and allocation of book funds, is now in the hands of Noreen Gilb, former circulation librarian whose new title is collection development librarian.

Joyce Ball, former reference and government publications librarian, is now public services librarian with responsibility for reference, government publications, education, interlibrary loan and circulation functions.

The new technical services librarian is Dorothy Rice, former serials librarian. She will be in charge of the catalog, binding preparation, order and serials departments.

Kenneth J. Carpenter, former associate director of libraries, has shifted to new duties as special collections librarian, an area of particular interest to him. In addition to special collections, he will be in charge of university archives, the Oral History and Basque Studies programs and the Contemporary Issues collection. The post of associate director was eliminated in the reorganization.

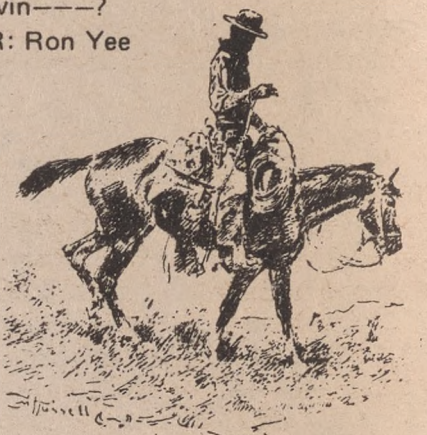
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LIFE



EDITORIAL

GRAHAM

The new Board of Regents, with a young chairman, four women and two blacks, in a unique action voted \$25,000 for immediate renovation of the residence halls. The allotment, from the university's special projects fund, was authorized early Saturday morning after the Regents toured the halls late Friday afternoon.

In addition, on Friday the Regents tabled a request from Professional Food Management for an increase in dining commons prices. Besides tabling the request, the Regents told the administration they want a complete report on conditions in the residence halls at their next meeting.

John Marschall, chairman of the Student Affairs Board, has accepted Karl Hahn's request to investigate conditions in the residence halls. If this board lives up to its stated goal—to investigate any matter within 30 days and present a complete report at the end of this period—it could be the best thing to happen to the residence halls in the past decade.

D. Establish a residence hall improvement committee to work with the director of housing and assistant dean of students in developing a comprehensive plan to improve the physical environment in residence halls.

E. Promote a remodeling program for the residence halls.

F. Provide social and recreational outlets through involvement of staff in residence halls.

The last three proposals cited here indicate that the student affairs office must have been aware of the deteriorating condition of the dorms as much as a year ago. The question is, why haven't these proposals been implemented and just what is the commitment of the student affairs staff to dorm students. It is our contention, based on interviews with knowledgeable sources living in the residence halls, that the student affairs staff has devoted little or no time to the administration of the dorms and has had—until conditions

What the Student Affairs Board must do is investigate and report on current conditions and causes, develop adequate solutions to the problems in the residence halls and see they are implemented.

We assume this board, which has authority from Milam to investigate any area of the campus, has subpoena power. This is a particularly important point in this case because the answer to several important questions about the halls can only be discovered in the books of the housing office.

We believe that some of the questions which must be answered by the Student Affairs Board are:

1. What were the actual physical conditions of the dorms 10 days ago—many changes have been made in the last week—and how long had these conditions existed? Why were the residence halls left in such a state?

2. Where is the money taken from the residence hall damage deposits? Is this money being held in a special account—since repairs have not been made? Have both individual students and hall deposits been billed for the same item?

3. How efficient is the maintenance and cleaning staff? Is the work accomplished actually compatible with the man-hours claimed?

The Student Affairs Board must also take a close look at the performance of the student affairs staff.

On July 19, 1974, Barnes issued a statement of goals for the student affairs staff which included a number of projects for improvement of the residence hall situation. Some of the more significant goals which Barnes "said" her staff would pursue are:

A. Encourage . . . (the) Interhall Council to become involved in policy decisions which affect their living environment.

B. Sponsor faculty and administration rap sessions in living groups.

C. Develop an on-campus lecture series for living groups.

were made public—little or no interest in improving the residence hall environment.

Finally, the Student Affairs Board must thoroughly investigate the financial operations of the residence halls. The administration will claim the dorms are losing money. It is our opinion that poor administration, inadequate personnel supervision, exorbitant maintenance charges and the deteriorating condition of the halls have cost the university money, not an inherent weakness in the residence hall system. It is only because students are forced to live in the dorms that they are occupied at all.

Further, we contend that if the dorms were competitive with commercial housing in the university area, they would be full. Recent surveys show that students prefer, if the conditions are right, to live close to or on a campus, even if the price is a little higher than more distant commercial housing.

Given this fact, we feel the dorms could become a paying proposition if the current philosophy of management takes a radical change. If the administration is found to be incapable of running an efficient as well as environmentally sound operation, then the dorms should be turned over to the students.

The high cost of books aside, the ASUN bookstore is an efficient, profitable operation. If the dorms were turned over to the students, we are certain they would be run much more efficiently; and with 20 percent of the voting population living on-campus, we feel the ASUN would be much more responsive to the dorm residents' needs.

In summary, what the Student Affairs Board must do is investigate and report on current conditions and causes, develop adequate solutions to the problems in the residence halls and see that those solutions are implemented. According to Marschall, President Milam has given this board the authority to do the job. Let's hope they live up to their expectations.

Alternatives

GRAHAM



The flare of public interest in residence hall conditions brought immediate action from the Board of Regents Saturday when they allotted \$25,000 for immediate dorm renovation, and may have results far beyond the confines of the campus.

The Regents' action is more than likely a result of the conditions they saw as they took a complete tour of the residence halls Friday afternoon. The Regents must have seen enough to convince them that student claims were just, even though the maintenance staff had been working furiously for two days to finish as many repairs as possible before the Regents meeting. (As one long-time dorm resident said, "I've seen things cleaned up in the last two days which haven't been touched in five years.")

Besides the Regents, State Senator Joe Neal, D-L.V., took an informal and unannounced tour of the dorms, dining commons and married student housing. I asked Neal after he completed his tour if he enjoyed the experience. Neal—a member of the Senate Education Committee—said he hadn't particularly enjoyed the experience—the only part of the lunch purchased at the dining commons he ate was half of the salad—but that it had been "eye opening."

Considering the interest of a state senator, the Regents and the media in the residence halls, as well as ASUN commitment to improving students' living conditions, the issue could well reach to the legislature. But, no matter who gets into the act from this point on, student allegations about living conditions in the dorms—as well as the influence that the current administration of the halls has been inadequate—are clearly supported from a number of independent sources.

One such source is the State Health Department. A state inspector toured the dorms Dec. 5 and 6. His report, substantially reprinted below, generally supports allegations that the dorms are in sorry shape. For each dorm, the inspector stated, "the student rooms were generally maintained in a much better condition than the previous inspection."

In each dorm, the inspector cited a number of violations—all in public, university maintained areas. His report stands on its own merits, or demerits, as follows:

NYE HALL

Grounds—To be kept free of refuse, waste materials, such as doing automotive repair near the building where the grease and oil will be "tracked" into the building.

First Floor—Drinking fountains, Restrooms, Shower rooms, and Laundry room through out the building, are to be cleaned daily, and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Third Floor—Caulking of the tile above the hand basins, and in the shower room ceiling and walls is peeling. Repainting is to be done within three (3) days.

The Carpet in the hallway is worn and coming apart at the seams. This is a safety factor. The carpet is to be repaired or replaced within three (3) days.

MANZANITA HALL

The front stairs leading to the building are badly in need of repair. Repair is to be done within three (3) days.

All Laundry rooms and behind all laundry equipment to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Stair Wells are to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Shower rooms to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Shower Curtains are to be laundered three times a week and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Caulking to be done in the shower rooms between the wall and floor of the shower. This is to be done within three (3) days.

Drinking Fountains in hallways are to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Utility rooms are to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The "Trash Chutes" in the hallways are to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The mattresses that are broken or torn are to be repaired or replaced within three (3) days.

JUNIPER HALL

The stairs off of the main lobby entrance, the floor covering is to be replaced or repaired within three (3) days, as worn carpet is a hazard.

First Floor—

The trash in the "Recreation Room" is to be removed immediately and the room is to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The worn carpet in the recreation room is to be repaired or replaced within three (3) days.

The furniture "seats" that are worn, cut, or damaged are to be repaired or replaced within three (3) days.

The restrooms and shower rooms are to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The shower curtains are to be laundered every second day and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

Second Floor—

The "Trash Chute" in the hallway is to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The Utility room for mops and cleaning equipment is to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

WHITE PINE HALL

The storage room is to be cleaned of all trash, refuse, and to be kept in an orderly clean manner at all times.

LINCOLN HALL

The fire door entrance to the furnace room is of wood. The door must be of metal for fire purposes. This door is to be replaced immediately. The Fire Prevention Bureau should be contacted for instructions.

The Lounge room furniture is to be repaired or replaced or completely removed from the room when broken. This will prevent accidents to students.

Third Floor—

The shower room is to be cleaned daily and maintained in a clean and satisfactory condition.

The shower room walls and ceiling are to be repainted. This is to be done within three (3) days.

SUMMARY

It appears that the students seem to take an interest in their Dormitories this year, as all dormitory rooms are much improved over previous inspections.

The "Common Areas" used by the students there, seems or appears that there is a lack of interest by some of the custodial personnel in maintaining the necessary areas used by the students.

When the "Common Areas" in a Dormitory are not maintained, the occupants of the dormitory assume the attitude of not "caring." This attitude creates problems for everyone concerned. It is true that some students will not care about their surroundings, but the majority do.

The "summary" really does sum it all up—the students are interested in their environment, the housing office is not.

What this report cannot reveal, because it deals with physical matters only, is that the members of the student affairs staff charged with residence hall responsibilities have been as uninterested as the housing office. According to my sources, Carl Keeler, assistant dean of students, who is supposed to be responsible for the Office of Student Affairs housing operation, did not visit the dorms more than four or five times all last semester. I may be wrong about this figure, but I can say—based on personal interviews with dorm residents—that Keeler's stock is very low in the residence halls.



MAIL ORDER

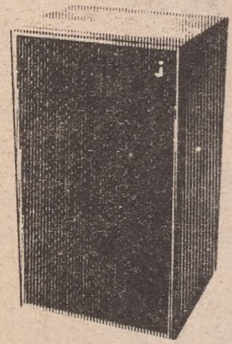
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love

I have never quite understood this sex symbol business, but if I'm going to be a symbol of something, I'd rather have it sex than some of the other things they've got symbols for.

MARILYN MONROE



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The only reason we got into Vietnam was stupidity. I've got this thorough conviction after 30 years in the military that stupidity is triumphant.
Colonel Carl Bernard, Military Science professor, U.C. Berkeley

NEWS

Noteworthy friend

Takeo Fujii has arrived from Tokyo to play the title role in Giacomo Puccini's *Madame Butterfly*, the Nevada Opera Company's second show of the season. Fujii, brought to Reno as long-time friend of Director Ted Puffer, will die as the rejected lover of U.S. Navy Officer B.F. Pinkerton for the 51st and 52nd times this weekend.

The curtain roles this Friday and Saturday at 8:15 p.m. in the Pioneer Theater Auditorium. Local Reno singers will perform other roles in the relatively small cast, including Ted Rowland as Pinkerton.

More information concerning admission prices and reservations can be obtained by calling 786-4046.

Washington vacation

William E. Rasmussen, director of financial aids, has returned from Washington, D.C., where he helped adjudicate disputes over distribution of federal funds for student support and special programs.

Rasmussen was asked by the Office of Education to serve on the national review board after his work on a regional panel, which recommended allocation of \$235 million in student aid funds to western universities and colleges.

Play it again, Juniper

Casablanca—Twenty bodies and 14 injured persons were pulled yesterday from the rubble of a four-story apartment building that collapsed.

Neighbors said the building was damaged by a 1968 earthquake. They accused the owner of not making repairs since then.

—Reuters

Bishop meets pawns

The Organizational Committee of the Center for Religion and Life will meet in conjunction with the Executive Committee for the Center Board at 12:30 on Thursday, January 30. The meeting will last approximately one hour.

Bishop McFarland will be meeting with the two committees and discussion will center around the relationship of the Center to the various funding agencies.

Deep filth

People are depressed, cynical, apathetic. There aren't any moral standards. I think the entertainment business has to share the blame. The pictures, magazines, books . . . they've done a great disservice by shoving filth down people's throats.

—Nancy Reagan, wife of the former California Governor

The Bach stops here

Ronald R. Williams, UNR Music Department faculty pianist, will perform a recital Wednesday at 8:15 p.m. in the Church Fine Arts Theater.

The program includes J.S. Bach's *Fantasia in C Minor*, and *Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring*, the chorale setting arranged for key-board by Myra Hesse; Beethoven's *Sonata Pathetique*; three Debussy preludes; *Pictures at an Exhibition*, Moussorgsky's monumental suite composed in 1874, inspired by an exhibition of water colors and drawings done by an intimate friend. *Pictures at an Exhibition* is programmed in honor of the University Centennial.

A benefit performance of the Robert A. Simpson Memorial Scholarship Fund in Piano, donations are \$2 for adults, \$1 for students.

Comics and the cultural overflow

On the bill

"Be it resolved that the State of Nevada should adopt the bottle bill presently before the state legislators" will be the subject of a formal debate in Reno on Thursday evening (Jan. 30).

The debate will begin at 8 p.m. in the Center for Religion and Life, 1101 N. Virginia St. It will be open to the public.

The Legislative Education and Action Forum (LEAF) is sponsoring the program.

Speakers for the affirmative position will be State Senator Cliff Young (R-Reno), environmentalist Mike Bell, and Dr. Bernie Shanks, assistant professor of park and recreation management at UNR. David Hagen, attorney for the U.S. Brewers Assn., will present the negative case. LEAF organizer Steve Pulkkinen will be moderator.

Both sides will be allowed time for an initial statement, cross-examination, and summary or rebuttal. A question-and-answer period with the audience will conclude the debate.



Medical students tailed

Sack lunch seminars—weekly noon-hour meetings as informal as the name implies—are being held by students in the School of Medical Sciences each Tuesday in the Fred M. Anderson Health Sciences Building.

All university students and faculty members are invited to attend, bring their lunches and hear the speakers, who will discuss a variety of subjects of general interest.

Today James Anderson, vice-president for academic affairs, will describe "Emigrant Trails of Nevada."

Keith Macy, professor of music, will discuss "Musical Opportunities" Feb. 4.

"Peer Review" is the subject David Roberts, Reno internist, will address on Feb. 11.

The programs are arranged by Jane Simonsen, president of the second-year class of medical students, and Rob Mastroianni. Information on other programs planned is available from either of them or from the administrative office at Anderson Building.

NOTES

Double trouble

Leo (July 23-August 22): The pressure is on in weeks ahead, Leo. Goals you pursue demand unusual energy. Before this week is over, take time to pay special attention to problems of partner-mate. This person is getting mighty sick and tired of being viewed as a mere extension of YOU. You're a lovable lion—but you DO tend to be insensitive.

Pisces (February 19-March 20): First of week may find you feeling somewhat peckish, due to outside pressures. Deal calmly and rationally with outlandish demands of an associate. Get enough rest, Pisces, so you can cope with the end of the week, when everything goes KAFLOEY!

Contest up in the air

Registration for Sunday's Freestyle Contest will be held Saturday morning at Slide from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Entry fee is \$1, and you will be required to fill out an injury release form.

The contest is sponsored by the Oly-Sierra Freestyle Team and UNR Winter Carnival, and begins at 10 a.m. at Slide. (Late registration will be handled from 8-9 Sunday morning.) You must have a lift ticket to compete.

Prizes and trophies will be awarded to those persons displaying the greatest skill in performing aerials and ballet stunts.

The Sierra Freestyle Team will put on an exhibition Saturday at 10 a.m. at Slide. Contact the ASUN Office for further information.

Fire at will (& Joe & Jim)

Ten men in Somalia were sentenced to death by firing squad for allegedly spreading propaganda at religious ceremonies in mosques, opposing a new law giving women equal rights with them.

Laird reappointed

Charlton Laird, professor emeritus of English at UNR, has been reappointed to a three-year term on the Committee on Comparative and World Literature of the National Council of Teachers of English.

The function of the committee is to promote the teaching of comparative and world literature and to encourage recognition of interconnections of literature with other arts and humanities.

Leaf on taxes

Glen Atkinson will summarize tax issues to come before the 1975 Nevada Legislature at today's meeting of the Legislative Education and Action Forum (LEAF). It will begin at noon in the Hungry Hunter, 1855 Oddie Blvd., Sparks. LEAF meetings are open to the public.

Atkinson is chairman of the state's Assessment and Tax Equity Committee, which studied the administration of property taxes in Nevada, particularly the state's role in property taxes. He is an associate professor of economics in the University of Nevada, Reno's College of Business Administration.

Inside information

An Austin Tex. district court judge ruled that officials at the Lyndon B. Johnson High School had a right to transfer Harriet Wardlaw, 29, an unwed, pregnant special education teacher, out of the classroom to a librarian post at a special center for pregnant women. She had claimed she was the victim of sex discrimination.

“ Polygamy still exists in rural Turkey ”

American Conservatives Should Revise Their Position on Marijuana

RICHARD C. COWAN

I am going to start with a few assertions of facts that, for all I know that they will be challenged, I consider to have been established by responsible scientific inquiry:

1. Marijuana is non-addictive—I use the word technically.
2. The use of marijuana does not in itself lead to the use of heroin.
3. No one has ever died from an overdose of marijuana.
4. Marijuana used in moderation causes no identified physical or mental problems for individuals who are otherwise healthy.
5. Marijuana in moderate use has little effect on the driving ability of experienced users of it—the contrast with socially equivalent alcohol consumption is to the disadvantage of alcohol.
6. Long-term abuse (gross overuse) should be assumed to be harmful but in fact there is as yet no conclusive evidence to that effect.
7. The moderate use of marijuana does not lead to changes in social behavior or to a loss of motivation. It may correspond with an observable change in people's lives but it is not the cause of that change.
8. Twenty-five million people use or have used marijuana. Marijuana is readily available today to anyone of minimum ingenuity who looks for it.

These assertions are of course contrary to what most agencies of the government have been telling us for the past 40 years (National Review has frequently ventilated the official line on marijuana). Whether you doubt my assertions or not, please read *Marijuana Reconsidered* by Dr. Lester Grinspoon and *Marijuana, The New Prohibition* by John Kaplan. Both authors began their research, by their own admission, disposed in favor of the current legal proscriptions. Both came to the conclusion that our present laws are doing no good and a great deal of harm.

If you read those books and disagree, fine. But if you do not read them and you continue to support (or even if you fail to oppose) sending thousands of young people to prison, you are acquiescing in their punishment out of ignorance. A harsh statement, but true, I think.

It is my thesis that:

1. Conservatives should support enlightened drug education. Existing marijuana laws are destroying the credibility of drug education.

The key to education is credibility. Contrast the statements above with the postulates of the conventional government position. In deference to conventional notions about public enlightenment, I wish I could say that "recent discoveries" are responsible for such facts as are more commonly acknowledged nowadays concerning marijuana. In fact, many of them were available to anyone who cared to look into the matter even when the present laws were promulgated in the 1930s.

Accordingly, I ask you: If you are a young person who has found by experience—yours and your friends'—that virtually everything you have been told about marijuana is totally untrue—wouldn't you question what they tell you about LSD, HEROIN, SPEED?

Drug abuse in our schools is a serious problem. Barbituates and amphetamines and a variety of badly made, dangerously contaminated psychedelics are taking a fearful toll, even as parents and teachers rave along about marijuana. The point is not that the kids should be encouraged to use pot—certainly not; but that they should be told the truth about it.

The reasons why human beings should refrain from consuming drugs (including alcohol) during adolescence are undeniable. But the fact of it is that adolescents are going to drink the contraband beer, and smoke the contraband grass, and social reform should concern itself with the discrepancy between the law and the social usefulness of that law. The present laws, I maintain, not only have not worked, they are counterproductive.

2. Conservatives should encourage a uniform respect for the law. At present, 25 million people have, by common estimate, smoked marijuana at least once. Among college students—especially at the prestigious liberal-arts universities—a majority have smoked marijuana, according to the relevant polls, at least once. A significant minority of these take marijuana with some regularity, especially on weekends.

What is it that American conservatives favor? Search-and-destroy young Americans—one-eighth of the entire population—who experiment with the forbidden drug? Inasmuch as no one in sight appears to be in favor of busting the University of Illinois—or Yale—or Ole Miss—and sending all the malefactors to jail, just what do we conservatives propose?

We are, by the current standards, raising a generation of presumptive criminals—because we have so defined them. The situation is aggravated by the necessary use of undercover agents who regularly practice entrapment. How else does one enforce laws against victimless crimes, concerning which no one files a complaint?

But the story gets worse when the harshness of the penalties is considered. In general, the sale and possession of small quantities of marijuana have been punished more severely than crimes against person and property.

In my native Texas, for example, the average sentence for possession is nine years. At least one man is serving life for possession of a matchbox-full.

Long sentences are still being handed out in many states.

Arrests for possession of marijuana rose tenfold from 1965 to 1970, to more than 188 thousand. The FBI recorded a continued increase in drug crimes last year, and unless there is a (most unlikely) decline it is likely that as many as 250,000 young people will be arrested on possession charges this year.

The laws are themselves scientifically indefensible insofar as they proscribe marijuana as a "narcotic stimulant to the central nervous system." Marijuana is in fact not a narcotic, and narcotics are not in fact stimulants. They are depressants. For many years, under the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act, marijuana was legally classified as a narcotic; not because it had ever been supposed that such a classification was scientific, but because, as one legislator put it in 1932, "there is a universal antipathy to the use of narcotics"; and it was "antipathy," rather than understanding, that the law was intended to create. The distinction between marijuana and narcotics was restored by the Controlled Substances Act of 1970, but several states still persist in lumping them together, as do many citizens.

Would you respect a law that defined yogurt as a "vegetarian meat product"? Laws should make sense, they should be uniformly enforced, they should carry a punishment in proportion to the damage done by the offender, and they should have the effect desired (in this case the discouragement of the use of marijuana). Our marijuana laws meet none of the above specifications, and while there are those who obey them, only fools respect them.

3. Conservatives should recognize bureaucratic incompetence in whatever guise.

Most government programs start when a politician discovers a "national disgrace." A new department is set up, billions are appropriated—and sure enough, the problem gets worse.

Marijuana was little known in the Thirties, until it was "discovered" by Harry Jacob Anslinger, the longtime head of the Narcotics Bureau. At that time there were perhaps as

few as fifty thousand users, mostly blacks and Latin Americans, plus a few bohemians and hippies.

After 35 years of propaganda and repression, the drug has been introduced to 25 million people. As bureaucratic fiascos go, not bad.

It is incredible that conservatives should continue to support the bureaucratic mess that comprises the marijuana laws.

It is even more incredible that at a time when the crime rate soars, the hard-pressed police, courts and prisons should be burdened with 25 million punitive marijuana criminals.

Finally, it is puzzling—and frightening—to suppose that American conservatives sanction a tissue of laws the effect of which is to cast lackadaisical marijuana users—if they are so unlucky as to be a) caught, by b) the wrong people—into prisons which they share with men of tempered felonious disposition. The law defines them as criminals; the enforcement of the law makes them such.

4. Conservative leadership is essential to an effective reform of the laws.

If the present trend continues, the use of marijuana will soon approach market saturation and the use of it will level off. However, as more and more of the population become users—and users grow older—it will be increasingly rare for a jury to convict or a judge to sentence a defendant for possession or even sale of marijuana. While this may be an improvement from a humanitarian point of view, it leaves thousands of Americans rotting in jail for what millions on the outside are routinely doing.

For society as a whole it means widespread use of the drug without any objectively sanctioned controls on strength (how strong before it becomes hash?), quality (adulteration with opiates is routine), or distribution to minors. Continued outlawing will mean the growth of a large criminal industry analogous to the fabled bootleggers, and all the social ills that result from such a situation.

It will mean that it will not be possible to discourage by taxation the use of hashish (which is to marijuana roughly what 100 proof rum is to wine). And—worst of all—it will leave marijuana distribution in the same hands as methadone, LSD, barbituates, amphetamines, and even heroin.

Finally, when legalization does come—say ten or fifteen years from now at the latest (assuming conservative opposition), or in five years (with conservative acquiescence)—patterns of use and distribution will have been set, and control will be increasingly difficult to enforce.

No one ever died from an overdose of marijuana.

If on the other hand conservatives support the fight for legalization, we can have effective and humane laws that will succeed where the present system has so dismally failed—in keeping the drug from children; in making the vital distinctions. A prudent relaxation of the law will make possible some realistic restraints. Those substances which are now promiscuously forbidden will cease to be promiscuously consumed; as society distinguishes between pot and heroin, its children will be encouraged to learn the difference too. Moreover, gentler laws would soften the impact of their own violation: Under present laws, as has been pointed out, hard and soft drugs tend to circulate through the same channels; but under new laws, designed to regulate rather than to prohibit, even the younger teen-ager whose pot smoking is still illicit will tend to get it from an older brother or friend who has legal access (much as he now gets beer), instead from the specialist in illegal drugs.

5. Conservatives should take the lead in urging the decriminalization of individual use of marijuana.

The marijuana laws have encouraged a disrespect for the laws; they have destroyed the credibility of government; and they have estranged the young.

The importance of marijuana to its youthful users is less the pleasure it gives the individual than the tribal value of it. The drug's use in the counterculture is analogous to the use of alcohol in the Establishment as a social lubricant. Any attempt at interference with so fundamental a part of the new social life is doomed to failure in a free society.

6. The notion that marijuana can, in and of itself, undermine the moral fabric of society is contrary to basic conservative philosophy.

The notion that the use of marijuana is, or leads to, moral degeneracy is not sustained by any scientific investigation of the drug.

However, a moral society, like a moral individual (or a healthy individual for that matter) will use a drug: for recreation (alcohol); to alleviate pain (aspirin); to help him face and fulfill his obligations through crises (tranquilizers); but so long as the individual loves his family, his country and himself, he is going to use drugs to further his objectives, not to undermine them.

The superstition that cannabis is responsible for the muddlement of the student generation goes contrary to established conservative premises.

The hysterical myths about marijuana that have led conservatives to condone massive programs of social engineering, interference in the affairs of individuals, monstrous bureaucratic waste, the alienation of youth whom we struggle to attract to our institutions—are a great and current social menace.

7. How do conservatives justify the hard data: over 250,000 young people arrested every year (seventy thousand in California alone), tens of thousands put in jail or prison for long periods, lives disrupted and even ruined, families divided, records besmirched, a life of ostracism?

This is being done in our name?

I, for one, bitterly resent this; but, more, I fear its consequences. If the effect on individuals is tragic, the effect on society is disastrous—disastrous for our institutions, the rule of law, political stability, even public health. This is not being done by the enemy without, but by those to whom we have delegated the power and the authority to defend us. They have been a party to superstitions that are as false in content as they are in tone, but we cannot just blame them.

If now that we know that we have been deceived, now that the evidence is there for all to see, our jails full, our youth increasingly alienated and confused, if in the face of all this we do not take the lead, how are we conservatives going to speak to America, and how is our America going to speak to the world—of freedom and charity?

It is easy to denigrate any cause by the technique of putting it alongside other, nobler, causes. Thus a decade or so back Mr. John Roche elegantly dismissed the fear of guilt by association as ranking, by his hierarchy of fears, between Fear No. 25 and Fear No. 27, the former being Mr. Roche's fear of college presidents, the latter his fear of being bitten to death by piranhas. The trouble with the technique is that it does not allow for latitudinarian preoccupation: with individuated preoccupation. Somewhere, somebody is being eaten by piranhas, or is in danger of being eaten by piranhas. I know Professor Hart both as a friend and as a craftsman, and he is altogether capable of spending a week trying to understand a single Canto of Ezra Pound, or perfecting a paragraph in one of his own books. I would never think to say to him that there are greater concerns in the world than the penetration of poetic marginalia, or graver causes than belletristic purity.

I do not see why we cannot proceed on the assumption that although the fear of marijuana, the need for marijuana, and the ignorance of marijuana, are neither a) the central concern of a balanced society; nor b) the most urgently needed social indulgence; nor c) the area of legislative concern about which there is the greatest ignorance—still I say: Cowan is entitled to his preoccupation, and I for one find his arguments not merely plausible, but overwhelming.

It is true, as Mr. Burnham points out, that the situation is in flux. But it is in flux because there is pressure brought to bear. It was in 1969 that Senator Barry Goldwater came out for the legalization, or more precisely, the decriminalization of pot. Senator Goldwater! Three years after he did so, a young man was raided in an upstate college in New York State, and was found to be in possession of marijuana. He resides now at Attica. Attica! Even if none of us were to bestir ourselves by a written paragraph or a spoken word in behalf of a reform in

the draconian laws that govern the use of marijuana, probably common sense would assert itself, in due course, and the laws would be modified. But that kind of resignation is hardly consistent with the imperatives of a journal of opinion. Our responsibility is to move ahead of public opinion: indeed to influence public opinion. Mr. Cowan insists quite simply that there are no arguments, of any force of gravity, by which to justify the treatment routinely given to people who use marijuana here and there in the United States. I flatly agree with him.

While agreeing with Messrs. Burnham and Hart on the point that science is not only hubristic but childish when it says that the case for the innocence of pot is largely established. It is like the scientific law that declares a man to be under the influence of alcohol and therefore unfit to drive a car when his alcohol content is .002—or whatever. This even though everybody knows—even Einstein must have known—the man who if he has .0000002 alcohol is a menace, vehicular and social; whereas there are those whose alcoholic content is usually .2, or whatever, and manage world wars and great speeches—if not quite adequate peace terms—altogether competently. Pot is a psychic poison to some people, and the hell with those who think otherwise: they are wrong.

Do we therefore legalize pot? Not, I should say, in the sense Mr. Burnham caricatures. But the President's Commission did not advocate a distinction that is purely idle when it recommended that pushers should be illegal, but consumers not so. Thus it was, mostly, under prohibition. Thus it is, by and large, with prostitution; and even with gambling. The gentle animadversions of the law are not useless. They do become, however, a great menace rather than a benefaction when they are taken too literally, and I understand this to be what Mr. Cowan is fighting to free us from, and I am on his side.

—William F. Buckley Jr.

Against the Grain

MYERS

The difficulties faced by proponents of the Equal Rights Amendment in attempting to advance their cause through quiet, intelligent discussion of the amendment has been neatly illustrated by a minor flap in the pages of a Reno newspaper these past couple of weeks.

If the hearings on the ERA at the last session of the Nevada Legislature (which this writer witnessed) are an indication, neither opponents or proponents have any monopoly on the use of emotionalism and distortions in the ERA fight. One Las Vegas woman at those hearings, a proponent, lumped the opponents of the amendment together with the American Communist Party and the John Birch Society, a statement which brought groans from both sides and from the legislators. Then there was Dr. John DeTar of Reno, an opponent who somehow linked the ERA with what he called the teaching of "fornication" in Nevada schools.

The effect of all this nonsense on the legislators was predictable. Particularly in the assembly, members took a "plague-on-both-your-houses" attitude toward lobbyists for both sides. Assemblyman Alan Glover's reaction was typical. Prior to the hearings, he had been inclined to vote in favor of the amendment; coming out of the hearings, he said he hadn't gotten any answers from the lobbyists and that, in fact, he felt the testimony raised more questions than it answered.

Nonetheless, one comes away from such experiences with the view that opponents of the amendment are far more willing to use whatever weapons they can, including emotionalism and distortion, and particularly the latter. Proponents have used such tactics, but they do less and seem to feel guilty and uncomfortable when doing so. "I wish I hadn't done that," said one ERA supporter at the 1973 hearings after making a pointless attack on the opposing testimony of a previous witness. "I let them get to me."

Of course, if you want to take a strictly pragmatic point of view toward the ERA battle, the opponents are making the right moves; all they have to do is run out the clock (delay ratification by the necessary number of state legislatures until the seven year period is past), and one of the best ways of doing so is by making absurd charges about the effects the amendment will have—women being sent pregnant into combat, having to shower with men, etc.—which the supporters must spend time denying and combating. This serves two purposes: Proponents are diverted from serious discussion of the real issues to debating some damned silly charges, and the charges are given greater currency through the debate.

Anyway, this brings me to the story I started out to tell. On January 4 in the *Reno Evening Gazette*, somebody named Ruth Hansen wrote a letter to the editor alleging that women would lose the social security benefits they supposedly presently enjoy over men if the amendment is ratified. Excerpts:

"Women, your social security benefits may be in jeopardy if the Equal Rights Amendment passes. (ERA supporter U.S. Representative Martha Griffiths says,) 'The Equal Rights Amendment would not permit men and women to be treated differently under Social Security.' Working women who have received preferential treatment over men (three years earlier retirement and larger cash benefits in comparison to their male counterparts) will no longer be entitled to these special benefits.

"Wives and widows now receive Social Security benefits based on their husband's earnings. If the basic principle stated above is applied (which Congresswoman Griffiths has assured us it will) women would be ineligible for such benefits, losing out on social security benefits altogether if they had not been in the labor force themselves. In other words, housewives would receive no social security benefits at all. Don't take a chance on losing your social security benefits. Write or call your state senators and assemblymen and voice your opposition to the so-called Equal Rights Amendment."

This was a particularly clever argument against the ERA, because it claimed economic hardship of a most direct and real kind would result if the ERA is passed. Elderly women living the kind of marginal existence which social security often guarantees naturally would be alarmed by such a claim. And that was the result.

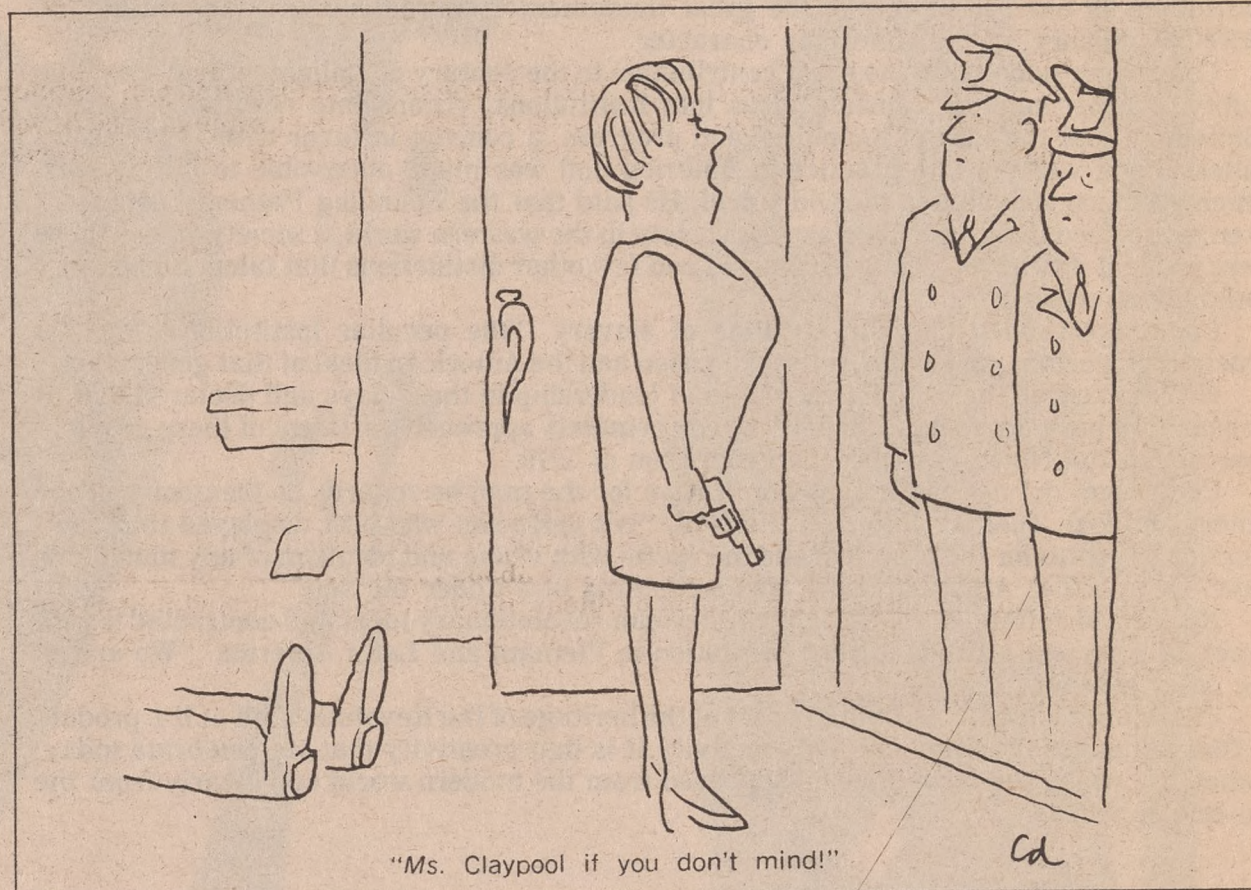
A few days later, the *Gazette* published another letter:

"Ms. Hansen interprets this quote (from Rep. Griffiths) to mean that 'social security benefits (for women) may be in jeopardy if the Equal Rights Amendment passes.'

"Hold it. That's not quite what Rep. Griffiths said.

"She said that men and women would not be treated differently under ERA. This means that the notorious discriminatory treatment of women under the social security system would have to be ended and that they would have to be treated just as fairly as men. That's a wholly different situation that Ms. Hansen described."

A sensible argument. But the Hansen letter had hit a nerve, as a story on the local front page of the same issue of the *Gazette* clearly shows. Assemblyman Bob Heaney of Reno told the *Gazette* "he had received several frantic calls as the result" of the Hansen letter. "The letter claimed a 'strict interpretation of ERA' would deprive women of preferential treatment now available. 'If this was the effect, I'd be the first guy to come out in opposition to the ERA,' Heaney said. 'But it is my feeling that the ERA is going to have the happy effect of equalizing the treatment that men and women receive, not depriving women of any benefits they now receive.'"



Also a sensible argument. But so far, the question hadn't been answered: Was Ms. Hansen correct in her analysis of the effect of ERA on social security, or was it a distortion?

Two more pieces of evidence came in.

On January 20, a person named Patricia Lynch who described herself as an attorney and housewife, came up with an interesting piece of information. It seems that the original quote on which Ms. Hansen based her argument was taken out of context and used incompletely to distort the Congresswoman's meaning. Rep. Griffiths said what Ms. Hansen said she did, all right, but several extremely relevant sentences were dropped. Let's pick the Griffith statement up where Ms. Hansen stopped:

"The truth is that the Social Security system has discriminated against the married working woman. A married woman pays social security taxes in exactly the same percent of the base that any male worker pays, but receives a far less return in terms of benefit protection for herself and her family than the male worker and his family. When a wife dies or retires, only a husband who has supplied less than half of the family's income may draw on his wife's social security. But any wife, even independently wealthy, may draw on her husband's social security.

"When a wife dies leaving young children, the children are able to draw on her social security account, but the husband can draw nothing. Yet if a husband dies, both the widow and children draw.

"Argument has been raised that the Equal Rights Amendment would eliminate preferential social security benefits women now enjoy. The fact is, as indicated by the above, that women workers never have received preferential status under social security."

It is hardly any wonder that Ms. Hansen found only the first sentence of the quote useful.

(Ms. Lynch raises another point worthy of attention: "It is interesting that Ms. Hansen does not seem concerned about discrimination against men under the present social security system.")

The final episode in this matter came last Wednesday, when Art Johnson, manager of the local social security office, also took issue with Ms. Hansen's interpretation of the effect of ERA on social security. Quote the *Gazette*:

"Johnson said the age of eligibility for social security benefits is the same for men and women and would not be affected by the proposed amendment, nor has the administration proposed any change be made in the age of eligibility..." Johnson also said the amendment would have only minor effects on social security, and these would probably be to the benefit of both sexes.

Interesting, no? What it all shows is that Ms. Hansen a) created out of whole cloth an alleged preferential treatment under social security for women (complete with a nonexistent three year benefit qualification edge over men) which in fact does not exist, and b) proceeded to erect a threat to that nonexistent preferential status by the ratification of the Equal Rights amendment. The effect was to frighten a lot of women who depend on social security into opposition to the amendment.

Maybe there is some comfort to Ms. Hansen in knowing that such tactics can bring some such success. But I must conclude that the price paid is too high.

Commager spake

REPKA

In a great tribute to the glorious spirit of 18th century America, Henry S. Commager, one of the world's most prominent historians, praised "the creative and constructive quality" of the American Revolution and "the sense of obligation to posterity that animated the generation of the Founding Fathers."

Commager pointed out that "the institutions which the Founding Fathers bequeathed to us have for the most part survived pretty well" and that "all through the 19th and well into the 20th century, this heritage is a very real thing, not only in America, but in many parts of the globe."

In his address, the great historian enumerated the numerous and remarkable achievements of the creators of the American nation in the political, social, moral and intellectual fields.

Commager demonstrated the ability of the Founding Fathers to solve "almost intractable problems" such as self-government, colonialism, religious freedom, social equality, federalism, military subordination and social progress, according to "the dictates of reason."

He pointed out that Americans invented democracy and that, by 18th century standards, American society was "not only the most but the only democratic society in the world."

Regarding the political innovations of the Founding Fathers, Commager said that "for the first time in history, man imposed limits on government," which constitutes one of the greatest conquests of that generation.

Commager praised the Founding Fathers for their ability to create "the first successful federal system in the history" and to solve the problem of "tyranny in government." He praised them for their ability to create popular vote and legislatures and to have leadership "from below, not from above," as was the rule in the Old World.

He declared that one of the most significant principles enforced by that generation was that of voluntarism, which "in the political parties, in labor unions, in so many of the great institutions of our life, is one of the great fundamental characteristic qualities of American history, of the American character."

Commager added that the great contribution to the century of Enlightenment was "the ability of Americans to translate ideas into institutions, visions into realities." He also pointed out that the idea of happiness and progress, a concept in favor with 18th century philosophers, was put into practice in America and was made accessible to the masses, which was inconceivable in the Old World. He said that the Founding Fathers "accepted, even recognized the first truly classless society in the western world, a society where there were no legal distinctions between classes and few other distinctions that talent and energy could not overcome."

Commager added that the abolition of slavery, "the peculiar institution," was "a crucially important part of the American vision and the American ideal of that generation."

He emphasized the brilliant character of leadership in those days and declared that at present "we have not a single leader who can remotely approach the talent of these people," contrasting the Nixon era with the generation of 1776.

Commager did not conceal his admiration for the man he regards as the genius of the American ideal, Thomas Jefferson. He said, "It's Jefferson who best displayed that combination of genius for the practical and the useful with vision and idealism of any man of his days. He says that America really was something new under the sun."

He praised Jefferson's belief in the American revolutionary ideal and contrasted it with America's present attitude toward revolution in Vietnam and Latin America. "We are on the other side now," he said.

Commager added, "All of this is part of the heritage of the Revolution, all of it a product of this genius for the practical, for creativity. It is that creativity that we celebrate today, something which seems to have disappeared from the modern world and clearly from the American world."

Cannon fathers bill

Washington—The confidentiality of every American's tax return would be preserved by legislation co-sponsored by Nevada Senator Howard Cannon.

The bill would prevent such abuses as was disclosed during the Watergate hearings such as use by an Administration of tax data to "get political enemies," Cannon said.

It would restrict access to tax return information for purposes of tax administration or enforcement of Internal Revenue Code. The only persons allowed access to tax returns would be the taxpayer and his authorized representative; officers and employees of the IRS and the Justice Department for enforcement of the IRS Code; State officials for the purpose of administering their tax systems and the President under certain limited circumstances.

Cannon said under these restrictions the President could obtain tax returns only upon his written request, specifying the return to be inspected in the performance of his official duties.

To protect taxpayer anonymity, tax information in the forms of statistical data only could also be made available to Congressional committees and other federal and state agencies.

Reading the right act

Dozens of group meetings aimed at helping teachers do a better job of teaching reading will be a feature of the Farwest Regional Reading Conference to be held in Reno at the Pioneer Theater Feb. 6-8.

Specialists from UNR, the Washoe County School District and from throughout the state and nation will lead discussions in the numerous sectional meetings on such topics as:

"Turning Kids On (and off) to Reading", "Your Daily Newspaper Can Teach Your Child—If You Read It, Too", and "Learn to Train Dogs and Children by Throwing Things at Them."

Speakers at general sessions of the conference will include Leo F. Buscaglia of the University of Southern California; Dan Moore of the Industry-Education Council of California; Lendon H. Smith, a pediatrician with the University of Oregon; and John C. Manning of the University of Minnesota.

The reading conference is sponsored by the Sierra Nevada Council of the International Reading Association in cooperation with UNR College of Education and the Washoe County School District. Paul Hollingsworth, director of the university's Reading Study Center, is general chairman.

The JFK Case

In light of recent Watergate revelations and the Vietnam war, it cannot be disputed that the U.S. government can and will suppress facts, misrepresent truth, and lie to a public it has sworn to serve. This is why all questionable evidence surrounding the assassination of John F. Kennedy, or what is left of it, should be made public. Much of the government's failings are veiled in the guise of national security or respect to the Kennedy family. However it would seem that a complete and final disclosure would end speculation and any family torment, since speculation is all concerned citizens can do in light of then-Chief Justice Earl Warren's statement saying that this generation will not learn or hear all Commission findings and evidence.

In the Fall of 1963, President Kennedy's reelection was not assured, particularly in respect to the Deep South. At this time there was also a potential political scandal circulating in Washington. There had been evidence connecting the administration with payoffs for defense contracts. Bobby Baker, a Johnson aide, resigned as shadows threatened to fall on the Vice President's political and financial support.

As part of Kennedy's campaign to raise public support for his programs and to help his chances for reelection, he partook in a political "roundup" of the Southern states. This was against Kennedy's personal judgment since he considered the South lost and felt that it was not worth wasting energy campaigning there. He was aware that his civil rights proposals, the abandonment of Cuba, and the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty with Russia had alienated conservative Southerners. Adlai Stevenson had warned that Dallas was potentially dangerous. Indeed, on the day of assassination an ardent right-winger, Bernard Weissman, placed an anti-Kennedy ad in a Dallas newspaper. Leaflets were also passed accusing Kennedy of treason. An assault on Stevenson in Dallas one month before the assassination had been led by Laurie Schmidt—who had also arranged payment to Weissman for his ad. And lastly, Dallas residents themselves voiced concern over the President's safety.

It is not known why the Secret Service did not take appropriate protective actions, such as the use of a bulletproof glass top on the President's car, or surveillance of "questionable characters." Nor is it known if the Secret Service even acknowledged such a threat. The fact that Oswald was not under surveillance in light of the potentially dangerous situation has still not been adequately answered. The government's depiction of Oswald is that of an avowed Marxist, an ex-marine who had been stationed in a sensitive intelligence area and then defected to Russia, husband to a niece of an MVD agent, a member of the Castro-backed Fair Play for Cuba Committee, and had visited Russia just five months before the assassination. If Oswald wasn't being watched, who was?

If one is to believe the government's depiction of Oswald, then he must believe someone made an unbelievable blunder in not putting Oswald under surveillance. Those who find it hard to believe the government's characterization of Oswald and who are skeptical and disillusioned by a government that will lie, are the ones who should demand further investigation into the assassination.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, the President rose early in Ft. Worth, Texas. He spoke to an early morning crowd outside his hotel and then ate breakfast sponsored by the Ft. Worth Chamber of Commerce. In comment to Weissman's ad, the President said to his wife, "We're really in nut country now."

Next, they flew to Dallas. The President wore a dark blue suit, and the First Lady wore a pink suit with matching hat. In flight, the President finished writing a speech he meant to give at noon. At the airport, 5,000 people waited to greet them. The greeting was in marked contrast to a disappointing reception the day before. A welcoming committee gave Jackie Kennedy a bouquet of roses; then the Presidential motorcade proceeded to Dallas. Time of departure from the airport was 11:50 a.m., Central Standard Time.

In the Presidential car sat the President and his wife Jackie, Texas Gov. John Connally with his wife Nellie, and two Secret Service men. As the motorcade approached the underpass near the intersection of Elm, Main, and Commerce Streets, Nellie Connally turned and spoke ironically to the President, "You can't say Dallas isn't friendly to you today." The President never replied. Shots rang out. The President's body slumped over to the left, his right foot flew over the car's right door, and blood gushed from his head as he came to a rest in Jackie's lap. The time was 12:30 p.m., CST.

What happened next, as described by the car's occupants, was disputed fourteen months later by the Warren Commission.

At the sound of the first shot, both Connallys turned to their right. Mrs. Connally saw the President clutching his throat. Gov. Connally then started to turn around to the left when he heard, and felt, the second shot. He then slumped down. This second shot, the only one to hit the governor, entered his back, plowed through his chest to crush two ribs, passed through his wrist and fractured it, and became lodged in his thigh. This bullet is supposedly the one found at the hospital later. It originally had been reported to be from the President's stretcher. The discovered bullet was totally and perfectly intact. Officials later tried duplicating this feat, and always came up with a distorted bullet. The Connallys believe the third shot to be the one that fatally wounded the President. Even to this day, John Connally believes that there were two different shots that hit him and the slain President.

The first point that demands investigation concerns the number of shots fired. It is undisputed that at least three shots were fired. There were three recently spent cartridges found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository, from where Oswald allegedly shot. The weapon found was a Mannlicher-Carano 6.5mm Italian-made military issue rifle with a scope. At least two shots hit the President; one hit Connally; and, many believe, one missed entirely. The shooting lasted 5.6 seconds. Therefore, either one shot hit both men, or at least two people were shooting. It is barely believable that Oswald could have fired three times accurately in 5.6 seconds, and impossible for him to have fired four times in that period. So, if one is to believe Oswald acted alone, then one must believe in the Warren Commission's "One bullet theory." To prove that theory, the autopsy evidence would have to be used to support it. The autopsy would be the only conclusive evidence showing the bullet path and direction of entry. Amazingly, the Warren Commission never viewed this evidence.

Next, the Secret Service directed the police escort to drive to the nearest hospital. Five minutes later, they arrived at Parkland Memorial Hospital, where a team of eight doctors worked forty minutes to save what was left of the President's life. He never regained consciousness. Kemp Clark, 38, chief of Parkland's Neurosurgical Department, noted two shot wounds; one in the head and a smaller one in the neck. The back wound was not noticed until later. The neck wound was described by him as an entry wound. In a last effort to save the President's life, the doctors performed heart massage. The entire operation was performed while the President remained in the same stretcher he came in on. Because of the heart massage, the doctors originally believed the discovered bullet came from the President's shoulder wound. At 12:45 p.m. a policeman announced the President was dead while Clark announced it officially at 1:00 p.m., CST.

One interesting thing that was not covered by the news media was the lack of publicity given to Jackie Kennedy, who wound up on the trunk of the President's car immediately after the shooting. Her reaction—sheer panic—was perfectly normal. With a sudden lapful of corpse and blood, the desire to get out of there must have been overwhelming. However this human quality was not pointed out by the news media. Instead they dwelled upon how obstinate Jackie was in staying beside her husband's casket enroute to Washington and

using such noble phrases as her having "courage for a dozen." The Secret Service man who appeared on the trunk received a medal, probably not so much for shielding her, but for getting her to go back in the car.

The second issue that demands further explanation is the conflicting reports as to the location of Kennedy's back wound. According to the first reports released after the assassination, the first bullet hit the President in the back five to seven inches below the collar line. Kennedy's shirt supports this statement. The second bullet hit Connally, which would account for the 1.8 second difference in reaction time between the two men. However, it is now known that the quickest Oswald could operate the cumbersome bolt action rifle is 2.3 seconds. The Warren Commission's final report places the back wound much higher,

The single bullet theory is absolute nonsense.

almost in the neck. The only way to settle that question would be from viewing the autopsy evidence.

The third bullet struck the occipital-parietal region on the right rear side of the head, split the skull, and emerged in front. According to an autopsy performed the night of the assassination by Navy pathologists at Bethesda Naval Hospital, Maryland, a fragment from the third bullet deflected downward, emerging just below the Adam's apple (another fragment scored the windshield of the President's car). Further, it states that the first bullet hit five to seven inches below his shirt collar line, near the bottom of the shoulder, penetrated two or three inches of shoulder muscle and caused uncritical damage. The pathologists believed that it was this bullet the Parkland doctors found on a stretcher when it fell out of the President's body.

The evidence that would settle the question as to the direction of entry, whether one bullet hit both the President and the governor, and the path of the bullet(s), is not available to the public since a government seal forbids their inspection.

A question that should be asked is, why were the original autopsy reports burned? Also, of the initial survey, there were originally reported 69 photographs, x-rays, slides, and negatives made. Now there are only 65 that are accounted for. The missing four are "for some reason" not in storage at the National Archives. Accountable now are 26 four-by-five color transparencies, 14 x-rays, and 25 black and white negatives. After release of the Warren Report, these 65 photos mysteriously disappeared. It was first thought the Kennedy family had possession of them, but they denied this. But in 1966 they were turned over to National Archives by the Kennedy family.

Another large piece of missing evidence was the brain of John F. Kennedy. It had reportedly been removed and placed along with the other autopsy evidence. Now no one knows the whereabouts of the missing photographs and the preserved brain. It is the brain which would show the path of the bullet, direction of origin, and the trail of its fragments.

After five years of being withheld from study, at the request of the Kennedy family, two limited studies of the autopsy were granted. Only the second study was granted to a pathologist. He was Cyril H. Wecht, 41, past president of the American Academy of Forensic Studies, director of Pittsburgh's Institute of Medicine, and pathology instructor at Pittsburgh's School of Medicine. His statement after studying the autopsy: "From a hard physical evidentiary standpoint, there was more than one person shooting. The single bullet theory is absolute nonsense."

Wecht also cites that a foreign object, approximately the size of a bullet, three-quarters of an inch by a half inch, was visible in the photos shown to him. This object as viewed from the top of the brain could either be a bullet or tumor. Prior to this, a panel appointed by then Attorney General Ramsey Clark also noted the same foreign object lodged in the brain. No explanation for this foreign object has been offered. The questions about the path of the bullet remain unanswered. The location of this evidence, the photographs and the preserved brain, is not known. It can only be assumed that they are in the possession of the Kennedy family.

The last area that demands further investigation is the relationship between Lee Oswald, Jack Ruby, and Officer Tippit. Ruby's exact timeliness in killing Oswald is unbelievable. There were only a scant few seconds that Oswald was vulnerable and these few seconds should have been well guarded. The government's depiction of Ruby as a vengeance-seeking, Jewish Billy-the-Kid is incredible. Initially the original time set for Oswald's transfer to maximum security was for 10:00 a.m. Yet Oswald was not moved until almost 11:30. Ruby took his time in getting to the police station, posting a telegram at 11:17. Then Ruby, supposedly with no advance knowledge, approached Oswald, as if he were a friend, and shot him at 11:20 a.m. Sunday.

Later Dallas Police Sergeant Patrick Reen testified that Ruby told him the Friday before that he planned to kill Oswald. Ruby was certainly casual about premeditated murder. There has been evidence linking Oswald, Tippit, and Ruby. The shooting of Tippit was two blocks from Ruby's home. Oswald may have been enroute to Ruby's house, and Tippit may have been trying to silence him, but was beaten by the punch.

There are other controversial issues which have not been explained. They will not be explained until the government shares its knowledge with the people. Even former President Johnson expressed doubt as to Oswald acting alone. He also stated that a CIA-backed assassination team had been picked up from Havana a year before the assassination. Even a member of the Warren Commission itself, Sen. Richard B. Russell stated that he never believed Oswald acted alone.

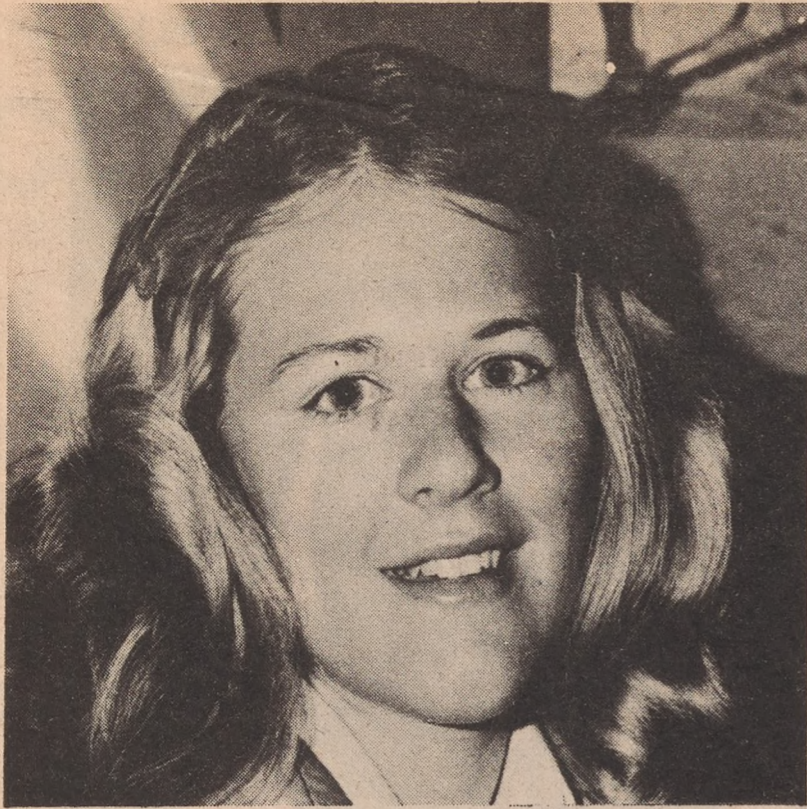
Could the suspected assassin of the President of the United States have been interrogated for 12 hours by the Dallas police with no record of this interrogation? Or could Oswald's constitutional rights have been violated to such an extent that no trial could have been held?

The Commission was wrong in concluding Oswald necessarily acted alone. The Commission's notion that Oswald acted alone is an assumption, not a demonstrated fact. It was from the assumption that Oswald was guilty that the evidence was reconstructed.

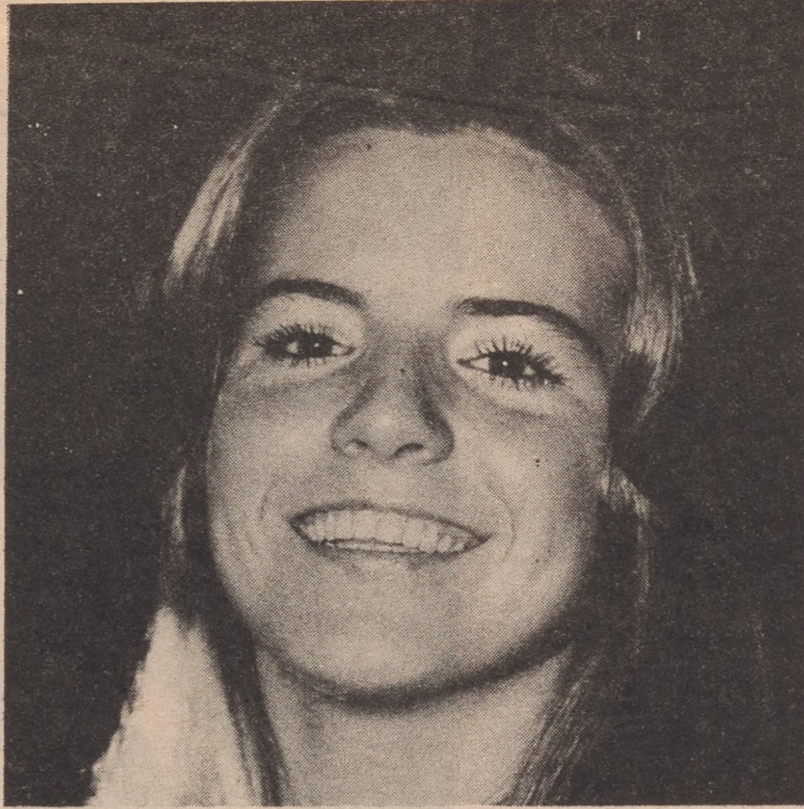
It is hoped that discovery and knowledge of these discrepancies can arouse the same journalistic investigation and exposure that uncovered Watergate and forced the resignation of Nixon—who, incidentally, was in Dallas the day of Kennedy's murder. Until the conflicting evidence is explained, the autopsy made public, and government evidence opened to public view, the cry of "from Dallas to Watergate, the longest coverup" will be heard.



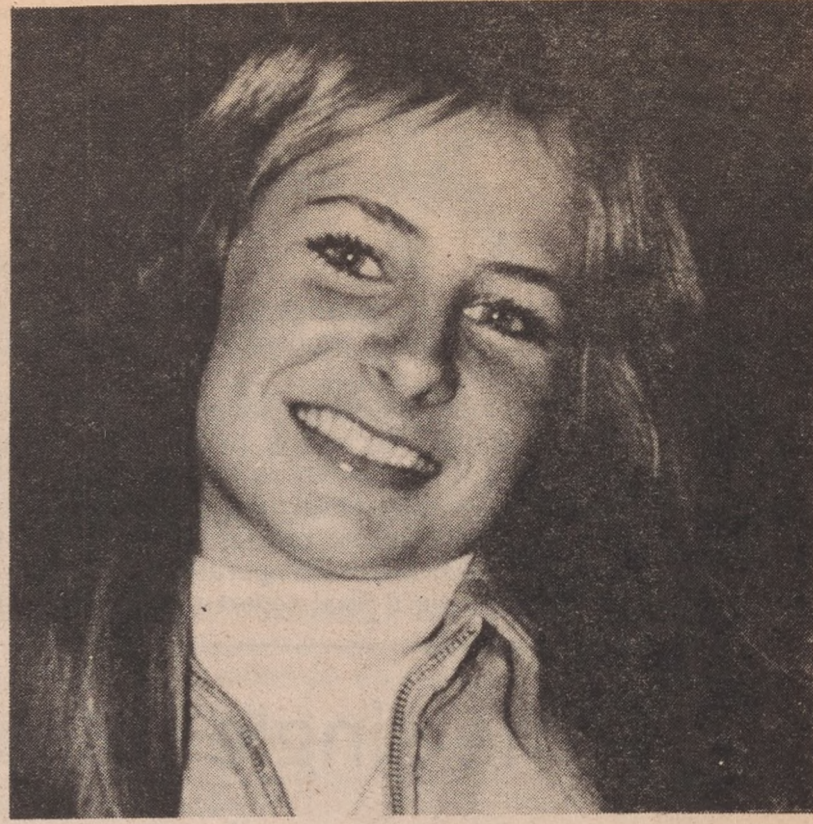
Story by Ray Sotero



Cheryl Porter - Gamma Phi Beta



Gayle Sawyers - Delta Delta Delta



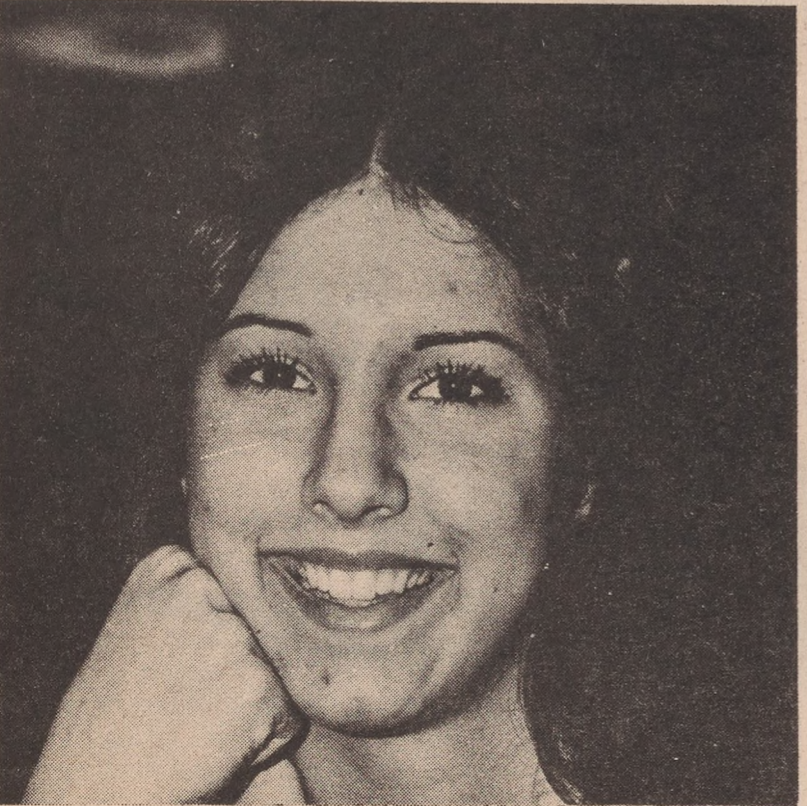
Sharon Young - Nye Hall



Cherrill Lewis - Juniper Hall



Mary Pat Glenn - Kappa Alpha Theta



360 Terry Drakulich - Alpha Chi Omega

Winter Carnival Queen Candidates

*Therefore all seasons shall be sweet to thee
Whether the summer clothe the general earth
With greenness, or the redbreast sit and sing
Betwixt the tufts of snow on the bare branch . . .*

S. T. Coleridge

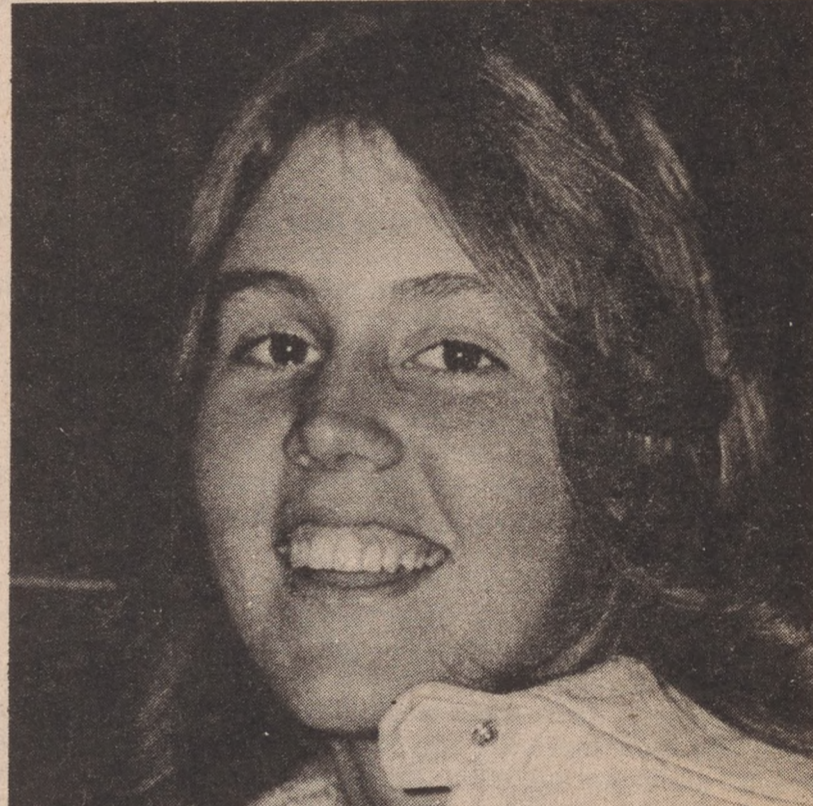
Nine UNR coeds are vying for the 1975 Winter Carnival Queen crown.

Unlike other years, the Queen will be selected 50 per cent on her campus student vote and 50 per cent on her participation in Winter Carnival activities, on campus and on the slopes.

They are Susan Vicari from Pi Beta Phi; Terry Drakulich from Alpha Chi Omega; Karen Cook from Manzanita Hall; Sharon Young from Nye Hall; Cherrill Lewis from Juniper Hall, Mary Pat Glenn from Kappa Alpha Theta; Gayle Sawyers of Delta Delta Delta; Cheryl Porter of Gamma Phi Beta; and Janet Coyle from White Pine Hall.

An ineligible but persistent male candidate Bobbie Cosgrove, represents "the boys of Lincoln Hall." Any votes cast for him will be discounted.

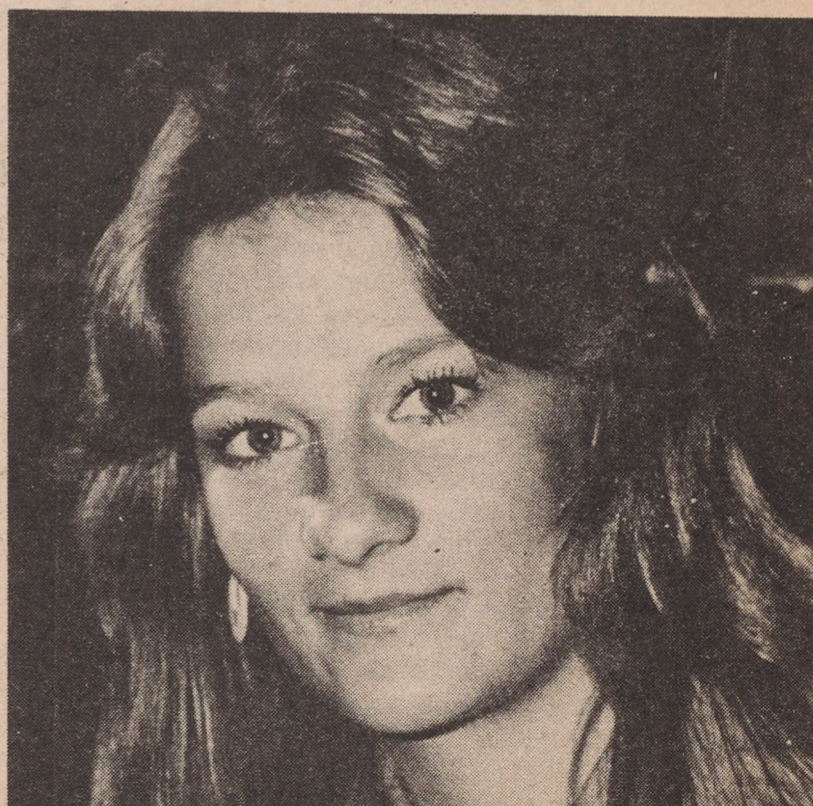
Voting with ASUN I.D. will be Tuesday and Wednesday in the Student Union, in front of ASUN office.



Susan Vicari - Pi Beta Phi



Janet Coyle - White Pine Hall



Karen Cook - Manzanita Hall

Winter Carnival

REVISED WINTER CARNIVAL SCHEDULE
 SUPERCEDES YELLOW FLYER—NOTE CHANGES
 ALL EVENTS PREVIOUSLY AT SLIDE NOW AT MT. ROSE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28

Student Ski Discount, Mt. Rose—\$5 with ID.
 Ski Shop Demonstration, Thompson Auditorium, 11 a.m.
 VOTING FOR WINTER CARNIVAL QUEENS (Two Days Only), Student Union—11 a.m.-3 p.m.
 Barrymore Ski Movies, Thompson Auditorium, 7 to 9:30 p.m.
 FREE POPCORN AND PRIZES
 Student Discount Night, Posey Butterfield's, 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29

Voting for Queen, 11 a.m.-3 p.m., Union.
 Ski Fashion Show, Home Economics Building, 11 a.m.
 Inter-Living Group Competitions (Three-legged, pie fights, tug-of-war), in front of Student Union, 1 p.m. Bring old skis!
 Lettermen's Kegger, Evans Park, 3-5 p.m.
 FIREWORKS OVER UNR, 7:15 p.m.
 FREE DANCE—MISSION MOUNTAIN WOOD BLUEGRASS BAND, Old Gym, 8 p.m. Pick up free tickets at Activities Office.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30

Student Ski Discount, Alpine Meadows, \$7 with ID.
 Cross-Country Ski Demonstration, Thompson Auditorium, 12 noon.
 Cross-Country Ski Treasure Hunt, begins from clues given at demonstration, continues on checkpoints around town, ends with cross-country skiing to prize up Mt. Rose Highway (equipment and gift certificate).
 Cross-Country Ski Presentation by Olympic Team Member, Travis Lounge, 6:30 p.m.
 Wine-Tasting, Travis Lounge, 7:15 p.m.
 Cross-Country Ski Films and Equipment Display, 7:45 p.m. DOOR PRIZES.
 Student Discount Night, The Library, 9 p.m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31

Beer Slalom, sponsored by Lettermen and Miller Beer, 3 p.m., at Tannenbaum.
 Student Ski Discount, Slide Mountain, \$4 with ID.
 Free Buses to Night Activities: Leave 12 Noon from Mackay Stadium to Tahoe Meadows for sledding, tubing, and cross-country skiing. Goes to Sundance for SPAGHETTI FEED at 5 p.m., then back to Reno at 10 p.m. Bus No. 2 leaves Mackay Stadium at 5:30 p.m. for the Sundance, returns to Mackay Stadium for 7:30 p.m. departure to Sundance Party, returns to Reno at Midnight. (Plenty of parking at Mackay Stadium)

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1

Registration for Sunday's Freestyle Contest, \$1 Entry Fee, Mt. Rose, 9 a.m.-12 Noon.
 Student Ski Discount, Mt. Rose.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SKI RACES

Giant Slalom, Mt. Rose, 10 a.m.
 Jumping, Galena Creek, 1 p.m.

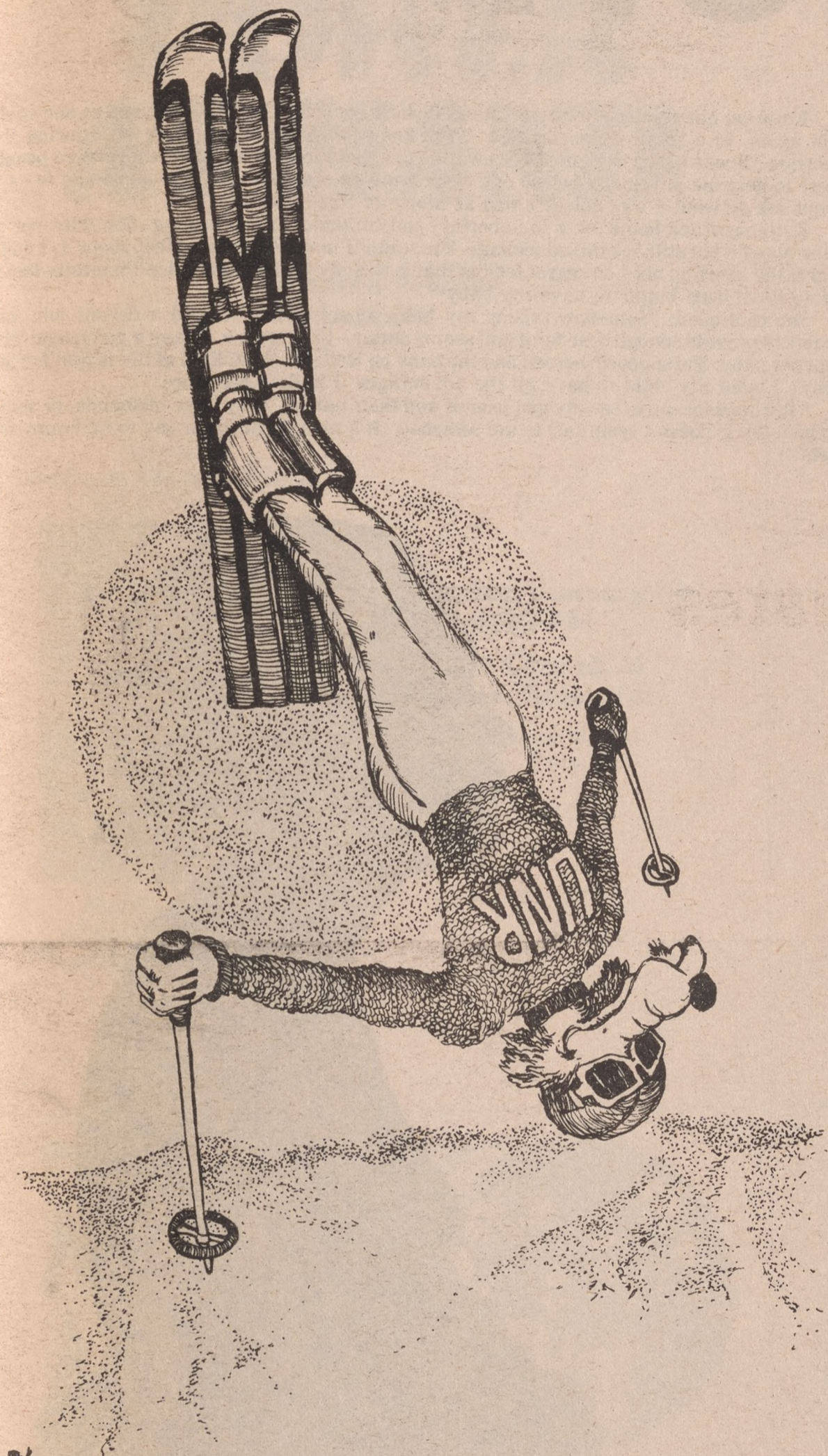
Freestyle Exhibition by Sierra Freestyle Team, Ballet and Aerial, 10 a.m.
 Innertube Race, Mt. Rose, To Be Announced.
 Snow Sculpture, Mt. Rose, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.
 Mt. Rose DANCE, 8 p.m.-1 a.m. Band: "Up For Grabs."

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2

INTERCOLLEGIATE SKI RACES

Slalom, Mt. Rose, 10 a.m.
 Cross-Country, Mt. Rose, 1 p.m.

Freestyle Contest, Mt. Rose, 10 a.m.
 Sponsored by Sierra Freestyle Team
 Awards Ceremonies for Racers, Mt. Rose, 5 p.m.



WINKLER

"Get loose and go for it."

Announcements

TODAY, JAN. 28

11 a.m.—Ski shop demonstration, Room 107, TSS.
 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.—Voting for Winter Carnival Queens, Union.
 Noon—Weight Watchers, McDermott Room, Union.
 1:30 p.m.—Personnel Orientation, Mobley Room, Union.
 2 p.m.—Arts Festival Committee, Ingersoll Room, Union.
 5:30 p.m.—Spurs, Hardy Room, Union.
 6 p.m.—Christian Science Organization, Tahoe Room, Union.
 7 p.m.—"Barrymore Ski Films," Room 107, TSS.
 7 p.m.—American Indian Organization, McDermott Room, Union.
 7:15 p.m.—Inter-Fraternity Council, Hardy Room, Union.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29

9 a.m.—System Business Officer's meeting, Ingersoll Room, Union.
 11 a.m.—Ski fashion show, Home Economics Building.
 1 p.m.—Inter-Living group competition, Union.
 2 p.m.—107 Committee, Hardy Room, Union.
 3 p.m.—Lettermen's Kegger, Evans Park.
 4:30 p.m.—ASUN Activities Board, Ingersoll Room, Union.
 6 p.m.—Gym—Grad student basketball gym.
 6 p.m.—Associated Women Students, Hardy Room, Union.
 7 p.m.—ASUN Senate, East-West Room, Union.
 8 p.m.—"Mission Mountain Bluegrass," ASUN concert, gym.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30

Noon—Faculty Women's Caucus, Hardy Room, Union.
 Noon—Cross-Country Ski Demonstration, Room 107, TSS.
 5 p.m.—ASUN Finance Control Board, Ingersoll Room, Union.
 5:30 p.m.—Winter Carnival Committee, McDermott Room, Union.
 6:30 p.m.—Cross-Country Ski Presentation, Travis Lounge, Union.
 7:15 p.m.—Wine Tasting, Travis Lounge, Union.
 7:45 p.m.—Cross-Country Ski Films, Travis Lounge, Union.

FRIDAY, JAN. 31

8 a.m.—Victoria Teacher's Selection, Room 107, TSS.
 8:30 a.m.—Dental Study Group, East-West Room, Union.

Abortion

ENGSTROM

The Supreme Court's ruling on abortion came too late for Katie Rogers (not her real name). Katie's abortion had been performed three months earlier at a great cost to her emotionally, physically, and monetarily.

The Supreme Court ruled in March 1973 that the state could not impose any restrictions on a decision between a woman and her doctor concerning abortion. During the second trimester it could impose certain medical restrictions and could supervise it in the final three months.

Before the ruling, abortions were technically illegal, but New York and California interpreted the law more liberally. Other states, such as Nevada, required statements by two psychiatrists that said continuance of pregnancy would be harmful to the woman. Where Katie went in California, the authorities only required her to fill out a form that said it would be harmful to her mental health if pregnancy continued.

Katie was nineteen when she became pregnant. She was living away from home at the time, the first time she had been away from parental supervision. The guy and she had moved in together, but when she returned to Nevada he did not return with her.

Katie said, "At the time of my abortion, I only knew one person who had had one. She was a girl in my English class. She said that being pregnant was like cancer. Cancer is something you don't want in your body. She didn't want to be pregnant."

Katie choked a little and continued, "I never felt like that. Never. I had an abortion because I couldn't cope with being pregnant. I know it sounds like a real copout but it's the truth. I've never been much of a coper. I'm the type of person who likes to sit back and let others cope for me. It takes me a long time to come to terms with things and then accept them."

Katie didn't come to terms with being pregnant for a while. The relationship with her boyfriend developed too fast and unexpectedly for her to receive birth control before they had sex. Even so, she was shy about taking precautions.

She said, "I was from a small, close family but we never discussed sex. I knew next to nothing about it, and most of what I knew came from other girls. I really didn't know where to go because I couldn't afford a doctor at the time. Finally, Jerry, my boyfriend, suggested a clinic near us."

As a routine part of being fit for a contraceptive, she was given a pregnancy test. Jerry and Katie had only been sleeping together for a week. It was too soon for the test to give any other verdict besides the negative one.

'It doesn't seem fair to me, somehow.'

Katie was ecstatic. She said, "I had been so worried but I didn't realize you had to wait at least a month for accurate results. I sort of floated around and thought it could never happen to me. I felt immune from the consequences of my love. I was really secure with Jerry."

Jerry was a month older than Katie. He was everything that she had never found at home. His father was a well-known doctor in New York City and Jerry attended an Ivy League school. He was going to be one of the bright, young attorneys who would run successfully for political office.

Jerry and Katie had met at a party one of her friends had given for her. Katie had been in the East to visit several girl friends who had gone farther from home than Katie had dared to. They moved in together two weeks later after Katie had tearfully begged her father to extend her vacation.

Katie said, "It was wonderful. I don't regret a moment of it. But one night I had the strangest feeling that I actually was pregnant. I turned to Jerry and asked him what he would do if I was pregnant. He smiled at me and said that we'd arrange for an abortion. He kissed me and that was that."

Katie returned home for school shortly after that. One of the first things she did was to see a doctor. He confirmed the deepest, worst suspicions she had. Katie was four months pregnant.

She said, "As much as I loved Jerry, and I really loved him, I wouldn't tell him. For one thing, we were too far away. How can you tell someone something like that over the phone or in a letter? Besides, I didn't want to upset him when he had so many other things on his mind. And the real, over-riding reason was that Jerry was less of a coper than I am. He wouldn't know what to do. I felt like he would try to buy me off with money but what I wanted was him. And he couldn't give me that."

Katie started crying softly but continued, "I had an abortion because it was the best possible solution at the time. I knew that was what Jerry had suggested but there were other reasons. Marriage was out. It only created more problems. I didn't want Jerry to throw it in my face after years of marriage, that he had had to marry me. Having my baby and keeping it seemed unfair to the child. Having the baby and giving it up seemed unfair to me. Abortion seemed to be the answer."

Katie arranged to have the abortion performed in San Francisco. Since she was four months pregnant, the abortion was more complicated than the relatively simple D&C or vacuum type. She had to stay in the hospital overnight and the cost was three times as much as it would have been if performed during her first trimester.

In a voice full of emotion, she said, "My abortion was fairly simple. About noon the doctor injected a saline solution in my womb to kill the fetus. About seven that night I was fed a solution intravenously to help induce labor. By three or four in the morning it was over. I left that morning at nine."

Katie sat quietly for a few moments as if she were collecting her emotions so she could talk again. In a small voice she said, "You know what the worse thing was during the abortion? It was being so alone. There was no one there to help. Oh sure, there were people there to help me physically but no one to help me emotionally. There was no one to care about me or what I was doing. I was as alone as I could be."

Katie returned home after the abortion and continued her schooling. She tries not to think about it but still has mixed feelings. She said, "I'm not sure how I feel about it. I don't regret the abortion but I do regret feeling that it was my best choice. I don't honestly feel it would have been better to have my baby."

She continued, "Somehow raising my baby alone, unable to find a decent job, and unable to provide enough time for it still seems unfair—to everyone. I have a girl friend who kept her baby. She supports herself and the baby on welfare. What kind of life is that for the baby? I want my child to have all the advantages I had, if not more.

"It's hard for me to see my girl friends and their babies. They have husbands, or some of them do. It doesn't seem fair to me somehow. It's awfully hard for me to be happy for them."



Katie feels another bitterness. She especially regrets the fact that it is hard for girls, especially those underage, to get adequate birth control information and contraceptives. She said she feels this leads to many unnecessary problems.

Katie does not feel the same way about the father any more either. She said, "I've begun to hate Jerry. All the time I was going through this, he was having a good time, even dating another girl. For a while I wanted to hurt him as badly as he had hurt me. There's something in you that calls for revenge. Gradually I learned that this is something that doesn't need or call for revenge. Perhaps I'm finally learning how to cope with things. Anyway I just want to let the whole thing die."

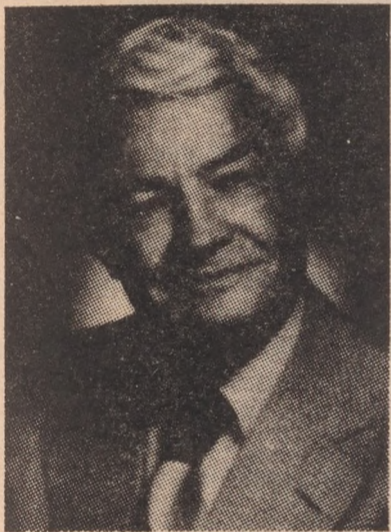
Katie was crying softly now. She sat quietly for a few minutes lost in her own thoughts. Katie smiled and said there was only one other thing to say.

She said, "I wouldn't recommend abortion for anyone else. I don't think it's the easy way out or a simple solution. I like to think that it was the right answer for me. If I didn't think so, I couldn't live with myself. But I'll tell you this, there are nights I long for my unborn child."

GOD'S POWER AT HAND

A
Christian Science
Lecture

Lecturer -
William Henry Alton
C.S.B. of New York



Member of the
Christian Science
Board of Lectureship

Thursday, January 30
8:00 PM

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Left high and DRI



The University of Nevada's Board of Regents announced Saturday that it has accepted the resignation of Dr. John M. Ward as president of the university's Desert Research Institute (DRI).

University Chancellor Neil Humphrey said he had no comment to make on the matter except that the resignation, as accepted, is effective immediately.

Attempts to reach Ward for comment on his resignation were unsuccessful Saturday night.

The board of regents action was taken during a closed personnel session Saturday afternoon.

Ward, 49, who came to head the DRI in April of 1970, left a position as dean of the School of Science at Oregon State University.

He was described at that time by associates as "a dynamic and imaginative scientist," and shortly after arriving here he announced that, "Our thrust is going to be toward a first rate environmental control program for the State of Nevada."

He has since championed programs involving cloud seeding and the elimination of waste along the Tahoe-Truckee water system, and said that he felt the water shortage, at least for this part of the state, could be solved within a few years, and Pyramid Lake could be largely stabilized.

Most recently, there have been some rumblings of discontent between the Regents and Ward, reportedly over funding of the institute, but no one available for comment Saturday could shed any light on the specific controversy.

One associate of Ward said he was "stunned" when told of the resignation by a reporter, and said only that, "I can't imagine what might have prompted his resignation at this time."

He added, however, that he doubted it was because of a solar energy building contract in which construction bids came in way over original estimates.

A native of New Brunswick, N.J., Ward is a plant physiologist and, in addition to being dean, had served as a professor of botany at Oregon State since 1966.

He received his bachelor of science degree from Rutgers University in 1949 and was a pre-doctoral fellow at the University of Pennsylvania before receiving his Ph.D. there in 1954.

He began his career as assistant professor of biology at Temple University in 1954 and became chairman of the biology department there in 1959, a position he held until he moved to Oregon.

—Nevada State Journal
Jan. 26, 1975

Yeah, right!

"When we suffer our defeats, and we suffer them daily, we must remember our momentum will not be stopped. We are on our way and we will make it. Maybe not today or tomorrow but we will make it," Faith Greaves, executive assistant to Gov. Mike O'Callaghan, said Saturday.

Greaves was addressing the 300 women assembled for a program called "Nevada Women '75." The program was designed so women could make recommendations to the legislature on matters of concern to them. It was also a chance for women to get together to discuss common interests and problems.

Recommendations were made from the various study groups to the legislators who were present. The legislators present were State Senators Joe Neal, Mary Gojack, and Margie Foote. The Assemblypersons were Sue Wagner, Jean Ford, Pete Weise, Pat Murphy, Steve Coulter, and Bob Benkovich.

The biggest concern for the women was the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. The Senate hearings on the amendment will start Monday, Feb. 3, at 3 p.m. Although this was the biggest concern, it was not the only one.

The study group on Women and Finances requested fairer laws for credit and insurance for women. They felt that marital status should not be requested in credit applications and that the criteria used for credit acceptance should be posted.

The study group also thought a thorough study of the community property laws should be done. Foote said that a study had been done. She said it was a complex area and nothing should be done without caution.

Changing the status of rape to sexual battery was the recommendation of the Criminal Law and Women group. They said that as the definition now stands, young boys are not included in the rape law's protection.

Murphy was particularly enthusiastic about this. He said, "Reno has had an increasing problem with sexual offenses against young boys. Changing the name of the offense might make it easier to deal with it on a legal level."

The group also suggested that it should be illegal to submit a woman's past sexual history in a rape trial and that it should be mandatory to report sexual abuse of children.

They also suggested that prostitution should be decriminalized instead of legalized. This would take all control of prostitution away from the state. This would also mean that the nuisance law would be the only law concerning prostitution.

The Women in Politics study group recommended reviewing all of Nevada's revised statutes to erase any discrimination. They also suggested that the ERA coalition be kept together to make sure that it was enforced properly.

A Governor's Advisory Committee on Women Interested in Education should be formed, the Women and Education group said. They also recommended that the pre-schools and day care centers be taken away from county welfare supervision.

The group on Women and Health recommended the availability of birth control without parental consent for minors. They also opposed the Atomic Waste dump.

At this time Benkovich urged support of his legislation to create a dental school in Reno. He said he knew there had been no funds allocated for new programs but he felt it was important to train more dentists to help the poor.

Concern for the senior citizens' rights came from the group, Senior Women. They recommended sufficient senior housing, protection from substandard housing, state funds for legal aid, preventive health care, support for the property tax relief, and standards for mobile home living.

Equalization of community property laws and the issuance of family impact statements on proposed legislation were recommended by the Family Law study group.

The study groups presented their recommendations following a speech by Maya Miller, an unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate.

Miller said, "Women have a love-hate relationship to power. We must learn to overcome it so we can work with the Nevada legislature. We have been second place too long."

She said many times legislators have said that they understand the problem but all the money has been spent. She said women must accept this no longer. They must be willing to lobby the legislature for the needed money for bills and not accept excuses.

Miller said, "Women have been excluded from influence circles but we should take advantage of other power sources available to us. Personal leadership is power. So is personality if you have the numbers behind you. Knowledge is power and more importantly, information purveyed is power."

She said women must have three times the facts a man needs to lobby. "This is because a man can speak very authoritatively in a deep voice but know nothing about what he's discussing," she said.

This means that men have dominated the lobbying business in the past. This should not discourage women who receive a patronizing "we-know-how-it's-done-dear" response from a legislator, Miller said.

"Don't be cowed by that and don't be deterred by the businessman's analogy. Government is not a business. It should be run efficiently but its purpose is not to make money. Its purpose is to attend to human needs that are not otherwise attended to."

An area of concern for women, Miller said, is if women should resort to the familiar stance of femininity in order to obtain their goals and in lobbying at the legislature.

Miller said, "How many pats on the head, or anywhere else, are you willing to take in order to get what you want? There are two ways of looking at it. Some say you should use whatever you have. Others say it is a violation of the standards women are trying to achieve."

She concluded, "We should re-define our concept of femininity and deny the helplessness that makes us feel we really have to beg."



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Hanley leads Pack

The UNR women's gymnastic team, one of the most successful sporting teams to don traditional silver and blue at Reno, opened its 1975 season on the best opening meet ever. It was highest opening meet as the Pack flipped and twirled past the University of Arizona, 99.60-80.80.

Coach Dale Flansaas said 89 was the highest opening meet the Pack had previously. Freshman Kim Hanley led the Pack, as they placed Nevada gymnasts in the first three spots in the All-Around category. Hanley finished with 33.00, Shirley Atkinson finished with 30.65 and Holly Bastien had 29.75.

Hanley, a graduate of Sparks High School, also won the floor exercise with an 8.90. Second was another freshman, Wendy Schon, with 8.65 and Bastien was third with 8.40.

In the parallel bar competition, Hanley had to share top honors with teammate Charlene Thomas. Both had 8.25. Atkinson was third with 8.20.

Bastien won the balance beam competition with 8.25. Behind her was Hanley with 8.20 and Schon finished with 7.85.

In the vaulting event, Schon led all competitors with 8.35, with teammate Atkinson finishing second with 8.15. Arizona's Susie Rayl was the only top finisher for the Arizonans as she grabbed the third spot in vaulting with 8.0.

Coach Flansaas was pleased with the results but said her team wasn't quite in shape. "The kids are not fully into shape because of the semester break."

Coach Flansaas praised the victory as a team effort and hopes to have her team break the 102-mark by the end of February. Nevada's other talented freshman is Schon, who finished very well, considering she is recovering from an ankle injury, Coach Flansaas said.

Overall, the victory was quite encouraging for Coach Flansaas in attainment of three goals this year. "We want to try and win the conference championship, then beat Long Beach State in the regionals and we are hoping to place in the top six in the nationals," she said.

Nevada has always placed second to Long Beach in the regionals over the past years. With more depth on the team this year, they are hoping to overcome their old nemesis. The Pack has also scheduled a dual meet with Long Beach in order to know what they are like before the regionals.

After Saturday's victory in the Nevada gym, the Pack travels to Chico for a three-way meet with Chico State and Hayward this Saturday.

Boxers bopped

It was a disappointing ring opener for Coach Jimmie Olivas and his young Pack boxers Friday night in Berkeley. The difference between defeat and victory for Nevada was a controversial forfeit decision at 147 pounds.

The University of California, Berkeley, won a 5-4 California Collegiate Boxing Conference victory over the Pack.

After a second-round knockout over his opponent, the Pack's Frank Knight was robbed of his victory when officials declared the spunky freshman ineligible. Apparently the controversy centered around the number of nonschool-sponsored bouts a fighter can have after 16 years of age.

It was a heartbreaker for the Pack after Jim Morgan started the action off with a decision over Berkeley's John Whiting at 125 pounds. The next bout saw Berkeley's Bob Rusnak decision Pat Hickey at 132 pounds.

At 139 pounds, Tom Potorff decisioned the Pack's Duane Hickey. Nevada's Dave Billings stopped the Pack slide with a second-round knockout over Berkeley's Dusty Malone at 156 pounds.

Billings' brother, Gus, didn't fare as well as his younger brother. He was decisioned by Berkeley's Tom Ahlering in the 165-pound bout.

In the 172-pound fight, Ed Scaky decisioned Nevada's Jim Kritnich.

Nevada took the final two bouts when Dave Schuster stopped Berkeley's Pete Linstrom in the second round of the 180-pounders. In the heavyweight bout, Nevada's Dave Jarstad decisioned Steve Rivers.

Lady Cagers lose

The UNR women's basketball opener Saturday in Las Vegas proved to be an exhausting one. After losing to undefeated University of Rhode Island 63-22 that afternoon, the Pack came back in the night to go into triple overtime with the Rebels.

It was a heartbreaker for the Reno women, as Las Vegas finally came out on top with a 74-63 win. It was the sixth win for the Rebel gals and gives them a 6-1 mark. Their only loss came at the hands of powerful Rhode Island on Friday night.

For Reno, the two losses send them into the conference opener on Friday, in Berkeley, with a 0-2 mark. Then on Saturday they travel to the Bay Area for a game with California State at San Francisco.

In the Las Vegas game, the score was tied at 47-47, 55-55, 59-95 and finally won by UNLV. Reno lost a lot of momentum when two starters, Bridget Galvin and Robbin White, fouled out in the final period. Galvin left with 10 points and White left with 13.

With two of their top scorers out, there was little the Pack women could do. Reno's Jackie Allard led the team with 21 points, but had four fouls on her, which restricted her style of play.

Top scorer for the game was UNLV's Jackie Alford with 24 points. She is a freshman from New York.

Record now 8-9

Six in row

It's a long flight home from Houston, Texas to Reno. It was even a more prolonged flight for the Wolf Pack Saturday night after a superior drubbing by the University of Houston Cougars, 103-74 in Hofheinz Pavilion.

It was the sixth straight loss for Nevada, which now drops their overall record below the .500 mark with 8-9. They are 0-5 in the West Coast Athletic Conference. Nevada will try to break its losing streak this Friday against St. Mary's University at the Centennial Coliseum.

It was a case where the Cougars hit their shots and Nevada didn't. In field goals, Nevada was 29 of 80 attempts for 28 percent. Houston was just the opposite, as everything they put up came down through the white-netted rim. They hit on 46-96 field goals.

The Cougars were led by 6-9 All-American senior Louis Dunbar and junior David Marrs. Dunbar was the night's top scorer with 26 points, while the 6-8 Marrs had 24 and also led as the game's leading rebounder with 16.

The third Houston player to score in double figures was exciting sophomore guard Otis Birdsong with 22 points. Between these three stars they scored 72 of Houston's total points. Nevada as a team could only manage 74 points.

After a 4-4 tie early in the contest, the red and white clad Dunbar and Marrs went on the scoring spree which sent Houston soaring into a commanding lead and a halftime advantage of 54-31.

For the third straight game junior forward Pete Padgett was Nevada's top scorer with 21 points. He also had 12 rebounds to lead Nevada.

Sophomore guard Joey Schmidt displayed some scoring power with 16 points. He also had eight rebounds for the evening.

Schmidt had to leave the game with a little over five minutes left after suffering cuts above his left eye during a scramble for a loose ball. Schmidt and the Cougars' Gerald Sheffield were both scrambling for the ball when apparently Sheffield clipped the Pack player. The result was an ejection of Sheffield and two free throws for Nevada.

Guard Mike Mardian finished with 14 points and the Pack's top scorer Perry Campbell had his worst game of the season with only six points. The rigid man-to-man defense by the Cougars forced numerous turnovers and bad shots by the Nevada players.

How to stay on top even when you're in the hole

Basketball coach Jim Padgett received an expected wrist slap from West Coast Athletic Conference Commissioner Robert A. Sunderland.

Sunderland officially censured Padgett, and said the coach would be barred from coaching in the conference if a similar incident occurs. He further stated that similar conduct by any WCAC coach will mean suspension.

The commissioner recommended the UNR administration review the case and consider taking action on its own.

Padgett was drawn into the news after striking Loyola University basketball player Don Jackson in a game at Los Angeles on Jan. 11. Jackson had first punched Padgett's son Jim which apparently provoked the coach into coming on to the court.

The incident has apparently aroused the Reno Evening Gazette which has carried a lengthy editorial, several columns, and many news stories including yesterday's lead story of the day under the headline "Padgett attack on player."

Malice in Sunderland