

SAGEBRUSH

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The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno

POLICE

Do they act as judges?

COURTS

Are they a haven for the rich?

PRISONS

Do they just make better criminals?

See ASUN election results pages 2,3 and 4.

EDITORIAL

Harder-Nuwer-Graham-Engstrom

Fear and loathing at UNR!

Following the 29 per cent UNR undergraduate population turnout in Wednesday's ASUN General Election, a flurry of disconcerting reports about the conduct of that contest have come to light. The reports effect all of the ASUN offices, but they center around the office of president which was won by incumbent Tom Mayer.

Several students have charged that an ASUN election worker, apparently on his own volition, urged voters who approached his table to re-elect Mayer president. Another report currently under investigation by the ASUN alleges that a faculty member from the P.E. department urged his students to back presidential challenger Pat Archer and falsely claimed that Mayer was out to eliminate all scholarship money for athletes.

Other student complaints revolve around the physical operation of the election. Some students have said that the fact the ballots were not numbered invited wrongdoers to stuff election boxes. Others thought it conceivable that workers could hand out more than one ballot to friends or members of the same social group.

Other complaints ranged from charges that the votes were left unguarded for several minutes to the claim that candidates were allowed to assist in collection of ballot boxes. One precinct worker noted that a few poll watchers did not ask friends for identification which could have led to some voters casting more than one ballot. Charges that the head of the election board had acted less than impartial were made by at least two voters, and another person disliked the fact that some polling places were not open all day due to a claimed shortage of workers.

It seems to us that the ASUN has a definite problem. It is only fair for the Student Judicial Council to investigate all charges immediately. Should no wrong-doing, or only minor problems, come to the foreground, the matter may be dropped.

However, should violations serious enough to change the outcome of the election be discovered, the judicial council would have no choice but to order a new election.

Letters

Editor:

Upon reading the article, "Black Outlook," that appeared in the Sagebrush issue of March 12, we felt it necessary to comment on the slanderish manner in which the article was written. This article subtly victimized all Blacks on the UNR campus. The viewpoint of the three or four Black students interviewed in the article attempted to stereotype or label Black students all over the world as lacking the ability to succeed in college.

To illustrate this opinion, the following statements which appeared in the article have stereotyped Blacks:

- 1) "The students think the foreign language requirement is unfair to the Black students and the reason why many of them don't graduate. The requirement is especially difficult to them, they said, because many of the students did not have the proper background in English."

Generally speaking, many individuals have difficulties with the study of foreign languages; in addition, many students have trouble with the English language, no matter what race.

- 2) "The students talked about the eerie isolationism the only Black in the class feels. Sometimes there are two Blacks in a class but rarely more. Because of this uniqueness, different demands are placed on them."

In our experience, we have never been treated differently in grading or in the amount of recognition by any professor because we were Blacks. In fact, we have found that most classes provide very little opportunity for anybody to participate.

- 3) "Another trouble they say they have is in the form of monetary assistance. They say many Blacks qualify for loans but few qualify for grants."

Of the Blacks enrolled at the university, a majority are receiving financial aid in the form of grants or scholarships.

These quotes are, therefore, objectionable. Even if they were from Black students, the author failed in her journalistic responsibility by not interviewing a representative sample of Black students on the UNR campus.

However, this commentary does not imply that racism does not exist among the administrative branch of the university system. There are definitely a few "Archie Bunkers" around who do not believe in equality among men.

Debra A. Smith

Joe L. Abrams, Jr.

Editor:

Please know how very much I appreciate the article written by Sue Engstrom featuring me in the February 28 issue of Sagebrush. She did a fine job editing two hours of tape to fit the allotted space!

May I, through this column, express also my sincere thanks for the kind notes and phone calls I have received from my many friends across campus—faculty as well as students.

"Flowers for the living" are sweet indeed! As one student wrote me, "Dr. Linskie, be proud!" I am!

Thank you,

Rosella Linskie

Editor:

I circulated a petition on this campus with the aid of many students and collected well over a thousand signatures. The petition asked that the people of the state be informed about atomic waste storage and transportation and that the people be allowed to make the final decision after an education campaign.

As for changing the attitude of the State Assembly (to which I presented the petition and gave testimony) it seems that the petition was not needed, but it caused the spark of controversy that was needed so badly on an issue of such long term magnitude. (Plutonium, one of the waste products, has a first half life time of 250,000 years.)

There is now a state-wide backing for the ideas that were in the petition, and I am going to try to redirect the energy into an initiative petition.

With the aid of the students and the mass media, we will be able to change the course of the state.

If anyone is interested in helping in the continued search for the people's say in this matter, please contact John Miller at 329-7841. Thank You.

John Miller

In this Issue:

Editorial	2
Letters	2
Alternatives	3
Announcements	3
ASUN election trouble	4
News Notes	5
The last ROUND up	6-7
Runs, hits and ERA	8-9
UNR-UNLV	10
HUMBOLDT	11
Sports	12

SAGEBRUSH

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Comment

There have been complaints about election violations vibrating around for the past week to 10 days. This is common during elections, and understandably, the press looks very, very carefully before jumping on such incidents. Now, however, a violation has occurred to which I was a direct party. This violation, which I believe serious enough to consider invalidating the Presidential election, occurred as follows:

Around 4:45 Wednesday I entered the Union to vote. I went to the poll stationed in front of the Travis Lounge doors and handed over my ID card to the person on duty. This person punched my card and handed me the appropriate ballots. He then asked me, "Who are you voting for?" I was surprised, and hesitated a moment before saying to him, "I'm not going to tell you."

This was the first violation. At best, it was an invasion of privacy; and at worst, it was a prelude to an attempt to influence my vote. What followed next leads me to believe it was the latter.

After I stated I would not reveal who I intended to vote for, this "polling official" then said, "Well, if you're unsure, vote for Tom Mayer."

This is the second and most serious violation. First it is contrary to the spirit of the election process; and second, it is a direct and major violation of election laws.

To top the whole incident off, as I leaned on the ballot box to vote, I saw laying on the table a Tom Mayer flyer. It may have been left there accidentally, but . . .

Such behavior on the part of an election official is inexcusable and could well be reason to invalidate the Presidential election. The damaged party here is Presidential Candidate Pat Archer. If he chooses to file charges based on this incident, I will be happy to testify at the hearing. Myself and other members of the staff obtained the "official's" name and the approximate time he was on duty in the Union.

Election results

Some 1,439 people voted in the ASUN General Election. This represents 29 per cent of the total eligible voting population of 4,907. In the presidential election, incumbent Tom Mayer was elected to a second term with 51 per cent of the vote. His opponent, Pat Archer, lost with 48 per cent of the vote. Nine people did not vote for president, and Mayer won with 15 per cent of the total student population vote and Archer lost with 14 per cent. The difference between the two candidates was 44 votes.

Seventy-four per cent of the voting students elected Jack Reinhardt as Vice-president of Finance and Publications while only 21 per cent voted for his opponent, Scott Wood. Linda Bowman was elected Vice-president of Activities with 836 votes, 58 per cent of the vote. Dave Lake lost to Bowman with 537 votes.

All but 60 persons voted on Question No. 1 which gave editors of the various ASUN publications, including the Sagebrush, a vote on publications board. The total vote easily surpassed the needed 25 per cent of the student body for a constitutional amendment and Question No. 1 was approved, 1,223 to 156—85 per cent to 11 per cent.

Analysis of Question No. 2, on Calley, is a bit more difficult. The election board shows a total vote of 1,502, some 63 people more than the board states voted in the election. This throws some question on the validity of the count, or the validity of the election—I am not sure which. In any case, 353 voted yes he should come while another 397 voted that he should come but that admission should be charged. This gives a total of exactly 50 per cent who want Calley to come to UNR by one means or another. Another 570 voted that student funds should not be used to bring Calley here, which does not exclude his coming for the gate. And 182, or 12 per cent, voted not to bring Calley to UNR at all. The way I read it, Calley should be brought here to speak and admission charged at the door, but who knows how the ASUN will interpret the vote.

The results of the senatorial elections appear in the table to follow, but a few comments on the character of the voting population are in order. Generally, the statistics reported here are accurate, but some will be slightly in error because the election board neglected to count how many students voted from each college. In those races where students voted for more than one senator, I came up with what I believe to be a reasonably close figure by adding the total number of votes for each candidate in the race, dividing by the number of allowed votes and adding a 16 per cent error factor.

So, approximately 27 per cent of the vote came from the College of Arts and Science, even though A&S represents 33 per cent of the eligible voting population. Agriculture has nine per cent of the total population, but 10 per cent of the election vote. Business, with 16 per cent of the population, had 17 per cent of the vote and Medical Science, with nine per cent of the population, had 12 per cent of the vote.

Students from the College of Education had nine per cent of the vote, Home Economics four per cent, Engineering—with only one candidate running—five per cent, Mines four per cent and Nursing five per cent.

Now for a look at individual elections:

The following table shows how each candidate fared in the ASUN General Election. Those candidates listed in bold face type are the winners in each race. The table shows, in this order, the candidate's name, votes, per cent of total vote and per cent of eligible voting population.

PRESIDENT			
Archer	693	48 per cent	14 per cent
Mayer	737	51 per cent	15 per cent
VICE-PRESIDENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLICATIONS			
Reinhardt	1,072	74 per cent	22 per cent
Wood	303	21 per cent	6 per cent
VICE-PRESIDENT OF ACTIVITIES			
Bowman	836	58 per cent	17 per cent
Lake	537	37 per cent	11 per cent
SENATORS			
Agriculture			
DeChambeau	65	43 per cent	15 per cent
Gissel	91	61 per cent	20 per cent
Hollis	104	69 per cent	23 per cent
Arts and Science			
Bell	240	61 per cent	15 per cent
Berry	225	57 per cent	14 per cent
Dibitonto	218	55 per cent	13 per cent
Gray	235	60 per cent	14 per cent
Hawkins	224	57 per cent	14 per cent
McCaskill	290	74 per cent	18 per cent
Melcher	231	59 per cent	14 per cent
Spatz	231	59 per cent	14 per cent
Weaver	238	60 per cent	15 per cent
Weber	238	60 per cent	15 per cent
Business			
Brown	119	50 per cent	15 per cent
Gezlin	135	57 per cent	17 per cent
Ghisletta	106	45 per cent	13 per cent
Goldsmith	93	39 per cent	12 per cent
Morgan	163	68 per cent	20 per cent
Education			
Azevedo	95	73 per cent	16 per cent
Egan	76	58 per cent	13 per cent
Harrington	89	68 per cent	15 per cent
Jensen	78	60 per cent	13 per cent
Engineering			
Codega	67	100 per cent	21 per cent
Home Economics			
Conley	22	39 per cent	13 per cent
Pecorilla	35	61 per cent	21 per cent
Medical Science			
Belcourt	52	31 per cent	12 per cent
Cameron	46	27 per cent	11 per cent
Ferrari	70	42 per cent	16 per cent
Mines			
Pearce	31	53 per cent	16 per cent
Saarem	27	47 per cent	14 per cent
Nursing			
Cox	48	68 per cent	16 per cent
Swindle	23	32 per cent	8 per cent

The voter turnout for each college was Agriculture, 29 per cent; Arts and Science, 24; Business, 26; Education, 19; Home Economics, 34; Engineering, 21; Mines, 30; Medical Science, 39; and Nursing, 24.

Announcements

TODAY, MARCH 14

Journalism High School Press Day
8 a.m. to 5 p.m., LB1 and TSS

11 a.m.—Student Services staff meeting, Hardy Room, Union.

Noon—Summer School Alcoholic Studies, Tahoe Room, Union.

1 p.m.—Cutco Sales, Mobley Room, Union.
7:30 p.m.—NASAC, Hardy Room, Union.

8 p.m.—"To Fling My Arms Wide in the Face of the Sun," experimental theatre play production, Travis Lounge, Union.

9 p.m.—Live Entertainment!, The Blue Mailbox Coffee House, The Center, 1101 N. Virginia. (Entrance to rear.)

SATURDAY, MARCH 15

10:30 a.m.—Metropolitan Opera tryouts, Travis Lounge, Union.

6 p.m.—Muscular Dystrophy Dance Marathon, gym. (Ends midnight Sunday.)

8 p.m.—"To Fling My Arms Wide in the Face of the Sun," experimental theatre play production, Travis Lounge, Union.

9 p.m.—Live Entertainment!, The Blue Mailbox Coffee House, The Center, 1101 N. Virginia. (Entrance to rear.)

SUNDAY, MARCH 16

Muscular Dystrophy Dance Marathon
Ends at Midnight

2 p.m.—"Messiah," Pioneer Theatre Auditorium.

2 p.m.—"The Eagle," film classic, Washoe County Library.

8 p.m.—"Soylent Green," ASUN film, Room 107, TSS.

10 p.m.—Skiers' Mass, Our Lady of Wisdom Catholic Church, N. Virginia and Manzanita Way.

MONDAY, MARCH 17 Saint Patrick's Day

Final date to drop classes without grades

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

2 p.m.—Faculty meeting, Mobley Room, Union.

2 p.m.—Student Affairs Board, Hardy Room, Union.

5 p.m.—ASUN Publications Board, Ingersoll Room, Union.

6 p.m.—Inter-dorm Council, Mobley Room, Union.

7 p.m.—"The Family: A Learning Center," Home Economics seminar, Education Auditorium.

8:15 p.m.—Music department concert featuring Dennis Reese, Travis Lounge, Union.

Election is over...isn't it?

Harder-Nuwer-Craham-Engstrom-Anderson

The 1975 ASUN election proved a wild and woolly affair in which tempers often flew and which has led to several allegations of misconduct in the aftermath.

On Tuesday, the day before the election, presidential candidates Tom Mayer and Pat Archer met for a conference to iron out some problems that arose in the waning minutes of the campaign. The incumbent Mayer was irate over some things Archer allegedly said about his record for the preceding year. "I don't feel Archer ran a clean campaign," Mayer concluded.

Archer disagreed. "I ran a clean campaign and as far as I know Tom Mayer ran a clean campaign," he insisted. He blamed erroneous reports from the dorms which got back to Mayer for the problem.

During the election day, numerous irregularities allegedly occurred. Tom Mayer is currently investigating a report that a physical education coach "told people in his classes that they should not vote for Tom Mayer because he's going to take away athletic scholarships." He thought such conduct on the part of a faculty member, if true, was inexcusable. Moreover, Mayer said such a charge on the coach's part was false. "To lie and say I'm going to take away their scholarships when I have no control over them whatsoever is wrong."

The Sagebrush attempted to contact the coach but was told he was out of town.

Another serious charge was made by Mike Graham, a UNR student and Sagebrush columnist, who claimed a precinct worker deliberately tried to influence his vote on behalf of Tom Mayer. (See "Alternatives", p. 3 of this issue.) "I feel this should effect the outcome of the election," said Graham who noted that he would support a new election-- particularly in the presidential race. Graham's charge was backed in another incident by sophomore Jim Williams who claimed a student "two feet away" from a precinct worker asked a voter to cast a ballot for Mayer late Wednesday morning. Williams said he left the line because he was angry and said at least "eight people were ahead" of him and might have overheard the conversation.

Mayer, winner of Wednesday's election by 44 votes, said Thursday he did not think an investigation other than by Don Dakin's election committee was necessary. "The only way Judicial Council should be involved is if there is documented evidence that what happened influenced the vote," he said. Mayer added, "I would think they would have to say it was intentional or a conspiracy or something." Mayer said he had asked the precinct worker to actively campaign for him among his fraternity brothers, but he emphatically denied that he ever intended the worker to speak to voters at the polls.

Pat Archer felt that "If these violations did, in fact, occur, I feel this warrants sufficient reason for an immediate investigation by the Judicial Council." He added that other matters had been brought to his attention such as the fact "Ballots were not numbered," some "ID numbers were not checked with the names in the names in the voter registration," and that "instances occurred when polling places times were not properly observed in accordance with the published listings." Archer concluded that the "election results should be invalidated, all ballots and voter registrars be confiscated, and an immediate investigation be launched by the Judicial Council."

Archer also felt Don Dakin should not have been appointed election board chairman since he was appointed by Mayer even though the ASUN Senate approved his selection. Dakin's committee also drew numerous barbs from unsuccessful vice-presidential candidate Scott Wood's campaign manager, Milton Fuller. He thought the system used by Dakin was "easy to tamper with" and objected to the fact that "no representatives were allowed to view the elective process." Fuller also claimed "Dakin told me that unless I quit opposing Mayer I would be in a considerable amount of trouble." The campaign manager said, "It implies to me that I would have things made hot for me."

Dakin was contacted last night and said he merely wanted "to get Fuller off my back" because the campaign manager allegedly was harrassing him about the election. Dakin did say there were some problems with the election such as the fact that no one knows who exactly worked as precinct workers in the election since not all workers signed the official campaign roster sheet. Dakin did say that he thought he and his committee could remember almost everyone who worked. "I feel the election was well run," Dakin insisted. He found considerable problem getting people to work at the poll.

Numerous other complaints were pointed out when the Sagebrush phoned several of the precinct workers and voters last night. Among allegations made were not all people were required to present an identification card to be stamped, that some voters did not sign the voter registrar, that frequently campaign material found its way onto tables where precinct workers sat, that not all ballots were folded, that many votes lay on tables for some time before being put into election boxes, that a candidate for ASUN office helped pick up election boxes, and that no one had any idea how many ballots were actually printed up since at one point several precincts ran out of ballots.

Anyone who wishes to express an opinion on the election is invited to visit the Sagebrush office in Morrill Hall on Sunday.

Anyone who wishes to comment on experiences they may have had during Wednesday's election, please come to the Sagebrush office in the basement of Morrill Hall Sunday after 2 p.m.

NEWS

Arts festival

Music ranging from early chant style to some of the latest contemporary music, secular and sacred, will be performed by the Chamber Singers of Pasadena City College, Pasadena, Calif., as part of the 1975 Arts Festival.

The 29 members of the Chamber Singers include a wide range of musical experiences in their background. Most have participated as leads in musicals. Two of them are directors in church choirs and three were chosen to sing in a series of special concerts with the Roger Wagner Chorale.

William Hatcher, director of the Chamber Singers, has had 17 years conducting experience. He currently conducts the Pasadena Chorale.

The Chamber Singers, sponsored by the Public Occasions Board at UNR will appear in concert at 8 p.m. on April 11 in Jot Travis Union.

Marked man

Carson City—The State Parks Division ignores Indian history in its displays and historical markers, State Indian Affairs Director Ben Gibson says.

Gibson told the Senate Finance Committee Tuesday, "It's time the park people started looking at the true Indian history."

State Parks Administrator Eric Cronkhite said he would try to correct any imbalances but added "we have to be careful we don't slant it towards the Indians."

—AP

Experimental show

UNR and ASUN will present an experimental production entitled "To Fling My Arms Wide in the Face of the Sun" today and tomorrow at 8 p.m.

The show is an excursion into black literature compiled by Charle Varble and will be performed in the Jot Travis Student Lounge. Tickets are 50 cents for ASUN and \$2.50 for general admission and will be available at the door.

For further information contact Varble at 6541.

Meet the press

Over 300 students from 18 high schools in Nevada and California will converge on the University of Nevada, Reno campus today for the fifth annual High School Press Day.

Ed S. Montgomery will be the keynote speaker. Montgomery, a Pulitzer Prize winner, is credited with breaking the stories of the Patricia Hearst kidnapping and the shooting death of Oakland School Supt. Marcus Foster.

"He (Montgomery) is probably the top investigative reporter on the West Coast and one of the top in the nation," according to Ted Conover, UNR Department of Journalism chairman.

The yearling journalists will compete for prizes from seven newspaper categories including best news story, best feature story, best editorial, best column, best sports story, best news photo and best feature photo. Awards will be presented by Richard Schuster, publisher of the Nevada State Journal and the Reno Evening Gazette.

This year the Press Day careers seminar will include two new sessions to cover the ever-widening aspects of journalism. The guest students will have a choice between two seminars on "Women in Journalism" and public relations.

The Press Day activities will also include a newspaper session to evaluate the high school newspaper and workshops on sports, typography, photography, reporting, news editing and radio and television. Both the critique sessions and workshops will be conducted by local journalism professionals.

"The purpose of Press Day is to familiarize the high school students with the different aspects of journalism," according to Marc Cardinali, Press Day co-chairman.

The Press Day activities are sponsored by the UNR Chapters of Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi and the Public Relations Student Society of America, and the UNR Department of Journalism.

"When you think of pests think of us."

Monkey business

That an interesting conversationalist must first have interesting experiences is as true for chimpanzees as for humans. This is the theory underlying the attempt of Beatrice T. and R. Allen Gardner to teach chimpanzees sign language, as they demonstrated in a presentation Friday at UNR.

The Gardners, faculty members of UNR's psychology department, believe that a stimulating environment gives chimpanzees something interesting to talk about and encourages them to learn sign language.

"There must be conceptual development underlying linguistic development," stated Beatrice Gardner. Hence, the chimps are given access to toys, tools, and human playmates.

A film, "The Behavioral Development of the Chimp, Washoe," covering that chimp's life from ages one to five was shown. The movie concentrated on the games and antics of the growing chimp. It is shown as a warm-up for more serious films on teaching sign language to these primates.



Don't get close

A workshop on communicative disorders among adults is being held March 17 and 18 at UNR.

The workshop is being sponsored by the Speech Pathology and Audiology program of the School of Medical Sciences in cooperation with the Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation. Some 40 counselors, speech pathologists and others interested in the types, causes, management and vocational problems of adults with communicative disorders are expected to attend from throughout the state. University credit can be earned by those desiring it.

Speakers will include Cindy Guernsey, supervisor of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation in Reno, and Sharon Fujikawa, audiologist at the University of Washington.

James Lindemann, a psychologist at the University of Oregon Health Sciences Center, and Thomas Shipp, a speech pathologist at the San Francisco Veterans Administration Hospital, will also serve on the workshop panel.

The two-day program has been arranged by Curtis Weiss, director of the Speech Pathology and Audiology Program at UNR.

NOTES

Breast cancer

Early diagnosis is the best defense against breast cancer, and UNR students and faculty are taking action. A free breast self-examination and hypertension screening clinic will be held tomorrow March 15, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. in Room 127, School of Medical Sciences.

The clinic is sponsored by the faculty and students of the Orvis School of Nursing and the School of Medical Sciences as part of the university's centennial celebration.

The committee planning the clinic is composed of Marla Erling, Nancy Marvel, Sue Roche, Lou Mulligan and Kathy O'Brien, nursing students.

Backstage crew

A backstage crew is needed for "How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying," said Tom Pruitt from the UNR Theatre.

This includes men and women interested in constructing and painting scenes and backdrops, helping with scene changes during performances, lighting, and other general backstage jobs. It also assures admittance to the cast party!

Sign up with Pruitt or Tom Coultas in the Drama Department, or phone 6847.

Professional aid

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education is sponsoring 102 Nevada students in other Western state professional schools, according to Thomas Tucker, the state's executive committee representative.

Through a reduced tuition plan supervised by the Commission, states with professional schools in dentistry, medicine and other professions receive payments covering the cost of tuition for out-of-state pupils.

Green audience too

This Sunday's free ASUN flick is "Soylent Green." It'll be shown at 8 p.m. in Thompson Student Services Auditorium.

Health care

Blaming a "closed health care system," controlled by the medical profession and excluding other health professionals, for creating a health care crisis, Madeleine Leininger will offer her alternatives in a public speech on "Innovative Approaches to Health Care Delivery Systems." It will be given at 7:30 p.m. today, March 14, in the Washoe Medical Center auditorium.

Leininger is dean of the College of Nursing, University of Utah, holds a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Washington, a M.A. degree in psychiatric nursing from Catholic University and a nursing degree from St. Anthony's School of Nursing.

The speaker's "Open Health Care System" proposes clinical teams of doctors, nurses, social workers and other health care professionals. In these "transdisciplinary" teams, nurses would become colleagues of doctors.

Leininger praises drug clinics for making inroads in this type of team operation. She notes that this trend is causing a cultural shock in the traditional physician-centered system. Her plan is being used in the state of Washington and in two British communities.

Her clinical specialist program, instituted at the University of Cincinnati in 1956, was the first in the United States. She also initiated the Ph.D. program in nursing at the University of Colorado. Leininger is the author of five books and as many magazine articles on the relation of nursing, psychiatry and anthropology.

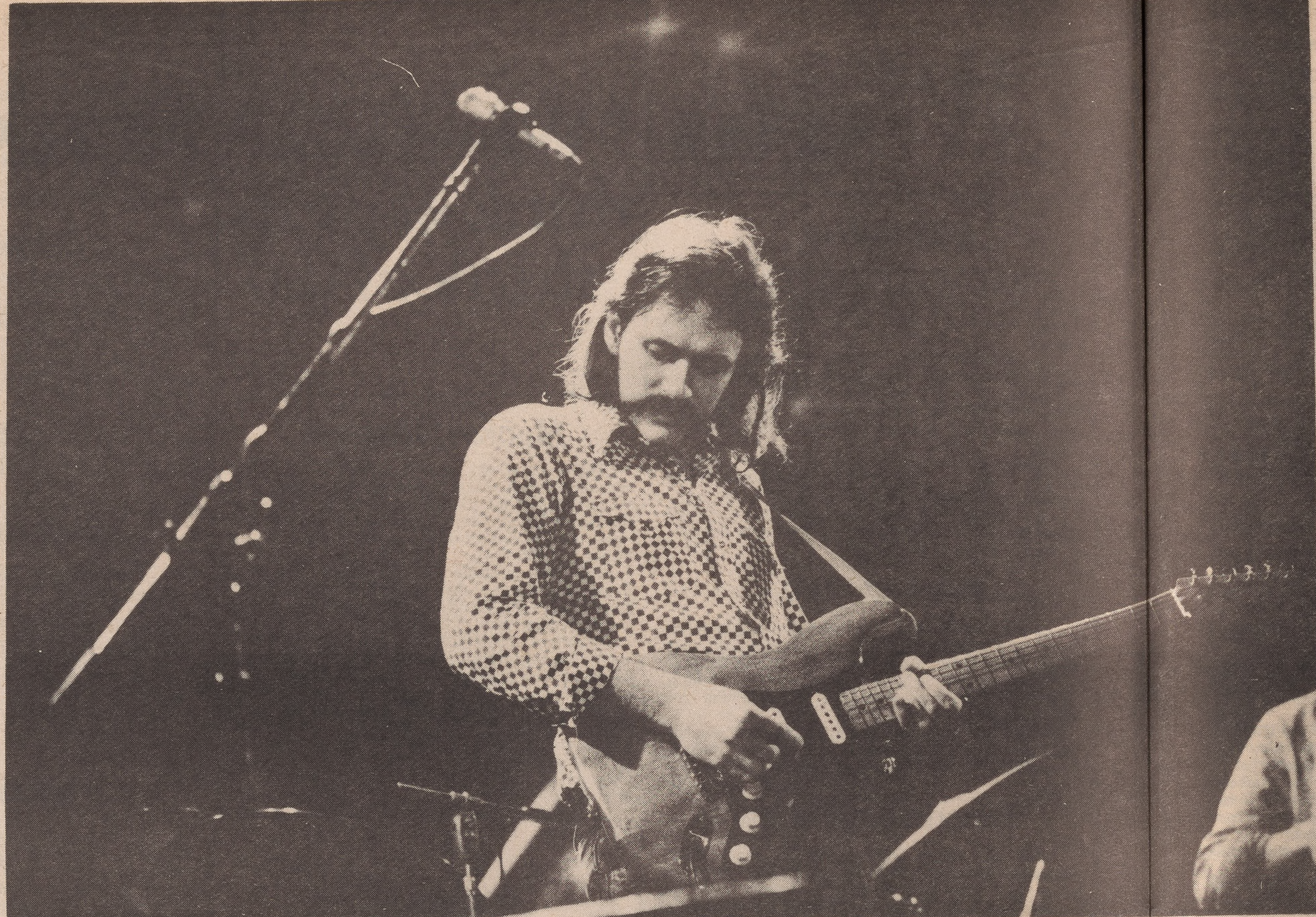
The speech is sponsored by the Orvis School of Nursing, UNR, as part of the university's centennial celebration.

Sure there are dishonest men in local government.
But there are dishonest men in national government too.

Richard M. Nixon

C
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BLUE J



Jerry Corbett

Photos by Terrebonne



Alive
Alive
Alive

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BLUE J



Alive! Alive! Alive! Dancing off their rocker and digging it. Boogied till they couldn't boogie anymore and still calling out for more. Pulsing to the rhythms and the music of Jessie Colin Young and the Jerry Corbett Band, a record breaking crowd of over 2,900 UNR students and non-students packed the old gym here on campus Wednesday night. According to Arts and Science Senator Pat Archer, "This is the largest crowd we have ever had in this gym; the next largest crowd that compares with this one was the gate for the mythical Fleetwood Mac concert a year ago," he said.

As far as Ole' Blue is concerned, I have to say this makes three in a row for the ASUN Activities Board. First Loggins and Messina, then Mission Mountain Wood Band, and now the board and Gary Naseef have given us the icing on the cake for this year. For those of you who didn't take me at my word, I told you so!!!

Opening with the mellow sounds of the Jerry Corbett Band the concert got off to a super start. Playing songs and tunes from an album in the process of being produced by Jerry Corbett and Jessie Colin Young (the album is to be called "Mellow Music Man"), Jerry and the band soon had the audience digging on their music. The band consists of ex-Young Blood member Jerry Corbett on lead vocals and guitar, Ted Ashford (who started out playing jazz with Charlie Mingus in his earlier days) on keyboards, Peter Walsh (late of Sea Train and Lou Reed) playing a fine bass, and Greg Dewey on drums, who has been a member in the Country Joe and The Fish Band plus a member of Bodacious. Greg is one of the finest drummers I have had the pleasure to watch and hear in quite some time.

There were three songs I especially enjoyed, all of them were written by Jerry Corbett, and they were good enough to be mentioned. "It's Not Too Late," a slow lyrical and musically balanced number, was well received by the crowd, especially the ride by the keyboard man Ted Ashford. Jerry's vocal delivery was as fine as anyone could want in as sensitive a love ballad as this one is. Of course, Corbett's old Young Bloods' hit She Was Gone-Solid Gone, which was first released in the mid-sixties, went over just super. It was good to hear one of the better charts from my younger days and I am sure you all felt the same. But the number that really captured the audience for Jerry and the band was the last tune, a chart Jerry calls "Big Bunches Of Love." This rocker should hit high on the charts when it is released, which I hope is real soon, because it possesses all the qualities that a good rock number should have. The band performs it well, although I feel they could have carried it a little longer than they did.

I had the opportunity to talk to the guys after they had finished their hour long set and found out that "Jerry and us guys are still struggling to get it together. We want this to be a solid group," said Peter Walsh. Ted Ashford said, "We've been together for about two years, and you know it takes a long time to get the kind of sound you want before you can start to go anywhere." Jerry had nothing but praise for his men, in fact, he said about drummer Greg Dewey, "There aren't many drummers as good as Greg, except maybe Jessie's drummer Jeff Myer."

What I heard from the Jerry Corbett Band, I liked very much and I think we all wish Jerry and the band the very best of luck in the future. It was a fine way to start off the evening.

About a quarter after nine the night really got underway when Jesse Colin Young and his band were introduced by Gary Naseef. A shout went up from the audience and for the first half of the show, Jesse and the band did most of his new album Songbird for the audience. (I heard people after the concert saying that they were going to get the album because of what they heard in the gym.) The band and Jessie held the people in the audience to their music and with each piece the audience came more and more under their spell. The chart that grabbed the audience the most was a jazz piece that I unfortunately did not get the title of. It started with a real spacey keyboard and flute melody line, and moved into one of the jazziest rock pieces that has ever been heard on this campus. That did it! The crowd went wild when the number ended. From then on Jessie and the band could have played

anything and the people would have loved it. There was nothing finer than "LightShine," that is not until they did "Hesitation Blues."

When the set ended and the band walked off stage, an encore call the likes of which this campus or town has never experienced before went up. People were screaming for more, stomping their feet, and a sea of lit matches (one of the greatest compliments any rock group can receive today) lit up the old gym. I have never seen so enthusiastic a crowd at a concert in this town. Unable to ignore the recall, Jessie and the band came back and did one more number. Having finished that number the band left the stage again.

But they weren't finished, not by a long shot. Once again a roar of "More!" went up from the audience and the matches were lit. The flood of people screamed their approval when once more Jessie and the band appeared on stage, picked up their instruments, and began to play Jessie's "Get Together." Now I am not a sentimentalist, but there were actually people in the audience wiping tears from their eyes. Voices were raised and I could hear the audience all around singing the words:

"Come on people now, smile on your brother.
"Everybody get together, try to love one
another right now. Right now!"

One more time the band walked off the stage, and one more time they had to return to do a really outrageous boogie number. They exited shaking hands with the audience pressed into the stage (still screaming for more). But it was all over and the disappointed people eventually started to leave, although small groups of persistent Jessie Colin Young converts still chanted "More! More! More!" like a liturgy of mad joy. It took me a full 45 minutes to regain my sanity long enough to start this column. That is how exciting Jessie Colin Young's concert was.

For those who went to the concert, they were treated to a spectacular show with a set that was well planned, a light crew that was perfection, and of course, they were entertained by the music of one of America's finest songwriter-composers.

To Jessie Colin Young I say thank you for coming to Reno and the University of Nevada. But most of all I think we all owe a great deal of thanks to our own ASUN Activities Board for bringing another great show to this campus. Thank you people!!!

++++

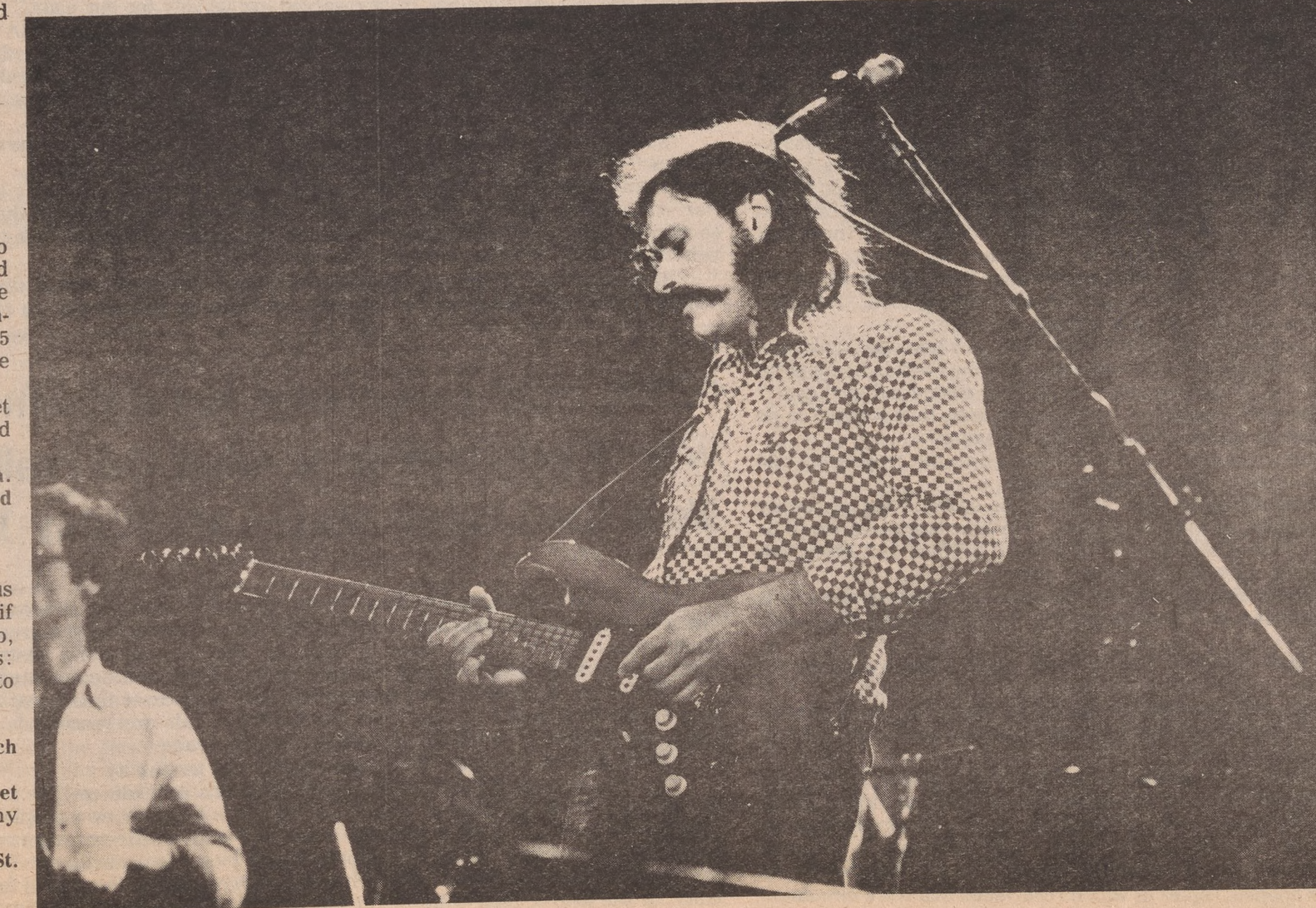
Circle Notes: There are some very interesting rumors floating around this campus about a possible concert by the Doobie Brothers. I asked V.P. of Activities Karl Hahn if there was any fact to the rumors. He said, "Gary Naseef has offered to bring them to Reno, but I doubt that we could get the Coliseum for a date." Well, all I have to say Karl is: "Nothing ventured, nothing gained." Why don't you look into it. Wouldn't that be a kicker to end the spring semester, people?

Sorry About That . . . Due to a typographical error in Tuesday's column, the Seal Beach Elementary School was inadvertently left out.

I hope that you will take me up on my offer to review any album you might like to see get some attention. Just bring it into the Sagebrush office or call me at 323-1271. (Danger is my business!)

That's it for this column. Hope you enjoyed the concert as much as I did. Have a nice St. Patrick's Day Monday.

There ya' go! Listen To The Music! Begorra!



ERA

MYERS

(Editor's note: This is the last in a three-part series on how the Equal Rights Amendment lost in Nevada.)

When the 1975 session of the Nevada Legislature began, the anti-Equal Rights Amendment forces faced a simple task. A majority of the members of the upper house (whatever their public protestations) already opposed the Amendment. That strength needed to be held. If more opponents could be gained, in either house, so much the better; but all that was necessary was to maintain the status quo.

As soon as the election returns were in, proponents set to work identifying those legislators—and particularly those Senators—who seemed most amenable to persuasion. It was recognized early in this process that most of the Democratic leadership and holdovers who had not voted in favor of the Amendment in 1973 were inflexible in their positions and were locked off from support of the measure. These included Richard Blakemore (D-small counties), B. Mahlon Brown (D-Clark), Mel Close (D-Las Vegas), Gene Echols (D-Clark), James Gibson (D-Clark), Helen Herr (D-Clark), Floyd Lamb (D-Clark), Warren Monroe (D-Elko), and Lee Walker (D-Clark).

Those committed to support of the Amendment as co-sponsors of the ratification resolution were Richard Bryan (D-Clark), Mary Gojack (D-Washoe), Norman Ty Hilbrecht (D-Clark), Joe Neal (D-Clark), Gary Sheerin (D-small counties), Thomas Wilson (D-Washoe), and Cliff Young (D-Washoe).

The conclusions to be drawn from this rundown were that no help for the Amendment could be expected from the leadership of the controlling party in the Senate; that any votes had to come from the freshmen or Republican members of the Senate; and that every single one of the remaining Senators had to come down on the side of the ERA if the measure was to win. (Nine were seen as immovably against it; in a twenty-member Senate, that meant all the other senators were needed to prevail.)

The Senators remaining after those named above were Carl Dodge (R-small counties), Margie Foote (D-Washoe), William Raggio (R-Washoe), and Jack Schofield (D-Clark). And of these, one was committed against the Amendment.

Resolutions were introduced into the Senate and the Assembly on the first day of the session as Assembly Joint Resolution number one (AJR 1) and Senate Joint Resolution number one (SJR 1).

As in 1973, the Senate and Assembly Judiciary committees joined to schedule joint hearings in both the northern and southern parts of the state. However, the effects of the second set of hearings were quite unlike those of 1973.

Whereas in 1973, the momentum of the Amendment was halted by the hearings (as a result of testimony which raised questions in the legislators' minds about what the effects of the Amendment would be), in 1975, the hearings helped to establish the credibility of the proponents while accenting the outrageous quality of many of the opposition's arguments. As in the 1974 campaign, the calm and legalistic arguments of the proponents contrasted sharply with the opponents' talk of outlandish effects which even the opposing legislators did not believe.

(Oddly, the opponents of the ERA never really exploited the appeal of Senator Margie Foote, who was probably the most credible and effective opponent of the Amendment in the state. One of the best dialogues on the Amendment appeared shortly before the session began in the Reno Evening Gazette and the Nevada State Journal between Senator Gojack, who made the case for the Amendment, and Senator Foote, who explained the case against it. Both were extremely capable, but Senator Foote's presentation stood out more because such effective handling of the opposing side was not usual.)

However, the leadoff witness for the opponents at the Carson City hearings was a most able witness. She was Phyllis Schafly, the head of the national anti-ERA movement. A polished speaker with real presence, she was the best witness against the Amendment during the critical first hour of the hearings. (The first half hour was used by pro-Amendment witnesses, the second by opponents. The legislators' impressions were formed during these two blocks of time; moreover, testimony during later hours covered the same ground repeatedly.)

Schafly called the Amendment "a grab for power on the federal level" which would "give into the hands of the federal government great new areas of jurisdiction which they haven't yet gotten their meddling fingers into—marriage, marriage property law, divorce, child custody, insurance rates . . . any type of legislation that makes a difference between men and women."

She quoted a 93-year-old suffragette as having said of the ERA's supporter's, "(They) are fifty years behind the times. They are fighting a battle long since won."

In political circles, it was generally felt that Nevadans for ERA dropped the ball badly by not having Governor Mike O'Callaghan and his 1974 Republican opponent in the governor's race, Shirley Crumpler, testify in favor of the Amendment. But for, the Las Vegas hearing, proponents landed a real prize for the leadoff witness: former governor Grant Sawyer. Polls have consistently shown Sawyer, the incumbent Democratic National Committeeman, to be the most popular Democrat in the state within the party, an important fact when one considers the fact that the legislature is Democratic by 48 to 12.

"I can not believe that in the America of the nineteen-seventies there are those who do not believe we are truly striving for a society that is equal for all," Sawyer said. "Freedom and equality go hand in hand; you cannot have one without the other."

"If we believe in a free and equal society and if we know there are laws that frustrate, then it seems simple to me that the conclusion of this committee and the Nevada Legislature must be to ratify the Amendment and pledge Nevada in support of such a national goal."

But if the hearings strengthened the credibility of the proponents, they seemed to do little else; certainly they changed the minds of none of the legislators.

In their search for persuadable legislators (as noted previously), the proponents had focused on four Senators: Dodge, Foote, Raggio, and Schofield.

Senator Dodge had early described himself as "willing to be shown." He constantly expressed his concern for the protection of widows' pensions, which he suspected would be done away with rather than extended to widowers if ERA were ratified. But many felt Dodge had opposed the Amendment since the legislature opened.

Senator Raggio was noncommittal, but was listening. He was a key figure because he is a symbol of conservatism in Nevada, in much the same way as is Senator Barry Goldwater nationally.

Senator Schofield was also noncommittal but believed to be leaning against the Amendment.

And Senator Foote, of course, was opposed to the ERA. Moreover, as a woman legislator, she was less likely than the men to be persuaded; it would be much more difficult for her to backtrack than for a man to do so.

The fact that Senator Foote's vote gave opponents ten sure votes against the amendment threw some attention on the role of Democratic Lieutenant Governor Robert Rose. There was a large area of doubt as to the authority of the Lieutenant Governor to cast a tie-breaking vote. The state constitution is somewhat in conflict on the question. In March of 1973, Lieutenant Governor Harry Reid asked legislative counsel Clinton Wooster for an opinion on the question. Wooster's opinion, copies of which resurfaced and were circulated at the 1975 session, generally doubted the Lieutenant Governor's authority in such a case.

Rose decided that if the matter came up, he would cast a vote in favor of the Amendment and let the courts decide the question.

And by the middle of January, proponents of the measure had a much more serious problem to worry about anyway.

On January 11, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) officially came out in opposition to the Amendment in the Church News, a weekly supplement in the church-owned Salt Lake City daily newspaper, the Desert News.

"Legislative hearings and debate will doubtless produce millions of words uttered on both sides with much emotion," the unsigned editorial said. "But all of this will not change the fact that men and women are different, made so by a Divine Creator. Each has his or her role. One is incomplete without the other."

Literally within hours, the editorial had its effect. In Utah, where the Amendment had been given an even chance of approval, where the Democratic governor had been in support of ERA, where surveys had shown the population in favor of it, the chances of ratification ended. The governor remained in support of the measure, but said he would do nothing for it, and the Utah House (seventy percent LDS) went heavily against the ERA.

And reverberations from the editorial were felt in both Arizona and Nevada, both of which have large LDS populations.

The problem was considered serious enough that a couple of weeks later, a proponent of the ERA wrote to James Streasland, president of the North Las Vegas stake of the LDS church and asked for "equal time" to explain the pro-Amendment position in his church. Streasland, a North Las Vegas city councilman, refused the request, but the incident did have the effect of bringing the situation to the attention of the public.

Meanwhile, in the Assembly, opponents of the ERA were having a rough time. It was not felt that support for the Amendment was growing, but it was believed that proponents were holding at least the 21 votes necessary for approval in the lower house.

Just before the vote, Judiciary committee chairman Robert Barengo (D-Washoe) promised an Assembly Democratic caucus that there were 21 hard votes for approval. Other estimates ranged as high as 25 votes.

The Assembly voted 27 to 13 in favor of the Amendment.

The unexpectedly strong showing stunned opponents. The Amendment won majority support in one voting category after another. For example:

The Washoe County delegation voted 9 to 1 for the Amendment; Sparks Democrat Chet Christensen, a former Assembly speaker, was the one holdout. Clark County Assemblymen voted 14 to 8 in favor, Speaker Keith Ashworth being among the eight. Only the small counties failed to produce a majority, and they tied at 4 votes for each side.

Other voting categories which the Amendment carried included the parties (Republicans by 5 to 4, Democrats by 22 to 9, women 3 to 1, and men 24 to 12).

There were two effects of the vote. First, proponents began talking of a more active role in the Senate fight for Governor Mike O'Callaghan (who has a Lyndon Johnson-like reputation for being able to work legislative magic). Second, they began claiming new momentum for the Amendment.

The latter claim was another indication of a consistent problem of the pro-ERA lobbyists. They sometimes seemed to live in a world of their own, out of touch with reality when it came to judging vote prospects. At various points in the session, proponents talked of the possibility of winning such hopeless votes as those of Senator Echols and Senator Walker—an error never made during the fight by professional lobbyists and politicians. Unfortunately Nevadans for ERA had not sought, and to some extent had avoided, input from politicians, which left proponents vulnerable when it came to counting votes.

The other claim was closer to the mark, however; reports circulated of phone calls being made by the governor.

By the end of January, however, Dodge was lost (if he had not been earlier); Schofield and Raggio were still keeping mum. But even if both had been won, Dodge's loss eliminated even the tenuous prospect of a tie broken by Lieutenant Governor Rose.

The vote came on the thirty-first day of the session. Senator Gojack led off the debate, and one detected an undercurrent of bitterness in her voice: "It has been suggested by some that they would only vote 'aye' if Nevada were the 38th state to ratify. The rationale, I take it, being one of some kind of historical footnote if we collectively vote No. We will brand, not the issue, not the Nevada State Assembly, nor half the human race; we will brand the Nevada State Senate, 58th session . . . as a body composed of people whom time has passed by."

"ERA, most essentially, is a statesman's way of acknowledging what the realities of life in the United States are today—1975. It is an acknowledgement that the breadwinners in approximately 16 million American families—or one fourth of our population—are females, not males. It acknowledges that the heavy burdens of war are shared by all humankind. It acknowledges that we are willing to pass on to our daughters a heritage of equality—a heritage which heretofore has been reserved exclusively for our sons."

Senator Hilbrecht, sounding sadly puzzled by the opposition to the ERA: "The family is not what the middle aged want or remember—it is what the youth of today expect of it. There is no law so vile and no police so tyrannical that it can destroy a family that wants to stay together. . . . But, like the Humpty Dumpty fable, neither all the king's horses nor all the king's men can put a broken family together again."

"Surely we can extend tax exemptions and social security to widowers as well as widows."

"I pray we will never again draft men or women except in time of a legally declared war. At that time, our survival as a nation may require we all come to the defense of our country as it did in World War Two when over two hundred thousand young women were in uniform . . ."

"If women are already equal I applaud it. But it does not offend my manhood, my conscience, or my common sense for the United States Constitution to say so."

"ERA, most essentially, is a statesman's way of acknowledging what the realities of life in the United States are today-1975."

Senator Herr, speaking rapidly: "To change our Constitution is a very serious thing. There were not enough hearings or hullabaloo before passage by Congress. Senator Sam Ervin stated that in all his years in Congress, this was the worst destructive piece of legislation to ever pass Congress. He said he hoped it would be defeated in the states."

"Then a lot of states hurried and ratified, only to discover their great mistake. Today, surely something must be wrong when two states have already rescinded . . . seven others are in the process of rescinding to correct their mistake . . ."

"I'm glad I'm a woman. I like and respect my femininity."

" . . . what a great day for Nevada if we defeat this Amendment! We are a great state. Let us learn from mistakes of others. Let us try to help our own people."

Senator Wilson, speaking without notes and with apparent anger: "I never have completely understood, I think, the apprehensions over this Amendment. It is an affront to the dignity of men and women alike when it is suggested that the reason for their family's unity, or the love of their children, or the support of their family, is the proposition that

Continued next page

somehow they are unequal under the law and don't share the same constitutional guarantees, that somehow their wives or husbands and their children, enjoy some other status."

Senator Close, in a reasoned argument: "It was apparent (during the hearings) that some, like a magic wand, would sweep away discrimination in Nevada, and would sweep away the offending discriminatory statutes by some magic process and, by that process, the goal sought would be attained. This is not the case."

Senator Neal, vehemently: "We have become a frightened and a scared people. The more frightened we are as a nation or as a group, the less tolerant we become of change, of differences. I would like to (recite) to you a poem that was written by a black woman . . . she talks about America . . . The business we are about today is about America, and she says:

Let America be America again.
Let it be the dream it used to be . . .
America never was America to me, and
Yet I swear this oath. America will be.

Senator Dodge: "The basic flaw in the (ERA) is that it contains no mechanism to distinguish between the career woman and the homemaker . . . The corollary of equal rights under the law is equal responsibility under the law. The obvious result of this will be to force every woman onto the job market in order to secure her position in society . . . in addition, in about two generations, our social attitudes will be such that the worth of a woman will be measured not in terms of her success in training her children as good citizens but in terms of her economic productivity . . ."

"The results of these social attitudes will be devastating upon the American family unit. The rearing of children will again revert to a communal effort, socialistically financed. We will all become workers for the state and our children will be raised by the state to reflect collective philosophies. Paradoxically, this amendment, so loftily espoused as the emancipation of women, is a major link in a developing chain of social legislation which will enslave us all."

(The ERA) means different things to different people.

Senator Foote: "(The ERA) means different things to different people. Example: To some it means that women will be drafted. To some it means that women will be drafted, but since only a small percentage of men who were drafted actually served in combat, the women would not serve in combat. To some it means that women for the first time in history of the United States can prove their patriotism by being in the front line . . ."

"Piecemeal, one at a time, thoughtfully, or however, the law must be changed, not the Constitution."

"Some interpret my opposition to the measure most incorrectly. I believe most strongly in women. I believe in their attributes; I believe in their abilities. Too many women have reached places of prominence in many fields without the amendment to make me believe that women have been put upon, downtrodden, or second class."

The debate yielded only one new piece of intelligence—that Senator Schofield would oppose the Amendment: "I very strongly appreciate the points of view of all people regarding this measure. But, taking all factors into account that are possible to do at this time, I must vote no."

So, at the beginning of the vote, only the vote of Senator Raggio was in doubt; the outcome, no matter how he voted, was not in doubt.

Senator Gojack moved that a voice vote be taken rather than the electric tally system used. The motion carried.

The vote:

For the measure: Senators Bryan, Gojack, Hilbrecht, Neal, Sheerin, Wilson, Young—and Raggio.

Against the measure: Blakemore, Brown, Close, Dodge, Echols, Foote, Gibson, Herr, Lamb, Monroe, Schofield, and Walker.

The only interruption during the debate or vote was a round of applause when Raggio voted.

Reaction was swift.

"The defeat of ERA in Nevada was the result of a raw power play by the LDS Church, whose members in Nevada number less than 55,000 compared to a total state population of about 600,000," said Kate Butler, head of Nevadans for ERA.

"The Mormon Church has been allowed to flex its muscle and it can lead to nothing but the further denial of our rights," added Marsha Doble of the National Organization of Women. Proponents had arrived at the legislature that morning with buttons reading, "Separation of Church and State." (All five LDS members in the Senate voted against the Amendment.)

Independent American Party chairman Dan Hansen called the vote a "stunning defeat for the international liberation movement of which women's liberation is a part."

His sister, Janine Hansen of the Stop-ERA Committee, said, "we were pleased that our state senators have seen fit to uphold states rights, the constitution, and the true rights of women . . ."

"When the next election comes around it will be unpopular to be for that fraud."

An explosion of anger broke in the Democratic Party. The state Democratic Central Committee scheduled a March 15 meeting to find some means of dealing with the Democratic Senators who had voted in opposition to the measure. "We feel we've served our Democrats for so long a time that they should show some responsibility and accountability to the party," said Democratic National Committeewoman Virginia Catt. "We have to stand before the electorate and not just on one issue," replied Senator Brown. "This isn't just a party thing."

And the campaign preparations began again—this time for Election 1976. The principle targets of the proponents are "The Front Row"—the senate leaders who sit in the front row in the Senate chamber and, excepting Senator Young, voted against the Amendment. Every one—Dodge, Brown, Lamb, Monroe, and Gibson—is up for reelection in 1976.

The opponents already have an uphill battle, should they attempt a similar campaign effort. Half of the eight pro-ERA votes are holdovers. The others include:

Neal—Senator Neal is regarded as something of a hero in his district; it would take a political earthquake to dislodge him.

Young—Senator Young has that most prized of political assets—a safe seat. Sometimes known as "Mr. Republican," (he is a former GOP Congressman), his environmental record cuts heavily into the Democratic vote.

Bryan—Senator Bryan, fresh from a razor thin loss for Attorney General of Nevada, is expected to lead the ticket if Las Vegas Senators are still elected from a multi-member district.

Raggio—Whether Senator Raggio will find his usually rock-hard GOP base fractured as a result of his ERA vote remains to be seen, but he has surely widened his appeal among a general election electorate.

How successful the proponents will be in defeating the Front Row, however, is also questionable. There has been some talk of legislation to break up the large multi-member district in Clark County from which seven Senators (including Lamb and Brown) are elected in favor of a single member districts. (Following reapportionment during the 1960's, the seven-member district was created to protect several Senators who lived on the edge of the Desert Inn golf course; had single member districts been created, the Senators would have had to either retire or move their residences. Reno also has a multi-member district, from which four senators are elected. There is also another two-member district in

Clark County. All other Senators are elected from single member districts, and, therefore, in one-on-one campaigns.) The elimination of the multi-member district would mean serious reelection problems for Senator Lamb, though not necessarily for Senator Brown.

In the end, the best thing going for proponents may be the fact that simple numbers are on their side; the anti-ERA Senators are more vulnerable—everything else being equal—



because more of them are up for reelection, and probability will work against them. Of course, all things are not equal.

(The Amendment, incidentally, is technically not dead in the Nevada Legislature. The Assembly and the Senate voted on AJR 1; but SJR 1 is still in the Senate Judiciary Committee, and following the Senate vote against ERA, the Committee refused to kill the Senate resolution. Proponents have obtained commitments from two opposition Senators to switch their votes if Nevada can be the state to put ERA over the top nationally, and there is an unlikely possibility of this happening before this session is over; thus, the resolution was kept alive in committee.)

On the day following the Senate vote, the national commander of the American Legion addressed a joint session of the Nevada Legislature.

The debates in the Nevada Assembly and Senate on the Equal Rights Amendment may help you make up your mind on this complex subject. If you would like a free copy of the debates, send your name and address to Dennis Myers, Sagebrush, P.O. Box 8037, Reno, 89507.

Debts of thanks for assistance in the research and preparation of this series are due to many persons. In particular, the author wishes to thank Senator Margie Foote, Senator Mary Gojack, Senator William Raggio, Senator Jack Schofield, Assemblyman Steven Coulter, Assemblywoman Jean Ford, Deputy Attorney General Bill Isaef, Democratic National Committeeman Grant Sawyer, Foster Church of the Nevada State Journal, Jack Bennett of KCBN Radio news, legislative aide Deborah Driggs, Jeannie Douglas of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, and Lieutenant Governor Robert Rose.

UNR and UNLV compared

GRUBER

Academic standards at UNR should not be identical to those of the Las Vegas campus, the Committee on Academic Standards of the Faculty Senate agreed Wednesday.

Jack Shirley, UNR director of admissions, said the autonomy of the two schools is well established and it is unlikely that UNR and UNLV will be "lockstepped."

The committee is opposed to the identical standards concept, chairman John Altrocchi explained, because UNR doesn't want lower standards. UNLV has an "open door" admissions policy, requiring a 2.0 grade-point average from high school graduates, while UNR specifies 2.3.

Shirley agreed and called UNLV's policy entirely different from that of UNR. The southern campus admits students of questionable ability but expects them to graduate within four years, he said.

The UNR committee advocates the two universities serving two types of students, said Dr. Altrocchi. One school should have higher standards and considerable emphasis on graduate facilities, while the other should have lower standards and less expansion of graduate education. The University of Texas and other state systems operate by this philosophy.

Dr. Altrocchi mentioned two advantages of different standards for the campuses: more educational needs would be filled for a greater variety of students, and there would be less duplication of effort.

An advantage of "lockstepping" would be ease in handling forms at the Registrar's offices which, committee members agreed, is reason enough to advocate the policy.

Two committee members, Ivan Lee and LaRue Gilleland, will go to Las Vegas March 14 for a second meeting of the ad hoc System Committee on Standards. Before they go, Dr. Altrocchi will ask Dr. Owen Albert Knorr, chairman of the ad hoc committee, to clarify his group's position advocating "minimal areas of commonality" for the two campuses.

Tom Mayer, UNR student government president, proposed that students who take a course more than once be allowed to discard the lowest grade and include only the highest grade in their final grade-point average.

The proposal "makes me a little queasy," commented Dr. Altrocchi.

Shirley said the practice seemed unethical. A prospective employer or graduate school wants to see a complete academic record, he contended.

At UNLV, the highest grade is used in the final average if the student petitions for it, but the lower grade appears on the record with slashes through it, he said. At UNR, they are shown unchanged. No additional credit hours are given for repeated courses. Expunging low grades from the record "fits right in with Watergate, if you want to go in that direction," Shirley commented.

Committee members noted that students can drop courses and get a "W" instead of an "F" if they are doing poorly or take courses on a Pass-Fail basis, thereby preserving higher averages. Both options have been recommended in recent years by the Academic Standards Committee.

Dr. Altrocchi told Mayer the proposition "wouldn't have a chance" if the committee voted immediately and advised him to present it with additional supporting data at the next meeting. Mayer agreed.

Evidently about 50 per cent of UNR students never confer with their advisers, said Dr. Altrocchi, and both teachers and students have complained about this situation. He suggested that teachers might make greater efforts to contact their assigned advisees.

Shirley suggested that the university hire professional counselors to advise students, relieving teachers of this chore.

The group agreed to discuss advisement more fully at a later meeting.

The English department is beginning a series of informal poetry readings on Mondays at 4 p.m.

NEXT: ROBERT HARVEY--selections from RILKE

The reading will be in Room 103, Frandsen Humanities. Everyone is invited to attend; and the department is looking for volunteers, from both within and out of the department, to give readings later.

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Alexander von Humboldt

NUWER

When Charles Darwin's *Beagle* embarked from Devonport, England on December 27, 1831, three books were to be found in the evolutionist's quarters: the Bible, Milton and the works of Alexander von Humboldt. The latter is nearly forgotten in our own age, but at one time the German noble inspired every Nineteenth Century explorer worthy of the title. In Nevada, unknown to most residents, von Humboldt's name is attached to numerous locales despite the fact that he himself never visited this state.

Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt was born in Berlin on September 14, 1769 to a military man and his possessive, but wealthy, wife. Humboldt, a man of medium stature, was listed by his passport in 1798, as having "light-brown hair, gray eyes, large nose, rather large mouth, well-formed chin, open forehead marked by smallpox." Left a considerable fortune by his parents' early deaths, Humboldt determined to head a large expedition to uncharted country. At the time, as Humboldt's translator Helen Maria Williams pointed out in 1814, many countries had been "discovered" in so far as that adventurers had brought their ships onto countless shores. However, few explorers got past "the outlines and the bearings of coasts" and held "but slight communications with the natives" of virgin regions.

Humboldt enlisted the support of a young French physician and botanist named Aime Bonpland. The two men secured an audience with Charles IV, the king of Spain, in March of 1799, and convinced him that a scientific expedition to New Spain was desirable. The cautious monarch gave Humboldt every scientific liberty, but made sure the foreigner derived no financial rewards from excursions into Spanish territory. Charles IV gave notice, which was appropriately recorded on Humboldt's passport, that the explorer "was authorized to make free use of instruments of physic and geodesy," and could "make astronomical observations through the whole of the Spanish dominions, measure the height of mountains, examine the productions of the soil, and execute all operations which (he) should judge useful for the progress of the sciences."

When von Humboldt departed by frigate from La Coruna, Spain some two months after his interview by evading a British blockade in the midst of a terrifying midnight storm, he was breaking a longstanding tradition. Most explorers, like Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, were more noted for their bravado and courage than for their intellectual accomplishments. Humboldt, carrying the finest of contemporary scientific instruments, was out to prove that a scholar had the stamina and fortitude to not only brave the unknown—but record and decipher it. Consequently, Humboldt's *Personal Narrative of Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent During the Years 1799-1804*, reads more, in places, like an adventure story than a scientific journal.

Even the initial voyage of the frigate bearing Humboldt and Bonpland had its dangers despite the relative placidity of the Atlantic Ocean that summer. As Humboldt's diary reports, extensive and annoying precautions had to be taken to protect the Spanish ship from British convoys:

"... No light was permitted in the great cabin (of the ship) to prevent our being seen at a distance. This precaution, used on board all merchant vessels, and prescribed in the regulations of the packet boats of the royal (Spanish) navy, was extremely irksome to us during the passages we made in the course of the five following years. We were constantly obliged to make use of dark-lanterns to examine the temperature of the water, or read the divisions on the limb of the astronomical instruments. In the torrid zone, where twilight lasts but a few minutes, our operations ceased almost at six in the evening. This state of things was so much the more displeasing to me, as from the nature of my constitution, I never was subject to sea-sickness, and felt an extreme ardour for study during the whole time I was at sea."

Following Columbus' sea route, Humboldt went to the Canary Islands and made notes. He planned on next visiting Cuba, but following an outbreak of typhoid fever aboard ship, went on captain's orders to New Granada, the site of present day Venezuela, on July 16. Humboldt disembarked at Cumana and wrote excitedly in his diary about the great variety of plant and animal life he first encountered. His writing is vivid, seldom metaphoric, but rich in description. He recounts the death of a robust slave aboard the ship upon arrival in New Granada to demonstrate his awareness that "the heat of the tropics" often has "pernicious effects."

For three months, Humboldt and Bonpland scurried about the coastal plain where they identified over 600 new species of plants. They also felt a small earthquake and a total eclipse. Perhaps the sight which most made an impression on the two men, however, was the arrival in New Granada of a Danish slave-ship. "What are the duties of humanity, national honor, or the laws of his country, to a man stimulated by the speculations of sordid interest?" asked an enraged Humboldt in his journal. He found it reprehensible that "Every morning cocoa-nut oil was distributed among the slaves, with which they rubbed their bodies, to give their skin a black polish."

In the Indian village of Arenas, Humboldt interviewed a laborer who possessed the unique capability of giving suck to his baby. The explorer noted that "The father, astonished at the increased size of his breast, suckled his child two or three times a day during five months." Dr. Bonpland examined the man's breast, "and found it wrinkled like those of women who have given suck."

Bananas, ants, and an occasional monkey provided the only nourishment for long stretches of time.

When the two men moved further inland, their dangers increased proportionately. Humboldt recorded an interesting fact about beasts of burden who lived in continuous stress situations from the elements and terrain. He noted that "In proportion as a country is more savage, the instinct of domestic animals improves in address and sagacity. When the mules feel themselves in danger, they stop, turning their heads to the right and to the left; the motion of their ears seems to indicate, that they reflect on the decision they ought to take."

After viewing such striking natural exhibitions as a meteor shower and glittering gypseous caverns, the pair of intrepid scientists struck out with the intention of becoming the first men to trace the mysterious Orinoco River to its source. They traveled, over the Orinoco and its tributaries, some 6,443 miles through dark and barbarous territory.

"For several weeks," Humboldt wrote, his party became accustomed "to the aspect of mountains, to a stormy sky, and to gloomy forests." Flocks of *zamuro* vultures, fifty black fowls hovering like gnats, provided an ominous escort at times.

So-called savages especially delighted the humanist spirit in Humboldt. He studied native languages, with the ear of a would-be linguist, and made valuable notes on heretofore unrecorded languages. Rather than disparage the natives, he wrote that they possessed a high degree of intellectual ability. Humboldt looked past a man's skin, and even his heart, to get to his mind. He saw poets where other explorers saw only spears. He wrote: "We must admit, that nations once awakened from their lethargy, and tending toward civilization, find in the most uncouth languages the secret of expressing with clearness the conceptions of the mind, and of painting the emotions of the soul." For Humboldt the savages posed no problems; only the silent killers, "yellow fever and the black vomit," led him to doubt that he would emerge alive from his adventures.



Food proved another problem. For a time Humboldt and his companions lived on naught but olives, "which might have afforded sufficient nourishment to a poet, devoted to study, and leading a sedentary life," but he notes, were "by no means sufficiently substantial for travellers climbing mountains." Bananas, ants, and an occasional monkey provided the only nourishment for long stretches of time.

By September of 1800, the two scientists collected and classified no less than 12,000 plants—more than any botanist before them—and an impressive number of rocks and animals were similarly recorded and collected. Humboldt's excitement is communicated in his journals. When he explores the great Grotto of Caripe, he does so with the soul of a philosopher and the eye of a painter. After providing accurate scientific data, Humboldt offers lengthy discourse on the customs of the local Indians who are terrified of venturing into the gaping black hole beyond the cave's entrance. He notes a local saying: "Man should avoid places which are enlightened neither by the Sun (Zis), nor by the Moon (Nuna)," and mentions the ritual contortions of magicians and poisoners who thrive on superstition. Anticipating Sir James Fraser and E. M. Forster, Humboldt claims that "Darkness is everywhere connected with the idea of death. The Grotto of Caripe is the Tartarus of the Greeks; and the guacharoos, which hover over the rivulet, uttering plaintive cries, remind us of the Stygian birds."

While the nocturnal birds, the guacharoos, were a mystic symbol of death to native Indians, to Humboldt they represented a fascinating source of study. He opened up captured specimens and removed all sorts of hard and dry fruits from their crops and gizzards. Humboldt learned that the natives extracted these fruits "under the singular name of guacharo seed," and used the substance as "a very celebrated remedy against intermittent fevers" which "are carefully collected, and sent to the sick at Cariaco... where fevers are prevalent."

Starting their daily trips at 2 a.m. to avoid the oppressive heat which Humboldt and Bonpland never did become accustomed to, the scientists went on collecting and recording despite mosquito attacks which often forced them to seek relief by literally burying themselves in sand. Eventually the two men contracted typhoid fever but both recovered.

In November of 1800, the pair left Venezuela for Havana where Humboldt, restless amid civilized folk, contented himself with drawing up the first accurate maps of Cuba. Here the two scientists sent out their specimens to friends in Europe for later study.

The pair left the following spring for a two year trek across Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. On June 9, 1802, Humboldt and Bonpland, by then physically hard as diamonds, astounded the world by climbing Chimborazo, an extinct snow-capped volcano some 20,561 feet above the earth—a feat that would not be matched for another 78 years.

To say that Humboldt was a hero is accurate. His legendary status is no less tarnished by the fact that some of his discoveries proved inaccurate when examined in detail by specialists with more time, less to do, and more intricate instruments in their possession.

Humboldt came to America and intrigued even President Thomas Jefferson with accounts of his travels. Such famous explorers, writers, naturalists, statesmen and scientists as John James Audubon, John Lloyd Stephens, Sir Charles Lyell, Simon Bolivar, W. H. Hudson, William Hickling Prescott, Edward Whymper, Charles Darwin, and Louis Agassiz looked up to Humboldt as an example of a man worth emulating. Today his journals, although much less frequently examined, are still sufficient to take the top of one's head off, as the poetess says.

Nevadans especially should be aware of the man whose name is a part of the Silver State's heritage. Humboldt County, the Humboldt River, the Humboldt Sink and the town of Humboldt owe their appellations to Col. J. C. Fremont's worship of the great German explorer.

Humboldt died at 90, on May 6, 1859, active to the end. He was working on the final volume of *Cosmos*, his greatest work, when old age took what disease and hardships never could obtain.

SPORTS

SOUZA

Pleased as punch

Dave Billings' victory was the turning point. The Wolf Pack's 156-pounder won a TKO decision over Chico State's Jesus Campos to lead Nevada to the California Collegiate Boxing Conference championship Tuesday night at the Centennial Coliseum.

Billings, who was named outstanding boxer of the two-day tourney, was one of Nevada's five champions. Chico was second with four and California-Berkeley only won one bout.

Nevada's Reggie Brantley was the only Wolf Pack victor before the Billings fight. Chico had won three of the first five bouts fought. Nevada lost close decisions in the 125- and 147-pound weight divisions, which raised a revengeful attitude in the Nevada team.

This revenge was apparent in Billings' fight as the Douglas High School graduate nailed Campos with a right punch to put him away with 1:47 into the third round. "I got him with a right and he (Campos) turned right into it," said the exuberant Billings.

At 172-pounds, freshman Jim Krtnich thwarted off weariness in the third round to win a unanimous decision over Chico's Les Motlewski. "I was thinking about winning, that's all I tried to do," the Colorado Springs native said minutes after his victory.

Krtnich, who has never fought before, said his jabs helped win him the fight. "I was using my jabs in the early part of the rounds, which helped," he said. Bursting out joyously, he said, "I'm really happy with the fight."

Nevada's Dave Schuster followed Krtnich's win with a TKO victory over Berkeley's Bill Freeman with 1:51 into the first round. Freeman was the victim of a flurry of combinations by the Nevada fighter before Berkeley coach Brian Kahn threw in the towel.

Schuster, undefeated this season, has a record of quick decisions. In seven fights this season, four in the league, only one bout has gone into the third round. That round was cut short after Schuster knocked his opponent out.

In the heavyweight division, Dave Jarstad iced the Nevada victory by decisioning Berkeley's Steve Rivers. For two rounds the fighters lumbered at each other, connecting with powerful blows.

It appeared Jarstad might have an early victory when he knocked Rivers down early in the first round. But Rivers shook it off and continued the battle. But it was Jarstad's jabbing that won him the bout. "I had to keep jabbing to win," he said.

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Brantley's victory in the 125-pound bout was won in the third round, when he landed some staggering blows to the head of Chico's John Nolan. "I had to concentrate on my left-right combination. That's what Emory told me in between rounds," he said.

Brantley took Chapman's advice because a combination to Nolan's head in the third round dazed the Chico boxer. "I wanted to stick him good. When I was leading with my right, he was slipping my right, so I just caught him with a left-right-combination," Brantley said.

The evening's action started with Berkeley winning its only bout of the night. Tom Bradfield decisioned Chico's Marty Burrows in the 118-pound bout.

At 132 pounds, Nevada's Jim Morgan lost his only fight of the year to Chico's Marco Medina in the finals. "He (Medina) is tough, but I thought I had won," he said disgustedly after the bout.

The Wolf Pack forfeited at 139 pounds, so Chico's Larry Poncetta fought Berkeley's Tom Bottorff. Poncetta won a unanimous decision over the last year's 132-pound champion.

Nevada lost its second final match when Dave Nevins was decisioned by Chico's Rick Payne.

In Monday night's action, Nevada's Bob Kimberlin was TKO'd by Burrows in the second round of the 118-pound bout. The Pack's Pat Hickey was decisioned by Chico's Nolan in a highly contested call at 125. Berkeley's Steve Zembsch lost to Medina at 132.

In addition to the Huff-Nevin encounter at 147, Payne defeated the Bears' Ken Jew. At 156 pounds, Campos advanced to the finals by defeating Lyon Rathbun, and teammate Pete Dwyer TKO'd Nevada's Gus Billings to advance to the title match.

At 152, Motlewski decisioned Berkeley's Ed Szaky, and at heavyweight, Rivers defeated Bob Sikes, from Chico.

Sikes was named the winner of the Nemir Sportsmanship Trophy. Trophies were presented to the victors by Governor Mike O'Callaghan, who attended the Tuesday night tournament.

Chico to Chico

The basketball season may be ended for the male Wolf Pack, but for the females, the season has another week. The "Packettes" have three home games remaining with the first one tomorrow at 11 a.m. in the recreation building. Chico is Nevada's opponent.

Then on March 19, Nevada will host Sacramento State, who defeated Nevada earlier in the season. The season finale is against Sonoma State on March 21.

The UNR gals returned from the Western Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for women tournament in Santa Barbara last weekend, where they defeated Whittier College, 41-39, in the consolation round on Saturday.

In the Whittier contest, Nevada was led by Pat Hixson with ten points, Robbin White had eight and Joellen Lusk scored seven. Glenda Hayes led the rebounding with eight.

Nevada was dropped to the consolation round after being crushed by Cal Poly, Pomona, 79-24, Friday night. The game, held at Dos Pueblos High School in Santa Barbara, was a complete runaway. Pomona, the number one seeded team in the small college division of the three-day tournament, had a commanding halftime lead of 34-13.

Besides the small college championships, there were also large college and junior college championships at the WIAAW regional tournament.

Before that busy weekend schedule, the women traveled to Davis on Tuesday. The Aggies slipped past the Packettes, 41-36. Hayes led in scoring with nine points and also in rebounds with 11. The junior varsity also lost by a score of 39-27.



TROPHY WINNERS of the CCBC tournament were: Top Line (L to R)-Marcos Medina, Chico; Larry Poncetta, Chico; Rick Payne, Chico; Dave Schuster, Nevada; Jim Krtnich, Nevada; and Dave Jarstad, Nevada. Bottom Row (L to R)-Pete Dwyer, Chico; Tom Bradfield, Berkeley; Reggie Brantley, Nevada; and Dave Billings, Nevada.



Photos by Terrebonne

Padgett selected

For the third consecutive year Wolf Pack forward Pete Padgett was named to a team in the All-West Coast Athletic Conference selections.

Padgett was named this week to the first team along with Las Vegas guard Ricky Sobers, Seattle guard Frank Oleynick, USF forward Marlon Redmond, Pepperdine's Marcos Leite and Loyola's guard Luther Philyaw.

Padgett's selection was aided by winning his third straight rebounding title in the WCAC. He finished the season with a 13.2 average to outdistance the Dons' Redmond.

Nevada forward Perry Campbell was the only other Wolf Pack player to be named. The Alabama native, who finished fourth in the conference scoring with a 20.1 average, made the honorable mention. Joining Campbell were St. Mary's Mike Rozenski and Craig Casault, USF's Howard Smith, and Santa Clara's Vester Robinson and Remel Diggs.

The second team was comprised of the Rebels' Glen Gondrezick and Eddie Owens, Loyola's Brad Bean, St. Mary's sharp shooter Maurice Harper, USF's Tony Styles, Broncos' Jerry Bellotti and Pepperdine's Dick Skophammer.

Player of the year honors went to Ricky Sobers, while his coach Jerry Tarkanian won the coach of the year title. Pepperdine spark plug Ollie Matson was named freshman of the year.

Oleynick retained his scoring title for the second straight year with a 25.4 point average.

Another bright spot for Nevada in the final statistics was guard Mike Mardian. The former Hug High School star set a conference record in free throw accuracy by sinking 26 of 27 attempts for a .963 percentage. The old record was held by University of Pacific's Bob Thomason in 1971.

Padgett is only the third player in history to win the WCAC rebounding title for three years straight. The feat has been accomplished by USF's Bill Russell and UOP's Keith Swaggerty.

Last year the 6-8 Nevada forward finished with a 15.1 WCAC rebounding average, which gave him fifth spot in the nation's rebounding. In his freshman year, he finished third in the nation with a 17.8 average.

Also as a freshman, he was named to the WCAC's second team and shared co-freshman honors with Oleynick. Last year he was named to the WCAC's first team.