

# SAGEBRUSH

The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno

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Photo by Anderson

"Poye displayed a picture of a Vietnamese girl and called the board's attention to the fact that Calley killed many similar children."

(See page 4)

## Petitions delay Calley decision

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(Reprint)

RENO EVENING GAZETTE

4

Thursday, Feb. 6, 1975

### Editorials

## Calley in Reno

SOMETIMES THE choice between morality and freedom of speech is a difficult one.

Such a difficult choice now faces American universities as convicted Watergate figures grow wealthy from campus speaking engagements.

The choice also faces the University of Nevada-Reno, where Lt. William Calley of the My Lai massacre might earn \$2,000, above and beyond expenses, for a speech.

Calley's stolid tread on the horizon has spurred anew the old debate over the Vietnam war, and who was responsible, and why. It is impossible to avoid the old questions, the old griefs, the old polarizations.

Some are enraged that a man convicted of mass murder should be paid to address the community. Others, including some veterans, have rushed to his defense, reminding us of the supreme pressures of guerrilla warfare, and recalling that many were responsible for My Lai while only one "scapegoat" went to jail.

The moral question nags the conscience. Should Calley, or Dean, or Hunt, or the others earn small fortunes by lecturing about crimes for which they were convicted? For some, the question even comes to mind whether they should be allowed to speak at all.

Let it be said emphatically that — yes, they have a right to speak. Each has paid whatever penalties were decreed by our judicial system, whether or not we agree with the severity of those penalties. Calley and Dean and the rest are now free men. As such, they have a right to speak wherever anyone will hear them.

Let it also be said that it might be good for the nation, even now, to hear what these men have to say about My Lai and Watergate. Their words might contribute to the cleansing process, might help us understand what went wrong, give us insight into the character of men involved in these activities and offer us a better guide for the future.

Yes, they should speak, if they wish.

But should they be paid? Here the conscience says no. It says "no" not out of vindictiveness, or hatred, or shock, but in the belief that real justice is thwarted when honest men go bankrupt for being honest, while convicted men thrive because of the wrongs they have done.

The proper course is to let these men speak, but not enrich them. Preserve them their podium, even pay their expenses if they wish, but give them no monetary profit.

This is the solution offered by the university student newspaper "Sagebrush," and by the Asian-American Alliance, a university organization.

It is a course consistent with democracy and justice.



# EDITORIAL

NUWER

AND

HARDER

The William Calley issue is complex. The Sagebrush feels he should not be paid with ASUN funds. However, to protect Calley's right to speak, we will go along with a decision to pay Calley's expenses plus the ASUN's charging a nominal fee at the door. If this is unsatisfactory to the lecture agency sponsoring Calley, then UNR should not invite the convicted mass murderer to Reno. This latter move puts the burden of proof on Calley and his agency. It also frees all fee-paying ASUN students from participating in a contract to a mass murderer—a moral decision the ASUN has no right to make. What everyone seems to be forgetting is that when our forefathers guaranteed us free speech, they thought a man with something to say would speak for free.

The Sagebrush has been falsely accused by Assistant Dean of Students Pete Perriera of having "given up the fight" for "freedom of speech" in an interview with the Reno Evening Gazette and in a letter to this paper. This is an insult and a falsehood. The editors know this freedom is too priceless to give up at any time, in any place, or for anybody. We have emphasized all along that it is paying Calley that we disagree with, and yet Perriera has the audacity to ask if we "object to Calley the man OR the money." Frankly, Pete, we are as disappointed in your stand as you claim to be shocked by ours. Either you failed to read our editorial and petition, or you misunderstood what we wrote, or you are deliberately distorting the issue to raise a fuss and get more attention for Calley. Which is it?

In Wednesday's Gazette, Perriera felt Calley should be allowed on campus since Moshe Dayan spoke here last semester. He said, "Dyan (sic) was concerned with lives, too. And his appearance on campus cost \$4,200 total." Here Perriera illogically equates a decorated Israeli war hero with a convicted mass murderer. Moreover, he conveniently forgets to mention that the Arab speaker Khalid I. Babaa who is slated to speak Monday (in response to Dayan) is speaking for \$100 worth of expenses only.

In Wednesday's Activities Board meeting, Perriera said the opponents of William Calley were "naive," and smugly said that Tom Hayden of Chicago Eight notoriety was hired to speak at UNR. This was an effective bombshell. The implication was that Calley was being unjustly persecuted. However, a check of the Sagebrush for January 5, 1971, shows that the Activities Board then refused to sponsor Hayden's appearance. Therefore it was necessary for the Experimental College to pay Tom Hayden expenses plus a buck-a-head at the door to get him here.

And guess, dear readers, who was activities director that year? Yep, this same Pete Perriera. Another memory lapse, Pete? Frankly, sir, this time it is we who are "quite shocked."

## First Poll

SAGEBRUSH POLL: 36 want Calley to be paid by ASUN to speak.  
149 don't want Calley to be paid by ASUN to speak.  
(The Asian Alliance gathered 121 signatures in addition requesting that Calley not be paid by ASUN to speak at the University of Nevada.)

See p. 7 for final poll

The Sagebrush sincerely thanks all those who have written letters and signed petitions pro and con on this issue. We respect your opinion and thank all those who have tolerated our opinion.

The five threatening phone calls to our homes and the Sagebrush office notwithstanding, we are pleased that this issue has given many UNR students the opportunity to examine their consciences and to think about the issue. We find this to be healthy for UNR and America.



Gee, you're not so rusty after all. Take anything off the top shelf.

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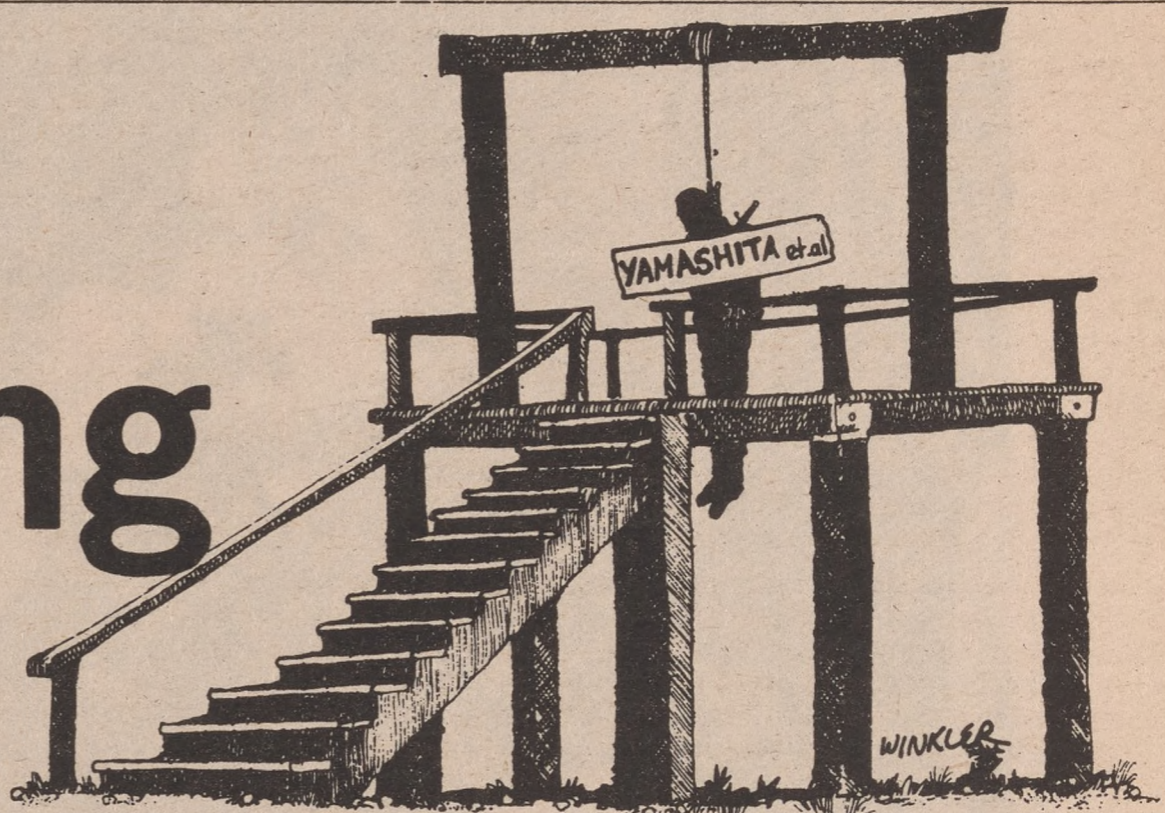


# SAGEBRUSH

The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno

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## Calley was only following orders



Shortly after 7:30 a.m. on March 16, 1968, 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr., then 24, stepped through a tree line and found himself in a tapioca patch. Immediately before him lay the tiny Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai.

What happened during the next few hours shook the Army to its very core and touched off a national debate about an individual's responsibility in war.

That debate is yet to be resolved.

Lt. Col. Wayne G. Alley, a judge on the Army Court of Military Review which upheld Calley's conviction, speaks for one side:

"Probably Lt. Calley's judgment, perception and stability were lesser in quality than the average lieutenant's, and these deficiencies are mitigating to some extent. However, the deficiencies did not even approach the point of depriving him of the power of choice."

Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama presents the opposite view:

"When you're in combat, you're thinking about yourself. He might have made an error, but when you're in combat you want to stay alive."

Less than four years after Calley's conviction on March 29, 1971, the Army said Friday it would parole the round-faced lieutenant Nov. 19 and a civilian U.S. district judge freed him from confinement Saturday under a \$1,000 personal recognizance bond.

Throughout Calley's long court martial, witness after witness swore under oath

there was no combat at My Lai.

Many also swore they were under stress because they were scared. They had been told to expect "a hell of a good fight" from the 48th Viet Cong battalion camped at My Lai.

Instead they found villagers.

Witnesses swore that old men, women and children were rounded up — unarmed and unresisting — and that they were gunned down by rifle fire while pleading for mercy and screaming in fear.

Eight witnesses said they saw Calley's bullets tear into bodies. One told of seeing "pieces of heads and flesh flying."

The defense made no effort to deny Calley shot people. It contended he was just following orders. And 21 witnesses said Calley's immediate superior, Capt. Ernest L. Medina, told his entire company — including Calley — to kill every living thing in My Lai.

Five witnesses, including Calley, said Medina answered one soldier's question by saying he meant women and children too. Nine rebuttal witnesses testified Medina never said to kill women and children, and Medina said he specifically ordered his men not to kill women and children.

At officer's candidate school, Calley received a brief lecture in military law in which he was told never to obey an illegal order.

In Viet Nam he was given a wallet card which said, among other things: "Mistreatment of any captive is a criminal offense. Every soldier is

personally responsible for the enemy in his hands."

But Calley said he was taught to obey orders and that he never knew he should decide whether an order was legal or illegal.

Calley's defense also argued that combat stress had so dulled Calley's mind he would have been unable to premeditate murder. Defense psychiatrists so testified; government psychiatrists testified otherwise.

The government tried to prove premeditation. It introduced evidence that Calley killed a prisoner who had been tossed into a well two weeks before My Lai and that after My Lai he killed a young woman advancing toward him with her arms raised.

The defense told the jury Calley was made the Army's scapegoat because he was "the lowest officer on the totem pole." The prosecution argued that Calley "summarily executed" the unresisting citizens of My Lai in cold blood.

Calley's conviction and sentence to life imprisonment — later reduced to 20 years and then to 10 years — raised a national furor.

The public uproar was so intense when the verdict was handed down March 29, 1971, that Richard M. Nixon not only promised to review the final appeal decision but ordered Calley removed from the stockade after only one night and confined instead to bachelor officer quarters at Ft. Benning, Ga.

Two months after the trial, a national poll showed 58 per cent of the American

people disapproved of the decision to try Calley and only 34 per cent approved.

Calley lived in plush confinement for almost three years, working out with weights and barbells and playing with his dog in his small, fence-enclosed backyard.

The Army charged a total of 13 men with murder at My Lai. Charges against eight were dropped; of the five tried — including Medina — all but Calley were acquitted.

The Army was shaken by much more than the massacre itself. There was a cover-up as well.

Word of what happened at My Lai did not filter up to the top of the military chain of command until a year after the massacre, when Ronald Ridenhour wrote the Army and several congressmen about what he had been told by members of Medina's company.

Ridenhour's letter blew the lid off the cover-up and set the motion that led not only to Calley's court martial but to the filing of cover-up charges against 13 other officers.

Only one of those officers was brought to trial. He was acquitted.

The Army did, however, censure Brig. Gen. George H. Young Jr., assistant commander of the American division at the time of My Lai, saying he "did not exercise the degree of initiative and assume the responsibility" expected of a man of his rank in the initial My Lai investigation.

Somewhat harsher action was taken against Young's superior, Maj. Gen. Samuel

W. Koster, commander of the American division, who was reduced from two-star to one-star rank for much the same reason.

My Lai was by no means the only murder case during the Vietnam War.

Pentagon statistics show that by the end of 1970, 66 soldiers, sailors and Marines had been convicted of murdering Vietnamese civilians. In the vast majority of those cases, however, only one murder was involved.

Calley was convicted of killing "no less than" 22 Vietnamese. An Army investigation before the Calley court martial estimated a total of 347 persons were killed in the village that day.

In the wake of My Lai the Army has begun to re-emphasize General Order 100, issued by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863, which said: "Men who take up arms against one another in public war... do not cease to be moral beings responsible to one another and to God."

One dramatic new training film carries a firm warning about legal responsibility on the battlefield and teaches GIs they can — in fact, they must — disobey an illegal order.

"The American government and most other nations take the law of war very seriously," the film's narrator intones.

"After World War II many members of the German and Japanese forces were brought to trial on charges of having committed war crimes."



Student Government  
ENGSTROM

# Get Involved



Photo by Anderson

"Are any of you naive enough to think that because we're shelling out \$2,000 of ASUN money, we're aiding and abetting a murderer?"

## ACTIVITIES BOARD

The February 5 meeting of the Activities Board was called to order at 4:45 p.m. Pecorilla was excused from the meeting. The minutes of January 29 were approved.

**BUDGET REQUESTS:** Jim Goldsmith of the UNR Veterans Association submitted a request in the amount of \$172.50 for a film festival on Friday, February 28. Student tickets will be \$1 and public ticket prices will be \$1.50. The festival will include films by W. C. Fields and other older artists. There being no objections, Archer moved to approve an underwrite for the Veterans Association in the amount of \$172.50. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with one abstention (Williams).

Susan Speth, ASUN representative for the Center Blue Mailbox, presented a request in the amount of \$600 for this semester's entertainment and advertising costs. Speth gave the board a financial report from last semester, as well as an attendance report. She further informed the board that there will be new managers for the Coffee House this semester. Mayer moved to approve the request in the amount of \$600, with the stipulation that the Coffee House be titled the ASUN-Center Blue Mailbox. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with one abstention (May).

**OLD BUSINESS:** Representatives of the American Indian Organization were present to ask the board's permission to use the gym on two separate dates. The first request for April 4, 5 and 6 includes the Women's Basketball Tournament. There being no objections, Jensen moved to grant permission to use the gym on April 4, 5 and 6. Williams seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed. The second request included April 18 and 19 for the AIO POW-WOW and DANCE. It was noted that funds will be requested from the board for this activity. It was also noted that the ASUN musical will be held on these dates. The representative felt these two activities would not conflict. There being no objections, Mayer moved to approve the request for use of the gym for April 18 and 19. O'Driscoll seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Paul Wilford, Winter Carnival chairman, told the board he was pleased with this year's activities. He explained that the weather did cause some problems. Many students were stranded at Mt. Rose and had to spend the night. ASUN was charged extra for use of the buses because of this problem. There were some damages done to Mt. Rose by a living group, and some members were arrested. The damages will be about \$50 or \$60. Wilford recommended the committee pay these bills because of the excellent cooperation by Mt. Rose. Mayer moved to authorize the committee to pay for the damages incurred at Mt. Rose. O'Driscoll seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed. Wilford also explained that the Freestyle Contest will be held this next weekend because of the weather of last weekend. Mayer wished to commend Wilford, Beesley, Hahn, and the members of Winter Carnival Committee for an excellent job in this year's carnival. Members of the board agreed.

Perriera informed the board that Khalid Babaa will be here on Monday, February 10 to speak in the Jot Travis Lounge.

### William Calley discussion

Perriera told the board the contract for William Calley has arrived. Because of the current controversy about his lecture, it has not been signed. About 20 students were present to voice their opinions about the proposed lecture.

Kelsie Harder, Sagebrush editor, said that the Sagebrush is not trying to stifle "free speech" as some people have been accusing him of doing. He said the Sagebrush is opposed to paying Calley to speak. Harder said, "Pay his expenses, but don't reward him." He said 148 petitions have been signed against Calley being paid to speak at UNR. Thirty-six people were in favor of it.

Harder then pointed out that UNR would be the first campus that Calley would speak at. He said, "UNR would be setting a monumental precedent if it decided to pay Calley with student monies. This is a moral issue with immense responsibility for UNR. UNR has a responsibility to make that decision. What we will do is set a precedent for the other campuses."

Perriera said, "I had promised myself that I wouldn't debate this issue but I do have to say something. Are any of you naive enough to think that because we're shelling out \$2,000 of ASUN monies, we're aiding and abetting a murderer?"

Someone in the audience called, "No, but it's sure going to make his life a lot easier."

Perriera then added, "I don't condone Calley's actions. But he's a product of our society and I want him because he'd cause controversy on this campus. And this campus is dead. The reason he did what he did might also hit a lot of people in the gut in middle-class, Peyton Place, Reno."

May told the board that he has spoken with many students in his classes. He said many people were interested in hearing Calley's side of the story. May told them that he felt that we are entitled to make mistakes. He also said that Calley has made his mistake and paid for it in the eyes of the law. May said that no matter how unjust we think the sentence is, who are we to make him pay for it any longer?

Hank Nuwer, assistant editor of the Sagebrush, suggested that the board consider setting up a situation similar to the way concerts are handled. The ASUN would pay for Calley's expenses and charge an admission charge at the door.

Larry Poye of the Asian American Alliance told the board he felt Calley is capitalizing on his terrible actions by collecting this amount of money for a lecture. He said this payment would make Calley's life more comfortable and glorify his action in Vietnam. Poye said he had 121 signatures opposing Calley's lecture.

Before his statements, Poye displayed a picture of a Vietnamese girl and called the board's attention to the fact that Calley killed many similar children.

Lee Sanders, former ASUN senator, said, "You may not think that \$2,000 is not too much but when we came and requested \$300 for Bach Mai hospital that was a hell of a lot of money. Everyone thought that had no connection to the university."

Harder again said that a payment of \$2,000 would be glorifying and rewarding Calley for his actions. He again suggested that the board pay for Calley's expenses only. He reminded the board that UNR was scheduled to be the first place Calley would speak, and that UNR had a responsibility to set the precedent.

Perriera told the board he doubted if Calley's agent will consent to payment of Calley's expenses only. He said he doubted if Calley would come to speak if the \$2,000 payment is not made.

It was agreed by both parties that a survey should be conducted in all classes to determine student opinion on the matter. Students present were agreeable to perhaps paying Calley's expenses to come and speak, with any receipts from charges at the door. It was pointed out Academic Council will need to approve any survey issued to classes. After more discussion on the method of the survey, Archer moved to approve ASUN conducting a survey to include the following questions: (1) Do you want ASUN monies spent on William Calley for his lecture? (Yes or No), (2) Do you want ASUN to pay Calley the \$2,000 honorarium requested and the other terms of his contract? (Yes or No), (3) Do you want ASUN to pay Calley his expenses only to get to Reno to speak with any additional amount gained from a \$1 admission charge at the lecture? (Yes or No), (4) Do you want ASUN to pay for Calley's expenses only? (Yes or No), (5) No opinion, (6) Other . . . . . (please list). Also included in the motion is an alternative survey if American Program Bureau (Calley's agent) does not agree to any other terms besides the \$2,000 honorarium to read as follows: Do you want ASUN monies spent on William Calley for his lecture? (Yes or No). Also included in the motion is to conduct this survey within a week's period, if possible. Mayer seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed. Any other decisions by the board will be made following the survey results.

Chairman Hahn told the board that Jesse Colin Young will perform on March 12 or March 20 in the gym for a 700 ticket guarantee. The concert will be with Gary Naseef.

The board next reviewed some additional concert offers. Bob Woerner of Spirit Sound presented an offer for the group, Sutro Sympathy Orchestra, for February 13 in the gym. He explained that the concert will be free to students and \$2 to the public. He requested \$850 for the concert. Discussion followed on this offer with regard to expenses and advertising. Woerner said the profits of the concert would be given to the Academy of Spiritual Arts. The board discussed having the concert and making an underwrite for the expenses. However, it was noted that the concert would be next Thursday, with little time to handle publicity and other plans. Archer moved to table the action until the next meeting, at which time Woerner may present alternative dates. May seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

**ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 7 p.m. (Get Involved continued on page 16)





Photo by Anderson

"There sure are a lot of pre-judge majors around campus," said Bart Williams Wednesday.

December 18, 1970 Sagebrush reprint

## No Hayden funds

(This article is an exact reprint. All grammatical errors remain as originally printed. Sorry Sheila.)

Tom Hayden of the Chicago Eight won't be financed to speak on campus and the question of voluntary ROTC is still up in the air.

The first issue of importance before the ASUN senate Wednesday night came out of the report of the vice-president of activities, Paul Basta.

Basta told senate Activities Board met that day and disapproved a request from Experimental College (EC) to provide matching funds to bring Hayden to campus.

The EC said Hayden could be brought to Reno on Jan. 8 at a cost of \$400 to \$500.

Dan Teglia, Experimental College, brought the request to the Activities Board a week ago. It was approved then by a vote of three to two.

Bob Almo, senator-at-large activities, said pressure had been brought to bear on members of the board so they reconsidered their action Wednesday and reversed it.

BOB MAYBERRY, proxy to Richard Barnes, asked senate to disapprove the board's action -- to bring Hayden. The major objection to Hayden was because of a possible reaction from the legislature, which convenes in January.

Mayberry's motion was defeated--no ASUN funds will be provided for Hayden.

The second major issue was ROTC. A motion made by Frankie Sue Del Papa, ASUN president, to make ROTC voluntary was brought to the floor for discussion. The motion had been tabled by the Senate Rules Committee two weeks ago.

Col. Robert Hill, chairman of the ROTC department, objected to the resolution because the department could not as yet maintain the required number of graduates with a voluntary program; no provisions had been detailed in the motion on how to bring about voluntary ROTC.

Hill said he favored a voluntary program, but that it had to be approached carefully.

Mayberry moved to table the motion because the Military Affairs Board and the Academic Standards Committee would both be considering the issue within the month. The bill was tabled.

January 5, 1971 Sagebrush reprint

## Hayden will come

Tom Hayden of the Chicago Eight will speak Friday at 8 p.m. in the gym. Hayden is being brought to campus by the Experimental College (EC).

Financing for the lecture is private. The EC originally asked the Honors Board for funds. The board approved the request, but President N. Edd Miller refused to approve the expenditure.

Tom Myers, EC, said Miller refused to finance the speech, but said he would defend Hayden's right to speak here.

Dan Teglia, chairman of the Experimental College, then requested the ASUN Activities Board for funds for the lecture.

The board approved the funds --3 to 2-- during their regular meeting Dec. 15, but called a special meeting the next day and rescinded the action.

MYERS SAID, "Frankie Sue (Del Papa, ASUN president) turned it down and it was partly through Miller's pressure that she did it."

Del Papa said, "When I talked to President Miller he explained to me his reasons for not using university money."

When the Activities Board action came before Senate Dec. 16, Bob Mayberry, former ASUN presidential assistant, asked senate to return the matter to the board.

The senate debated the issue--the main objection to Hayden was that there could be unfavorable community reaction because of his radical image--and finally approved the board's decision.

Myers said, "We went down (to Berkeley, Calif.) and told Hayden the university has been screwing us over from administration to the student government and that we could only pay him what we got at the door.

"He said he runs into this problem all the time."

HAYDEN HAS been sent plane fare for the trip to Reno. Myers said it had not been decided what to charge for the speech, but that it would probably be \$1.

Myers said, "I am sure if we can get it going so a lot of people come, a lot of people are going to be educated--and that's the main purpose."

Hayden has authored several books and has taught political science at Rutgers University. He will also speak to the Honor Board Revolution class at 1 p.m. Friday.

Hayden speech on p. 9



# Letters

Presidential elections give us only one chance every four years to vote for the least objectionable candidate. One tends to vote "against" rather than "for."

Editor:

Do you object to Calley the man OR the money?  
Frankly I am quite shocked at your stand. The Sagebrush has always led the fight for freedom of speech—sorry that you have given up the fight.

Calley is a product of the Society and he deals with an issue stemming from the Nuremberg Trials. His coming to Reno has created, in my mind, more than \$2,000 worth of mental commitment and thought among the students.

Thanks for making it an issue.

Pete Perriera

Editor:

Allowing Vietnam's "Rosemary's Baby" to be paid to speak here mocks all that the university as a forum for anti-war action stood for. Allow him to speak for free, but for Christ's sake, don't pay.

Steve Pulkkinen

Editor:

I support the hiring of William Calley to speak on this campus.

I was editor of the Army newspaper (The Bayonet) at Fort Benning, Georgia, during the months Calley was court-martialed there. Not once did my newspaper publish an article concerning that court-martial. The only time Calley was mentioned by name in The Bayonet was in an article which said that unauthorized personnel were not allowed to park their vehicles in areas adjacent to Building 5 (where the trial was held) because of the court-martial of 1st Lt. William Calley.

The paper presented no articles pro or con concerning the issue. We could not because we were forbidden by the post commander. I asked my superiors to at least approve an article which would explain the background and import of the trial to the soldiers stationed at Fort Benning. They said the trial was being adequately covered by the local press, which everyone on post had access to. This was true, but nothing was said in the post newspaper—a publication aimed at informing soldiers on how they should conduct themselves as soldiers—on how this trial, no matter how it was decided, would affect their lives.

I never got to attend any of the trial sessions. I never got to see the man close up. However, one of my friends knew Calley personally. He was a clerk for Calley's military defense counsel and at one time double-dated with Calley and his girl. Whenever my friend and I would talk, he would defend the lieutenant. I always took the opposite side.

I was (as I still am) firmly convinced of Calley's guilt. But you see, one of the reasons I was so staunch in my convictions was that I knew Calley as a cause celebre—not as a human being. My friend did, however. I suppose that is one of the reasons he could defend the man.

That is why I approve of Calley coming here—to see if there is a human being behind the killer. Also I want to find out something about myself. How would I have felt in Calley's shoes? Calley defended himself by saying he placed the lives of his men above those of his enemies. Would I have felt the same?

Nuwer's column asks what Calley would say to us. Perhaps we should ask what we could say to him. If we are so righteous, perhaps we have a moral obligation to try to convince Calley of his guilt. But isn't there the chance that the man might be able to point to the shakiness in our position?

Let the man be heard. Pay him his \$2,000. Don't think of it as paying Calley for murder. Think of it as paying to find out about the potential killer in all of us.

Conceivably there might come a day when you and I are fighting another war. Only this is a war which the people of this nation wholeheartedly approve. If we find ourselves in such a situation, maybe we'll think of Calley and say, "My God, he was right."

William J. Spaniel

Graduate Student

Editor:

During the minutes of the ASUN Activities Board discussion, regarding the Lt. William Calley petitions, one of the points of interest was that we as students should constitute a monumental precedent by not "rewarding" Lt. Calley's indiscreet actions at My Lai.

Although we would like to forget the horrors of Vietnam, Lt. William (Rusty) Calley should not be encouraged to capitalize off of his 22 or more murders at My Lai. Regardless of Lt. Calley's right to freedom of speech, why should he be able to profiteer as a convicted murderer in the first degree?

If we as UNR students choose to support this deviant character of criminality, our social values and norms have become perverse and immoral.

We hope that the majority of UNR students who do care about how their mandatory ASUN fees are spent will participate in expressing their decision when the Sagebrush and Asian American Alliance disseminate the petitions.

Sincerely yours,

Larry Poye

Editor:

William Calley has had an experience that few on this campus have any knowledge about. Even if you do not agree with what he has done, you might learn something that may mean it will not be done again by anyone. If you have an open mind, hear him; if not there may be more like him and it may well be you. You may also find out that Calley was also a victim of the system and the times. You cannot change the times, but you can change the system. It does no harm to be as informed as possible.

Brad Stone

Commander American Legion Post No. 1, Senior, Business

Editor:

In response to your editorial on William Calley, I'd like the opportunity to reply.

I strongly feel that many anti-Nam feelings have been allowed in the Sagebrush, excessively over many veterans' views, who were there.

For his comment of telling it to the Marines, all I can say is this. He doesn't have to because we were there, and more fully understand why this came about!

Many people condemn Calley without really knowing what they're talking about!

He was only used as a scapegoat for higher government policies, civilian leaders and indoctrination in the old ways of war. War is total and there never will be any halfway measures.

I sincerely condone his actions, because there have been similar conditions many times.

I say, if looking for truth, let him speak and ask relative questions, not idiot questions. So quit being one-sided about it and wake up! Too much unknowing prejudice has already been shown.

Harvey D. Thomason

Nam-Veteran

Editor: (re above letter)

Clarification on my first letter in regard to my opinions on the "Calley matter."

Stating that I condone his actions, does not mean that I was for the conflict, or in favor of us even being there!

I believe that people should support their government. If they feel the government is wrong, there are ways of changing this. Surely people have heard of recalls as well as voting. I'll always believe that these are more effective than rioting in the streets, or completely deserting your country. Without support you have no government. People went who didn't want to!

The civilian government sent us there, whether right or wrong. Those on the line did what they felt they had to do to save American lives.

There are two basic types of war. (1) The conventional warfare, and (2) unconventional warfare. Ever since the beginning of Vietnam we have had to fight an unconventional war, sometimes known as guerilla warfare.

Mao's writings and doctrines on this type of war, which have been adopted by many countries, very plainly show, that there are no civilians, and that anything goes. What I'm trying to say is that it's not a question of social morality, of right or wrong, but simply an act of survival.

To begin with the so called civilians, who were guerillas when you weren't looking, eliminates the idea of there being civilians.

Anyone who has lived in Asian countries knows that human life is the cheapest and most abundant commodity that they've got, and they use it in exactly that manner.

In order to survive, you have to adapt to your existing environment. In other words you "Adapt or die."

Oriental civilization is different from our own civilization and culture.

Being out in the actual situation (rice paddies) in order to survive, you don't think about the morals of killing people. You do or don't to survive or die. It's not a moral question, but an act of survival.

As a troop leader in these positions, and caring for your men's safety (American lives), you're not going to allow hostile civilians to linger around your troop's positions. Not if you take your responsibility seriously!

No one likes to kill people or participate in any kind of war. But, again, if you don't support your government (right or wrong), you have no government! If you don't believe it's right, then stand up for your rights and VOTE. Don't riot or desert your country. Others didn't!

If you didn't adapt to the Asian concept of life, then the odds were against your coming back alive to your country. Those who did adapt are alive and home today. I sincerely believe that Lt. Calley falls into this category. It's not a question of right or wrong, when one's in a foxhole, but one of simple survival, and anything to make it easier.

This applies not only to Viet Nam, but past wars. History records these facts ever since the beginning of our country.

Harvey D. Thomason

Editor:

The question of whether William Calley should speak at this university is not one of whether his inalienable right to speak should be abridged or to perpetuate his title as a "scapegoat." The question to be resolved is: Is it the will of the student body to pay for a lecture by this man? . . . or not.

It is my opinion that the Asian Alliance is overly fair and democratic in proposing that he should be not only allowed to speak but be reimbursed for travel expenses. I feel that for William Calley to be permitted to capitalize on the deaths in My Lai is against the higher Laws of Humanity that were expressed during the Nuremberg trials by Justice Robert Jackson.

If the instructors at Ft. Benning taught: "(5) It was shoot first, ask questions later . . . (6) Carry out an issued order, then question it." They were ignoring military law: I. It is illegal to shoot unarmed prisoners; II. It is the duty of a soldier to fail to obey an illegal order.

Whether twenty-eight senior officers were involved in the coverup does not in any way expunge the level of immorality exhibited by Lt. "Rusty" Calley. His action was an expression of his morality. To pay a man for an act which is deemed illegal is prosecutable under the law, the Nevada Capital Punishment Law providing the death penalty contract murder. Therefore, to pay Lt. Calley is at least a questionable act which could lead each of us into the role of an immoral accomplice after the fact to the murders at My Lai.

Robert Zanger

Editor:

The question and associated dialogue concerning the proposed lecture by William Calley ought not be of the right of that Vietnam Veteran to "secure the blessings of liberty" or express his views and feelings relating to the "incident" at My Lai; neither should the question be that of the specific lecture fee reported in this paper nor the gravity of the crime of which he has been convicted—that the above rights apply to William Calley is undeniable, that his fee is considerable and his crime great are irrelevant to this theme; the primary issue which ought to concern us is that of the possible precedence which the proposed action of ASUN might establish.

My concern is to the direction in morality acceptance of the type of lecturer William Calley represents (namely, those persons having been convicted of a crime, or crimes, seeking personal gain by exposure of their act, or acts, through any media), on a fee-for-service basis, can lead us. Should not the purpose of such a lecturer be that of educating the audience as to the circumstances surrounding the commission of his crime in hopes of preventing a similar occurrence, or for the purpose of stimulating reform in an inequitable situation? If so, is it not the moral obligation of such a lecturer to provide that information without consideration of gain? If, however, this not be the purpose of a "reformed" criminal, is it likely that his comments would be beneficial to society as a whole?

Surely no financial loss should be sustained by a person involved in so noble an enterprise; however, to offer financial support which may provide the sole source of income and act as a means of employment for William Calley, John Dean and all others in similar positions, admits not only an element of approbation for their crimes (unintentional though it may be), but, in addition, may well precipitate the occurrence of further crimes by others.

The ethical and moral considerations involved in this dilemma supersede those of emotion. I ask you to consider the implications inherent in this issue. Decide for yourself if the proposed support for persons in the position of William Calley, John Dean and others might not lead to a situation in which the admission, as well as commission of a criminal act will be profitable.

Jack Gene Fuller

Editor:

Why only Calley to tell us his experience; why not the few million Vietnam veterans?

I doubt if he tells the truth. After all, we as Americans had the experience of the French, providing someone read the news and looked for the truth. So Calley's experience is not going to change anything about anybody. We seem to lose conscience, the judgment of discerning the course of our actions and decisions.

I am not interested in Calley's speech, but if he does speak and is paid for it, I would like to see him do it for a Vietnam Veterans' Fund, not perpetuate a Capitalist way of life.

R. Tissier



# Petitions

As the Sagebrush goes to press, Lt. William Calley's agent has ruled out the possibility of any compromise on the lecture.

At Wednesday night's Activities Board and Senate meetings it was agreed that a student poll should be taken. The poll would offer several options to the students including not having Calley speak; having Calley come for the agreed \$2,000; paying for Calley's expenses only; or paying for his expenses and giving him admission charged at the door.

Calley's agent, Kim MacIntosh, said this Thursday morning that Calley does not want to be looked at as an attraction such as the Doobie Brothers. He therefore would not take the door price admissions and would not speak for expenses. MacIntosh said Calley has no interest in promoting himself.

He said Calley does not necessarily want to talk about My Lai although he admits the topic would probably come up. Calley wants to speak about war industries and the direction the government is taking as far as the war is concerned.

## Compare!

DEADLINE: Wed. at noon. Drop off either at Sagebrush, ASUN office in Student Union, or Getchell Library Information Desk. You may choose to vote at designated ASUN polling places Mon. and Tues. only. Vote and make your opinion heard please.

### ASUN PETITION

An issue has arisen over whether or not ASUN money will be spent to bring Lt. William Calley on campus to speak.

American Program Bureau (Calley's agent) has stated ASUN's only option is to pay \$2,000 plus expenses for Calley to speak, or not to pay and he will not speak.

Do YOU want ASUN money to bring Lt. William Calley to speak on our campus?

Check one

- Yes
- No
- No Opinion
- I would like another option (please list.)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name(s)	ID Number(s)	Undergrad	Grad	Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

### SAGEBRUSH ALTERNATIVE

Sagebrush feels the ASUN petition is unsatisfactory because student body officers refuse to offer the university community an important option in this matter. To protect Lt. William Calley's constitutional right of free speech while at the same time protecting the rights of those ASUN members who feel morally uncomfortable about paying a war criminal to speak, the Sagebrush proposes:

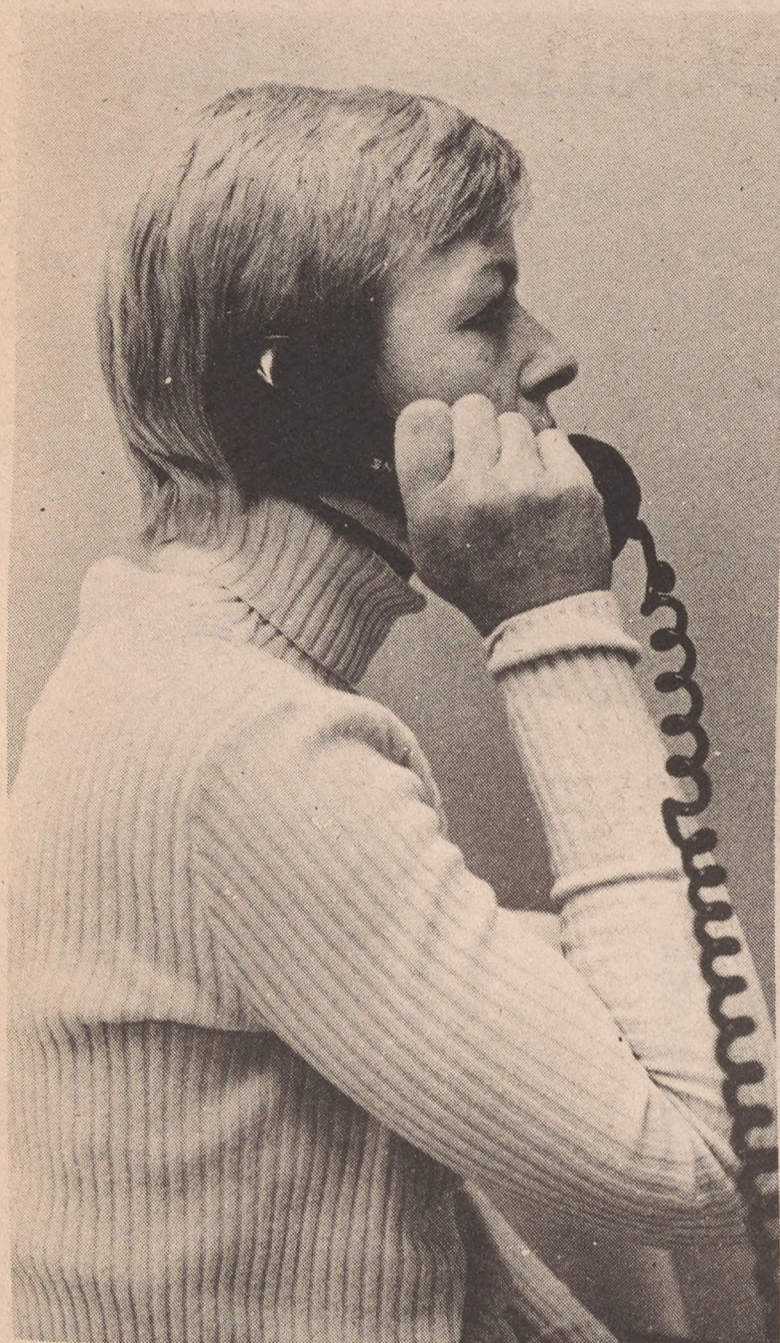
- William Calley be offered expenses and any money he can receive from ticket sales to those who would like to hear the soldier. \*

Name(s)	ID Number(s)	Undergrad	Grad	Other
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

\* This means Calley's agency must decide whether or not to send Calley to Reno. They have thus far said they would not do this. (The University of Nevada chose a similar policy in 1971 when controversial speaker Tom Hayden came to Reno.)



# CALL THE CAPTAIN



## About a \$9,000 job!

Your college years can be more rewarding as a member of the UNR R.O.T.C. program. Sophomore men and women are now eligible to enter our special two-year program and will qualify for \$100 per month during the school year. Full tuition scholarships are available for those who show academic excellence and leadership potential. If you qualify, it could mean a \$9,000 a year job when you graduate from Nevada. Take a few minutes to call the captain; it could mean something to you.

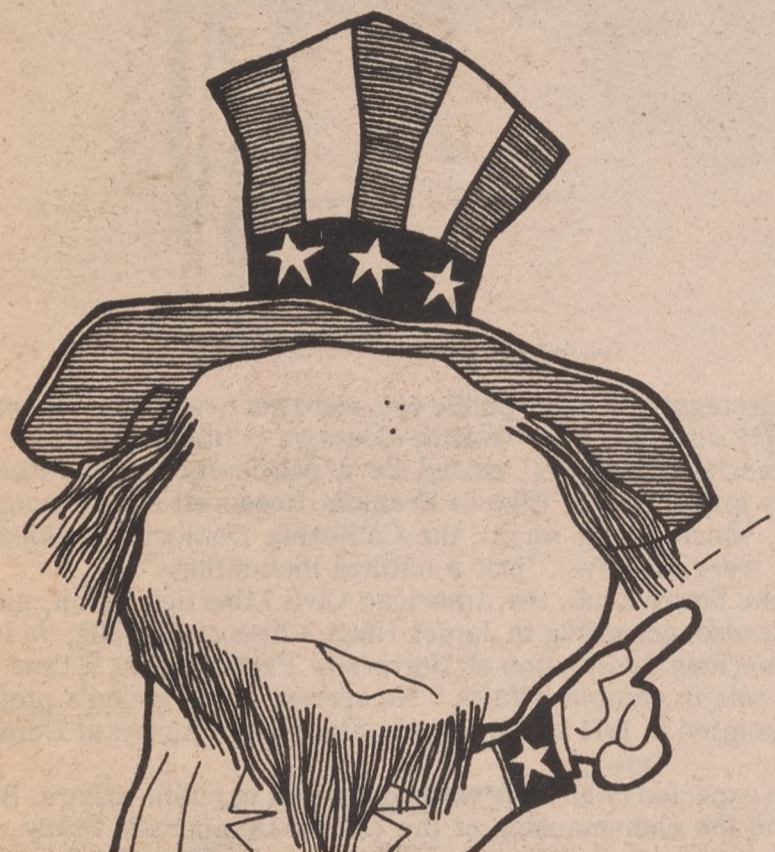
# Captain Salvadorini

# 784-6751 / 6757 / 6736





The Sagebrush  
is certainly  
for free speech...



Let William Calley  
speak for free.

Kelsie

Tom Hayden (Reprinted from Sagebrush, Jan. 28, 1971)

## 'Alternative kind of freedom'

by SONDRA BERNSTEIN

"There is an alternative kind of freedom" encompassing a cultural change, a change of attitude from individualism and self-importance to a sense of community and equality, Tom Hayden told a group of over 1,000 persons in the gym two weeks ago.

"There can be no separatism between races, sexes or social classes," he said stressing this "new consciousness" as the important revolutionary concept.

"The problem is that people have needs that are not being met by our institutions," Hayden said. "The crucial thing is to organize them around programs that will put power into their hands. The preliminary forms are being shed because they have exhausted their usefulness, but people all over the country are still aware and are "re-evaluating."

HAYDEN WAS brought to the university by the Experimental College after other organizations refused to fund his appearance. His plane fare was paid but he had no assurance of receiving any fee. Over \$700 was collected at the door and a spokesman of the Experimental College said people insisted on paying the \$1 entrance fee even after they had stopped collecting. Hayden said the money would go to projects he is working on in Berkeley.

"It must be that at certain times and places even talk becomes illegitimate," Hayden said of the difficulty in bringing him here. "It is only when people are not happy with answers the government gives that ideas become dangerous" and meeting becomes a "threat to the social order of Nevada."

Hayden said though the students might think their university atmosphere apathetic,

"there is some kind of power you may not know about" or there would not be the reaction to his appearance.

"THERE IS the kind of person in America who really believes in democracy," not just the kind who joins the Black Panthers or goes underground with the Weatherman, but who nevertheless are deeply concerned, Hayden said. "Ralph Nader shows a vast constituency, not in the streets, not living a new life style, but concerned with the basic issues about the quality of life."

There is also "a constituency that rapes, burns black churches, etc.," but Hayden said that is not abnormal in times of change. "They wouldn't be uptight if there wasn't real change.

"The change has been brought about by the Third World revolution. There would not have been a cultural revolution without it. The university teaches that there is no alternative, that power corrupts and there is a cycle of revolution and power. It is enough to say that (other countries) are surviving and doing well without American help. You don't have to promote their way of life," he said.

"People must understand exactly what you are trying to do," he said, outlining ideas for action. "There is a difference between Robin Hood and Jack the Ripper and we have to keep that in mind." Violence is a tactic to be used only when all other methods have been attempted and failed. It is a "hazardous" method because others can usurp the use of it. Hayden advocated the use of tactics that could not be duplicated. "Robbing banks and giving out money in the streets is not something the other side will do," he said.

VIOLENCE IS ever present in our society, it is part of our reality." We have to think of it as an option, if that is the only way to make people think, he said. "People's minds are never changed without some kind of pressure. They are not changed just by talking."

"Indifference is promoted by intellectuals and faculty," he said. Hard hats and the silent majority are inventions of a government not sure what kind of support it has, Hayden said.

He said the government has shifted emphasis from the war to people who are dissenting from the problem of racism to the people who protest racism. Its objective is to "get rid of the protestors rather than the cause of the protest."

Hayden lives and works within a communal group in Berkeley where, he said, "We are believers in the necessity of being organized."

Among his group's plans are a war crimes tribunal that he believes will become a national issue and an expected proposal on the ballot for community control of the police, which would designate to the people priorities in law enforcement. They also plan a community children's program.

Hayden began his political career, he said, as a student newspaper editor. He found he had to choose between political engagement and reporting. "I tried both for a while," he said, "but soon was completely involved in politics."



# PEOPLE:

## Eugene Grotegut

MYERS

Dr. Eugene Grotegut, who heads UNR's foreign language department, is a man who combines his passion for German with an active social conscience.

Born at Clark Station in Nevada, Grotegut was raised in Elko County until about 1940, when he moved to Sparks to attend high school. He graduated from the University of Nevada in 1948, then took his master's and doctorate from the University of California at Los Angeles.

During the 1950's and 60's, he taught at a half dozen campuses—UCLA, University of Michigan, Berkeley, University of Kentucky, and University of Kansas—finally returning to UNR in 1969. Through those years, he had risen to increasingly more responsible positions at each institution, from a faculty assistant at UCLA to department chairman at UNR.

As a UNR undergraduate, Grotegut had been strongly influenced by Christian Melz, a leading figure in the foreign languages department. As Melz neared retirement in 1969, Grotegut returned to UNR; he was named department chairman in 1972.

The same year, Grotegut published a book, *Das Zeitalter der Aufklärung*, a critical bibliography of the literature of the Enlightenment in Germany. His love of German does not prevent his taking a flexible position on the question of foreign language study at the university: "Not everyone has the same capacity, opportunity, and desire to use a foreign language. The only thing is that if a person's life calls for that knowledge they should be able to develop that skill."

But Grotegut's position at UNR nonetheless drew him into a leading role in the controversy surrounding the foreign language requirement which came to a peak in the fall of 1973.

In a heavily attended debate on the issue with speech department chairman James Owen (who spoke against the requirement), Grotegut said, "I speak in favor of a requirement, not the requirement." Of the 130 members of the United Nations, he said, only one nation—the United States—has no universal foreign language requirement. "It seems to me to be clear that the main justification for the study of foreign languages is its intrinsic value. We live in an age of manipulation. One of the principal instruments of this manipulation is language. It helps prepare one to live in a world of manipulation."

Grotegut also contended that there would be unforeseen effects if the requirement were abolished. He believed that if UNR did away with it, high schools might revert to the days when no foreign language was offered at that level. "We are setting the educational standards for Nevada," he has said of the university community. "We would be delighted to have all the students meet the requirement before they got here . . . The university's function serves as a backstop in this area. We are the leaders and we set the tone for what education is in this state."

During the debate, Grotegut also questioned the viability of the one-hour instruction sessions in the field of foreign languages. He felt even highly motivated students were only operating effectively 30 minutes out of the hour; ". . . one needs to get tuned up into that mode of thought which is the mode of language where you shift out of English. Foreign language study is a basic exercise in the fundamental modes of thought . . . foreign language is a sort of conceptual jarring process."

"He has always treated me fairly,  
and most people feel that way about him."

At one point during the 1973 controversy over the language requirement, Grotegut got into a damaging flap over some quotes attributed to him in *Sagebrush*.

Gary Warren, a *Sagebrush* writer, had approached Grotegut in his office seeking his views on the requirement. "I said I did not wish to participate in the discussion other than before a student or faculty meeting or through (*Sagebrush's*) letters to the editor column. Nevertheless, we had a pleasant, frequently-interrupted conversation lasting 15 or 20 minutes. Some of my remarks, however, found their way into the column *Viewpoint* . . ."

The crucial paragraphs, which drew heavy criticism, referred to an ASUN Senate resolution, which passed 12 to 2, calling for abolition of the language requirement. Warren wrote:

"Eugene K. Grotegut, chairman of the foreign language department, said the ASUN Senate action was 'reprehensible' and termed the methods used to go about it as 'characteristic of the moral decadence now found in Washington, D.C.' . . ."

"Grotegut admitted that a number of institutions such as UC-Berkeley had abolished the requirement, but added that Berkeley had an 'elite group' of students who were more academically-oriented than students at Nevada, which maintains an open admission policy."

(The "moral decadence" phrase was printed in boldface.)

Reaction to the two sentences was swift. ASUN President Terry Reynolds protested that comparing the ASUN Senate action to Watergate was unfair. "We have tried with patience to work within the system and assure that the rights of those involved have been heard," Reynolds said. He also said Grotegut's quoted comment about Berkeley having an "elite group" of students constituted an "attack (on) the whole student population" at UNR.

Another student, Mike Sanderson, criticized Grotegut in a letter to the editor of the *Sagebrush*: "I know that Watergate-ism . . . is popular now, but to appeal to general student hysteria by drawing such correlations (where no criteria exists to do so) must lead us to conclude that Mr. Grotegut is either a victim of extreme political naivete or a victim of abject stupidity . . . he claims that students at Berkeley are more than those at Nevada . . . If it is so bad here why doesn't he get the hell out?"

Grotegut replied to the criticism in a letter to *Sagebrush*:

"What I found 'reprehensible' were some of the tactics employed in obtaining signatures for (a) poll on the language requirement. I refer to several complaints by students who said they were harassed and insulted by the poll takers . . ."

"My allusion to 'corruption in Washington' was by way of excusing actions of which I disapprove. I was reflecting upon the impossibility of demanding rigorous standards of the young when their elders appear to find that the end justifies the means."

"When I referred to Berkeley as an 'elitist' institution and UNR as a school which had a relatively open admissions policy, I was simply stating a fact, and no invidious comparison was intended. (Berkeley) accepts only the top eight per cent of high school graduates while we accept all students with a 2.5 average and above. In this respect, the two institutions fulfill different functions in their respective communities."



Sagebrush photo

Such incidents, in which Grotegut was in the public eye, were not new to him. He had for some time taken an extremely visible role in Washoe County's political affairs.

Grotegut has early memories of politics; raised by a politically active father, he remembers listening as a boy growing up in Elko to Franklin Roosevelt's first inaugural. His later political activities, which began when "the California Democratic clubs first began organizing for Adlai" were, he says, "just a natural inclination."

Grotegut, a member of the Sierra Club, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the Issac Walton Association, was also, according to James Hulse's history of UNR, "a leader of the local chapter of the American Association of University Professors at a time when that group had an important role in campus affairs." He served as the group's president from 1970 to 1972. He was appointed in 1971 to the Nevada State Environmental Education Commission.

All this was perhaps to be expected of any one with an interest in public affairs. But for professor Grotegut to take on the chairmanship of the county Democratic Party was a different situation entirely.

Grotegut himself acknowledges the mild incongruity in his having taken on a job usually reserved for hard-driving politicians or grizzled hatchet men. "To go from the ivy halls to the rough and tumble of politics," as he put it, was a decision which seems to have surprised even Grotegut himself. "It was an experience to go from a highly structured environment to an environment that was (here a wry tone of understatement enters his voice) not terribly structured."

Grotegut ran for the post of Democratic county chairman at the 1972 convention in Reno. He won after running on an informal slate of candidates for the five county offices who said they "worked well together."

He brought to the job an attitude which might be best described by quoting Grotegut's own interpretation of Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell* (from an article published in 1965): "He acts not in any capacity as representative of a group, but in response to his own individual conscience." In a party as faction-ridden as the Democratic party, the former characteristic was greatly appreciated; the latter characteristic makes it satisfying to himself as well.

During his term, Grotegut consistently worked to create a climate in which all viewpoints within the party—including those with which he disagreed—could be heard, while at the same time minimizing the frictions created by those conflicting viewpoints.

Following his election, he helped to work out an accommodation between opposing forces on the question of a special session of the state legislature to consider welfare matters. The issue had threatened to erupt into a major floor fight at the state convention.

After the state convention, he supported going slow on adoption of a state platform until "public hearings to be conducted by the policy committee" would permit all Democrats to express their views.

He worked to expand participation of ordinary citizens in the Democratic organization through an aggressive recruitment of participants in precinct meetings.

And he instituted public platform hearings at the county level, a first in Washoe County.

At the same time, he served as a cutting edge for Democratic office holders and candidates. For example, he defended Senators Alan Bible and Howard Cannon against criticism of their votes on the minimum wage, and he criticized President Nixon on the mining of Haiphong harbor ("I would much prefer to see a disengagement, rather than further pursuit of what has proven to be a fruitless effort to hold up the South Vietnam regime.")

Grotegut's term of office as chairman of the party was a clear success, and there were efforts made to draft him for a second term in 1974. But Grotegut was also weary of the constant demands of the job, and declined. When he left office, the Washoe County Young Democrats held an "appreciation party" for him in Reno. Attended by about 200 Democrats, it was attended by many party notables, including former Governor Grant Sawyer (who journeyed from Las Vegas to make the featured speech), former Attorney General Charles Springer, congressional candidate James Santini, Senate candidate Maya Miller, and most of the Washoe legislative delegation. Both Governor Mike O'Callaghan and Lt. Governor Harry Reid sent representatives.

Today, Grotegut replies "I doubt it" when asked whether he would seek party or public office in the future. He says he will just try to "be as active in support of good government as I can," without seeking a leading role. But in a sense, it doesn't matter; he has already proven that a soft spoken professor from the sheltered world of academe can succeed in the hard-knuckle world of organization politics; this has served to further widen public participation in those kind of politics.

The word one encounters most often in interviewing Grotegut's associates and acquaintances, both on campus and in politics, is "fair." "He has always treated me fairly, and most people feel that way about him," says teaching fellow Henry Nuwer, who disagreed with Grotegut on the language requirement issue. And when the appreciation party for Grotegut was announced, the reason for it was given as "his fair and even-handed treatment of all factions of the party during his term of office."





*With all beings and all things we shall be as relatives*

Sioux Indian



# Against the Grain

MYERS

No, I don't think Lt. Calley should come to speak at UNR, but having said that, I think the whole question of Calley should be examined in somewhat more depth, both at UNR and throughout the country.

To begin with, I don't regard Calley as having been convicted of anything. While in the Army, through both my service as a policeman and my experience as a court martial witness, I was given a close look at the military justice system. And I found that phrase—military justice system—to be a contradiction in terms. From command influence to limitations on a defendant's rights, the system is shot through with features which make fair trials not just suspect, but impossible and nonexistent. Once, after being attacked in the dead of night by another soldier, and following his apprehension, I found it necessary to refuse to press charges on grounds that my assailant could not possibly be treated fairly, and I could not in good conscience advance the interests of the military justice system. My commanding officer was displeased.

In other words, Lt. Calley was convicted by what is by definition a kangaroo court—and thus, to my mind, not convicted at all.

There is also a question of Lt. Calley's having been singled out. It is worth noting that such institutions as the American Civil Liberties Union and such individuals as Senator George McGovern opposed the Calley trial on the ground that the higher-ups from President Johnson down were escaping the attention of the law while Lt. Calley was feeling its full force.

So why oppose having Lt. Calley come here and speak if this is how I feel? Well, for one thing, I happen to believe that the funds for the lecture series should be used to bring speakers of a) interest to broad segments of the students, or b) of particular expertise in a given field of endeavor relevant to UNR (for example, Clark Kerr or Norman Mailer). I don't think he fills the bill for specification a) and while he might be considered to qualify for specification b), I question its relevance to anything related to this campus.

In addition to the above considerations, it should also be remembered that although he was not tried fairly, Lt. Calley nonetheless admitted his crime, and chose the I-was-only-following-orders defense. He is guilty by his own admission, if not through a fair trial. And in one of this nation's proud moments, the U.S. participated in an international forum at Nuremberg at which the I-was-only-following-orders excuse was laid to rest for all time.

+++

## No, I don't think Lt. Calley should come to speak at UNR....

There is one last thing to be said. When I first heard Lt. Calley was being considered to be brought here, I recalled that when attempts have been made in years past to bring left-wing figures like Bobby Seale and Tom Hayden to speak at UNR, a furor in the local community was the result.

And I said that I doubted that a similar reaction would greet the news that a right-wing hero like Lt. Calley is coming here. To an extent I was wrong—the Sagebrush, at least, spoke up. I'm still waiting to see what the Gazette and Journal, as well as various community spokesmen, have to say.

# Alternatives

GRAHAM

Who is Lt. William Calley? Who cares? No one!

Calley is a symbol, and it is with the symbol the university is now dealing. Question: Should Lt. William Calley lecture here? Yes! No!

Does it matter? The question now is "What will Calley represent here at the University of Nevada?"

What CAN Calley represent? Many things to many people. To some, status and national recognition for the University of Nevada. For others the horror, immorality and tragedy of the Vietnam War. He can represent freedom of speech, evil, heroism and profit. He may also stand as a racist or scapegoat, a patriot or traitor, a coward, a killer.

In a way, Calley is the Vietnam War; and because of this, Calley the Symbol is a confused, slippery and ambiguous concept. Here is the danger. Faced with complex situations, most of us try to simplify. The question of Calley's lecture has been reduced by many into a simple yes, no choice—Yes, he should come; No, he should not.

By reducing the issue to a single choice, most of us find it easier to determine our own position and identify the opposition. At this point it appears that many people assume the Sagebrush—due in part to inaccurate reports on the part of other news media and in part to errors by the Sagebrush—is on the "No, he should not come" side; and the ASUN Activities Board represents the "Yes, he should come" position.

For its part, the Sagebrush helped confuse the issue with the front page photos used to draw attention to the Calley lecture and the paper's editorial last Friday. I watched several people when they first saw the photos, and without exception, all assumed that they were of Calley's My Lai victims. This is not true. The photos are, in fact, pictures of South Vietnamese political prisoners resisting classification by the Thieu regime as common criminals. These photos were originally published by the American Friends Service Committee—as the photo credit states—and stand as a symbol in their own right.

A point which the Sagebrush failed to recognize is that people's reaction to those photos was and is valid simply because actual photos of the My Lai massacre are worse. Given the pictures and the common reaction to them, it is easy to see why many, including local media, jumped to the conclusion that the paper was against Calley's appearance here. The fact is that the Sagebrush's position is much different.

The paper doesn't want to see Calley profit from his actions; and, taken a step further, does not want student funds to become a part of any profit Calley may make. The kicker is that if Calley does lecture here he will profit. Whether the ASUN pays him a fixed fee or admission is charged at the door, he will make money. And because of this fact, I am forced to conclude that the issue of profit is meaningless.

For sure, the point is valid and ethically sound; no person should profit from pain, misery and death inflicted on innocent victims. But, for the University of Nevada, here, today, this cannot be the issue. I can see no way of avoiding the fact that the real question is in fact "Should Calley come here to speak."

## The paper doesn't want to see Calley profit from his actions...

I, for one, can only answer for myself. I believe he should. I believe the experience of seeing this person would be of value. I hope, seeing and listening to him, that I might come to understand, just a little, why he became what he is, why he did what he did, why. And for these reasons, I am willing to accept responsibility for the fact that my desire to understand will put money in Calley's pocket—that he will profit.

Because I believe Calley could be of value, for me at least, I am taking the position that the ASUN should bring Calley here, no matter what means. But I also believe the ASUN should charge admission to this lecture, hoping gate receipts will cover all expenses and absolve the student government from any responsibility for his profit—leaving it with those who wish to see this man, for whatever reason.

## Arab to speak here

The Director of the League of Arab States Office for the Western Region will speak at the University of Nevada Monday night Feb. 10 at 8 in the Travis Student Lounge. Khalid Babaa's lecture will be open and free to all, and is a presentation of ASUN.

Khalid I. Babaa was born in Samaria, Palestine in 1924. He was educated in Palestine and Jordan where he studied law from 1945-1948, and proceeded to the United States in 1952 to complete his studies. He received his B.A. Cum Laude in Economics and Political Science from Southwestern University in Georgetown, Texas in 1955, and his M.A. in Political Science from the same university in 1956. For one year and a half, he studied at the Graduate School of the University of Texas and pursued his studies for his Ph.D. in International Affairs and International Law at New York University and the New School for Social Research.

During the course of his training in the Middle East, Babaa was employed by the government of Palestine under the British Mandate from 1944 until 1948. In 1949, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Jordanian Ministry of the Interior and held that post for a period of two years.

In August 1957, Babaa was employed by the Arab States Delegation Office in New York and served as Chief of Research. He was also a member of the Yemen Delegation to the United Nations. In January 1960 he began a four-year period in charge of the office of the League of Arab States in Canada. In April 1964 he was appointed Director of the League of Arab States Information Center for the Southwestern Region of the United States. Babaa remained in that position until the end of 1970. Babaa served also as Visiting Associate Professor at Baylor University. In January 1971, Babaa was transferred to the Arab League's headquarters in Cairo where he served as Chief of Research, holding that position for three years, until his present appointment as director of the League of Arab States office for the Western Region at headquarters in San Francisco, in July 1974.

Babaa is the author of the forthcoming book, "Non-Alignment—Myth and Reality" and supervised 74 research papers on various aspects of the Arab world. He is a member of Pi Gamma Mu (National U.S. Social Science Society), Alpha Chi (National U.S. Scholarship Society), the International Law Society and the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Babaa has lectured before civic organizations, universities and church groups in the United States and Canada, and has appeared on several television and radio programs. He is married to the former Betty Jean McLendon of Jacksonville, Texas and the Babaa's have three children.

We may safely assert that the knowledge that men can acquire of women, even as they have been and are, without reference to what they might be, is wretchedly imperfect and superficial and will always be so until women themselves have told all that they have to tell.



# NEWS

## Just humor him

Too many American humorists have become bitter, cynical or negative in their attempts to cheer people up, says Will Rogers Jr., son of the late American humorist-philosopher.

Rogers said the nation needs constructive humor to make it through current hard times.

"All these guys have become the Don Rickles type, trying to see who they can cut down and how much better they can do it than their fellow comedians.

"Some of the best moves made by our government to bring us out of the depression were the results of constructive humor, like my dad's."

## Tennis anyone?

Indoor tennis lessons will be offered by the Reno-Sparks YWCA beginning Feb. 18. Two separate classes will be taught at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. by Bob Fairman at the Washoe County Fairgrounds indoor courts. Students must furnish their own rackets and balls.

Child care is available at the YWCA during the morning session only.

Interested persons should pre-register at the YWCA as class size will be limited. For more information, call the YWCA at 322-4531.

## Fear today, Jong tomorrow

Erica Jong, author of "Fear of Flying," has been selected as an ASUN speaker. Her appearance has been scheduled for Tuesday Feb. 22.

## Musical auditions

"How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying" has been approved by the ASUN as this year's ASUN-Community spring musical.

The production will be on April 18 and 19 at the Pioneer Theatre. It follows three very successful annual musicals.

Contact Director Bob Dillard in the Drama Department for details about auditions, casting and set designing.

## Yearbook editor

Artemisia needs an editor for next year's issue—whatever format it may be in at that time. It's a great outlet for expression and creativity, well-suited for a photography nut, an opportunity to get some resume "points"—and a hell of a lot of work and responsibility. Could you handle it?

Filing will be open until Friday, Feb. 14 at 5 p.m. Applications are available in the ASUN Office. ASUN fee-paying students with a 2.2 GPA are eligible. Those interested are encouraged to drop by the Artemisia Office in the basement of Morrill Hall to talk over operations.

## R.A. applications

Applications are being accepted in the Student Services Office (Room 103 TSSC) for resident assistant positions for academic year 1975-76. Students who have at least a 2.0 GPA and truly wish to be of assistance to University residence hall students are encouraged to apply.

Applications are due by 5 p.m. on Monday, Feb. 10. Apply Today!

Remuneration consists of free room and board. For more information drop by Room 103, TSSC or call 784-6616.

## Cookbooks still around

There are still a few copies left of the AWS Centennial Cookbook. The special edition is full of favorite recipes submitted by faculty and staff members.

Each book is \$3, with proceeds going towards AWS Scholarships and Campus Beautification projects. Pick yours up today in the ASUN Office.



Photo by Terrebonne

## Scholarship assistance

More students than ever won scholarship assistance at UNR last year because of the "quiet generosity" of individuals, organizations and business enterprises, says a report to the Board of Regents.

There were 768 private scholarship awards during the 1973-74 academic year, an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year.

The value of scholarships increased by \$45,000 or 25 per cent, during the year to a total of \$218,537.

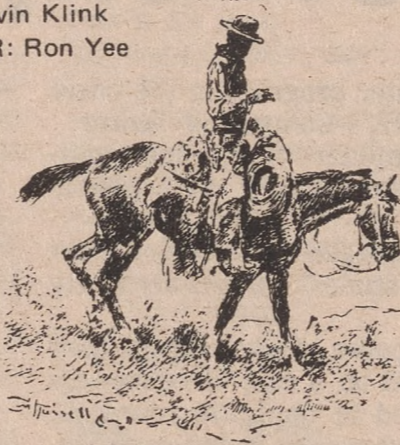
The report showed that women, although they constitute only 42 per cent of the undergraduate enrollment, won more than 53 per cent of the scholarship awards.

It adds that the number of mature women assisted with scholarships during the year rose by 50 per cent. This group, frequently students who have returned to college after earlier interrupting their studies for marriage and motherhood, has proven scholastically superior with an extraordinarily high graduation rate, the report said.

## SAGEBRUSH

EDITOR: Kelsie Harder  
ASSISTANT EDITOR: Hank Nuwer  
ART EDITOR: Larry Winkler  
CAMPUS EDITOR: Sue Engstrom  
COPY EDITOR: Christi Bonds  
PHOTO EDITOR: Bob Anderson  
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Dennis Myers  
Barbara Norton  
Kim Peterson  
Julie Radke  
Jean-Marc Repka



## Quick luck

Attention photographers: Could you use a quick buck? We could use your color slides of UNR, its staff, students and activities.

Check around. See if you've got any recent photos in drawers or files. We'd like to see them, as they may be just the kind of shots we need to complete an audio-visual high school visitation presentation now being put together.

Drop your slides off with Patrice at the ASUN Office in the Student Union. Such things as Homecoming, Winter Carnival, sports, Wolves Frolics, classroom activities, the campus itself, organization or club functions or candid shots will be considered.

We'll pay \$1 for every slide used, and return your originals. Hurry!

# NOTES

## Older women are sexy

Women over 25 who are returning to school have special problems in adjustment. To help women with these problems a workshop has been designed to give information.

The workshop will discuss orientation to university life, activities and services available on campus. They will then discuss such things as budgeting time, working out family relationships, sharing family responsibilities, and student-faculty relationships.

The workshop will be on Tuesdays, Feb. 18, 25 and March 4. The sessions, run by Laurie Albright and Pat Dinger, will last from 3-5 p.m.

Any women interested in the workshops should sign up in the Counseling and Testing Center, Room 209, Thompson Student Services Center, or call 784-6810 by Feb. 17.

## ASUN elections

Filing for the three ASUN Executive Officers and 20 Senate seats will open next week, said newly appointed Election Chairman Don Dakin.

Applicants must be ASUN fee-paying students with 2.0 GPA's. Applications will be available in the ASUN Office for the March 5 primary election.

Holding office is the best way to be involved in student affairs and have a say in publications, allocations, speakers, concerts and University legislation. Student Senators receive \$100 for their year's participation.

## Art show opens

A show of selected UNR art students opened Wednesday Feb. 5, from 7 to 9 p.m. The show will be on exhibition from Feb. 6-21. The show will feature Cathy Chin, photography; Harlene Frohnen, fabric; Antoinette Ivins, graphics; Brian Martinet, ceramics; Toma Robinson, painting; John Sheridan, sculpture; Cindy Smith, ceramics-sculpture.

The exhibit will be held in the Church Fine Arts Gallery at UNR.

## Questa for excellence

Formerly available to agriculture students, the E.J. Questa Scholarship is open for application to any undergraduate student at UNR, reported the chairperson of the scholarship committee.

The student must be a Nevada high school graduate and have participated in 4-H Club. If these requirements can be met, a student claiming out-of-county residence may be rewarded \$500. Washoe county residents may receive \$250. According to the chairperson, the fund is generating \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year.

Scholarship application may be obtained in Room 301 of Mack Social Science Building, and must be completed no later than March 1. Students applying for the Questa should so specify, and fill out a card that details 4-H participation.

## ERA news

Bismark, N.D.—North Dakota has become the 34th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, leaving the measure only four states short of final ratification.

The House of Representatives passed the measure 52-49 Monday before a packed gallery. The Senate had earlier passed the ERA 28-22.

Representative William Kretschmar, R-Venturia, who handled the bill on the floor, said, "The purpose of this amendment is to ensure equal rights for all under the law."

Thirty-eight states need to ratify the amendment before it becomes part of the Constitution.

Nebraska, which ratified the amendment in 1972 only to rescind the ratification a year later, fell three votes short of approval in the Senate as the measure came up for reconsideration Monday.

—AP

Nobody ever went broke underestimating the taste of the American Public.

H.L. Mencken



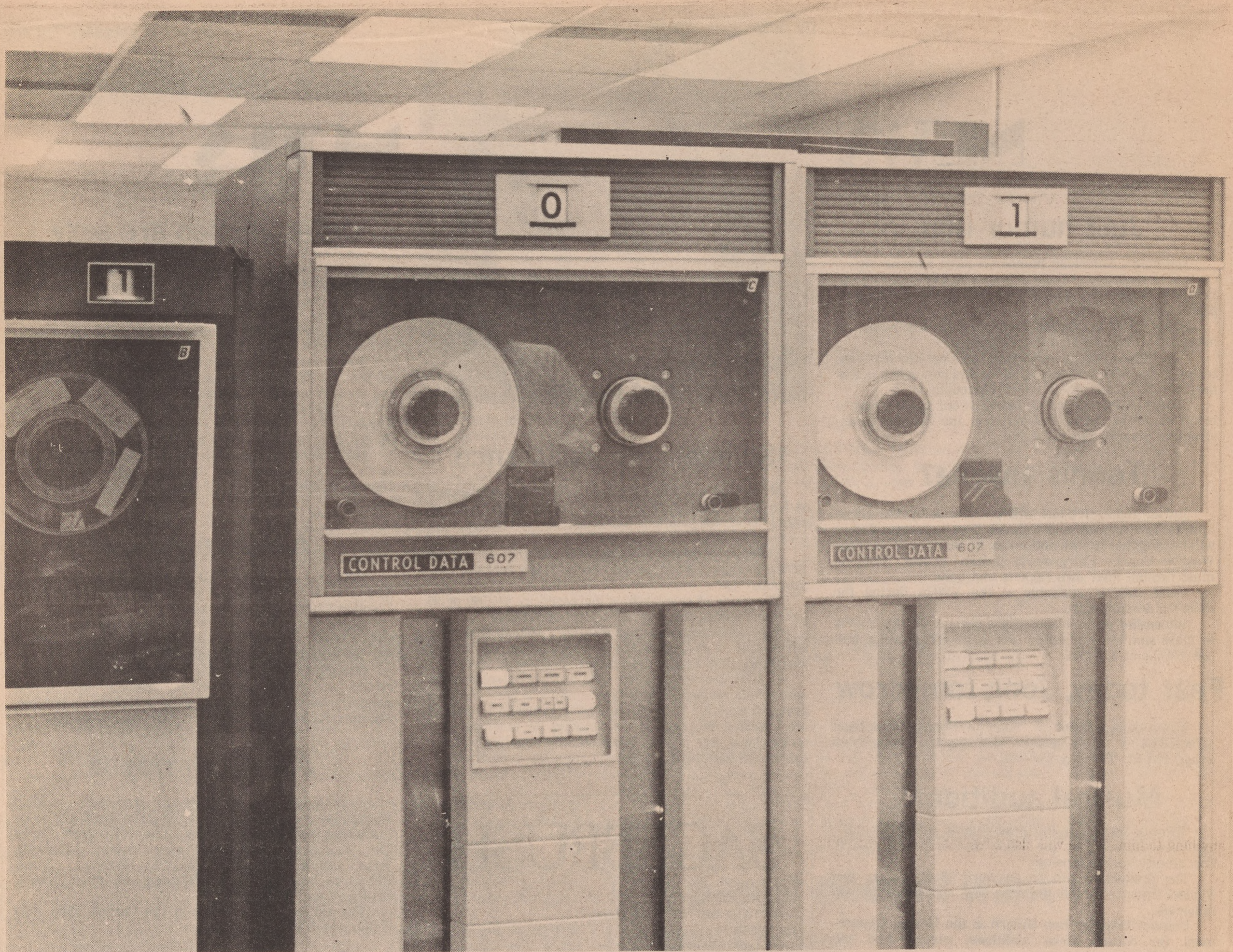


Photo by Anderson

# The Anderson tapes

## ENGSTROM

The average student should be able to write a simple computer program in the basic language in three days, said Niels H. Anderson, director of UNR's Computing Center.

Anderson said many people have a preconceived idea of computers being more complicated than they really are. This idea of a computer being complex has kept many people from trying to learn how to work one.

Anderson said, "It's true that a computer works in many languages but once you start programming, it's relatively simple to learn the next language. A student's needs are fairly simple anyway."

He said many people have a different idea of computers because of the purpose they were first developed for. He said computers were originally sold on a cost effectiveness basis that would have money for industry. Then they were used to facilitate research. Because of their first purpose, people have come to think of computers as being complex.

Anderson said, "Young people who don't have a working knowledge of computers are handicapped. They have to know something about computers and have to be exposed to them. The large number of sales of the calculators shows there is some change in thoughts about the computers."

*UNR's Computing Center was one of the first in the country to organize a statewide program.*

Another sign of the increased interest in computers is that the Center is servicing more users. Last semester 1,790 people used the Center. The bulk of these were students.

The Center has three functions, Anderson said. They are administrative, research, and student research.

The Center does not participate in the teaching role, the faculty does that. They do give help when the students come up to do their assignments. The students learn how to write and run a basic program. They are starting a new computer science program to meet new needs in that area.

They also do a lot of research. Anderson said almost everyone who works at the Center does some type of sophisticated research.

The last area the Center does work is in the administrative one. They do payroll, personnel statistics, student statistics, library serial holdings, inventory control for the State of Nevada, and registration packets.

Although they do the present registration material, they do not yet have the proper equipment to change over to the pre-registration format that other schools have. They need

a computer that can handle a scheduling formula or program so that the number, size and variety of classes can be measured.

Anderson said, "Other than the scheduling computer which we plan to get soon, we could handle the pre-registration. But it's not our decision to make. That is a decision of the registrar. The only real problem I can see is that there is always a group of incoming freshmen that you don't know will show up. What do you do about them?"

Other than lacking the scheduling computer, the Center has a very sophisticated set-up. UNR's Computing Center was one of the first in the country to organize a statewide program.

The Center has 130 time-share terminals. A person could pick up a phone located at any of the University system's locations and call a computer's number. They thus can plug into Reno's computers from Las Vegas, Elko, or Carson City. Anderson estimates that there are 2,000 users who never come near the central location. In addition there is a lab in the Business College that has terminals.

Using the computers is relatively simple. An enrolled student is not charged anything for the use. To use them, a student must get an account number from a professor and then take that to any terminal.

The Center keeps a library of programs for students to use. It tells what files are available for us. Anderson said, "You don't have to know how to program to use these and you certainly don't have to be a mathematician."

The Center also has a basic collection of games. By using the proper program a student can play computer blackjack, poker, golf, space shots, tic-tac-toe, or whatever other games happen to be available at the time.

The Center has another innovation. They use multi-plexus lines that make it possible to send 18 signals at a time on one line. This allows more people to use the computers at a time.

The concept of computer centers working alone may be changing. Anderson said, "There is a tendency to move toward educational networks. Some universities share with each other. We may have the longest network from here to Las Vegas."

Anderson first got interested in working with computers when he designed a system for production control for the Ammunitions Depot in Hawthorne, Nevada. After being in the Navy for many years, he left to join the Crocker Bank in San Francisco.

Anderson received his Bachelor of Arts at Berkeley and his Masters at Stanford.

He said, "I was turning more and more to an interest in computers. When this job came up in 1969, I decided to take it. For one thing I wanted to come back to Nevada and I wanted to work with the computers."

He enjoys the people he works with and the creativity of the work he does. He said most people don't realize that technical people are creative in their fields.

Anderson concluded, "I think that a director's most important job is to have a good grasp of the total technical aspects of the job and the ability to solve people problems. It's putting everything together. You have to anticipate problems before they happen."



# Letters

**Editor:**

The proposed funding of Calley's lecture at UNR suggests to us some mismanagement of our ASUN fees. The ASUN is willing to pay \$2,000 plus expenses for a single lecture by a Vietnam war "hero," yet it is not willing to adequately fund an ongoing activity of local importance.

Specifically, the Blue Mailbox, a weekend coffeehouse providing student entertainment and a place of good company, has recently lost its staff due to their months of time-consuming work without compensation. ASUN was not concerned enough to cover salaries. Nominal ASUN support and the small donation asked at the door cannot meet the cost of publicity, food, entertainment, technicians and staff.

We feel the ASUN should compare the long-term benefits of a well-run student coffeehouse to a Calley one-night-stand.

Melanie Scott  
Donna Gerdts  
Laura Hinton

**Editor:**

This letter is a rebuttal of Michael Bell's letter which appeared in the Sagebrush on Friday, January 31, 1975. To begin with, currently the beverage industry is the only food-related industry to offer the consumer a choice between returnable bottles and non-return packaging. The consumer has the choice. Taking away this choice is one less freedom we as U.S. citizens have, and business has another restriction placed upon it. The beverage industry would have its hands tied with respect to moving into money-saving packages.

Some findings of the Applied Data Systems, the firm selected jointly by Oregon's Governor's Office and the legislature to study the impact of the "Bottle Bill," are very interesting: 1. Oregon is not a typical state to measure the effects of such legislation elsewhere. 2. Soft drink producers lost 3.1 to 3.5 million in pre-tax profits. (This is money that Nevada would lose. Local bottlers live here and spend their money here.) 3. With a 4.5 per cent increase in traffic, litter increased 12 per cent, not including beverage-related litter.

This act, if passed, is highly discriminatory against local bottlers and distributors. Why not a law similar to Washington's which taxes almost all packaging in a retail establishment, broken into various categories. All revenue is used for environmental efforts.

Presently over 35 per cent of all miles traveled in Nevada are by out-of-state cars. This law would have no effect on their littering habits at all. Really, who litters most, people living here or out-of-staters who don't care?

The consumer's view—increased cost of returnable bottles—Why?—1. Lower volume and per capita consumption. 2. Increased production cost. 3. Increased retail costs. Look at Oregon's cost of beer and soft drinks in similar containers.

One other aspect to consider is our water-short state—the use of all returnable bottles would triple water consumption by local bottlers, and this is no small amount.

The answer lies in resource recovery from solid wastes and tough and enforced litter laws. Currently all soft drink and beer companies have some ecology programs and promotions. There will always be the SLOB who litters, and five cents doesn't mean anything to him. There will also always be the beer-drinking driver who disposes of the evidence, empties bottles-cans out the window. After all, is six cans-bottles that are worth 30 cents worth a D.U.I. or a chance of one?

Ed Frazer

**Editor:**

Many programs are available to aid students not financially independent. To obtain these benefits, one must be prepared to suffer exposure to complete anti-stimulation and must have a good grip on oneself so you will not become disillusioned with the entire university system.

A simple phone call to the financial aids office will get the ball rolling. The receptionist will automatically misdirect your call to the graduate placement office. You will then be put on hold forever.

The next step is going to the second floor of the Thompson Student Services Building to inquire what aid might be available. The receptionist will read one more paragraph of her paperback, put one more person on hold, and inform you she doesn't know anything about anything. Then you are allowed to wait for an indefinite period. The staff is very busy and anytime you are there will be inopportune.

While waiting, it is best to occupy yourself with a good book. Try not to notice the drab, colorless, old building. Do not subject yourself to the frustration of finding no pertinent information on bulletin boards or walls. Above all, pay no attention to the students returning from the offices with saddened expressions.

If you are allowed into the offices on that day, the big gentleman with the slightly red neck will explain that most of the programs are out of money. If in rare form, he may make interesting comments about your age, marital status, and attitude.

Two substantial loans may be available. One is a university loan. To obtain it, you must be able to prove beyond a shadow of a doubt you don't need the money. You will also need a co-signer. The other is a First National Bank loan which may not need a co-maker. It only takes six to ten weeks to process, providing your application is not lost or ignored.

Upon leaving the office, you will have a stack of forms that any person with a doctorate in business could fill out in a matter of weeks.

The experience of applying for aid might be best viewed as a part of your education. It may even motivate you in the direction of writing a letter to the Sagebrush to help others prepare for this educational experience.

Craig Harris

**Editor:**

I have never in my life written a letter to an editor believing this to be an area where economy of intellectual effort is a virtue. So it comes as a surprise to me that I now feel motivated to do just that thing.

I feel you are doing yourself as well as those that read your column a disservice by so casually dismissing Bob Dylan's Blood on the Tracks as to warrant it absolutely no importance.

As one who entered adolescence with the advent of the 60's, who was molded by its events and dreams, who like everyone else felt the little death inside as its promise faded, I feel slighted. And I don't think I'm alone.

All those who believed in the faith in truth and love with which Dylan's songs ushered in the 60's must feel some kind of pain to hear him diagnosed in terms of whether his music leaves you feeling good or not. Dylan's songs ran the gamut of the decade's emotions, from the quiet eloquence of "Tomorrow is such a long time" to the schizophrenic-Brinkmanship-apocalypse of "A Hard Rain's A'gonna Fall." Dylan tried, in his gifted way to show us at least the reflection of the truth we all sought. No, he is not the only poet, but he was and is the poet, a fact which I'm sure even Paul Simon, Joni Mitchell, Leonard Cohen, et al, would not deny.

Which brings me to the current album. You express disappointment with Dylan for groping in the past. I ask you, aren't we all? Aren't all those small truths, within which our individual lives were woven into the mainstream of life in the 60's a little obscured by the pain of once again having fallen short? If Dylan is looking to the past, it is because he sees continuity in the events which have led us once again to that edge of human existence in which personal decision might count. If you doubt this, then perhaps you fail to understand the implications inherent in the demise of Richard Nixon.

In the liner notes to the album, Pete Hamill refers to it as an album for survivors. This is the simple truth. If some fragment remains of that feeling which told us that our opposition to the Vietnam War was somehow morally right, that somehow an end could at last be put to the mentality of destruction and exploitation, that somehow we would finally learn to live with ourselves, then this has to be an important album.

Anyone who has hesitated when chance offers itself and thought it gone forever will understand Dylan's "A Simple Twist of Fate" and how that knowledge lends itself to the words (from "You're a Big Girl Now"):

Our conversation was short and sweet  
It nearly swept me off my feet,  
And I'm back in the race . . .  
What a shame that all we've shared  
Can't last . . .

I can change I swear,  
O, see what you can do,  
I can make it through,  
You can make it too.

Words of hope, especially when spoken to his woman. Yes, Dylan recognizes women as human. He knows that we must stand together, that unless we can, it's hopeless. He's never raged against humanity, only its inhumane manifestations.

In the new album he still does that as in "The Idiot Wind." He snarls and spits the words—"Your corrupt ways have finally made you blind"—speaking to that part of us which refuses to account for our own actions and seeks to make fools out of people like Wilbur Mills. But this isn't the album's theme. He only wishes to remind us that it's still there. Hate is something to be dealt with and should not be allowed to impinge on the love welling in his heart.

For that is exactly what this album is, a work of love. A rededication to faith in people. He addresses himself primarily to that oldest of wars, the one between men and women.

He sings of the give and take, the joy and pain of love all through the album. But he leaves you with words meant only to give hope to men and women that the war can end. First from "Shelter in the Storm":

"In a world of steel-eyed death  
And men fighting to be warm,  
Come in she said,  
I'll give ya  
Shelter from the storm."

And from "Buckets of Rain":

"Life is sad, Life is a bust,  
All ya can do  
Is do what ya must.  
Ya do what ya must do,  
And ya do it well.  
I do it for you,  
Ah, Honey Baby, can't ya tell."

Dylan has never been easy listening. His message requires patience. He seems repetitive at times and sometimes leaves the listener by the way as he careens through the chaos of our dreams. But Dylan, like no other, can lift that veil of chaos from the plane of existence where our dreams lie and allow us to peer unafraid at ourselves. It is the gift which makes Dylan important, and knowing Dylan is a survivor makes me happy.

Sincerely,  
Gary Willis  
Senior, A&S

## Go Baroque

The Department of Music at UNR announces the second Connoisseur Concert of the 1974-75 season for Sunday afternoon, 3 p.m., on Feb. 9 in Church Fine Arts Theatre.

Charles and Sally Moomaw of California State University at Sacramento, will join Catherine Smith and Ronald Williams of the UNR Music Department in a program of Baroque music to be performed on authentic instruments.

Charles Moomaw will perform on a Baroque two-keyed oboe pitched a half step lower than modern woodwind instruments, as well as on recorder. Sally Moomaw is a specialist on the viola da gamba. When she takes her turn as soloist in the Marais Chaconne, Charles will assist with the continuo on another gamba. (The giola da gamba is a six-stringed instrument which vied with the cello for dominance in the first half of the 18th century.) Catherine Smith will use a low pitch transverse Baroque flute for a trio sonata with the Baroque oboe and continuo, and another early flute at modern pitch to blend with the recorder. Williams will transpose at the harpsichord to suit the other instruments.

French, Italian, and German composers will be represented. All were born in the 17th century. They include Marais, Hotteterre, Handel, J.S. Bach, Quantz, and D. Scarlatti.

There is no admission charge for Connoisseur Concerts. This quartet hopes to present another program of early music in late April. Both concerts will be repeated in Sacramento.

Some people die at 30.  
But aren't buried until they're 70.

Most don't even make 30.

EDDIE TORIAL



# Student Government

MUHLE

# Get Involved

## Senate

The February 5 meeting of the ASUN Senate was called to order at 7:03 p.m. All members were present. The minutes of January 29 were approved.

**REPORT OF THE ASUN PRESIDENT:** Mayer informed the senators that our attorney is checking into the legal requirements for the dorms.

Mayer told the senators the Muscular Dystrophy organization has requested a dance marathon on campus to raise funds for the organization. Mayer asked if the senators were in favor of this project. There would be some limited funds expended for this project. The senators voiced no objections.

Mayer asked the members of the Program and Budget Committee to meet after the meeting to discuss the next meeting time.

Mayer recommended Don Dakin, a SAE, be appointed Election Board Chairman. There being no objections, William moved to approve the appointment of Don Dakin as Election Board Chairman, Land seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Mayer stated President Milam has requested a Commencement Speaker Committee be established. Any senator wishing to be on the committee should see Mayer. A representative is also needed for the Outstanding Teacher Award Committee.

**REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF ACTIVITIES:** Chairman of the board, Karl Hahn, reviewed the Activities Board minutes of January 29. He recommended approval of the minutes with the exception of the lecture approval of William Calley. Jensen moved to approve the January 29 minutes with the exception of the approval of funds for William Calley. O'Driscoll seconded the motion, it was carried with none (0) opposed.

Hahn next told the senators of the emergency actions of the Activities Board of Feb. 5 as follows: (1) Approval of Jesse Colin Young for March 12 or March 20, (2) Allocation of \$172.50 to the UNR Veterans Association for a film festival on February 28, and (3) Approval of a survey to determine student opinion on the William Calley issue. There being no objections, Williams moved to approve the above emergency actions of the board. Land seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

**REPORT OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT:** Under the Senate President's report, Pecorilla reported that the Alumni members of her committee would like to assist the students in any issues. Archer stated some help could be used in the foreign language issue.

**REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLICATIONS:** Filson reviewed the Finance Control Board minutes of January 30. There being no questions or objections, May moved to approve the minutes. Mills seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

Filson next presented the Publications Board minutes of February 3. There being no objections, Mills moved to approve the minutes. May seconded the motion, and it carried with none (0) opposed.

**ADJOURNMENT:** The meeting adjourned at 7:30 p.m.

## PUBLICATIONS BOARD

The February 3 meeting of the Publications Board was called to order at 5:05 p.m. All members of the board were present. The minutes of December 10 were approved.

**BUDGET REQUESTS:** Editor Kelsie Harder submitted the Sagebrush budget request in the amount of \$9,679.50 for spring semester's salaries and phone expenses. The board discussed its financial status with regard to expected fee increases for fall and spring. Further, Filson pointed out the board can request additional funding from the Program and Budget Committee. At this time, Engstrom moved to approve the request in the total amount of \$9,679.50. Mills seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

**NEW BUSINESS:** John Wright submitted the Artemisia financial report showing that there has been \$1,875 worth of advertising pledged for the Artemisia at this date.

Kevin Klink submitted the financial report for the Sagebrush. He informed the board that the deficit in salaries is due to use of fall semester's allocation for the first weeks of spring semester's salaries.

Harder reported to the board that he and the staff have been working hard recently on the large papers printed. He also indicated that many of the staff have been working on the Brushfire. He requested because of this large work load, the board allow the paper to not print on Tuesday, February 11. There being no objections, Engstrom moved to allow the Sagebrush not to print a paper on Tuesday, February 11, 1975. O'Bleness seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Hank Nuwer of the Brushfire reported the magazine should be completed in three weeks.

Artemisia Editor Joe Merica told the board there are about 130 pages remaining to be laid out for the yearbook. He indicated the final deadline is February 28. If the final deadline is met, the book should be delivered May 9.

Chairman Filson reminded the board that, according to its new by-laws, an Artemisia editor must be selected this month. He further reported that the Finance Control Board is considering plans for a student sample to determine where students wish their funds to be spent. He explained that students may not wish to fund a yearbook. He wondered about committing the board for next year, in electing an editor. Business Manager John Wright told the board he felt an editor should be selected this month, because it is too late to work on any other alternatives to the yearbook. He indicated that research might be done on the possibility of combining the Brushfire and the Artemisia. At this time, Senator Mills moved to open filing for the Artemisia editor on this day, February 3, 1975 and to close filing on Friday, February 14. Drakulich seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.



**If you don't  
express your opinion  
to public officials,  
you don't have one.**



Your prof just  
assigned the \$24.95  
textbook he wrote.

You owe yourself an Oly.

Olympia Brewing Company, Olympia, Washington \*OLY\*®  
All Olympia empties are recyclable

### JO-RO SUB SHOP

- \* 14 VARIETIES OF SANDWICHES
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George Orwell/1984

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## Santini favors youth

Legislation lowering the minimum age of eligibility for a seat in the United States Senate and House of Representatives is co-sponsored by Nevada Congressman Jim Santini.

Santini said the legislation would lower the age for Senate eligibility from 30 to 27 years, and for House eligibility from 25 to 22 years.

"This amendment says to the 25 million young people who recently received voting rights that we not only want them to participate as voters in our democracy, but we also want them to aspire while they are still young adults to be members of Congress," said Santini.

He said he was encouraged that the bill will be the subject of hearings later in this 94th Congress before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments of the House Judiciary Committee.

The present age requirements for membership in the Senate and the House are among the highest used by most Western democracies, he noted.

Santini said the bill does not alter the age requirement of 35 years for the office of the President.

## Games people pay

How good are college business students in making practical management decisions under pressure? How does their ability to make sound decisions compare with successful corporate executives? According to Richard Cotter and Sheila Adams, co-directors of the competition, some answers are likely to be forthcoming when UNR again hosts the Eleventh Annual Intercollegiate Business Games starting Feb. 14.

The purpose of the competition is to provide significant learning experiences for participants, who compete as management teams in a computerized simulation of business operations in a competitive environment. Participants represent top business students from midwest and western colleges and universities, as well as corporate executives willing to test their management skills against future business leaders.

Twenty-one teams participating in the competition this year will be utilizing the latest techniques in economic forecasting, sales forecasting, capital budgeting, profit planning, cost analysis, production planning and scheduling, and the formulation of marketing plans.

The first phase of the competition covers a period between Feb. 14 and April 18 when the teams submit their decisions from their respective campuses. During Phase II, all participants will meet on the UNR campus from April 24-26 for intensive decision-making sessions. Conference sessions will result in completion of a total of about five years of simulated business operation.

Judges for this competition will include prominent businessmen from Nevada and other western states. Portland State University is the defending undergraduate champion for the second year while the Aerojet Electrosystems Company from California is the defending graduate champion.

UNR's undergraduate and graduate teams vow that this is the year for them to win the coveted championships. Team adviser, John Kaye, observed that the host teams will no longer be the genial, friendly competitors of the past! His teams plan to keep the trophies at home this year!

## Oswald innocent?

Chicago—Robert Groden, a New York photographer and optical specialist, displayed Monday a film version of the John F. Kennedy assassination which he said proves that Lee Harvey Oswald "had nothing to do with the assassination."

"As many as four, possibly five" persons were shooting at the President, Groden said. Kennedy was killed in a motorcade in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Oswald was arrested for the assassination and was himself killed in the Dallas Police Headquarters by a bystander, Jack Ruby.

Dick Gregory, a political activist, said the film "will change the destiny and the fate of the world and I know save (Senator) Ted Kennedy's life."

Groden showed a film at a news conference here which he said was a blown-up version of the Abraham Zapruder film, the only film of the actual assassination. He said the film is the property of Time, Inc., but refused to say how it was obtained.

The film, enlarged and shown in slow motion, showed President Kennedy being hit in the head.

Groden said the film shows the force of the bullet pushing Kennedy back and to his left, indicating he was shot from the front and not from the back as was originally thought.

The film also shows two men Groden said were shooting at Kennedy.

One was behind a pedestal on a grassy knoll in front of the motorcade. The other man is also in front of the motorcade, under a low tree, and his head is visible on the film.

Groden said he is carrying a rifle, but it is hard to distinguish the "rifle" from the tree branches. Both are blurred in the film.

Gregory said he and Groden will leave for Washington Saturday to take the film to the Rockefeller commission investigating the CIA.

Groden said at least six bullets were fired at Kennedy, not three as the Warren Commission investigating the assassination had concluded.

The first shot missed the President and hit a street curb, he said, and was later removed by the FBI. He said the second shot was fired from behind and hit Mr. Kennedy in the back and the third shot hit then Governor John Connally of Texas, in the shoulder.

The fourth, shot from behind, he said, hit Mr. Kennedy in the head and then the fifth hit Mr. Kennedy in the front of the "head and lifted him backwards."

"The shot from behind that hit him in the head and then the one from the front were fired in less than one-eighteenth of a second," Groden said.

He said a bullet fired from Oswald's supposed position in the window of the Texas Book Depository would have hit Mr. Kennedy at a different angle than any of the wounds he received.

—UPI

## Grad student news

An exhibition basketball game between the Grad Students—Sagebrush and Saint Mary's Hospital will be played in the old gymnasium Sunday at 7 p.m. The game will be followed at 8:15 by a regularly scheduled Graduate Students Association meeting in SEM 344.

At the last meeting of the GSA it was decided to hold elections earlier this year to avoid the complications aroused in the past by final examinations when the exams were held in May. It was announced that anyone knowing of a scholar in any specialty living in the West who might be willing to speak for expenses only should contact Dennis DeSart or Robert Poor at 784-6704. Keith Tierney was designated to saunter over to Charley's Saloon to see what kind of deal he can pull off for a grad party in February.



# Reed what they want

A censorship argument at Sparks' Reed High School ended this week with resumption of school newspaper publication amid promises, new equipment and smiles all around, the editor said today.

"We got everything we wanted," said Holly Williams.

"This Monday our class was reinstated and all censorship was dropped. Everyone is happy."

The problem involved pre-publication censorship of articles critical of the new school and its administrators and cancellation of the class which produces the monthly "La Fuente," Miss Williams said.

She said the problems were resolved Friday when she met with principal Ken Williams, vice-principal Tom Hardester and "La Fuente" adviser Susan Bonney.

"Mr. Williams and Mr. Hardester promised no copy will be brought to them for censorship of any type unless it is requested by the adviser," she said.

She said Williams was "very understanding" and students know everything is all right because "they are talking to us again."

Students now plan to get the next issue of the paper out in about a month, but it will not include the articles which caused the trouble.

# Beatle mania

(Commentary)

New York—Can you imagine what must have gone through the judge's mind? Can you imagine the torture and agony he must have felt? Allow John Lennon—ex-Beatle John Lennon, hardly the epitome of middle-class America—allow him to . . . to . . . the word comes hard . . . to investigate the United States Department of Justice? The idea is almost absurd! John Lennon, unfettered and free, flying from one file cabinet to another. Opening drawers. Pulling out files. Asking questions.

But on the other hand, the judge must have had another thought: What if Lennon is right? What if the local immigration people in New York did try to kick Lennon out because the Nixon honchos down in Washington were afraid he'd disrupt the 1973 Republican National Convention? What if there was a governmental conspiracy against Lennon? What if they did prejudice his case? What if they did plan a big political trial for him as ROLLING STONE reported two months ago (RS December 5, 1974).

And so the judge found a compromise on Jan. 2, U.S. District Court Judge Richard Owen ruled that Lennon's lawyers, as they had requested, will be permitted to question federal officials; they will be permitted to see immigration files; they will have a chance to try to prove the Watergate connection in the Lennon deportation case. But there is a catch. Judge Owen is afraid Lennon might "disrupt" the operations of the government. The witnesses, therefore, will be witnesses approved by the judge; the files will be files screened beforehand. Although immigration officials once planned a big political trial for John Lennon, Lennon cannot plan a big political trial for them.

—Rolling Stone  
February 13, 1975

# Gotta leave town

Friday, February 28, will be the deadline for receipt of applications for the National Student Exchange Program.

The National Student Exchange provides state college and university students with an opportunity to become better acquainted with different social and educational patterns in other areas of the United States. Governed by the philosophy that participation is essential to education, the NSE encourages students to experience new life-styles, appreciate various cultural perspectives, learn more about themselves and broaden their educational backgrounds through specialized courses or unique programs that may not be available on the home campus.

UNR exchanges up to six students each year with 26 schools in the United States which participate in the program. Four students were on exchange attending the University of Massachusetts, Rutgers College and University of Hawaii last semester. Students participating in the NSE must be residents of Nevada, with a minimum 2.5 cumulative grade point average, and be in the sophomore or junior year in the period of exchange. Students may exchange for either one semester or one academic year, and will pay the in-state tuition at the school they attend. Room and board and transportation expenses are paid by the student. Students selected for the program agree to return to UNR for the same period of time they exchange.

Listed below are the institutions with which UNR can exchange students.

For interested students, there will be an information meeting on Tuesday, February 11, in the Jot Travis Lounge from 4:30 to 6 p.m.; or they can contact Robert Kinney, Associate Dean of Students, at his office, Room 103, Thompson Student Services.

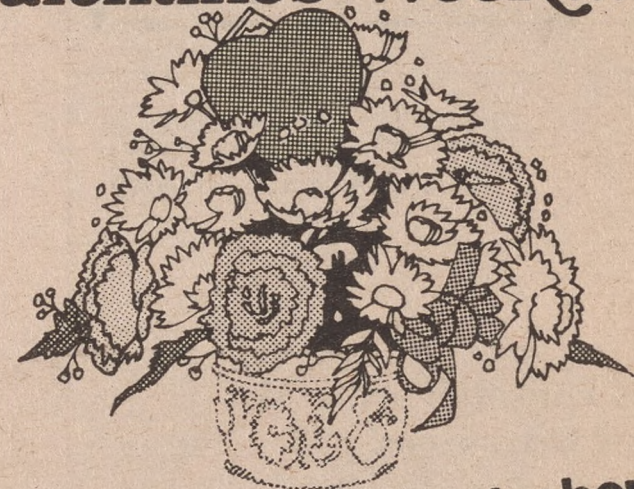
- Bowling Green State University—Bowling Green, Ohio
- Brooklyn College, C.U.N.Y.—Brooklyn, New York
- California State College—Bakersfield, California
- Illinois State University—Normal, Illinois
- Jackson State University—Jackson, Mississippi
- Montana State University—Bozeman, Montana
- Moorhead State College—Moorhead, Minnesota
- Morgan State College—Baltimore, Maryland
- Oregon State University—Corvallis, Oregon
- Rutgers College—New Brunswick, New Jersey
- South Dakota State University—Brookings, South Dakota
- West Chester State College—West Chester, Pennsylvania
- William Paterson College—Wayne, New Jersey
- University of Alabama—Tuscaloosa, Alabama
- University of Delaware—Newark, Delaware
- University of Hawaii—Hilo, Hawaii
- University of Hawaii—Manoa, Hawaii
- University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho
- University of Maine—Fort Kent, Maine
- University of Maine—Portland-Gorham, Maine
- University of Massachusetts—Amherst, Massachusetts
- University of Montana—Missoula, Montana
- University of North Dakota—Grand Forks, North Dakota
- University of Oregon—Eugene, Oregon
- University of South Florida—Tampa, Florida
- University of Utah—Salt Lake City, Utah

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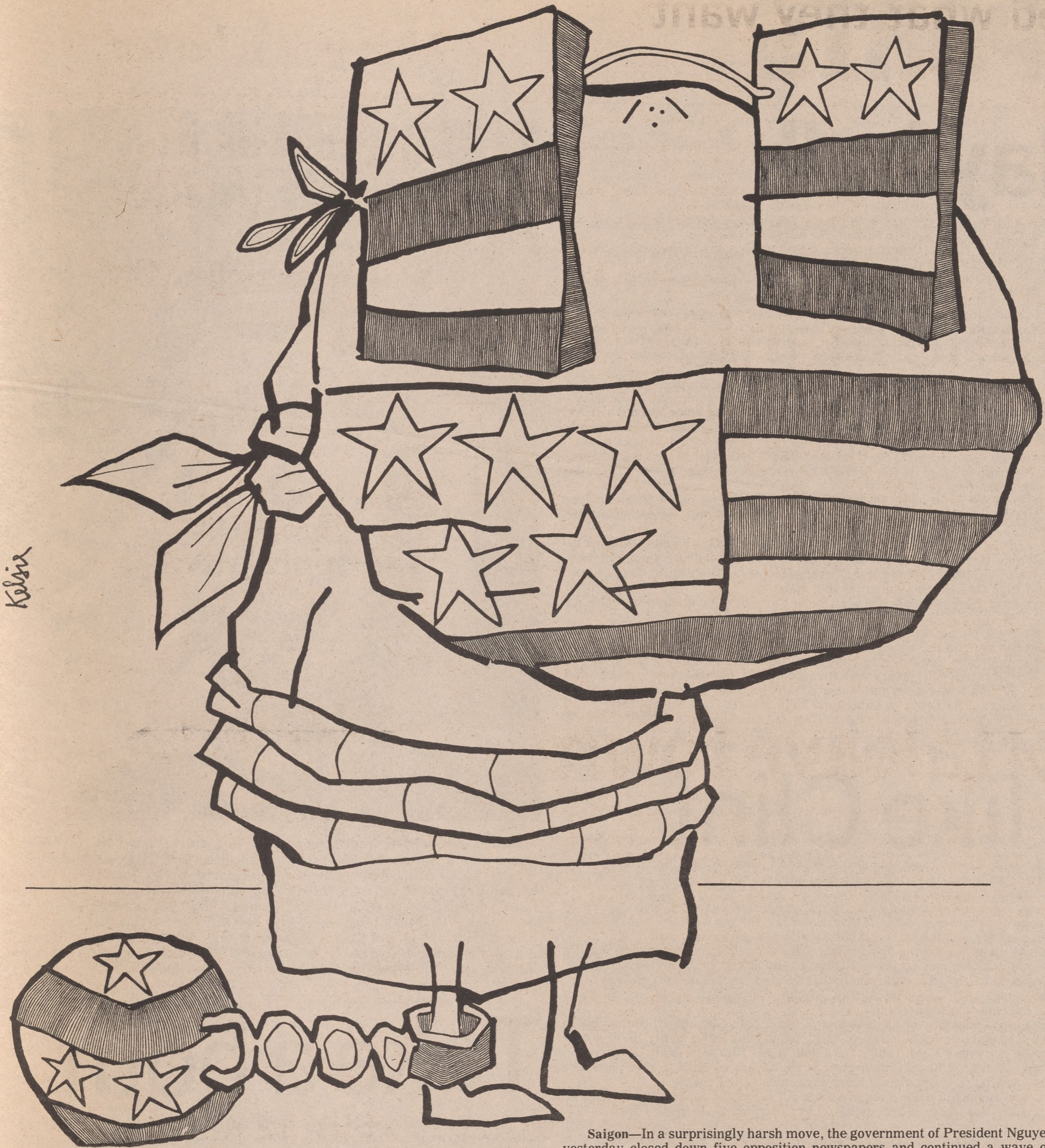
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# Thieu censors papers

Saigon—In a surprisingly harsh move, the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu yesterday closed down five opposition newspapers and continued a wave of arrests of journalists that began quietly over the weekend.

On Sunday the government seized the editions of nine newspapers that had published a new "indictment" of Thieu issued by the Catholic-led People's Anti-Corruption Movement of the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh.

The "indictment" said Thieu should be charged with high treason for a series of political crimes.

"As long as Thieu remains, there can be no peace, for he is a product of the war, he is nourished by the war and he can only survive with the war," the document charged.

A statement issued by the Information Ministry yesterday said: "The government has just arrested a number of Communist underground agents who had infiltrated into the staffs of a number of newspapers in the capital to carry out sabotage activities."

The statement expressed the regime's "respect for the right to free speech of every citizen" but said it is "determined to smash all attempts by the Communists to sabotage the press in order to protect national security and maintain public order."

Ly Chanh Trung, an editor of the opposition daily Dien Tin, responded: "They can say whatever they want—but that's a lie."

The challenge to Thieu by the press and Father Thanh's movement, which have collaborated in the past, comes at a particularly awkward moment for the regime.

The Ford administration has put forward a request for \$300 million in supplementary military aid for Saigon, and Thieu and his government have been at pains to put themselves in a good light.

The five newspapers that receive orders of temporary suspension from the Interior Ministry were Dien Tin (Telegraph), Son Than (Sacred Wave), But Thep (Pen of Steel), Dong Phuong (The East) and Tia Sang (Morning News).

—New York Times



# SPORTS

SOUZA

## Play ball

Hard hit by graduations, this year's Wolf Pack baseball team will be pressed to match last season's successful campaign.

With a 1974 record of 29 wins and 19 losses, second year coach Barry McKinnon looks toward a basically young team to compete in the tough WCAC.

Local snowstorms have driven the Pack indoors during workouts for their opening game Feb. 25 at Sacramento, playing Cal State in a doubleheader.

Nevada's first 15 games will be played in California, and they open their home season March 21, hosting Hayward. McKinnon believes playing on the road is good for his team. "They have to get used to playing road games. The weather here is just too cold that time of the year (late February). At the end of the season we play mostly home games. It works out," he said.

One of the Pack's strong points has to be the outfield. All three starters from last year are returning. They are led by team captain and second team all-leaguer, John Phenix. Last year Phenix hit a solid .322 while driving in 24 runs and led the Pack in runs scored with 41. His defense was practically flawless with only one error all year. Another second team all-league choice, Mike Torres, holds down the right-field spot. Torres batted .305 last season, led the team in walks, and drove in 29 runs. He was also 7-7 in the stolen base department. Rounding out the outfield corps is left-fielder Tom Kolesar. Kolesar batted .277 while playing in all 38 Pack contests.

The only Pack player returning to the infield is Tim Riley. Riley, only a freshman last year, batted .261. More importantly, he drove in a Pack record of 36 runs. He was among the nation's leaders as he pounded out nine triples.

Expected to fill out the short-stop position will be sophomore Jack Fisher. Although he didn't play full-time in 1974, Fisher led all hitters with a slugging percentage of .565. Sophomore Ron Ball will handle second base. First base is still wide open with Tom Jessee, Mike Riley and Rick Damele all jostling for that spot.

Mike Myszkowski, from Glendale, Arizona Junior College, will pull down the catching duties.

The only returning pitcher from last year's starting rotation is junior Don Fisk. Fisk threw 64 innings last year while striking out 40. He pulled down a 3-4 win-loss record while sporting a 3.51 run average. According to McKinnon, two pitchers showing the most improvement are sophomores Carl Henry and Rich Jameson. Jameson saw considerable action last year. He had a 3-0 record with a 2.41 ERA. Two other returnees with varsity experience are juniors John Lewis of Fallon and Mike Menath from Carson City.

Six freshmen fill this year's 30-man roster. They are infielders Bob James and Rich Gray of Sparks; pitchers Keith Giles and Rich Guinn, also of Sparks; pitcher Sam Vaiana of Torrence, California; and catcher Dennis Corvello of Castro Valley, California.

## In like Clint

Winter carnivals expect snow, but last weekend's UNR Winter Carnival had an overabundance of white crystals. One person who agrees to this is carnival director and Wolf Pack ski coach Clint Monfalcone.

The two-year Nevada coach said strong winds made visibility very poor and forced cancellation of two main events. After one run Saturday, the giant slalom was canceled because of the weather and the ski jump competition was also eliminated.

The storm, which hit the Sierras Friday night, caused many colleges to cancel out and traffic to Mt. Rose ski run, via Mt. Rose Highway, was halted until late Sunday.

Conditions became so bad that carnival officials decided to hold the cross-country event at the Washoe County Golf Course on Sunday. Despite the blizzard conditions, the Pack fared well in the two remaining events.

In Sunday's cross-country, Nevada took four of the first five places. Freshman Borre Fossli won the 12-kilometer race in a time of 42:53. Behind him was Feather River Junior College's Tim Kerber with a 45:43. Taking third, fourth and fifth were Matt Lavin, 48:57; Mark Jorgensen, 53:41; and Kevin Christensen, 54:39. Nevada's Jeff Mortimore was also entered in the race, but left when his binding broke during the course.

In giant slalom competition, the Pack won three of the first six places. Guy Tomlinson from Sierra College was first in 39.3, followed by Nevada's Keith Kullby with a 39.9. Another Nevada skier, Denny Waters, was third in 40. Finishing the top six were Feather River's Charles Kruck, 40.5; Nevada's John Talbot, 40.6; and Boise State's Rick Gross, 41.2.

Overall, Nevada had enough skiers placed to win the snow-marred carnival with a score of 168. Sierra College was second with 147, followed by Feather River, 91; Boise State, 70; Stanford, 48; University of California, Berkeley, 46; and Columbia College, 28.

Monfalcone said his team did quite well, considering the adverse circumstances. The Pack skiers will be in Squaw Valley tomorrow and Sunday competing in the Vanderbilt Cup ski races.

## On the run

Reno's Domingo Tibaduiza will run again. The Wolf Pack track star has accepted an invitation to participate in the 1975 Track and Field Federation's National Indoor Championships in Oklahoma City, February 15.

Tibaduiza, who competed in the 10,000-meter event in Munich and finished 29th, will run in the federation's feature race of the meet, the Stars and Stripes Mile. The prestigious race is open only to collegians who have competed in Olympic events.

Tibaduiza's invitation to the meet gives him another milestone in UNR track and field record books, according to track coach Jack Cook. "This is the first time we've had anyone invited to this meet."

Cook said that meet director Carl Cooper invited Tibaduiza because he participated in the 1973 Munich Olympics. "Although Tibaduiza's best is the two-mile and above, it is a very great honor to be invited to participate in the Stars and Stripes Mile."



Photo by Anderson and dirty dig by Hank "Get Even" Nuwer

Mike Graham, a UNR student, competed Wednesday in the NCAA opening round of the American Page-Turners tournament held in Forsaken Gulch, Wyoming. Graham, showing unusually fine wrist action for a little guy said he had been practicing daily for the last nine weeks. Graham outpaced top-ranked turner Bookie Bukowski 987 to 684. Professional scouts are said to be watching Graham's progress closely, but the star Sagebrush columnist said he was reluctant to give up his amateur status. When asked what things he did to strengthen his wrist, Graham replied: "Bumming cigarettes off Kelsie, hitching rides off Myers, and um-being alone a lot have made me what I am today."

## Take a bout

The Wolf Pack boxing squad scored their second consecutive ring victory Tuesday night at the Navy Invitational Tournament in Vallejo, California. Nevada won three of four bouts scheduled.

The Pack was led by senior Jim Morgan, whose performance won him the "Outstanding Boxer" award for the tournament. Morgan, a Manogue High School graduate, confidently punched his way to a unanimous decision over Navy's Ceasar Aquino, in the 125-pound bout. It was his third victory this year.

Nevada's 112-pounder Bob Kimberlin led his match off with a first round technical knockout over Dave Hemer of Moffitt Field. The victory gives Kimberlin a 1-1 ring mark.

The Pack's third victory came in the 180-pound division, when hard-punching Dave Schuster scored a technical knockout over George Kyzer of Lemore, early in the third round. For Schuster, it was his third win in the season.

The Pack's only loss occurred in the 165-pound bout, where Gus Billings dropped the decision to Doug Miller of the Navy.

Boxing coach Jimmy Olivas announced another boxing card for Monday at 8 p.m. in the university gym. The Pack will battle Nevada alumni boxers, members of the Western Nevada Community College team, and amateur boxers from the Carson City area.

Exhibition fights for Monday evening include the university's Emory Chapman fighting two rounds with Jimmie Evans and Gary Silverman. Also in exhibition fights will be former Pack boxers and NCAA champions Joe Bliss and Mills Lane.

The remainder of the card includes: Bob Kimberlin, Nevada, and William Lalow, Carson City, at 112; Reggie Brantley, Nevada, and Ira Orteag, Carson City, at 125; Pat Hickey, Nevada, and Steve Cook, WNCC; Jim Morgan, Nevada, and Steve Sampson, WNCC, at 132; Steve Nevens, Nevada, and Dick Short, alumni, at 139; Frank Kight, Nevada, and Selyn Johnson, Carson City, at 147; Dave Billings, Nevada, and Huel Perry, Carson City, at 156; Gus Billings, Nevada, and Jeff Ellis, WNCC, at 160; Greg McDowell, Nevada, and Tony Schuller, alumni, at 180; Jim Krinich, Nevada, and Ken Bender, WNCC, at 172; and Dave Jarstad, Nevada, and Woody Myore, Carson City, at the heavyweight.