

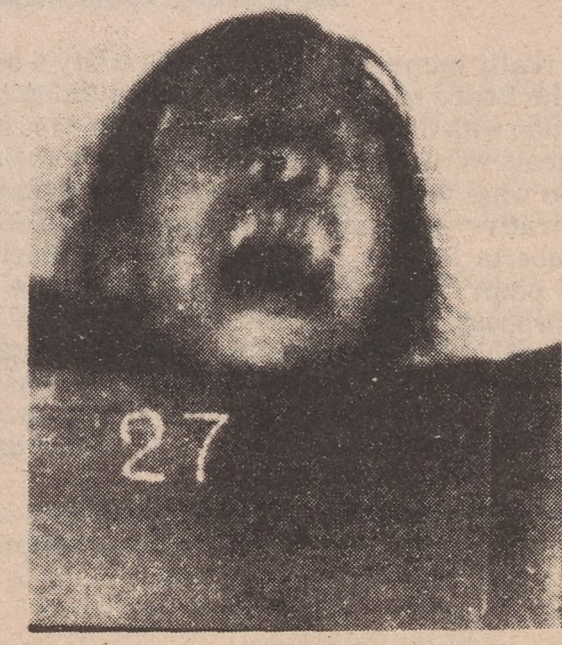
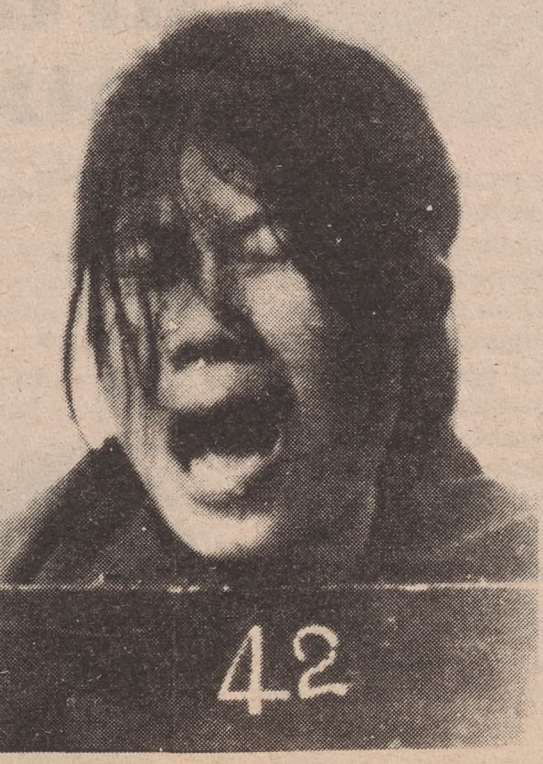
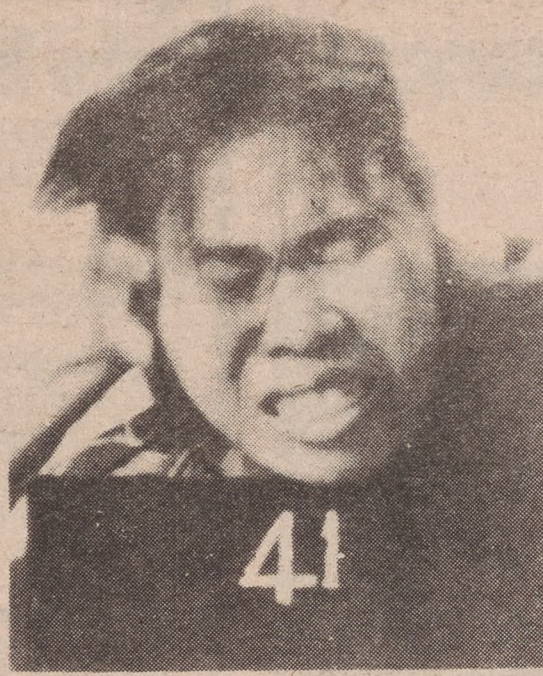
# SAGEBRUSH

VOLUME 81  
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The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno

## Calley to speak here?

See editorial, page 2.



Photos smuggled out of Thieu's prisons show political prisoners resisting reclassification as common criminals.  
American Friends Service Committee.



# EDITORIAL

NUWER



"I FEEL I COULD BE USEFUL TO SOCIETY." — LT. CALLEY

Convicted war criminal William Calley was approved Wednesday by the ASUN Activities Board to lecture this semester if he is still available. Calley is asking for \$2,000 plus expenses.

We do not think Calley is a wise choice for a speaker at any price. The thought of paying the officer who killed "no less" than 22 Vietnamese men, women, and children strikes us as morally obtuse and an affront to every American soldier who served time in Vietnam. Why should Calley, like the napalm manufacturers who made a killing in both senses of the word, wind up a rich man for his actions? Should the ex-lieutenant visit 200 colleges in the next year alone, a conservative estimate by far, he will earn \$400,000 for his part in the My Lai massacre. To look at it another way, he will make over \$18,000 per body.

The Activities Board's decision troubles us even more in view of the fact that they tried to get a package deal which would combine convicted Watergate conspirator John Dean with Calley. However, Dean was already booked for every open date on his calendar, and thus could not speak at UNR. Dean's asking price was \$3,500 plus expenses, and he was forced to lecture twice daily in order to visit as many universities as possible.

This is incredible to us. The thought of paying people whose reputations are solely based upon criminal actions strikes us as perverse. We've never really believed that virtue

## He will make over \$18,000 per body

triumphs in the end, but the thought of evil being rewarded quite so openly bothers us. If these individuals want to speak, let them speak for expenses only. Their right to speak is not with what we quarrel—it's the money they are receiving pure and simple that bothers us.

What could William Calley say that is worth \$2,000 plus expenses? That he's sorry? Tell it to the Marines—and all others who were disgraced by his actions. Or better still, if he wants to speak so much, let him buy a ticket to Vietnam and apologize to what is left of the My Lai villagers. Would he talk about the incident itself? Will he graphically explain what a baby's face looks like when it is pierced by a half dozen bullets? Perhaps he will talk about his incarceration at his bachelor officer quarters at Fort Benning—the plushiest pad ever given to a mass murderer in all our history. Or maybe Calley will talk about his future—one of the few Americans today who is not going to be affected adversely by inflation. None of these strike us as desirable.

Rather than pay Calley to speak, we ask the ASUN Activities Board to hire someone else. An excellent choice would be Max Inglett, 27, a Sp-5 who was wounded in a Viet Cong mortar attack in 1972. Inglett, a professional ventriloquist and a good one, lost the use of his legs in the service of his country but has overcome that handicap to become a professional entertainer. Rather than reward a war criminal, why not pay a talented guy who deserves a break? There is still time to reverse the ASUN decision—no contract has been signed. Let the ASUN know how you feel, pro or con, for it is your money that will bring William Calley to UNR. A petition for this purpose is printed below.

## Letters

### Editor:

The editorial by Mike Graham in Tuesday's Sagebrush raised some points critical to understanding the situation in UNR's dorms. However, I object to questioning the maintenance staff's efficiency.

Before entering school in September I worked for Housing as a janitor. At that time the department employed just eight people to clean the five dormitories, and the duties of each were simply overwhelming. Two women cleaned eight bathrooms each in Nye Hall, which was an all day job; the three men on the staff performed functions common to all dorms: emptying trash, mopping stairs, vacuuming halls and the like. I do not believe this has changed much, if at all. Manzanita and Juniper Halls still have just one lady each to clean the bathrooms and showers, again nearly a full day's work.

As a reward for entering this scene, I was paid the glorious wage of \$2 an hour.

Dorm residents all agree that the walls should be scrubbed, the carpeting washed, and the recreational areas kept clean. The problem lies not in the efforts of the Housing maintenance staff, but in the management and budgetary conditions within the department.

Phil Wolf  
Juniper Hall V.P.

### Editor:

It is really interesting how the university's bureaucracy works. For example, take the \$25,000 the Board of Regents allocated to fix up the dorms. Last week, several students in cooperation with the ASUN President, united to show the Regents what really was going on. The Regents were shocked. Couldn't believe their eyes. And gave \$25,000 as a "shot in the arm." So what has happened to it? It's probably locked up somewhere in the university administrative structure—involving our "concerned" friends—President Max Milam, Dean Roberta Barnes, Dean Carl Keeler, Shirley Morgan and several people from the physical plant. In case you didn't notice, there are no students on the list.

My proposal is this. Instead of having all the administrative biggies who demonstrated their lack of concern by allowing the dorms to degenerate into a lousy living place, spend the money, why not give it to the people who were instrumental in getting the "shot in the arm," and let them decide where the money should go. After all, they are closest to the problem and know the dorms inside and out—they don't have to "tour" the dorms to find out what's happening.

It's obvious the administration's decisions have been a failure. The university could benefit from some creativity and a vital new approach. Let's hope that the university learns its lesson—so that the students won't have to take their case to the Regents—or the Legislature again.

(Name withheld on request)

### TO THE ASUN ACTIVITIES BOARD:

I (DO, DO NOT) WANT WILLIAM CALLEY TO BE PAID TO SPEAK AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA. (Please circle one).

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position at UNR: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone number or address: \_\_\_\_\_

Drop petitions off at Sagebrush offices in Morrill Hall, OR Sagebrush suggestion box on the Reference Desk at Getchell Library, OR the ASUN office in the Jot Travis Student Union. They may also be mailed to Box 8037, Reno, Nv. 89507 or mailed to the Sagebrush via campus mail.

WHATEVER YOUR OPINION, MAKE IT KNOWN.

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# AIN'T GONNA PAY FOR WAR NO MORE

Like many retired persons, Martha Tranquilli likes to work in her garden. But unlike most 64-year-olds, she does her gardening in Terminal Island Prison in San Pedro, California. She is serving a nine-month sentence for refusing to pay her income taxes, to protest the war in Vietnam.

On her 1970 and 1971 tax forms, Martha Tranquilli claimed seven peace organizations as dependents so she wouldn't have to pay that part of her income tax which goes for military purposes. Among the groups she listed were the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Friends Service Committee, the War Resisters League, the War Tax Resistance, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

As a result, Martha Tranquilli was charged with providing false information on her income tax forms—a criminal offense punishable with up to three years in prison. According to her lawyer, John

Egnal of Philadelphia, the trial judge indicated that he would have given her a suspended sentence had she acknowledged that her actions were criminal. She refused. "The only thing of which I'm guilty is financially supporting the war in Southeast Asia against my better judgment until the year 1970," Martha Tranquilli declared.

Neither antiwar activities nor concern about social issues was new to Martha Tranquilli. Her anger and disgust about war was aroused by the bombing of Hiroshima during World War II. "I was very much opposed to what Hitler was doing, but when we dropped the bomb, it exploded something inside me," she stated in an interview for the Palo Alto *Times*. Soon after Hiroshima, she became an active member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of which she is currently a vice-president. In 1964, when her son Vincent went

down to Mississippi with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, he mentioned that they needed nurses, so Martha Tranquilli, a registered nurse, left her home in Illinois to work on the freedom vote. She settled in the small town of Mound Bayou where she worked in the hospital.

It was in Mississippi that she was tried and sentenced in May of 1973. Both the Court of Appeals and the United States Supreme Court refused to hear the case. Martha Tranquilli was then arrested in California, where she had moved, and she began serving her sentence last summer.

According to her son, she will continue her antiwar activities when she is released. "So long as my government acts immorally and illegally in my name," she said, "I will call it to account for those acts as I would any child of mine who has violated moral codes or legally constituted laws."

—Molly Cole

## Against the Grain

MYERS

One should never accuse liberals of not knowing their enemies. They are able to detect not only those who disagree with them on fundamental issues, but also to eliminate any doubt about others by browbeating and alienating those who share only some and not all of their goals, thereby driving such questionable characters into the camp of the other side.

Why liberals insist on belaboring those things which divide them from possible allies instead of exploiting the things on which they agree, is one of the great mysteries of politics.

Consider, for example, the women's movement. There are certainly some basic and fundamental women's issues—equal pay for equal work, the Equal Rights Amendment. Yet the women's movement has made a different kind of issue—abortion—an article of faith, too, and those who do not take the correct position on this issue are made to feel unwelcome in women's rights organizations.

It is an issue which cuts across traditional lines of allegiance. Although identified with liberals, it is not a liberal issue; liberals are just as torn over it as others. It is similarly identified with the Democratic Party, but is not a Democratic issue for the same reason. And what most women's rights leaders have failed absolutely to realize is that, because the issue is so mixed with religion and conscience, it is not a women's issue either. There are just too many women who take one position on women's rights and another on abortion.

It is not, in short, the kind of issue one makes a basic tenet for a movement which seeks broad-based support. Yet many women have been alienated from involvement in the women's rights movement because (since they have not toed the line on every single issue) they are made to feel unwelcome.

And the problem is that this translates itself into action outside the movement. A legislator who supports ERA is disliked by women's lobbyists because he is wrong on other issues. They not only lose him for all time on the other issues (on which he might have been persuaded) but he begins to listen more seriously to anti-ERA lobbyists, who treat him with respect.

A legislator who opposes ERA is likewise vilified by women's movement lobbyists. There might at some point have been a chance to swing that legislator around on ERA, but there is such a thing as pride, and she is not likely now to listen to those who have treated her so shabbily. (Both of these, incidentally, are real examples of situations women's lobbyists have blown at the Nevada Legislature.)

Last Saturday, Republican Assemblyman Robert Benkovich of Washoe County attended a conference on women's rights called Women '75. Although a supporter of the ERA and some other women's issues, he ended up being treated as a member of the enemy camp.

Benkovich works at a casino. He is a freshman assemblyman who is still feeling his way and learning as he goes. He was not informed on some of the things which the women at the conference threw at him cold turkey (the legislature is only a week old). He is, however, competent and reasonably well-informed on those issues he has become familiar with, particularly those which most affect his home district, the Sun Valley district.

Because he misunderstood one question put to him (on changing the legal status of



Consider...  
the women's  
movement.

rape) and was somewhat uninformed on it, and because he disagreed with the women on the question of the nuclear waste dump planned for southern Nevada (don't ask why this was an issue at a conference on women's rights), he was not treated very well. In fact, the feeling against him was so strong that, at one point, the moderator, Nancy Gomes, felt compelled to remind the audience that Benkovich, after all, had made support of the ERA the main issue in his campaign radio commercials.

The women were lucky with Benkovich. According to his fellow legislators, he is a person who lets such slights roll off his back and keeps an open mind; otherwise, the treatment he received (which, incidentally, also offended some of his fellow legislators who attended) might have locked him off to them.

Even after the conference, the women didn't let it drop; some leaders were still bad-mouthing him to those he talked to days later. Perhaps he has an open mind, but they will do their best, it seems, to close it.

All this, no doubt, unfairly emphasizes these qualities in the women's movement, when I intended simply to use it all as an example of the larger problem of those same qualities in liberalism.

There is in liberalism a strong strain of elitism, and that is part of the problem. Since 1968, a familiar political term has been "McCarthy liberal." It refers to the liberal who feels compelled to judge the quality of his ally's liberalism.



# Who killed Bobby?

Amid all the confusion in the Ambassador Hotel the night that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was killed, was it a second gunman—and not Sirhan B. Sirhan—that fired the fatal bullet?

Sirhan's lawyer, Godfrey Isaac, said Monday at a University Hospital seminar that Sirhan could not have killed Kennedy because the fatal bullet was shot from within six inches of the senator while eye witnesses have placed Sirhan at least three feet in front of him.

Isaac was one of six panelists, including the forensic pathologist who performed the autopsy on Kennedy and a ballistics expert who said the bullet removed from Kennedy couldn't have come from Sirhan's weapon, who discussed the Kennedy assassination.

Dr. Thomas Noguchi, who performed the autopsy, said powder burns were found on Kennedy's right ear. He added that tests conducted with a hog's ear showed that the burn pattern could not be reproduced at distances of more than one to three inches.

The angle of the bullet's path, Noguchi said, also indicates that Kennedy was shot from a position behind and below him.

Criminalist and ballistics expert Herbert MacDonell from Corning, N.Y., said analysis of the bullet removed from Kennedy "allows only one inescapable conclusion: the bullet removed from Sen. Kennedy was not part of the ammunition in Sirhan's revolver."

MacDonell, who confirmed in the Chicago Black Panther Case that only one bullet was fired from inside while a barrage was fired from outside the room, said he found it "incredible" that ballistic results were not part of the original investigation.

The shell casings in Sirhan's gun, MacDonell said, were made by Omark Industries. Upon inquiry he learned from the company's engineering department that two grooves called cannelures are always put on bullets like the ones made for the weapon Sirhan had. The bullet removed from Kennedy, however, had a single cannelure. It also was a 40-grain projectile, MacDonell said—a type which Omark Industries doesn't make.

Sirhan's lawyer said he had not heard MacDonell's evidence before coming to Tucson and that he would file a writ this week with the California Supreme Court in an attempt to secure an evidentiary hearing for his client.

Sirhan is now serving a life sentence for murder in San Quentin Penitentiary.

Isaac, who did not represent Sirhan at the original trial, said Los Angeles police deliberately ignored the fact that a security guard, Thane Eugene Cesar, fired his gun and was a possible suspect.

He added that the security guard also was behind Kennedy and to his right, the angle from which the fatal bullet was fired.

Isaac also charged the Los Angeles police with perpetrating "a small Watergate cover-up" by ignoring contradictory evidence and by refusing to allow a refiring of Sirhan's gun—an act which would have made it possible to compare the cannelures from the test bullet to the one removed from Kennedy.

Isaac, who also represented Watergate defendant Charles Colson, said this evidence was not brought out at Sirhan's trial because his legal counsel assumed he had killed Kennedy.

Sirhan's attorney said he believed that Sirhan shot the other five people who were wounded but that someone else fired the shot that killed Kennedy, though two of Sirhan's bullets struck Kennedy.

"Sirhan has no recollection of the act of which he is accused, even under deep hypnosis," Isaac said. "He has stated to me that he wants to know what happened."

An estimated 350 persons listened as the panelists discussed the various aspects of the assassination. About 50 persons who could not be accommodated in the overflowing auditorium watched the presentation on close circuit television.

Early in his speech, MacDonell said Kennedy may possibly have been better off if he had not had any security guards. He later said he thought it was "very likely" that the security guard killed Kennedy.

Isaac said, "I'm assuming if it can be proved that Sirhan Sirhan did not shoot and kill Sen. Kennedy that the government will get in gear and determine who did."

—Deedra Sparling  
Arizona Daily Wildcat  
January 22, 1975

# Is gym dandy?

While the new recreation building is the pride of the Physical Education Department, many students and one official of the state Division of Environmental Health find it less than appealing.

"We are completely satisfied in every way with the new building," said Robert Laughter, chairman of the Department of Athletics.

However, students have approached Sagebrush with several complaints. For example: It is difficult to get use of a handball or squash court. The equipment desk at the recreation building suggests that reservations for a court be made by 5 p.m. at least one day ahead.

—There are neither towels nor soap available in the showers. According to Laughter, "We will not provide towels in the showers. Soap will be available before the semester ends."

—The sauna is open between 3 and 7 p.m. each weekday. Many students complain that their work and study schedules conflict with these hours. They feel that the present hours are designed to accommodate faculty only.

Professor Laughter disagrees. "Our studies show that optimum student use is between 4 and 6 p.m. The facilities are designed for use by students, faculty and staff—in that order," said Laughter.

—The floors in the lockerrooms are carpeted. In the area near the showers the carpet becomes wet. According to Silvio Mastroianni, supervisor of Sanitation for Nevada Environmental Health Division, the carpet will become a breeding ground for athletes' feet.

"I would say absolutely 'no' to carpet in that lockerroom. I'm surprised someone didn't check with us before it was installed," said Mastroianni.

He added that carpet being sold for use in locker rooms is just the same as any other carpet except that it has a tighter weave. The carpet does not inhibit growth of fungus any more than any other kind does when made wet, he said.

Myron Newell, director of Intermural Sports, is in charge of the new building. "Yes, I have noticed water in the carpet at the end of the day," he said. Maybe we will put a rubber mat down in that area around the showers, also a sign or two warning against wet feet on the carpet would help."

Newell added that while "experiences with Buildings and Grounds in cleaning up have not been good, they are really making an effort to keep the new building up."

Mastroianni said that care of carpet in a lockerroom requires a special cleaning unit to wash and sanitize it every day. This amounts to a three-or-four-hour job daily.

According to Newell, the cleaning unit is in use. The Recreation Building has been given a staff of four to clean it. Newell expects a fifth member to be added to the cleaning staff soon.

Seating in the new gymnasiums will be limited to 400 each. Only 250 seats will be available for swimming observation. According to Laughter, intercollegiate basketball will still be held in the Coliseum. In a pinch the old gymnasium will be used.

The old gymnasium now will be regularly used by the Military Science Department and the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics.



Photo by Terrebonne

# Madame Butterfly

"One of the greatest Butterflies in the world" is to make her Reno debut tonight, at 8:15 in the Pioneer Theater Auditorium, according to Ted Puffer, director of the Giacomo Puccini operatic masterpiece, *Madame Butterfly*.

Taeko Fujii, renowned soprano, has flown all the way from Tokyo to play the title role in the Nevada Opera Company production. Tiny and fragile in contrast to her American cast, the Japanese songstress will die as the rejected lover of U.S. Naval Officer B.F. Pinkerton for the 51st and 52nd times this weekend.

Deana Puffer, wife of the director and "a very talented, very necessary part of the group," according to a member of the cast, claims the greatness of Puccini's masterpiece rests upon "the exquisite music, the tenderness of the story, and the exotic beauty of the setting. It is one of the favorites of all time . . . and with good reason."

She added, "Everyone loves to cry. This is a real handkerchief opera."

The scene opens upon a Japanese hilltop pagoda during the turn of the century where Pinkerton and his 15-year-old exquisite "Butterfly" are wed and make a home. This strange exotic creature fascinates him, but he doesn't take the affair seriously. He soon leaves for the United States with a promise of return, and Madame Butterfly gives birth to a son. When Pinkerton does return, years later, it is to take his son to America to his American wife, where the child can have "a brighter future." This social commentary is intensified as Butterfly commits suicide at the departure of her husband and baby.

Director Puffer says that it's the combination of "beautiful music, with a great acting technique" which makes Taeko such a great operatic performer. Commented a member of the "geisha-girl" chorus, "It's exciting to work with Taeko. It's interesting to see how a Japanese woman interprets the role . . . she knows the ways and customs of the Japanese people." Deana Puffer mentioned that Fujii will be wearing her own Japanese headdress on stage.

Fujii is a long-time friend and associate of the Puffers from days spent together in Boston. Ted Puffer once played Pinkerton opposite her. This performance's cast includes Ted Rowland, UNR Music Department professor; Willene Gumm of the Bay area; Larry Cooper from Canada; Havoard Hoffman; and Jack Phillips.

# Pleased as punch

New York—A black eye can mask something far more serious than a temporarily wounded psyche or the cosmetic embarrassment from a bump into the bedroom door.

If the black eye is not treated quickly and properly, permanent damage to the vision can result, the editors of the British medical journal have warned.

The potential serious damage results from a fracture of the Orbit, or bony socket that protects each eye, not from the bleeding that blackens the area around the eye.

Medically, a black eye is a hemorrhage that occurs under the eyelids and the surrounding skin. It is produced by a blow. Blood that escapes from small blood vessels seeps into the loose spaces under the skin.

It is the damage that results from what is called a blow-out fracture of the orbit, or the bony socket, that was of greatest concern to the British doctors who wrote the editorial.

"Blunt trauma injury such as from a fist or ball, tends to force the eye back into the orbit and the hydraulic force may cause the bones to give away in the thinnest place, which is usually in the floor of the orbit," the editors said.

When the orbit is fractured—and sometimes even when the bones are not broken—a patient with a black eye can develop diplopia, or double vision, particularly when gazing upward.

"Sometimes when the floor (of the orbit) is fractured orbital fat and the interior ocular muscles may herniate through and become incarcerated; the patient will then experience double vision, unless his eye is occluded by the bruised and swollen lid," the editors said.

—New York Times



# NEWS

## Child care openings

A few hours are still open for registration in the ASUN Child Care Center. Undergrads, grad students, faculty and staff members may enroll their children in the supervised pre-school Center. Rates are 40 cents and 60 cents an hour, depending on parent's university position.

Hours still available are 8 to 9 a.m., 12 to 1 (noon lunch hour), some 3 to 4 and 4 to 5 p.m., all Monday through Friday.

Phone ASUN Secretary Peggy Muhle, 784-6589, for more information, or come to the ASUN Office and sign up.

## Breast in peace

Officials at Southwestern College in Chula Vista, near San Diego, suspended teacher Rosanne Holliday after she brought her own child, two-month-old Katherine, to campus and breast-fed her between classes in the women's faculty lounge. In her child-development classes Holliday extolled breast feeding. The American Federation of Teachers has joined her in fighting for her reinstatement.

## Snow clinic scheduled

The Reno-Sparks YWCA is offering a special (one session only) Snow Camping Clinic, Saturday, Feb. 1. The class is scheduled to begin at 10 a.m. at the YWCA.

Betty Wilson, Special Deputy, Women's Snowmobile Rescue Team, and Curry Jameson from Ken's Mountaineering and Backpacking will present a discussion and demonstration of snow camping technique, equipment, clothing and shelter for the cross-country skier, snowmobiler, snow shoer and snow camper.

Pre-registration is necessary as class is limited in size. For more information, please call the YWCA at 322-4531.

## Sagen winner

Chris Luna was selected as Outstanding Sagen of the Month by Marilyn Meiser, Sagen president. She was selected because she took over the Christmas project after another member's untimely resignation. Luna is a junior majoring in pre-medical. She's a member of the Tri-Delta sorority.

## Weems in the headlines

A nationally recognized educator in the problems of small business has been appointed to the National Advisory Council of the Small Business Administration as a Member-At-Large. He will be representing the states of Nevada, Arizona, California, Hawaii and Guam.

The appointment of Robert C. Weems Jr., Dean of the College of Business Administration, was announced in Washington, D.C., by Thomas S. Kleppe, Administrator of the SBA.

As a member of the National Council, Dean Weems will evaluate the needs of the local small business community and the means by which SBA can most effectively meet those needs. Local business and commercial interests may obtain information concerning specific SBA programs from the Advisory Council.

## Beck and call

Sue Wagner will meet with her constituents and others at Jessie Beck School Feb. 4 at 7:30 p.m. She will discuss proposed legislation and areas of concern to the people.

## Gojack sponsors potluck

Mary Gojack will sponsor a potluck supper Saturday, Feb. 8, at 5:30 p.m. in the Center for Religion and Life. She will discuss legislation.

## Getting Up For the Game

Taxes from the sale of alcoholic beverages in the United States netted \$8.8-billion during 1973, which made the alcoholic beverage industry the nation's third largest tax contributor, exceeded only by personal income taxes and corporate taxes, The World Almanac notes. This tax receipt was more than the Transportation Department's 1973 fiscal year budget allowance of \$8.2-billion. The U.S. government collected \$5.4-billion of 1973's liquor taxes.

## Spanish television

A new, locally produced, one half hour television program, Boletin Hispano, will be aired on Teleprompter, Cable TV, Channel 11, on the following dates and times effective immediately: Fridays, 7 p.m.; Saturdays, 6:30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 9:30 p.m.

The program is intended to serve the community of Reno and the surrounding areas and therefore, its primary focus is on announcing events taking place; giving information regarding a varied and wide range of services, i.e., IRS, employment, educational opportunities, social and group gatherings, other community interests, etc. While Boletin Hispano is done primarily in Spanish, translation from English to Spanish is automatically done. In addition, one or two guests are present each week.

The emcees, Juan Ortega and Louis Trujillo and the station manager, John Cardenas, invite anyone who is interested in appearing on the program to contact the latter at 323-0741.



## Weems in headlines again

Robert C. Weems Jr., Dean of the College of Business Administration, UNR, will address the Reno South Rotary Club on Thursday noon, February 13.

Known nationally for his outspoken views on our economy, Dean Weems will discuss the current state of the economy as well as steps which must be taken to improve the situation.

His most recent publication, "Inflation: The Nation's Number One Problem," stirred some excitement in Washington when it was learned that President Ford had read it with keen interest. (This thought-provoking paper may be obtained from the UNR Bureau of Business and Economic Research.)

All Rotarians and guests are invited to attend this program, which will be held at 12 noon at the Elks Club on South Virginia Street.

# NOTES

## Fired editor wins support

Las Vegas—The University of Nevada-Las Vegas student senate has passed a resolution of "no confidence" on a recent decision by Student Body President Val Buhecker to fire the editor of the campus newspaper.

The firing of Bob Stoldal, former editor in chief of the Yell, remained in effect pending a decision of the campus' Judicial Board. Buhecker fired Stoldal, effective Monday, in a letter dated Dec. 9. The letter said "it has become obvious that you have failed totally . . . to produce a quality student campus-oriented newspaper, and a mini-yearbook type magazine."

Stoldal called Tuesday's decision by the student senate "a victory of principle" and said he would go to work immediately to prepare a filing of his case with the board.

—AP

## Disloyal profs canned

Belgrade Yugoslavia—The state parliament of Serbia dismissed eight professors from the philosophy faculty of the University of Belgrade Tuesday because of their opposition to the official Communist party line.

Previous attempts by the party to remove them failed because of support for the professors from the university, which is self-governing. The law had to be changed to give the parliament of this eastern Yugoslav province power to dismiss them.

The eight were leaders of the "New Left" movement that advocated liberalization of Communist policies. The movement sparked student riots when formed in 1968, but has since lost influence at the university.

—AP

## ERA hearings

Equal Rights Amendment hearings held by the State Senate Judiciary Committee will begin Monday, Feb. 3, at 3 p.m. in Carson City. All interested persons are invited to attend.

## Index fingered

The index volume of the International Critical Tables is missing from the physical sciences library, this means that the rest of the volumes are almost useless.

Can you find it?

Prod your absent-minded colleagues! Look through your labs!

Please return to physical sciences library. No penalties!

## Nutritious stamps

Washington—Unemployed American workers are selling the ranks of the food-stamp program, so that 17 million persons—eight per cent of the population—are purchasing their groceries with these coupons. Department of Agriculture figures to be released later this week.

The new figures show that \$7.50 of every \$100 spent on food in this country in December was paid for by food stamps, according to sources who have seen the report.

The figures also show that for the first time, most food stamp recipients are coming from the work force—those earning low salaries or who have recently lost their jobs. Traditionally, at least 60 per cent of the recipients were on welfare, and two of every three obtained multiple benefits from various aid programs for the poor.

—New York Times

## Twinkle, twinkle, little czar

Porto Alegre, Brazil—The military guard of honor in southern Brazil has hit the wrong note again, this time playing the Czarist national anthem in honor of the Soviet ambassador.

Four months ago a band played the West German national anthem in honor of the East German ambassador.

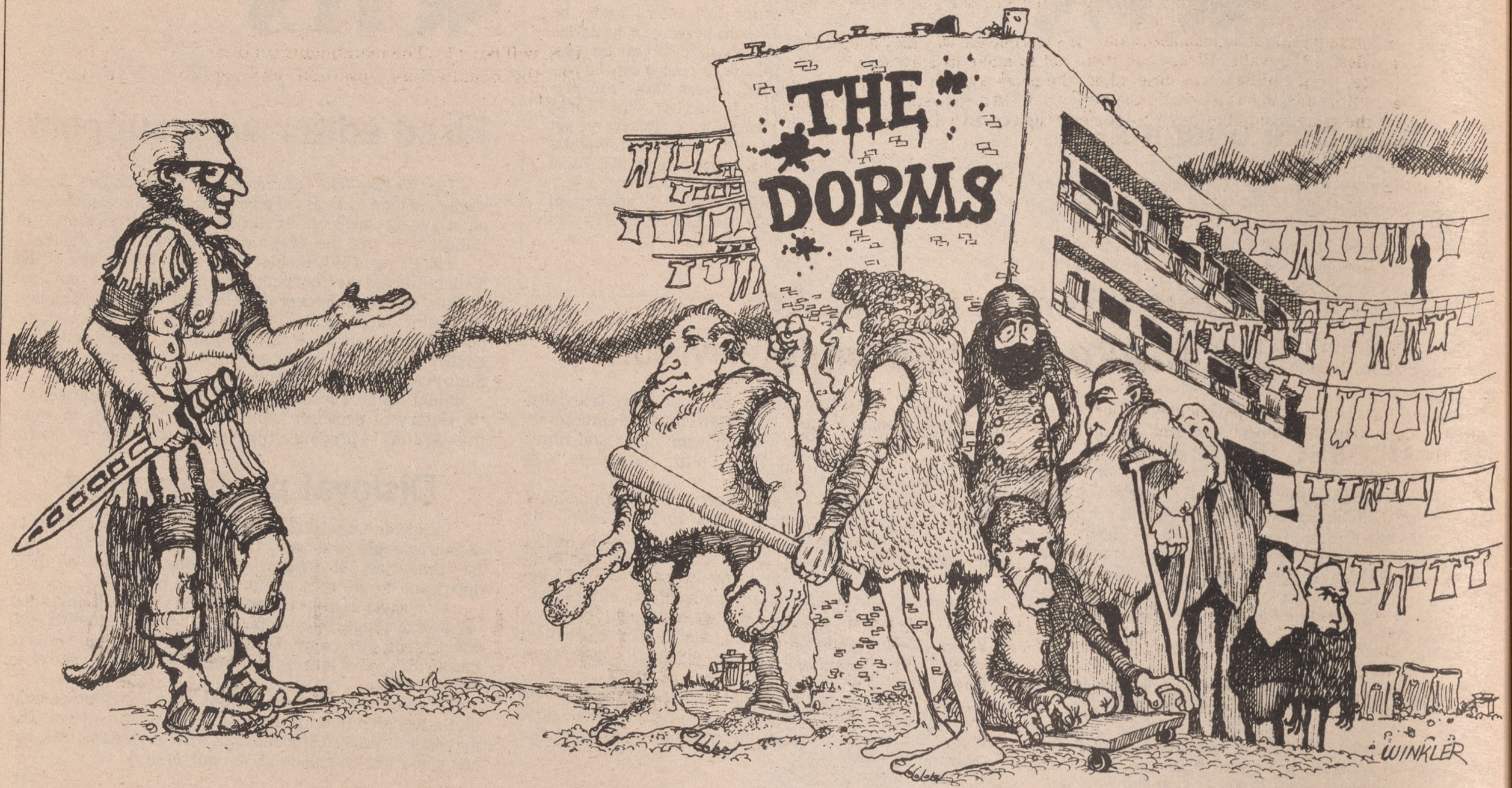
A member of the Soviet ambassador's entourage, interrupted the baton-swinging major to tell him that the czar was overthrown 57 years ago.

Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.



## One man's solution



Old dormitories never die. . .they just Pine away.

## Speak Out ♀

ENGSTROM

Convenience, a chance to meet new people, and the regulation are the three reasons why students are living in dormitory accommodations at UNR.

In a survey done Tuesday night among the five dormitories, most of the students said they lived in the dorms because they had to. Others said they liked the people or it was convenient, but the physical conditions had a harmful effect on their attitudes towards the dorms.

White Pine Hall, a relatively new dorm, received the worst criticism from its residents. Complaints ranged from lack of privacy to lack of furniture. When one student moved in, the only furniture there, was a mattress.

Jon Sjoberg, a sophomore in wildlife management, said, "I live on campus because it's convenient. The conditions aren't worth what we're paying for it. There are a lot of things here that have been unfixed for several years."

Jane Brown, a junior majoring in geology, said she chose to live there, but when she moved in she was surprised at the conditions. She said, "There is a tremendous lack of communication but there're violations on both sides that have to be worked out. The maid service is good and my room is in pretty good shape. Of course a girl painted it last semester herself, at her own expense. The furniture in the common room is disgusting."

Tom May, a junior in marketing, lives in the dorms because of its convenience. He has several complaints though. May said, "This dorm has zero function. Everything is out of place. They made the rooms tacky and they look like early Army barracks. They certainly didn't design it for studying because the walls are thin and acoustically bad. The furniture is non-existent. And the electrical system is bad. If you plug in a stereo, one of the refrigerators they rent to you, and then turn on the lights, you can blow out an entire suite."

An anonymous student said, "This dorm is in pretty foul physical condition. You can talk through the walls. There's no privacy. The outside is a decrepit color and it's all marked up. The furniture in the common room is bad. The washers and heaters don't work. And the phones get turned off at the slightest whim."

Nye Hall received its share of criticism from the staff residents. Many of their complaints dealt with staff personnel and the dining commons, but the physical conditions also colored their outlook on life.

The drinking faucet on first floor of Nye Hall got fixed shortly before the Regents' visit, and this has improved Mark Stout's view on the dorms. The sophomore political science major said, "Last semester my ceiling was chipped up and there were holes in the walls. My new room is pretty good but it's hard to entertain young ladies on the small sleeping facilities."

The lack of a vacuum cleaner to use bothers Betsy Barbera, a freshman in education. She said, "I think Nye is ok. The dryers are always overheating and stopping. The ironing board is always getting stolen."

Hank Sowers, a sophomore in business administration, had company earlier this year. A mouse had taken up residency until he finally killed it. Being on the first floor of Nye, he also hears noises from the boiler room. The only other complaint he had was that there wasn't any hot water in the mornings.

Curt Larson, a freshman in biology had some trouble with the administration's red tape. He was upset that everyone got transferred around this semester. Last semester he was

allowed to keep his dirt motorcycle in an unused recreation room downstairs. He was denied permission this semester and now must rent space elsewhere for \$28 a month.

Gary Smith, a freshman in medical sciences, said, "What I like best about Nye Hall is the 'plush' carpets and the 'soft' beds. I also notice that the heater goes off at the coldest times."

Smith may mind the threadbare carpets, but the girls at Manzanita wish they had some carpet of any description. Manzanita is the oldest dorm on campus for girls but still receives more praise than any of the others.

Elaine Anthony, a freshman majoring in nursing, said, "I like Manzanita. The first floor is always kept nicely. I have a big room too, but the walls are awful thin."

Carolyn Wallace, a freshman majoring in biology, has to live in the dorms but she doesn't seem to mind. She said, "It's not like home but it doesn't make any difference where you live. We get pretty good service and I just had my room painted."

The bathrooms were Carrie Cerocki's main complaint. The freshman speech and theater major said, "I wish we had a bathtub. I like baths. I also wish I had some bathroom privacy. That's the worst thing about living in the dorms."

Lee DeGerzia, a freshman forestry major, said, "Manzanita is a little rundown. It's pretty dirty. The furniture is ripped up and the rugs in the hallways are stained. We only have one TV and the TV room isn't heated. Besides the room floods in the winter. Who wants to take a chance of getting electrocuted to watch TV?"

**Smith may mind the threadbare carpets, but the girls at Manzanita wish they had some carpets of any description.**

She and her roommate, Barbara Thomas, had another problem. During the Christmas break the heat was turned off. The pipes in their room broke and ruined all their posters and expensive Indian rugs. The window in their room doesn't close and their heater doesn't work. So far no action has been taken to correct the trouble.

Lincoln, the oldest dorm on campus, also is fairly well-liked by the residents. There are still complaints but the inhabitants seem more content than other dorm students.

Dale Deming, a sophomore in mining engineering, said he liked Lincoln because of its convenience. The only complaint he had was that there were some holes in his wall, but he still thought Lincoln was the best dorm.

Bob Cosgrove, a senior in social psychology, lives in the dorms because he's on a football scholarship. He said Lincoln was great compared to the old football accommodations at Stead. He said, "It's pretty well kept up in comparison to Stead. The janitor keeps good care of it. The only thing is that we don't have too much furniture in the lobby."



Dan Hayes, an undeclared freshman, didn't think the janitor did such a great job. He said, "I hate living in the dorms. The other morning the janitor just walked right in when I was still in bed. Besides, the beds sag in the middle."

The speed, or lack of it, is what bothers John Youmans, a freshman pre-med major, about getting any maintenance work done. He said, "It's hard to get anything done around here. It took me a long time to get anything done. I don't like having to walk down the hall to go to the bathroom. But it's a place to live."

Reed Youmans, a freshman in business, said, "It's terrible the way they keep the dorm up. There are holes in the walls. Please ask them not to make us stay here."

His roommate, Greg Phillips, was upset about the phone system. The freshman pre-med major said, "If someone has a private room they pay \$19 a semester for the phone. If two people have the same room, they pay \$19 a semester apiece. So if there are two people in a room, the phone company gets twice as much money. It's not fair."

Juniper Hall, with the smallest rooms imaginable to man, did not receive much praise from its residents. The way the rooms are set up, there is not much chance for privacy.

Weslianne McNutt, a freshman in general agriculture, would like to make the bed without having to hit her roommate in the process. She said, "This dorm stinks. The closeness bothers me. It would be nice to have some room to make your bed."

## Please ask them not to make us stay here.

Cheryl Lewis, a freshman psychology major, said, "I have to live in the dorms and I hate it. I don't like the shower and sink arrangement and the whole thing is very uncomfortable."

Warren Harrison, a freshman accounting major, doesn't think much of Juniper, or as the residents call it—Jupiter—either. He said, "I hate living here. I don't have enough privacy. I wish I didn't have to live here."

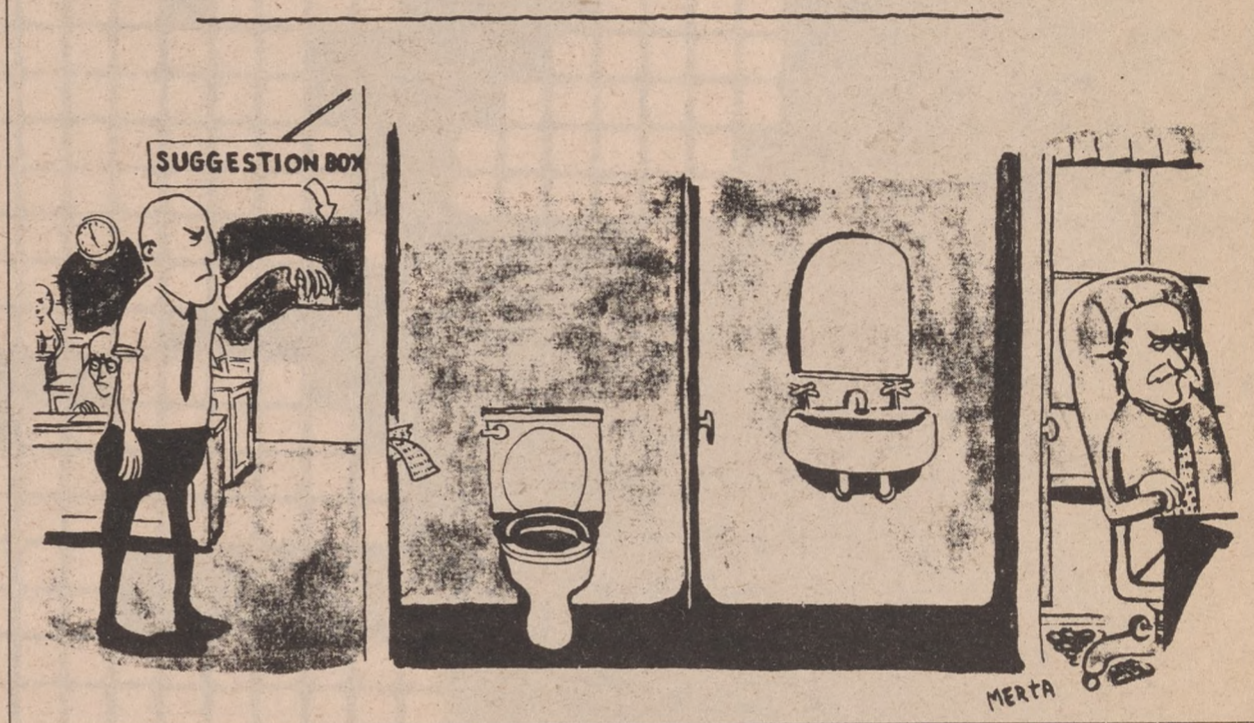
Phil Wolf, a freshman in English, isn't too upset about Juniper. He said, "I put up with it. I lived in worse. Besides I'm not looking for glamorous living. I wish I had some way to control the heat in the rooms. When someone takes a shower all the humidity comes into the halls."

Liz Britton, a freshman journalism major, was more vocal about her complaints. She said, "I hate it. I think they're hellholes. A peasant would live better than I do. I can't sleep at night because the window is so close to the street that I feel like I'm sleeping on the curb."

Nancy Compston, a pre-dental freshman major, had trouble with a maintenance request. She had a request to paint her room turned in in November but no action has been taken. She said, "There're no controls for the heaters and it's always too hot. Besides, the heaters rattle."

The most irate student was Alec Nelson, a pre-dental major. The sophomore had moved off-campus to cheaper housing but was given a stop card until he moved back into the dorms.

He said, "I was living in a house off campus that was cheaper, had more privacy, had cooking facilities, and a parking space. I had to move back in the dorms. It's costing me more money and it's worse living conditions. I don't think it's fair."



# CIRCLE

BLUE J.



Somewhere, oh somewhere, there must be a deep, dark gopher hole I can run to and pull in behind me (perhaps Mike Graham will teach me this trick). Anything short of suicide will do. I only wish I didn't have to write this review. Bitching time is close at hand, but here goes nothing.

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### Blood on the Track: Bob Dylan

Columbia Records, X698

There are eleven cuts on this disc, and out of the eleven, only four qualify as new, or well-done songs in my opinion. "Buckets of Rain," and "If You See Her, Say Hello," are the two best cuts on the entire album. "Tangled Up In Blue" is one of those bouncy long narratives he is famous for, that leaves you feeling so good. His "You're Gonna Make Me Lonesome When You Go" is another one that leaves you feeling good, if only because it is not so damned verbose and repetitive.

There is in "If You See Her, Say Hello," a new quality, an economy of words and a musical line that will, I am sure, set this one apart from his other words. The melody is an especially beautiful one, and the orchestration is well balanced. One asset is the fact that he uses his voice, and not a reasonable facsimile of Woody Guthrie's. The story line is a simple one about a woman who finds love, can't hack it anymore and leaves the relationship. (Could it be Joan Baez, or Dylan's rumored "currently" estranged wife?) The words are economical and straightforward. There is no symbolism here, no allegory; just simply a beautiful song approaching an antithesis to his "Lay Lady Lay." Women are human beings after all, eh Bob?

As for the rest of the album, I was truly disappointed. What happened to the man who said, "Don't look back"? Seems to me a lot of groping in the past is done on this disc. Too many songs sound like old hat, while some musical lines sound like other contemporary artists' material. Don't believe me? See if you can hear the first two lines of George Harrison's, "Something" and the first two lines of "Down On The Corner," by C C R on the first and second sides respectively. Arrangement of each cut, except for those already mentioned, is extremely over-orchestrated; by this I mean you can't hear the words at times. A loss of balance is the result.

Bob Dylan is great. "If You See Her . . ." and "Buckets of Rain," illustrate this point. Yet I must refute the linear notes on the album's back-side. He is not the only poet (poet-composer) left in America. Paul Simon, Laura Nero, Gordon Lightfoot, Joni Mitchell and Leonard Cohen are also great poet-composers who balance the scale.

All in all this is a Dylan freak's album. It is worth buying, if only to hear those four great songs. Most will like it. The discriminating will think twice before purchasing it.

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### Morning Star: Hubert Laws

CTI Records, CTI 6022

### Cous Cous: Jayson Lyndh

CTI Records, DIX 3001 (1972)

If you have shied away from jazz because you didn't know where to start, here are two albums that won't lay your head down and smash it into jelly. They may, however, leave

you pleasantly surprised and craving more.

Hubert Laws plays the flute with a respect and reverence that is at once powerfully commanding and alluring. There is no cut on this album that I do not like. My two favorites are "Morning Star," and "Amazing Grace," (you may remember this version from, "I Heard The Owl Call My Name"), arranged and conducted by Don Sebesky.

"Amazing Grace," just seems to leave you breathing easier. There is no preaching in the arduous religious flavor of past versions; just a quiet restive uplifting of the spirit soaring like an eagle over the high Sierras. All the instruments blend into an airy climbing mid-section that climaxes with a repetition of the alto flute solo from the beginning. "Morning Star," the title cut, is a combination of the medium use of both the heavy and light musical line. Dave Friedman's vibes and the bouncy beat leaves you in the same state of mind, that Paul Simon's "Feeling Groovy" did once upon a time.

In contrast, a new flutist from Sweden, whose own star is on the rise, does a fine job on his own two releases. His name is Jayson Lyndh and his style is to be heard to be believed. This man does things with a flute I didn't think possible. Like his tongue roll style on Danny O'Keefe's "Good Time Charlie's Got The Blues." "El Henna," a traditional piece from the Middle East is one of those you want to hear over and over again. Both cuts are on his "Cous Cous" album.

His newest release is called "Sissel," and you can hear that one by calling KUNR, and requesting any cut to be played. I have to thank Dan Cooke of that station for turning us on to Mr. Lyndh. Try Hubert Laws and Jayson Lyndh with a generous portion of smoked cheddar cheese and a bottle of Yago, I'm sure you will like their sound.

### Miles Of Ailes: Joni Mitchell

Asylum Records, AB 202

Tom Scott and the L.A. Express have combined their talents as backup for Joni Mitchell's new album. The result is a smashing success in the New Jazz Wave genre. Joni is poignant on two cuts especially; they are, "Woman Of Heart And Mind," and, "Last Time I Saw Richard." This is new for Joni, it is exciting and touching to see someone whose two previous releases of late have fallen short of expectation.

I won't say much more about "Miles Of Ailes," except to say buy it, Buy It, BUY IT.

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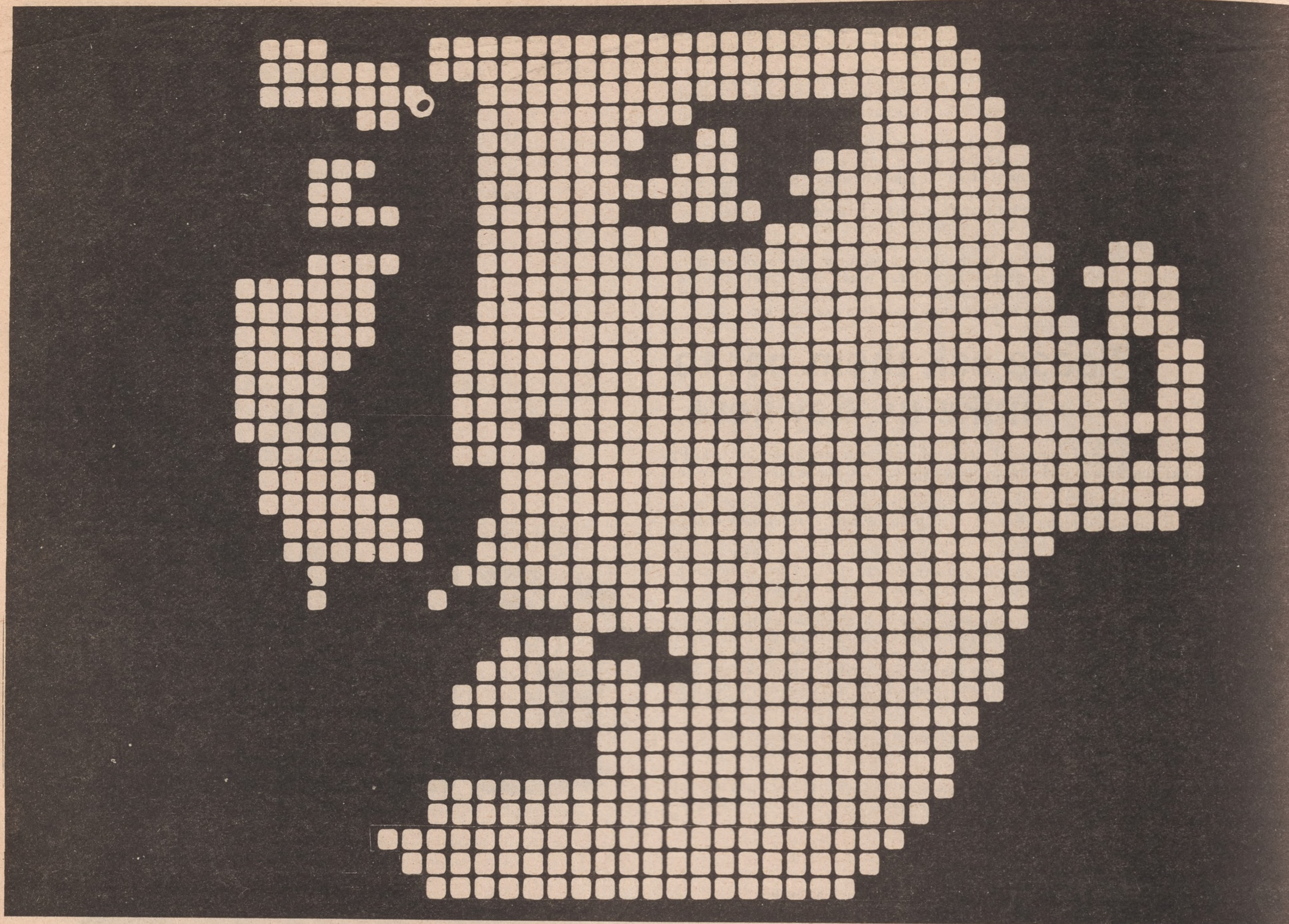
CIRCLE NOTES: For those of you, like myself, who are fans of Tom Miller; you'll be glad that Tom is going to be the prominent artist on an album to be released in May. Success and the best of luck to you Tom from all of us . . .

Hey! Hey! Hey! Music people. There is a new record store in town. I have tried it and I like it. They have the best selection, in my opinion and the lowest prices too. Try EUCALYPTUS RECORDS, on South Virginia. I think you will be surprised.

Seems hard times have hit the Rock Biz too. A survey of promoters, managers and booking agents indicates that concert attendance over the last few months has dropped almost one-third on the national level. While Rock's downturn may be attributed to its waning level of excitement, one influential New York promoter simply says that "There's a lot less bucks floating around in the bluejean pockets of America these days."

That's all for this week. Just remember: Listen To The Music.





upon the white man's law, upon his system of values, and thus I was defiling his women." Caller on the Jim Moore Show on KGO-Radio in San Francisco said, "I never really sat around and thought, well I'm going out and rape somebody. It was an instantaneous decision."

Shirley McDermott interviewed a convicted rapist for Denver's Capitol Ledger. During the interview the man said, "There's a thing which most people, including the witch doctors, overlook. The main reason why I do the things I do is that I find rape enormously stimulating and very exciting. It's fun."

Mary Ann Maskery interviewed a convicted rapist-killer at Vacaville, California, prison for KNBC news. The man said, "Before I wound up in here for a rape, when I heard a lady was raped, or something, I thought of a young girl, more likely a virgin or something being ravished and all this. But it's seldom the situation is like that at all. Though there are, you know, actual cases where the lady is just overpowered and what not. But (mostly) . . . it was a woman who led it on or put herself in a position, you know but maybe she had the intent to say 'No,' at the last minute, you know, but then it was too late, or whatever." Many people think that rape victims brought the act upon themselves or that they actually enjoyed it. Common comments are: "She must have asked for it," or "She probably really enjoyed it," or "You can't thread a moving needle."

Although there are some victims that did bring the attack upon themselves, this is not the common reason.

Dr. Kurt Weiss and Sandra Borges wrote in a paper, "Victimology and Rape: The Case of the Legitimate Victim," that, "While reactions to rape may vary, rape appears to have a basic common meaning for most women: humiliation and dehumanization. For prostitutes and virgins, housewives and women's liberationists, Daughters of Bilitis and of the American Revolution, the symbolic meaning of rape is fundamentally the same: It is the ultimate sexist act."

This concept of women either enjoying rape or consenting to it often carries into the courtroom. Many accused are never convicted because of this attitude.

Hunter Thompson in Hell's Angels said, "Any lawyer who says there's no such thing as rape should be hauled out to a public place by three large perverts and be buggered at high noon with all his clients watching."

Slowly people are attaining a new awareness of rape. More rape information had led to more women reporting the crime when it happens. However, there are still too many women who never report the crime.

In 1972 there were 46,430 forcible rapes reported—about one every eleven minutes. Yet conservative estimates place this at only about half of all rapes committed.

According to U.S. police statistics, rape is rapidly increasing. Since 1963, the rate of reported rapes per 100,000 inhabitants has more than doubled. From 1960 to 1971 the number of forcible rapes increased by 146 per cent. In 1971, the volume of reported rapes increased by eleven per cent over 1970. Of the 41,890 cases of forcible rapes recorded by the FBI, only 55 per cent were cleared.

This rapid rise in reported rape can be seen in Reno but not as dramatically. Captain Don McKillip said that rape increased by 55.6 per cent from 1973 to 1974. There were 18 reported rapes in 1973 and 28 in 1974.

McKillip said he did not feel that there were that many more rapes committed but that it was due to a new awareness. He said more information has given more women the courage and the desire to report the crime.

Part of the information has come from the new Rape Crisis Call Center started in May 1974 by a group of concerned Reno women. From May to December they received 40 calls about rape, attempted rape, or indecent exposure.

The volunteer deals with these calls in different ways. Some of them are about rapes that have occurred as long as two years ago. These women call because they need to talk about their experience to someone who will understand.

Judy Monk, administrator co-ordinator of the center, said they handle the recent rape cases quite differently. She said, "Most of these women want medical help so we refer them. We have them get pregnancy and venereal disease testing. If they want to report the crime to the police, we can accompany them if they want us. We go down to the police station to talk to a girl who went there first."

The counselors also can accompany the victim to court for moral support, if needed. They help find them housing if necessary or arrange for small loans.

Monk said, "We try to let them know that they're not alone. We let them talk to counselors who have been raped if they want to. We want them to know that we're available at all times. It's very important that they know they're not alone at this time."

Monk finds the biggest concern among the victims is that someone has violated their bodies. She said they find this degrading and often have a feeling of "what did I do to deserve this?"

She said the next thing they have to deal with is preparing the women to go to court. She said, "As the law stands now, the defendant's lawyer can go into a woman's past, personal history but the accused's past cannot be brought forward. The only exception is when his lawyer wants his past, good behavior known."

Monk finds the saddest rape cases as those against children. She said, "We hear of cases where it's been going on for years. We have problems with the mothers who don't want to report their husbands. There are cases where the mother is using the son; or where the mother is using the son and the father is using the daughter. Some women let their husbands violate their daughters so he won't touch her."

The biggest problem is having the children's testimony admitted into court. She said, "As it stands now the word of a child is not worth a damn in court. That's too bad. It's very hard to get convictions otherwise."

As the concept of rape is changing and more people become aware of the problems, the police force has realized that it must make some changes in their handling of rape cases.

The Reno Police Department sent its three policewomen and all the secretaries to a course on how to deal with rape victims. Now a victim is either interviewed by another woman or one is at least present during the questioning.

McKillip said, "Our biggest problem in the past was that a regular detective did the interviewing. Some gal had just gone through this experience and here's some gruff detective asking intimate questions. This left many of the girls with a very disturbed feeling."

McKillip said that policy requires each victim to take a lie detector test. He said, "It's not that we do not believe the woman but anyone can come in and say they have been raped."

He said, "I don't have any specific advice to give a woman on what to do while being raped. Each individual has her own feelings about it and there are different circumstances. If you are close to other people, yelling might work. If you're out in the boonies you can yell all you want and it won't do any good. I don't suggest struggle. Personally, I feel a rapist is one of the more dangerous criminals and more capable of doing bodily harm."

McKillip continued, "We've got to have a woman who understands that a report is necessary, and if she reports, that she must testify if the case comes to court. If she doesn't testify, the rapist might hurt someone else. I hope victims will come in. The police department has more feelings now for the individual."

Fortunately people are starting to think more compassionately about rape victims because rape is a real fear among women. Susan Griffin in Ramparts Magazine said, "I have never been free of the fear of rape. From a very early age, I, like most women, have thought of rape as part of my natural environment—something to be feared and prayed against, like fire or lightning."

As Annie, the UNR student who is taking her case to court, says: "Hopefully with new knowledge and awareness rape victims will be treated better, and with more compassion. After all, I wasn't the criminal. I was the victim."

the man who was soon afterwards apprehended.

She said, "I'm not looking forward to testifying but it's something I have to do. I don't want that man to harm others, others who may be weaker than I am. The thing I am really dreading is having my past sexual behavior brought forward. It's like having my whole life displayed and viewed for public inspection. It's scary and awful but I think the alternative of not testifying would be harder to live with."

Unfortunately, her past sex life may be a definite factor in determining the verdict. An article, "Assembly OK's Rape Law Change" in the San Francisco Examiner on August 16, 1974, said, "Under current jury instructions, it may be inferred that a woman who has previously consented to sexual intercourse would be likely to consent again."

Women are not the only ones who can be raped even though the present laws define rape as a crime against a woman. Men can and have been raped.

The most publicized case of male rape was reported in Houston, Texas. In the summer of 1973, two teenage boys told the police that they had been involved in the homosexual rape, torture, and murder of 25 to 35 boys. They said a 33-year-old man had enticed young boys with alcohol and drugs. Once the boys passed out, he would tie them up, abuse them, and kill them.

This is not as uncommon as some people think. On Skid Row in Los Angeles in 1973, two teenage boys killed an old wino. They took his pants down and forced a thick, jagged stick into his rectum. The wino and his friends had done the same thing to the boys without the stick a few days earlier.

This inequality in the rape protection laws received some attention by the "Nevada Women '75" caucus held in Reno last week. They suggested to the legislature that the definition of rape be changed to sexual battery. This means that male rape victims will also be protected by law.

# Rape

ENGSTROM

Who are the people that rape? Why do they rape? Do rapists have anything in common? Menachim Amir in his book, *Patterns in Forcible Rape*, divided rapists into two categories, psychiatric rapists and criminal rapists. He said the psychiatric rapist is sick and knows it. He usually has an above average IQ and often comes from a good background. He's usually sexually inhibited and feels great guilt and remorse about the crime. On the other hand, the criminal rapist usually comes from a ghetto and doesn't have much education. He's usually not sexually inhibited and feels there's nothing wrong with raping a woman.

Amir said 75 per cent of all rapes are planned, especially the gang rapes or gang bangs which make up 43 per cent of all rapes.

He also said the majority of rapists were not married at the time of the crime. The married percentage ranges from 25 to 33 per cent. Amir said 77 per cent of rapists were black and raped black women.

There are various reasons why a man rapes someone. Eldridge Cleaver, in *Soul On Ice*, said, "Rape was an insurrectionary act. It delighted me that I was defying and trampling

Ed. note: The first two girls in the following article are UNR students.

Maria (not her real name) was studying in her dorm room late one night for a biology test. Intent on her schoolwork, she absentmindedly called, "Come in," when someone knocked.

Somehow the quietness of the entry bothered her train of thought. She turned around to come face to face with a tall, blond man who was locking the door.

Maria demanded, "Who are you and what do you think you're doing?"

The man produced a knife and said, "Just do what I ask and you won't get hurt." Slow to comprehend the situation, Maria said, "I have nothing to steal."

"Oh yes, you do." He walked quickly over to her and yanked her bathrobe off.

Terrified by now, Maria cried, "No, no. Don't do this to me. Please no. Why, oh why, me?"

The man slapped her hard across the face. "Just be quiet and I won't hurt you." He tightened his grip for a minute on her throat.

The act was swift and painful. Maria whimpered throughout it all, but fear did not allow her to do anything else. After it was over, the rapist said, "You bitch. You're just like the rest of them. You're nothing, but you think you're hot shit. You're nothing, nothing." He slapped her hard again, bloodying her nose.

The man left then and Maria started weeping hysterically. Her roommate came soon after that and found her lying on the ground. She was crying and her face was bloodied.

Unsure of what happened, her roommate ran to her. Maria pulled away and said, "I'm not fit to touch," and then fell into her roommate's arms.

The story poured out and Maria said, "Why me? I don't understand why he picked me out of all the girls in the dorm. I don't know why he picked this dorm out of all the others. I don't know why he picked a dorm. I don't understand why he raped me."

Maria will never know why the rapist picked her. After she was cleaned up, she refused to report the incident. She said, "Why should I? They won't do anything so it's not worth the bother."

It was worth the bother to Annie (not her real name). Annie had been raped when she walked home from work. As she walked along a dark, deserted street, she heard a sudden noise behind her. A man grabbed her from behind and pulled her behind a bush.

The attack came so swiftly that Annie didn't have time to react. The strength of the man was apparent, and so she didn't struggle, realizing the futility of it.

Her lack of struggle must have given the man encouragement. He kept saying, "Don't you love it, baby? Hey, baby, isn't this the best you've ever had? Come on, tell me that you love it."

After listening to the remarks over and over, she said, "If you think this is the best I've ever had, you're crazy. I like to choose the man I do it with."

The remark infuriated the man, who started hitting her. Finally he said, "Oh I get it, honey. You're playing hard to get. You're really enjoying it, but you don't want me to know. Come on, baby, I know this is the best."

Frustrated, she lay there, hoping that it would be over soon. Fortunately it was and the man swaggered away, whistling as he went.

As Annie lay on the ground, she kept thinking how humiliated she was. She said later, "I think the most humiliating thing is that a body can be assaulted, degraded, entered, and taken as just a body. There was nothing I could do to stop it. It made me feel so inadequate that there was nothing I could do to control what was happening to my body. It's his will against mine, but his wins, and there's nothing I can do."

Annie reported the incident to the police. She knew enough not to wash away any of the evidence so there is a good chance for conviction. She was also able to give a description of

"Any lawyer who says there's no such thing as rape should be hauled out to a public place by three large perverts and be buggered at high noon..."



## 1938: Education accountability revisited



# Judge for yourself

BOARD OF REGENTS  
RESOLUTION NO. 74-3

Whereas, in 1973 the Legislature considered "accountability in education" legislation affecting the University of Nevada, and similar legislation is expected to be introduced again in 1975; and

Whereas, the Board of Regents has, of its own volition, been seeking more effective means by which to assign faculty and provide a basis for improved ways to evaluate their accomplishments for purposes of salary determination, promotion, and the granting of tenure; and

Whereas, the University, in an attempt to better discharge its responsibilities and to comply with state law, periodically develops definitions of institutional goals and objectives and strives to measure the degree of progress toward accomplishment of those goals; and

Whereas, faculty have a right to have a clear understanding of the activity expected of them, and it is to the advantage of both faculty and administration for there to be a clearly understood method by which the institution's total activity is divided among the faculty so that the equity of that division is apparent; and

Whereas, the success of these efforts is partially dependent upon the utilization of an adequate method for assignment and assessment of individual faculty workloads;

Now, Therefore, be it resolved, that the following regulations shall be referred to the various faculty senates and to the administration for review and recommendation in order that adoption of a set of regulations by the Board of Regents might be considered prior to the issuance of faculty contracts for 1975-76; and

Be it further resolved, that it is acknowledged that such regulations cannot be a model of perfection being used, that differences between community colleges and university level work must be recognized, and that experimentation with the use of more specific work load assignment is considered desirable in order that each year's effort might be an improvement over the previous efforts.

### UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA SYSTEM

#### FACULTY WORK LOAD AND PROFESSIONAL CONTRACT REGULATIONS

Title 4 of the Board of Regents Handbook is hereby amended by adding thereto a new chapter to consist of the provisions set forth as sections 1 to 18, inclusive, of this resolution.

Sec. 1. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the University of Nevada System Faculty Work Load and Professional Contract Regulations.

Sec. 2. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires, the words and terms defined in sections 3 to 8, inclusive, of this chapter have the meanings ascribed to them in such sections.

Sec. 3. "Instructional time" includes time spent in class, preparation time, and evaluation time.

Sec. 4. The terms "research," "scholarship," and "creative activity" are used to encompass all of the intellectual and scholarly activities engaged in by faculty members that result in a specific scholarly output such as a book, article, report, painting, or musical composition.

Sec. 5. "Professional development" refers to activities related to individual learning such as reading or attending professional meetings.

Sec. 6. "Institutional service" includes attending committee meetings, participating in student service activities or other approved organized activities, and performing general administrative functions.

Sec. 7. "Public service" includes unpaid consulting, holding office in professional organizations, editing professional journals, or giving speeches to groups outside the university.

Sec. 8. "Faculty" shall mean all UNR employees issued a contract or letter of appointment by the university for full-time employment in the professional service of the university for a period exceeding six months.

Sec. 9. The standard employment contract for faculty shall be for nine months of service during the fiscal year. The nine-months-of-service concept shall mean that the faculty member is actively engaged in his assigned activities during the academic year or during some other combination of time deemed equal to the academic year.

Sec. 10. The academic year is the period beginning in the fall with orientation, advising, and registration of students, through a specified day near commencement ceremonies in the spring.

Sec. 11. Faculty on nine-month contracts shall be entitled to regular state and federal holidays plus student vacation periods at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and Easter, in conformity with the adopted university calendar.

Sec. 12. Supplementation of standard employment contracts may be approved, within the availability of budgeted funds, by the president of a division. Supplementation may be for any amount up to 130 per cent of the standard employment contract; however, supplementation is for one contract year only and subject to redetermination each year.

Sec. 13. Supplementation of a standard contract to the maximum of 130 per cent of the base contract shall entitle the faculty member to annual leave benefits as separately provided; however, the student vacation periods shall be worked, or, if not worked, charged to annual leave.

Sec. 14. Every faculty contract shall include a statement, in as specific terms as feasible, concerning the work load of the individual faculty member for the contract year. Usually, work load will be equated to service units. Contracts may be amended during the year with the consent of both parties.

Sec. 15. "Service units" are values assigned to activities to be performed by a faculty member on behalf of the university, for which the university agrees to pay the faculty member.

(a) No minimum or maximum number of hours of work per week is stipulated; however, for this purpose it is assumed that each semester will contain 16 weeks, and each week will have 45 working hours; therefore, each semester has 720 working hours.

(b) A service unit will be assigned to any activity assumed to require 4 hours per week for 16 weeks; therefore a full work load is 180 service units per semester (720 divided by 4), or 360 per academic year.

(c) Service units may be assigned for (1) instructional time; (2) research, scholarship, and creative activity; (3) professional development; (4) institutional service; and (5) public service.

Sec. 16. The instructional time assumed to be required for a 3-credit undergraduate course involving a separate preparation (i.e., not a section of another course taught by the same faculty member) is 144 hours per semester, or 9 hours per week (3 contract hours and 6 hours of preparation and evaluation); therefore, a 3-credit course is assigned a value of 36 service units, and a full work load of instructional time only would require 5 courses of 3 credits each, or 15 credit hours of teaching per semester.

Sec. 17. The assignment and the service units applicable shall be determined by the faculty member and his department chairman (or by recorded department faculty consensus) and shall be subject to approval of the cognizant Dean, Academic or Executive Vice President, and President.

Sec. 18. Equivalency table of service units.

Activity	Assumed No. of Hours per Semester	Number of Service Units
(a) Instructional Time		
Undergraduate course: 3 cr.	144	36
Graduate course: 3 cr.	180	45
Laboratory (3 contact hrs. per week plus 3 hrs. preparation & evaluation)	96	24
Course taught 1st time by that faculty member (add to above)	32	8
Independent study course	per student enrolled 8	2
Supervision of Master's thesis or Doctoral dissertation	per student completed 32	8
Special circumstances related to course, subject to justification (e.g., extra large enrollment, extra section of course for which full credit received, availability of graduate assistants, the character of the course)	+	+
(b) Student Advisement		
Undergraduates	per student 2	.5
Graduates (Committee member)	per student 2	.5
Graduates (Committee chairman)	Provided for under supervision of thesis or dissertation.	



# Live and work in places tourists only visit.

(c) Research, Scholarship and Creative Ability  
Sponsored (i.e., separate funding)

Exchange at percentage of FTE  
approved in grant or contract

Un-sponsored (i.e., no separate  
funding; therefore, part of  
I&DR budget)

Exchange at 1:1 ratio with  
instruction based upon filed  
prospectus.

(d) Professional Development

Exchange at 1:1 ratio with  
instruction based upon filed prospectus.  
Limit to be established by regs.

(e) Institutional Service

Department Chairman	240	60
	+ or - depending on size and type of department	
Dept., Coll., or Univ. Committee Chairman	16	4
Member	8	2
Special circumstances approved by President	+	+

(f) Public Service

Exchange at 1:1 ratio with  
instruction based on filed prospectus.  
Limit to be established by regs. and  
no credit if faculty member  
separately compensated (e.g., consulting).

## Example No. 1

100 per cent instructional time. Faculty member teaches 5 undergraduate courses of 3 credits each, with no laboratories, and no other responsibilities assumed.

Contact hours in classroom plus preparation and evaluation	720 hours	180 s.u.
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## Example No. 2

Mixed load example Instruction: 3 u.g. courses of 3 credits	432 hours	108 s.u.
Independent study course: 3 students	24 hours	6 s.u.
U.g. student advisement: 12 students	24 hours	6 s.u.
Institutional service: Committee chairman	16 hours	4 s.u.
Public Service: unpaid consulting with State	40 hours	10 s.u.
Research: unsponsored re: prospectus	184 hours	46 s.u.
<b>Total</b>	<b>720 hours</b>	<b>180 s.u.</b>

## Example No. 3

Mixed load example Instruction: 2 grad. courses of 3 credits	360 hours	90 s.u.
Laboratory: (nonduplicative of above)	96 hours	24 s.u.
Course taught for first time	32 hours	8 s.u.
Supervision of Doctoral dissertation (2)	64 hours	16 s.u.
Student Advisement (2 grad. Comm.)	4 hours	1 s.u.
Research: unsponsored re: prospectus	164 hours	41 s.u.
<b>Total</b>	<b>720 hours</b>	<b>180 s.u.</b>

## No account plan

One characteristic of a charlatan, posing as a professional, is to personally guarantee outcomes. A real professional does not absolutely guarantee results but rather indicates anticipated results which, in turn, are dependent upon a whole series of conditions, including available methods, resources, environments and the nature of the clients involved.

The basic problem with the current movement called accountability is that it ends up aggravating educational problems by relating accountability to things that purportedly can be objectively measured. Some would go further and require results without even considering the means by which they are attained. However, at best, a practitioner can only achieve approximate results. This statement is not a cop-out; neither does it imply that practitioners don't know anything about teaching and learning. It is a realistic evaluation because teaching is not pure science but rather an art based upon an incomplete science.

Education in general and learning in particular are simply too complex for teachers to make any absolute guarantees. It will always be so. Moreover, expectations should be based on goals and programs derived from goals established in collaboration with professionals, students, and parents on a continuing basis. How often is this the case? In fact, how often are teachers afforded the necessary time and opportunity for such endeavors?

Surely, both parents and teachers want the learning needs of children diagnosed and programs developed to meet these needs. Sometimes, this is done effectively by professionally trained, experienced teachers working cooperatively with students and parents. But more often than not, the resources needed to do an adequate job are lacking as is the authority to prescribe and execute the appropriate activities for learning. Furthermore, teachers frequently lack the freedom to create an environment conducive to learning.

Most accountability programs are oversimplistic. They deny complexity where complexity exists. However, the need for accountability for all those concerned with education is not to be denied. But educators and the public should deny the cry for—

More uniformity of standards rather than flexibility.

Iron-clad objectives rather than providing options among them.

Assembly-line learning sequences rather than variety.

Overemphasis on minimum performance (at low cost) rather than concern for student needs and interests.

Invidious comparisons among schools and among states rather than encouraging logical innovation and diversity.

Holding individual teachers totally responsible for educational outcomes rather than for their efforts to get results.

These are cries of ignorance no matter how well intended.

Historically, teachers have accepted responsibility. Surely there are ways to define accountability in ways which could be effective for teachers, parents, and students as well as for all other concerned parties.

The kinds of programs that are desperately needed are those which seek to improve instruction for children and youth. Supposedly, this is the major reason for the existence of state departments of education. Vast amounts of money have been poured into states for the strengthening of these agencies. However, some state departments are preoccupied with narrow concepts of assessment and thus implicitly assume that comparative data are the key to providing for improvement of education.

Accordingly, teachers are being caught in a scapegoat situation and students suffer as well because opportunities for educational improvement are being frittered away. Most importantly, the public who support education are being misled, and many dollars are being wasted.

The time has come to establish criteria for determining the effectiveness of state departments of education. The variation in quality among these agencies is startling. The people deserve to know the truth.

What is really insidious is that state bureaucracies are being built both openly and by what could be considered subterfuge in response to legitimate concerns about improving education. The panacea these bureaucracies offer is "accountability." As Disraeli said, "This shows how much easier it is to be critical than to be correct." Many if not most of the recently enacted state accountability laws will not result in improving education, and those involved in their passage are doing the nation a serious disservice.

—Dave Darland, associate director, NEA Instruction and Professional Development.



# Student Government

MUHLE

# Get Involved

## ACTIVITIES BOARD

The January 29 meeting of the Activities Board was called to order by Chairman Karl Hahn. Senator Williams was absent from the meeting.

**BUDGET REQUESTS:** Steven Chai of the Chinese Students Association was present to request from the board \$146.63 for the annual Chinese New Year's Banquet. Chai explained that there are about 70 students in the organization, one half graduate students and one half undergraduate students. He stated that he wished to charge \$1.50 for students and no additional charge other than the \$2 membership charge would be made for members of the Chinese Students Association. He estimated that about 30 to 40 students who are not in the club attend this annual banquet. He further planned that the proceeds would go back to the Association. Senator O'Driscoll suggested that since the organization has half graduate students, they should seek funds from the Graduate Students Association. Lengthy discussion followed on this request because of the fact that students would be actually paying twice for the banquet, since they have paid by fees and would be paying in admission. Several motions were made concerning this request in an attempt to make the admission charges fair to all concerned. Finally, after more discussion, Archer moved to approve the total request in the amount of \$146.63, with the stipulation that any profits over and above the total costs be split with the ASUN and the Association, 50 per cent to each. Included in the motion are the following ticket prices: \$1.50 for students, \$1 extra (in addition to the \$2 membership fee) for the graduate students in the Association, and \$2 for non-students. Bowman seconded the motion, and it carried with one nay vote (O'Driscoll).

**OLD BUSINESS:** Chairman Hahn reminded the members to attend the remaining activities for Winter Carnival. He announced the fireworks presentation, concert, and the other activities for Friday and Saturday at the Mt. Rose Ski Resort.

Perriera informed the board that the lecture agency did not go for the board's request for a package deal for William Calley and John Dean. Also, Dean is no longer available, as he is booked for the rest of the semester. Perriera explained, however, that William Calley is still available for \$2,000 plus expenses. Archer moved to approve Calley for some date in March for \$2,000 plus expenses. May seconded the motion, and it carried with one abstention (Bowman). The board reviewed other lecture offers, and no action was taken. Perriera announced that the lecture by Erica Jong has been confirmed for April.

**NEW BUSINESS:** Hahn told the board that the files for the two organizations, Chess Club and Kai Alpha (religious) have met all the requirements for recognition by the ASUN. There being no objections, Mayer moved to recommend to the Senate that the organizations, Chess Club and Kai Alpha, be granted recognition by the ASUN. Archer seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Senator Bowman suggested that the board seek another adviser for the board. She suggested Robyn Stoiano be selected. Members of the board agree, and asked Bowman to speak with Stoiano to see if she would be interested.

**ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 6:08 p.m.

## Senate

The January 29 meeting of the ASUN Senate was called to order at 7:01 p.m.

**REPORT OF THE ASUN PRESIDENT:** Mayer reported that at the Regents meeting last week the board allocated \$25,000 to the dorms for immediate improvement. Further, the board did not increase the food costs, and a committee has been established to investigate the entire dorm problem. Any senator or student interested in this committee should see Tom Mayer or Karl Hahn. At the same meeting, the Regents also expressed interest in perhaps co-funding the proposed Union Expansion.

Mayer next read a letter from Dr. Wells of the Institute of European Studies who sent several brochures to the Senate about this program. The deadline for scholarships and applications to study abroad is February 19.

The ASUN Senate moved to direct (President Tom) Mayer, on behalf of the ASUN as an official part of the university and with the assistance of ASUN's attorney, Steve Peek, to ask the State Attorney General to determine if the university's mandatory dorm residency requirements for those over 18 are legal, and also to determine if the mandatory food plan requirements are legal.

Senator Engstrom moved to direct Mayer, on behalf of the ASUN as an official part of the university and with the assistance of ASUN's attorney, Steve Peek, to ask the State Attorney General to determine if the university's mandatory dorm residency requirements for those over 18 are legal, and also to determine if the mandatory food plan requirements are legal. Drakulich seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

At this time, Senator Williams moved to recess the meeting to attend the Winter Carnival Fireworks Display. Hollis seconded the motion, and it was defeated.

**REPORT OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT:** Bowman informed the Senate that Richard Siegel did not attend the meeting this evening, but encourages any senators who wish to sponsor a resolution on any legislative reforms to do so. Any senator wishing to consult him should also feel free to contact him.

**NEW BUSINESS:** Mayer presented his recommendation dealing with repeating classes and using the second grade as the final one, instead of the current policy which states that both grades will be averaged together to determine the final grade. Mayer requested an amendment to the recommendation. He suggested that the person submitting the recommendation be changed to the Academic Affairs Committee. There being no objections, Ferrari moved to approve the recommendation as amended. Hollis seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Mayer next reviewed his recommendation dealing with the residence hall system. The recommendation calls for the establishment of a review board to investigate the dorm situation. There being no objections, Ferrari moved to approve the recommendation in its entirety. Williams seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

**REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF ACTIVITIES:** Hahn reviewed the minutes of January 22. Senator Engstrom asked Hahn why the UNPD had increased its security rates to \$10.50 per hour. Hahn informed Engstrom that he thinks the raise came from UNPD because officers must be paid overtime. He also explained that all other local police agencies have increased their security rates just recently. Engstrom asked if the ASUN has

any other alternative to using UNPD security. Hahn stated that university policy requires UNPD security at campus events. Engstrom expressed her dissatisfaction with this policy, since ASUN has no control over the policy at all. There being no further questions, Archer moved to approve the minutes of January 22. May seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Karl Hahn next reviewed the emergency actions of the January 29 meeting as follows: (1) Allocation of \$146.43 to the Chinese Students Association for the annual Chinese New Year Banquet, (2) Recommendation to approve recognition to Kai Alpha and Chess Club, and (3) 900-ticket maximum guarantee approved for the Jesse Colin Young concert. There being no questions, Archer moved to approve. Williams seconded the motion, and it carried with two nay votes (Hollis and O'Driscoll).

**REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLICATIONS:** Filson reminded the Finance Control Board of its meeting on Thursday, January 30, at 5 p.m. He also reminded the Publications Board members of a meeting on Monday, February 3 at 5 p.m.

**REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEES:** Vic Drakulich of Academic Affairs told the senators he has not received any reply to the letter sent to the SIR about teacher-course evaluation.

Mike May of Senate Rules and Action Committee told the senators he is presenting a budget request to the Finance Control Board tomorrow for funds to make copies of student information rosters. Anyone interested in this project should contact Senator May.

Marie Pecorilla reminded the members of the Student-Faculty-Alumni-Coordinating Committee of its meeting on Friday, January 31 at 12:30 p.m.

Howard Pearce of the Student Services Committee announced a meeting on Friday, February 7 at 12 noon.

**ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 7:24 p.m.

## Winter carnival schedule

### 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.

## Winter Carnival

The best is yet to come with Winter Carnival 1975. Still plenty of opportunities to "Get Loose and Go For It," especially tonight and tomorrow night.

"The Party," that gathering of UNR Winter Carnival die-hards, will be held tonight again at the Sundance Lodge. Rumor has it that "So Inclined," a Tahoe area group, will be playing during the dance and related festivities.

But during the day, today, you'll be entitled to a student ski discount at Slide: \$4 with I.D. At noon, a bus leaves Mackay Stadium parking lot for Tahoe Meadows, where sledding, tubing and cross-country skiing will be held. Before you freeze in the snow, the bus will shuttle you back to the Spaghetti Feed at the Sundance. That particular bus will return to Reno at 10 p.m. But another one will have left for Mackay Stadium at 5:30 for night skiing at Slide Mountain, take its passengers to the spaghetti feed and home to Reno at midnight. The beer slalom is at 3 p.m. at Tannenbaum.

Saturday marks the start of the intercollegiate ski competition. The giant slalom and ski jumping are at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., with registration for the Freestyle Contest all morning—all at Mt. Rose.

Watch the snow sculpture and innertube contests in the afternoon at Mt. Rose, but be sure to get up there early enough to see the 10 o'clock Sierra Freestyle Team exhibit. Saturday night is another biggie, the Mt. Rose Dance. "Up For Grabs" from the Bay Area will play til 1 a.m. A highlight of the night will be the crowning of the Winter Carnival Queen.

There are no novelty races scheduled for Sunday. Instead, watch your comrades defy gravity in the Freestyle and Aerial Contest at 10 a.m. at Rose. They're competing for some impressive prizes, so don't get them too loose the night before! The intercollegiate slalom and cross-country races are at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

Otherwise, enjoy the sun and snow while skiing on the last day of Winter Carnival 1975. The awards ceremony for racers at Rose at 5 o'clock will be the official close of a really successful and memorable week of fun.



# Letters

## Editor:

The 1975 Nevada Legislature is presently considering mandatory deposit legislation in both the Senate and the Assembly. SB-4 and AB-34 are very similar bills, both modeled after the highly successful Oregon "Bottle Bill." Both bills require a deposit of not less than five cents on all beer and soft drink beverage containers. Beverage containers that are "certified" as usable by more than one manufacturer will have a reduced deposit of two cents. Any detachable metal parts from beverage cans are prohibited. Lastly, redemption centers may be established to facilitate return of the beverage containers.

A massive beverage industry lobby against these bills:

1) insists that litter will not be reduced in Nevada.

In Oregon, a legislature-commissioned study stated that beverage-related litter decreased by 66 per cent following the enactment into law of the "bottle bill." Further, all litter decreased by 11 per cent—both per cent decreases based on an item count of litter. Moreover, the volume of beverage-related litter decreased from 43 per cent before the law to 19 per cent after its enactment.

The same study stated that the law had "the greatest positive impact on lightly-traveled roads."

While traffic volume was up 4.5 per cent in Oregon, beverage-related litter was the only segment of litter that decreased.

2) makes little or no mention of the effect upon solid waste of this bill.

Oregon witnessed an 88 per cent reduction in the number of beverage containers in the solid waste stream. This amounted to over 385 billion beverage containers removed from solid waste. This reduction is all the more significant in light of the Environmental Protection Agency statement that beverage containers are the fastest growing segment of the solid waste system, at eight per cent annually. In 1972, 8.2 million tons of beverage containers became solid waste in the United States. Nevada's contribution of 200 billion beverage containers to solid waste would be drastically reduced.

3) insists that recycling, not returnables, is the answer to solid waste and litter problems.

Using industry figures, recycling in Nevada has optimally been 10 per cent successful. Further, recycling does not deal with solid waste problems at the source. Recycling accepts solid waste proliferation and attempts to offset the growth. Returnables are an effective control upon the production of more and more and more beverage containers.

4) insists that non-returnables are what the public wants, that containers will not be returned.

The same Oregon legislative study found that the Oregon law was approved overwhelmingly. More to the point, return rates for beer containers were 85 per cent and for soft drinks were 95 per cent.

5) states that this bill would reduce employment.

An increase of 365 (net) jobs was realized in Oregon. Dr. Hans Radke of the Cooperative Extension Service of UNR has estimated a net increase of approximately 200 jobs in Nevada. In a state having an unemployment rate of 8.7 per cent, this would be a welcomed, small relief.

6) warns that any costs incurred by the beverage industry would have to be passed on to the consumer.

The above-mentioned Oregon study stated that soft drink prices have risen approximately five per cent, and that rises in beer prices could not be attributable to the mandatory deposit law.

7) has ignored the previous stands it has assumed regarding returnables.

"Wouldn't you rather borrow our bottle than buy it? (Coca-Cola Bottling Company, 1970).

"Pepsi Costs Less in Returnable Bottles." (Pepsi-Cola Billboard, 1970).

"... the returnable Coca-Cola bottle is . . . durable, practical, and very economical because it can make as many as 50 round trips in its useful life. The returnable Coca-Cola bottle is ecologically sound as well. Because, when a bottle keeps moving it is less likely to find its way into . . . the highways, beaches, and parks." (Coca-Cola ad, April 22, 1970).

8) has ignored some of its own spokesmen regarding returnable bottles.

"Returnable bottles offer the best value to the consumer and returnable bottles provide the most ecologically sound method of distributing soft drinks. These bottles significantly alleviate the solid waste disposal problems of communities across the country." (J. Lucien Smith, Coca-Cola).

"No one in industry wants container deposits. But I have come to the conclusion that we must answer the needs of society." (William Coors, president of Adolph Coors Brewing Co.).

9) chooses to ignore the energy savings that can be realized through returnables.

92,000 barrels of oil per day would be saved by adopting a nationwide returnable bottle program, according to John R. Quarles Jr., Deputy Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency.

Nevada's lifeblood is tourism, 90 per cent of which comes from out of state, utilizing predominantly automobile or plane. If Nevada is to continue to receive full consideration of its dependency upon gasoline for its economic well-being, it must clean up its own house. This bill will set Nevada up as an example—that we are willing to do our share. Increases in gasoline prices and/or gasoline rationing could be crippling to us, but we can live with an energy-reduction measure such as our "bottle bill."

For this bill to have any chance in the 1975 Legislature, it must have public support. There must be widespread input to our lawmakers. Write your representative in Carson City and tell them why you can support this bill. They want and need to know. Write or call: Legislative Building, Carson City, Nevada 89701, 883-2771.

Michael Bell

## Hoover's jollies

New York—Time magazine reported that rumors about the sex lives of former Presidents Kennedy and Nixon were included in the files the FBI kept on public officials when the agency was headed by the late J. Edgar Hoover.

The magazine said the reports suggested that former President Kennedy, as well as his brother, the late Senator Robert Kennedy, were having extramarital affairs. In the case of Mr. Nixon, the rumor was that he had a liaison with a Chinese woman in Hong Kong before becoming President.

The material, said Time, "was as sensational as it was spurious," adding Hoover kept the files in his private office and sometimes regaled high government officials with tidbits of information.

"On occasion, he also leaked damaging information to discredit officeholders whom he considered to be enemies," Time said.

According to Time, duplicates of most of the reports Hoover held in his office were placed in the general FBI files.

When Hoover died, his secretary shredded most of his personal files, but information on more than 250 public officials and others was turned over to Mark W. Felt, then acting associate FBI director.

—Reuters

## Inflated prices

Paper has doubled, natural gas tripled. Silver nitrate now costs four times what it did a year ago.

All three typify the spiraling inflation which has eaten away at the university's budget. The jump on natural gas prices is the most serious dilemma now facing the campus, according to James T. Anderson, vice-president of academic affairs.

According to Anderson, UNR's gas bill has gone from \$9,500 in December, 1973 to \$26,000 in December, 1974. This is an increase of 273 per cent, which, Anderson said, is partly due to a federal ruling which took the university off a special "interruptive rate" and partly due to the recent city wide rate increase granted Sierra Pacific Power Co. by the state Public Service Commission.

Because the university is budgeted every two years by the state legislature, Anderson said, the increased natural gas costs could prove highly detrimental. But, Anderson said, conservation measures have been taken to ease the financial crunch.

"We should have been taking these measures before," he said, "but we weren't pushed into it. Now, we've lowered room temperatures and people are cheering. As it turns out, people were being stifled."

Also, Anderson said, the administration has arranged to hold all the late afternoon and evening classes in a few centrally located buildings—rather than heat many buildings for one or two classes each.

There have been other conservation methods investigated by the administration also.

With paper costs roughly double of last year, paper consumption has been reduced. Administrative and faculty bulletins are now printed in fewer numbers and on both sides of each sheet. Also, Anderson said, secretaries have been instructed to widen their margins on all correspondence.

In other areas, students bear the brunt of inflationary prices. Books are one example, and another, Anderson said, is the price of silver nitrate. Silver nitrate, used by chemistry students, has risen from \$87.50 a pound in 1973 to \$380 a pound in November 1974.

But even with rising costs affecting every area of university life, Anderson said the curriculum has not been slighted by any funding problems. And, he said, the campus population has grown a healthy six per cent in the past year, even though out-of-state enrollment has dropped.

"Throughout history," Anderson said, "Universities have generally experienced higher enrollment at such times. If the job market is slow, people use their time going to school. It's a very logical thing to do."

The university will continue to maintain all services during the current economic depression, Anderson said.

## Students pinched

It has been suggested that an institution of higher education provides a semi-padded environment for the working class within a society plagued by economic difficulties and a scarcity of jobs. Some UNR students interviewed by the Sagebrush expressed this view, although many said they are feeling the pinch.

"I wouldn't want to be in the job market right now," commented Freshman Kim Benesch, an art major. A scholarship student, she admits that things are tight when you're trying to stretch a fixed amount of money to fit an inflated cost-of-living. "My books for three classes cost me \$80. And that's not including my art supplies."

John (last name withheld), UNR senior, says he feels he's in a great position as a student. I've been majoring in economics for five years now. I've learned to live on a small amount of money and will get a part-time job when I'm out." He, too, expresses some fear about inflation. "It's becoming harder and harder to live on that amount." Nevertheless, he says, "This recession is good for us. Depression would be excellent for us. We have to reevaluate our goals with our capacity."

Senior Mike Baber says, "I just barely get by. I'm broke all the time." A music major who's applied two years in a row for a scholarship not received, Mike puts himself through school by working full time. During an economic recession, he's afraid to take out a student loan that must be paid back with interest.

There are those who feel unaffected by rising prices and the non-availability of jobs.

"I guess I refuse to see it," commented Annette, a sophomore in the Orvis School of Nursing.

"I wish it (the recession) would get over with," was all (last name withheld) had to say, an education major and UNR senior who will soon have a secure job in his father's business.



### Selected UNR Art Students

CATHY CHIN PHOTOGRAPHY HARLENE FROHREN FABRIC ANTOINETTE IVINS GRAPHICS  
BRIAN MARTINET CERAMICS TOMA ROBINSON PAINTING JOHN SHERIDAN SCULPTURE CINDY SMITH CERAMICS SCULPTURE

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*UNR Veteran's Organization*

**Election Meeting**

FOR  
President - Vice-president - Treasurer  
**Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1975**

*Ingersoll Room*

*Student Union*

All UNR veterans are welcome to attend

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Hank Nuwer



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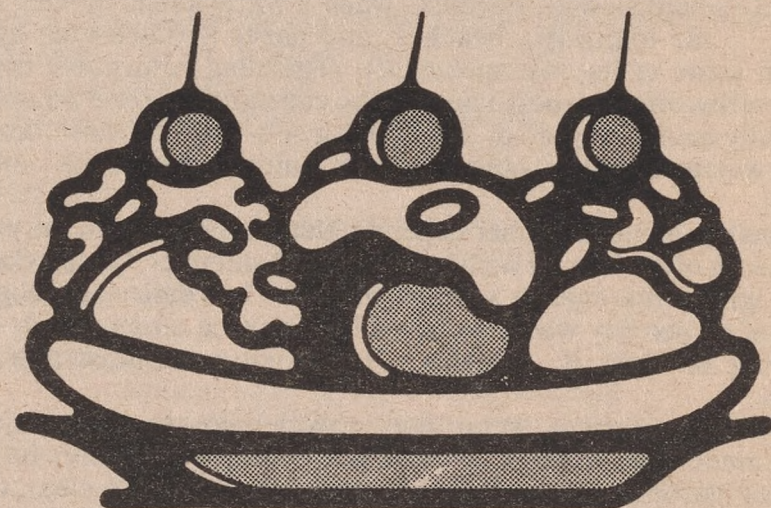
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# SPORTS

## GOOD SIGNS

boxes by Ellen Weber from WomenSports magazine

Faced with the prospect of losing all federal monies because of their discriminatory policies—particularly blatant in athletics—many schools made the changes prior to the release of the regulations and often without the request or knowledge of female administrators at the school.

The University of Kansas raised its women's athletic budget from \$9,000 to \$121,000 for the current academic year. Last year's \$9,000 budget made it necessary for female athletes to drive 24 hours straight to get to track meets or, if they arrived early, to sleep on wrestling mats the night before competition. The men, traveling in style at university expense, also received goodies like blazers and suitcases.

At the University of Washington, women's intercollegiate athletics used to be conducted on a club basis. Last year the club budget was \$35,000 and came from student fees. This year, women's intercollegiate will take their place alongside men's, and will be supported by a budget of \$200,000 as part of the department of intercollegiate athletics, a previously all-male unit. In addition, the University of Washington approved a \$1.5 million expenditure to add a women's sports facility to Edmundson Pavilion, which is currently home for the men's teams.

At the University of California, Berkeley, the men's budget last year was \$2.1 million, \$540,000 of which came from student fees. The women's budget, all of which came from student fees, was \$50,000, but that was 1,000% higher than the \$5,000 they had the year before. This year the women's allocation from student fees will be \$127,000 and the men's \$350,000.

At Michigan State University, the women's budget jumped from \$34,000 to \$84,000 between the '72-'73 and '73-'74 academic years. Included in the new budget were services the men have always received: tutoring; medical treatment; a modern dressing room. Women administrators were also moved to the field house which has traditionally been restricted to men.

But elsewhere the situation remains grim. We conducted an informal survey of colleges and high schools all over the country to see whether the money gap is narrowing. In schools, boys' budgets, on the average, were five times larger than girls'; in colleges men used 30 times as much money. And that's only an average. In some universities, the men's budget was 100 times as great as the women's in the '73-'74 academic year.

Next year may not be much better. Many of the athletic directors we asked for current budget information were reluctant to talk. Some told us their budgets weren't complete, perhaps because of uncertainties about Title IX. Others said the information was confidential.

## BAD SIGNS

At the University of South Alabama, men will operate on a budget of \$200,000. Women will run their programs on \$8,000.

At the University of Utah, women will have a \$53,000 budget, a hefty increase from their \$3,000 three years ago. The men's budget, however, which hasn't changed very much in that time, is \$1.1 million.

In 1973, women received \$8,600 for their athletic program at Memphis State University; the men's budget was \$1.5 million. This year the women asked for \$21,000 but were told to whittle that request to \$15,550, 1% of the men's.

The athletic director at Duquesne University in Pittsburgh told us his budget was confidential. But another source informed us that Duquesne runs seven varsity sports for men and two—this past year it was only one—varsity teams for women.

Bake sales, candy sales and car washes are not requirements for men's teams, but female athletes frequently use such homey fund raisers to make enough money for their uniforms, equipment or travel. Fund-raising campaigns are not uncommon at Pacific 8 Universities or at Big Ten Schools, where millions of dollars are often spent on men's athletics. Last year, Arizona State University's female athletes held candy sales and raffles to get to their national competitions. Although they received an emergency appropriation to get them through the season, they often had to travel to meets in their own cars, paying for their own mileage, while the men were flown at the university's expense. The men received \$15 a day expenses, the women, \$5.

"The situation is improving," says Phyllis Bor-ing, a language professor at Rutgers University and a member of New Jersey Women's Equity Action League (WEAL).

"But I still hear stories about schools where they run late buses for the boys who stay late to play athletics. The girls stand in the yard and watch the boys leave in a half-empty bus, and then they hitchhike home because they're not allowed on the bus.

"I recently read an article about a girls' basketball team that was undefeated, but the article went on to say that they worked under a handicap: They couldn't use the gym on Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Fridays, and only after six on Mondays and Thursdays, when the boys were through."

At Ohio State, where the men operate on a six million dollar budget, female swimmers use the pool from 6:30 a.m. to 9 a.m., and again at dinnertime, when the men don't want it.

At Kansas State, \$4.25 of each student's athletic fee goes toward a bond issue on the university stadium that no women, and only some of the men, can use.

□ □ □

TODAY, JAN. 31

8 a.m.—Victoria Teacher's Selection, Room 107, TSS.  
8:30 a.m.—Dental Study Group, East-West Room, Union.  
7 p.m.—Baha'i Meeting, East-West Room, Union.  
9 p.m.—Live Entertainment!, The Blue Mailbox, The Center, 1101 N. Virginia. (Entrance to rear.)

## Announcements

SATURDAY, FEB. 1

8 a.m.—Victoria Teacher's Selection, Room 107, TSS.  
9 p.m.—Live Entertainment!, The Blue Mailbox, The Center, 1101 N. Virginia. (Entrance to rear.)

SUNDAY, FEB. 2

8 p.m.—"The Way We Were," Room 107, TSS.  
10 p.m.—Ski Mass, Our Lady of Wisdom Catholic Church, corner of N. Virginia and Manzanita Way.

MONDAY, FEB. 3

Noon—Student Affairs Board, Ingersoll Room, Union.  
1 p.m.—Faculty Senate, Ingersoll Room, Union.  
3 p.m.—Financial Aids and Scholarship Committee, Hardy Room, Union.  
4 p.m.—American Association of University Women, Room 107, TSS.  
5 p.m.—ASUN Publications Board, Room 107, TSS.

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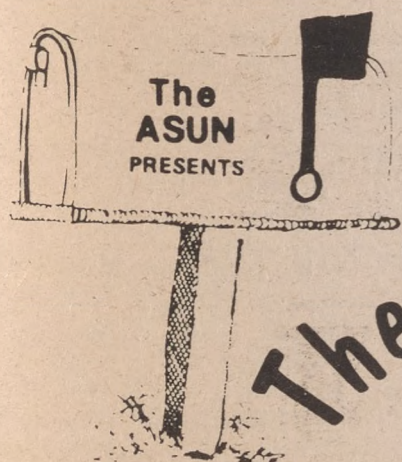
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# SPORTS

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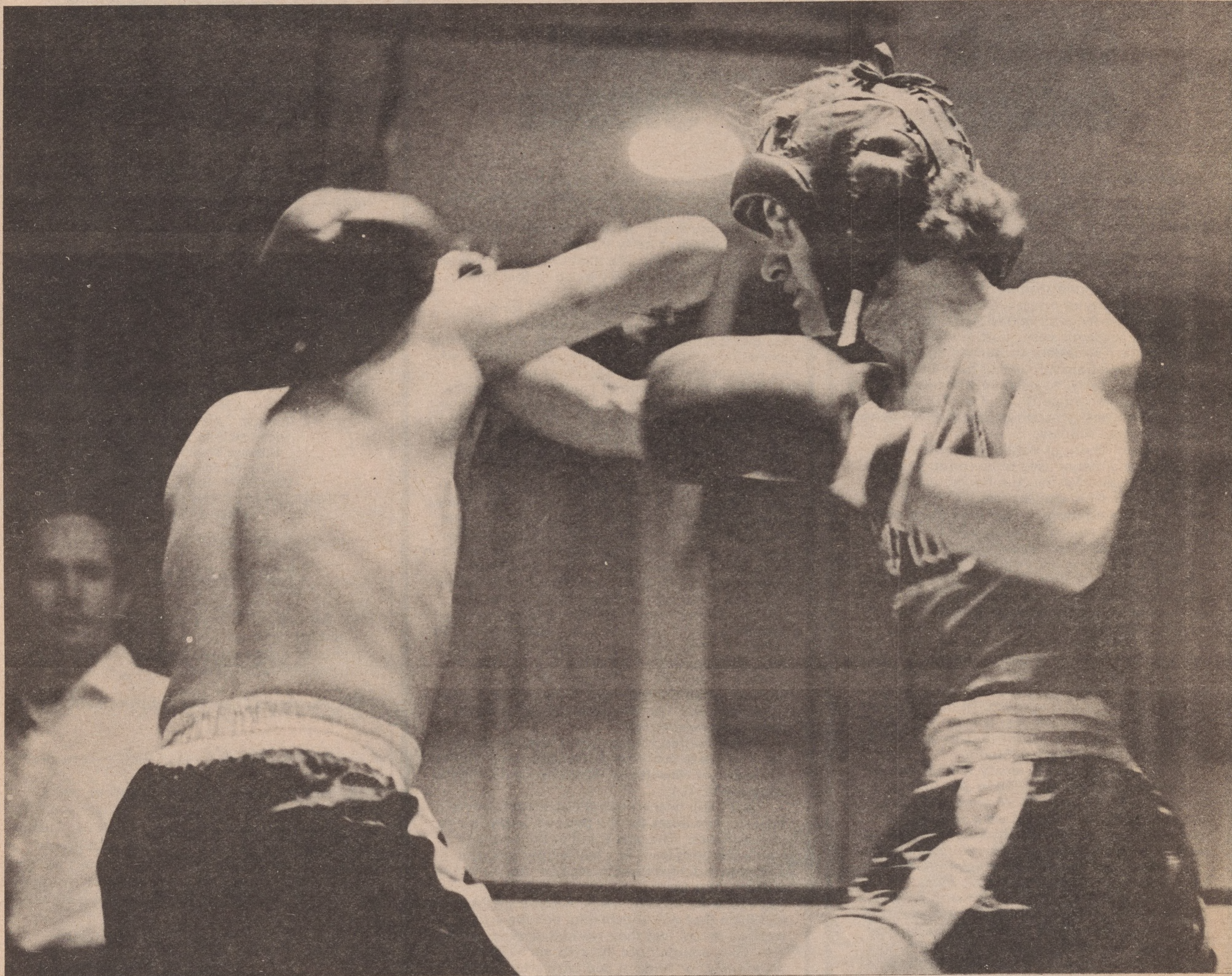


Photo by Anderson

*Nevada's Bob Kimberlin battles Navy's Art Tarkington in action last Monday night.*

## Pack decks sailors

UNR's boxing coach Jimmie Olivas may have the next California Collegiate Boxing Conference title sewed up if Monday night's fight results are any indication of how good the Pack is.

"At this point, I don't see how we can miss," Olivas said, after his young team sank the 12th Naval District, Mare Island boxers 7½-1½ in the Nevada gym. "The squad has improved about 100 per cent since the Cal match (Berkeley)," Olivas said.

It was the first win for the Pack, as they continued to dominate over the Mare Island fighters. The only match the Pack lost was in the 112-pound division when Navy's Art Tarkington won a hard fought decision over a game Bob Kimerlin.

In the 139-pound bout, Nevada's Duane Wrede and Navy's Caesar Aquina fought to a draw, as the UNR boxers took the remaining bouts.

Nevada's Jim Morgan started the Pack's string of match victories by winning a unanimous decision over Claude Matthews. Morgan, fighting with great confidence through the match, had little trouble putting away Matthews, backing him into the ropes many times with a series of punches.

The 125-pounder is the only senior on the team, and upped his ring record to 2-0. The most exciting match performed in front of the 600 in attendance was in the 132-pound bout.

Nevada's Reggie Brantley, fighting for the first time, put on a successful debut as he decisioned Navy's Ken Cabilles. Both fighters were swinging wildly the first round, but Brantley started his second round surge with quick punches to the head of Cabilles.

Brantley, a graduate of Mineral County High School, displayed fierce aggressiveness and won a starting spot after his performance, said Olivas. "I was surprised because he didn't work out all week. After tonight, he's (Brantley) my No. 1 fighter."

In the 147-pound bout, the Pack's Richard Lowe decisioned Navy's Mike Montgomery. In the second 147-bout of the evening, Frank Knight came back to stop Rocky Cabilles, after the Navy boxer took the first round.

"He (Knight) did a terrific job of coming back, after almost losing the fight," commented Olivas on the Knight-Cabilles fight. Knight opened the third round with vicious punches to Cabilles' head before the referee stopped the fight.

In the 156-pound bout, a very aggressive Dave Billings earned a decision over Navy's Sandy Emerson. Billings, a graduate of Douglas County High School, won his second ring win of the young season.

Nevada's 165-pounder Preston Fortney won his first bout when he stopped Navy's Rick Matlock in the second round. In the 180-pound bout Dave Schuster earned a TKO over an angry George Kaiser. It was Schuster's second win of the season.

The victory was a tremendous team effort, said Olivas. The team will travel to Mare Island on Feb. 4 to fight in a Navy tournament at the Vallejo, California naval base. They will be at home on Feb. 10 to host a match which will include the Pack, some alumni boxers and a few from Western Nevada Community College.

Other bouts in the evening saw two Navy boxers, Pete Shields and Doug Miller, fight an exhibition before the match. Miller stopped Shields in the first round.

At 165-pounds, Ken Bender from WNCC was decisioned by Navy's Howard Kelley. In the heavyweight bout, two Nevadans, Dave Jarstad and Gary Kendrick, fought before Jarstad emerged as the victor.