

SAGEBRUSH

VOLUME 81

NUMBER 52

FRIDAY

MAY 2, 1975

The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno

War Ends

(Headline reprinted from Nevada State Journal, April 30, 1975.)



Marshal Ky and wife, 1966

AP

Big deal

Former South Vietnam Premier Nguyen Cao Ky fled Saigon Monday aboard a helicopter that took him to the U.S. Warship Denver off the South Vietnam coast.

Navy spokesmen said the air vice marshal, together with the wife of the American ambassador to South Vietnam, later flew to the Blue Ridge, which is command and communication ship of the Seventh Fleet task force waiting off Vietnam for the evacuees.

Last Friday Ky made a speech in which he urged his countrymen to stay and fight the Communists to the death if necessary. "Whatever you do, do not leave your homeland of Vietnam," he said.

—Agence France-Press

Michigan State and Notre Dame have football dates running through 1994.

EDITORIAL

HARDER

War Ends

(Headline reprint from Nevada State Journal, April 30, 1975.)



AP

Letters

It is often easier to fight for one's principles than to live up to them.

ADLAI STEVENSON

Editor:

I have recently submitted a recipe for lamb or beef DELISH KABOBS for inclusion in The American Revolution Bicentennial Cookbook. I have enclosed a copy in the event you would like to make it available to your readers.

You have my permission to use it of course at no cost.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Ballow

Executive Director

State of Nevada Department of Agriculture

350 Capitol Hill Avenue, P. O. Box 1209

Reno, Nevada 89504

Telephone 784-6401

DELISH KABOBS (Four to Six Servings)

2 pounds lamb or beef
2 bell peppers
16 small white onions

16 large mushrooms

Marinade: 1 cup vinegar, 1 cup vegetable oil, lemon juice, salt, pepper, and dash of steak sauce

Any cut of beef or lamb may be used. I prefer Spencer steak or leg of lamb. Cut meat into one-and-one-half inch cubes. Marinate two hours in your favorite marinade or use vinegar and oil marinade above.

Cut peppers in small chunks. Remove outer skin of onions. Remove stems from mushrooms. Partially boil mushroom heads, bell pepper pieces and onions (four minutes). Let cool.

Place on skewers. Alternate meat with partially boiled onions, peppers, mushrooms and cherry tomatoes. For best flavor, place onions and bell peppers next to meat. Wrap prepared DELISH KABOBS in foil and refrigerate until ready to barbecue.

Prepare Rice-A-Roni per instructions on box. Place DELISH KABOBS on barbecue grill or under oven broiler, turning frequently until done.

Heat beef gravy in sauce pan.

Serve on large plate or steak platter. Place bed of Rice-A-Roni on plate. Remove DELISH KABOBS from skewer onto bed of Rice-A-Roni. Pour gravy over top. Serve hot.

Variations: Use plain rice instead of Rice-A-Roni. Mix beef and lamb on same skewer. Vary marinade.

Secret of Success: Outstanding results are obtained with better cuts of meat, although economy cuts are delicious and tender if marinated longer. Bell peppers, onions and mushrooms must be preboiled for tenderness. Do not attempt to make your own gravy because there is not enough drippings. Do not be too proud to use canned gravy and convenient Rice-A-Roni mix. Preparing the KABOBS takes time so the convenience of prepared gravy and rice mix is helpful. The flavor is great! If you are having company, prepare the DELISH KABOBS ahead of time and refrigerate. It'll be easy after the company arrives.

Recipe submitted by Tom Ballow, Executive Director of the Nevada State Department of Agriculture, for The American Revolution Bicentennial Cookbook.

(Letters cont. pg. 14)

Pain.
Take that word and proceed from eye to brain to spinal column.
Does it hit? Does it register?
See. You're safe. It was only a word.
Words are safe. You can say anything, anytime and not have to worry about being "accountable."
Try the word "sorrow."
What does that word mean to you?
How about the word "miserable"?
Do words really mean anything to you?
"A ton of molten lead poured into your heart."
Statistics? You LOVE them.
Sure you do.
Lifetime batting average. . .
Won - Lost record. . .
14 years of involvement . . .
1.6 million Vietnamese dead. 55,000 American dead.
The stomach turns, the lungs cry for air . . .
It's Mackay week. There's a dance in the gym. The Wal is rockin' . . .
The conservatives are loading their rifles.
The liberals are sitting around saying: "I was more liberal first . . ."
God damn the mellow man . . .
"WAR ENDS!"
The newspapers speak. A Noble tree befouled by lies.
Feels better, doesn't it?
I feel like throwing up, I will throw up.
That painful, that sorrowful, that miserable vile ulcer of the brain.
Vietnam.
To Doug and Bennett who did not die in Vietnam, but who died here . . . because they could not live with what they did there.
Words are blood.

THE LITTLE RED WHITE AND BLUE BOOK

New York—Some memorable quotes from the Vietnam period:

"You have a row of dominoes set up, you knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over quickly."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower explaining "the falling domino principle" at a news conference, April, 1954.

"My solutions? Tell the Vietnamese they've got to draw in their horns or we're going to bomb them back to the Stone Age."

General Curtis E. LeMay, Chief of Staff Air Force, May, 1964.

"But we are not about to send American boys nine or ten thousand miles away from home to do what Asian boys ought to be doing for themselves."

President Lyndon B. Johnson, Akron, Ohio, October, 1964.

"Come home with that coonskin on the wall."

President Johnson to commanders at Cam Ranh Bay, October, 1966.

"I see light at the end of the tunnel."

Walt W. Rostow, in Look, December, 1967.

"We had to destroy it in order to save it."

American officer at Ben Tre after Tet attack, February, 1968.

"We believe peace is at hand."

Henry Kissinger, President R. Nixon's national security adviser, October, 1972.
New York Times

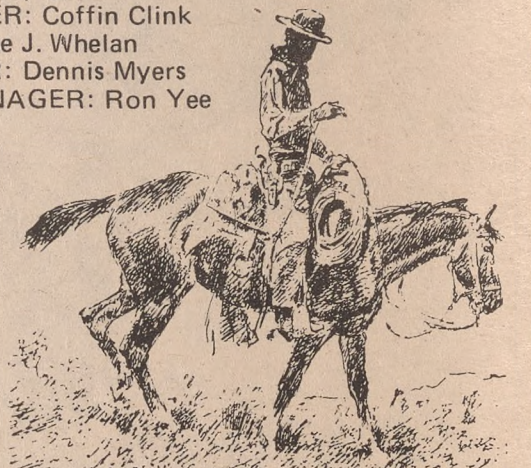
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Recipes

I feel guilty about writing poems when I should be cooking'

Erica Jong

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Goldbricker Thieu the end

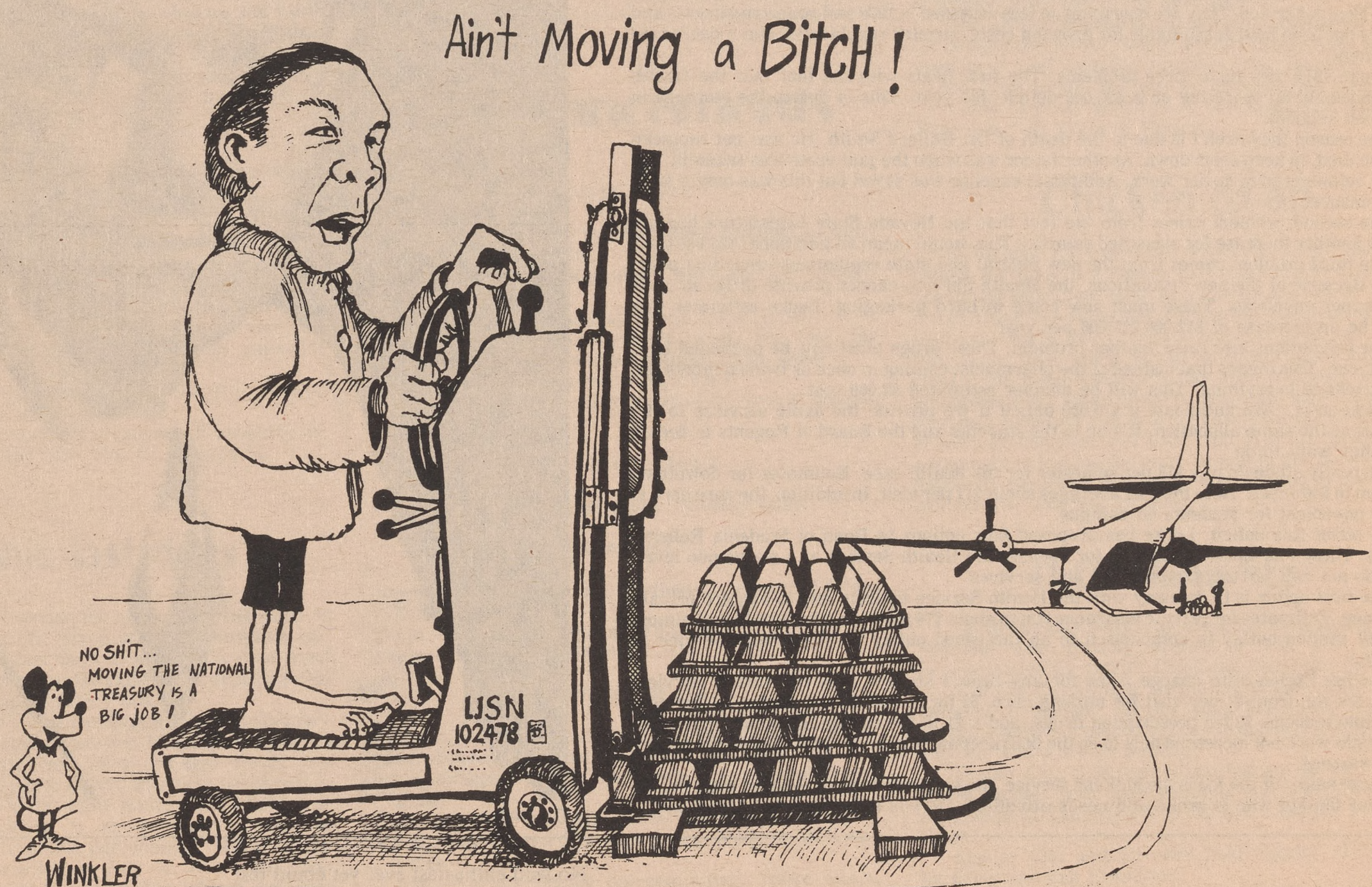
Are President Thieu and Cambodian President Lon Nol carefully hedging their bets and gilding their nests for a comfortable exile? That, at least, would be one plausible explanation for some recent negotiations involving members of the Saigon government and Balair, and charter-airline affiliate of Swissair.

Chartered by the West German Red Cross, a Balair DC 8 in late March flew medical supplies into Saigon on a mercy mission. Shortly before the jet was to return to Europe, TIME has learned, Balair agents got a request from the South Vietnamese: Would the DC-8 fly out "some personal belongings" of the presidential family, as well as a few things owned by Lon Nol to Switzerland. The cargo consisted of 16 tons of gold, which has a current market value of about \$73 million.

Recognizing that the gold might be part of South Viet Nam's and Cambodia's reserves, Balair refused. It claimed that such a high-density cargo posed dangerous weight and balance problems for the plane. A 16-ton load of gold placed in a five-foot square section of the cabin could crash through the floor and out the fuselage.

The Vietnamese persisted. What if they spread the bullion on pallets so the weight could be distributed? The Swiss again demurred, this time pointing out that Balair had received overflight permission only for humanitarian purposes. Thus when the DC-8 stopped for refueling in Bangkok and Bahrain, the cargo might be inspected. Only then did the Vietnamese back off; they realized that either the Thais or Bahrainis could confiscate the hoard without compensation. At week's end the bullion was apparently still in Saigon—palletized and awaiting a more willing air carrier.

Time
April 21, 1975



For the health of it

ENGSTROM

A dorm resident wakes up in the middle of the night. Sick at her stomach, and coughing badly, she goes up to the Health Service for treatment. She has a bad case of bronchitis, bad enough to be kept there for five days.

This is well enough considering that the dorm resident had no transportation and would not have gone to see a doctor if the Health Service had not been available. That is, not bad enough to see a doctor until it led her into more complex problems and a severe health case.

UNR's Health Service is open 24 hours a day. The services are available to any student who has paid the \$18 per semester fee for treatment. This fee is good for as many times as a student visits the Health Service, regardless of the fact that one doctor's fee is equal to that amount.

To see just how much the service is used, Dr. Robert Locke, head of the Health Service, ran a random survey of 200 files. He found that these 200 students used the service 2,144 times for an average of 10.5 times, which becomes 12.8 visits per student. Locke said this is fairly high and that most students really use it four times a year.

This random survey, utilizing the alphabet, found that forty per cent of the visits were made by residents from Reno, Sparks, Verdi or Carson City. These students were classified as "locals."

Even more impressive were the statistics showing the usage of the beds. There were 64 days of bed care by the 200 students. Fifty-five of the non-residents used the service and nine of the "locals" did so also.

Use of the laboratory by students worked out to about one for every 10-12 visits. The "locals" used it 78 times and the non-locals used it 127 times.

The important thing to remember with all these facts and statistics is that 83.5 of the 200 students sampled used the Health Service.

The hours between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. were the most widely used by students. This was followed by the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. on the weekends, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, 8 p.m. to 12 midnight on weekdays, 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. on weekends, 8 p.m. to 12 midnight on weekends, and 12 midnight to 8 a.m. on weekdays.

The third option is to reduce the services. Elimination of inpatient beds but keeping the 24-hour nursing service would only save food costs, about \$3,000 per year. Eliminating beds and reducing the staff to a 40-hour week would save an estimated \$40,000. This means they would have to eliminate the free basic drugs or raise the Health Service fee an additional \$4 per semester over these cutbacks.

The other option would be to increase the student health fee. This would retain the current program of free nursing and physician services, inpatient beds, basic drugs, basic X-ray and laboratory services, and a 24-hour out-patient clinic, without increasing any staff. The fee would be a \$7 increase or only \$25 per semester for free health care.

The last option seems to be the best, according to Locke. he said, "We are at a crossroads where we have to increase the income or decrease the services. The fee increase is barely hanging on. We ought to have a mental health worker, a dentist, another doctor, another laboratory technician, and more nurses. We're not expanding, we're just trying to keep the status quo."

Locke said the biggest problem has been with the new Las Vegas campus. As more and more students elected that campus, the enrollment did not rise to the expected seven to ten per cent increase.

He said, "A basic service has a basic cost. We can take care of 2,000 more without increasing our cost. Our big cost is in salaries. If we had 6,500 students instead of 5,200 we wouldn't be in this predicament."

So the Health Service has to have one of its four options in order to operate. The ones that stand to lose are the students.

Locke said, "We are student oriented. We understand their academic needs. Downtown they tend to play it safer which causes a bigger loss for the students, both academically and financially. The Student Health Service can keep students in school."

The Student Health Service can keep students in school

The only trouble with these figures is that the Health Service may be operating on a limited basis or with reduced services or with no services at all.

The reason it may have to reduce the services available to students is that inflation has hit the Health Service. They are operating on fees assessed in 1970 and conceived in 1966 and this has not been held accountable for growing costs, stricter regulations, and a decreased enrollment.

Locke said they have three problems. The first deals with the fact that the Health Service should be operating on a \$20,000 deficit this year. This is due to the increase in classified salaries.

The reason they aren't is due to the death of Dr. Ballard Smith. He was not replaced after he died, to keep costs down. Another factor was when the janitoress was taken ill, the nurses volunteered to do her work. Additional expense was saved but this was only a stop-gap measure.

The second problem arises from the fact that the Nevada State Legislature has approved another increase for classified salaries. This would mean an additional \$25,000 cost.

The third problem comes from the new federal and state regulations regarding pharmacy. Because of the new regulations, the Health Service cannot provide drugs in their usual paper envelopes. These must now come in hard packaging. Locke estimates this would be an increase of \$12,000-\$15,000 per year.

The regulations also raise another problem. These drugs must now be packaged by a pharmacist. This means that instead of the pharmacist coming in once or twice a month, he must package everything. This will be another estimated \$2,000 cost.

Locke said, "We anticipate a \$70,000 deficit if we provide the same services to the students at the same allocation. It's up to the students and the Board of Regents to decide what they want to do."

Currently students pay \$18 per semester for the health care. Estimates for downtown care run to \$40 a visit. Here the cost averages about \$11 per visit. In addition, the care here is more convenient for students on campus.

To offset this deficit, Locke has proposed four options to Dean of Students Roberta Barnes. These four options only call for keeping the Health Service at a status quo level. They do not call for the expansion of any services.

The first option is to do away with the Health Service entirely and to acquire private insurance. Estimates for private insurance run to about \$70 per year. This would call almost for a \$1 million outlay in comparison to an increased outlay by the Health Service to \$385,000.

Another option is to charge a fee for any time a student uses the Health Service. Estimates run from \$1 per visit for nursing care, \$3 for a visit to the doctor, \$1 for non-prescription drugs, \$2 for prescription drugs, and a \$1 to \$10 charge for laboratory work. This might work but increased help to do the bookkeeping is needed. This would take up any of the savings.

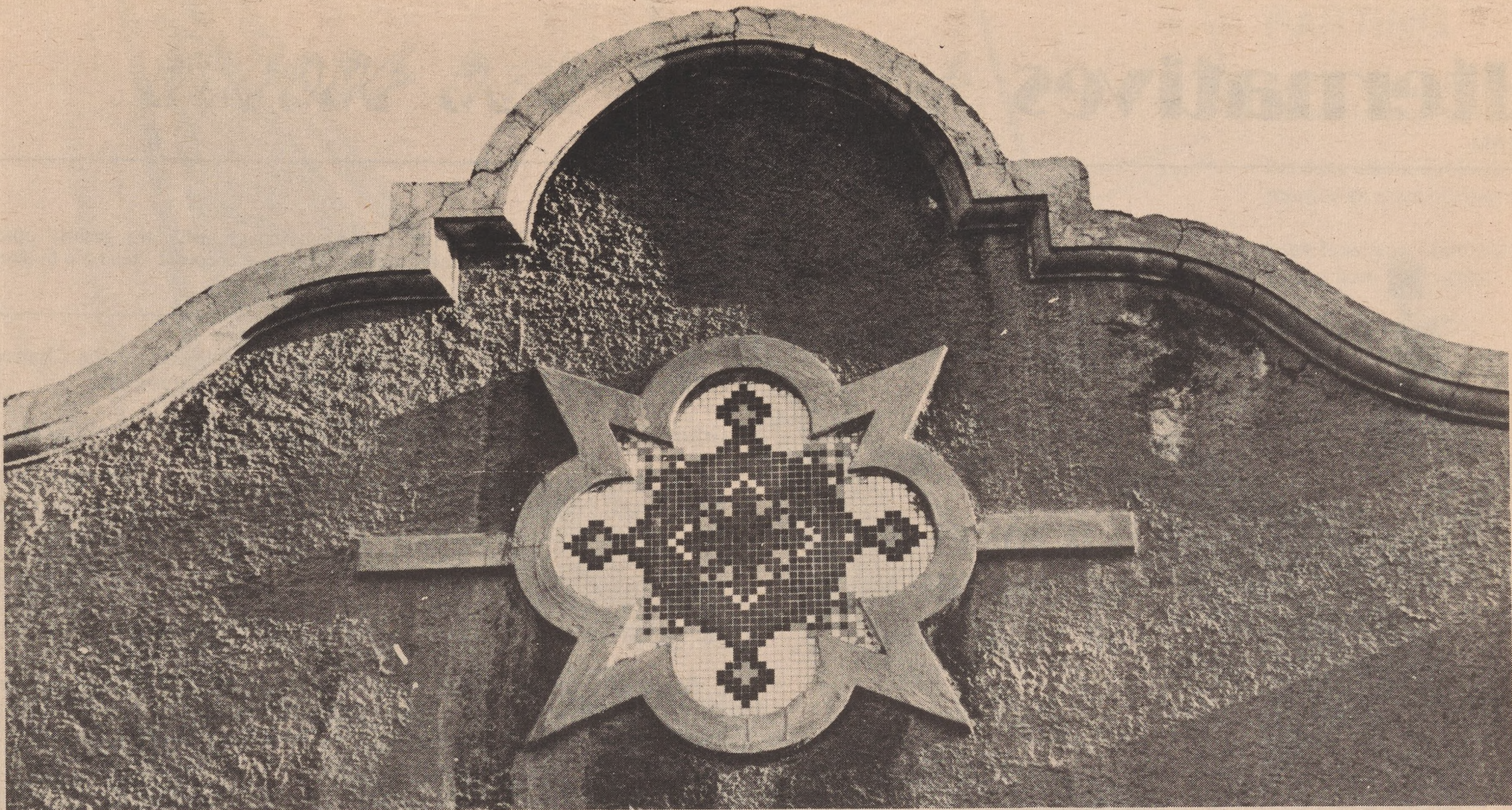
Locke said, "If the fee is too high for service, the kids won't use it. Besides what do you do about the kid who is broke and needs attention? Do you deny him that attention?"



Dr. Locke

No wild enthusiast ever yet could rest
Till half mankind were like himself possessed.

Photo by Anderson



NEWS

The what?

"The Ecology of Interpersonal Relationships," will be discussed by psychologist Irwin Altman at 3:30 p.m. today in Room 204, Mack Social Science Building.

The speaker, chairman of the University of Utah Department of Psychology, is the author of several books. These have been on environmental psychology and small group processes. His work has concentrated on such matters as personal interactions in small groups and the effects of prolonged isolation upon group processes.

Altman's speech will be presented by the UNR Department of Psychology.

Washoe language

An award ceremony for Washoe County's outstanding college and high school students in French, German and Spanish will be held at 4 p.m. May 6 in Manzanita Bowl.

Awards will include scholarships, fee waivers and books. High school awards are based on statewide examination.

The reception is sponsored by Alex Dandini, marshal of the university and Mrs. Dandini.

In case of bad weather, the program will be held in the Center for Religion and Life, 1101 N. Virginia St.

Just his last days?

Washington—Presidential chronicler Theodore H. White says Richard M. Nixon was "an unstable personality" during his last days in office—"A time bomb which, if not defused in just the right way, might blow the course of all American history apart."

In the May issue of Readers Digest, White gives a day-by-day account of how Alexander M. Haig, then White House Chief of Staff, and other insiders slowly and carefully persuaded Nixon he had no course but to resign.

"What the men in the White House were involved in, without ever admitting it to themselves, was the management of an unstable personality," White writes.

Starting his narrative on July 31, 1974—eight days before Nixon announced his resignation—White describes Nixon's behavior as "increasingly erratic," with Haig acting as substitute President in many matters of day-to-day business.

UPI

Never think that war, no matter how necessary, nor how justified, is not a crime. Ask the infantry and ask the dead.

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

NOTES

Sing "Mackay the Knife"

There's no excuse now for not coming to the Song Team Competition, a traditional Saturday morning Mackay Day event.

To encourage more student and community attendance at the songfest, the Mackay Days Committee has scheduled it for one in the afternoon.

The Awards Luncheon will be held immediately after the competition is over, where winners in all events will be announced and awarded trophies. The Mackay Week Grand Prize trophy will also be given at this time.

Come help say good-bye to our Centennial Mackay Days and "100 Years of Muckin'."

Announcements

TODAY, MAY 2

8 a.m. to noon—Mackay Day Beard and Costume Judging, Travis Lounge, Union.

11 a.m. to 1 p.m.—"Karousel," Mackay Day concert, Manzanita Bowl.

Noon—UNR Parachute Club Jump, Union Quad.

1 p.m.—Obstacle races, tricycle races, egg toss, log sawing, fire hosing and log rolling, Union Quad.

5-9 p.m.—"Mackay Town," Evans Park.

7:30 p.m.—Las Vegas Chamber Singers, Travis Lounge, Union.

SATURDAY, MAY 3

1 p.m.—Song Team Competition, Mackay Quad.

SUNDAY, MAY 4

Noon-7:30 p.m.—"Baba's Birthday," concert, Evans Park.

2 p.m.—Miss UNR Pageant, Elks Club.

7 p.m.—GSA movie, Room 107, TSS.

MONDAY, MAY 4

10 a.m.—Nevada 4-H Foundation, Ingersoll Room, Union.

Noon—Student Services, Hardy Room, Union.

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

2 p.m.—Student Services, Hardy Room, Union.

2 p.m.—Managerial Science Faculty, McDermott Room, Union.

4 p.m.—Faculty Senate Sub-committee, Tahoe Room, Union.

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

7:30 p.m.—Dennis Reese Recital, Travis Lounge, Union.

Chicken co-op

Something for everyone. Probably pretty hard to believe but there is a chance that more people might be able to get some good food for a change, anyway at lower prices. There is in Reno now a group that has been started with the thought that everyone deserves good food, at a true value (how about actual wholesale plus shipping costs?). The Reno conspiracy has been providing grains and produce to a small group of people for just this price. Now the conspiracy wants to turn everyone on to the idea of working together, and good food at a fair price. The conspiracy is looking for more people to get involved, if anyone is interested in starting a food co-op in this area call 329-7841, and ask for John.

If the Chu fits

On Wednesday, May 7, the students of the Academy of Spiritual Arts proudly present a T'ai Chi Ch'uan demonstration by Master Chu-Fang Chu from China.

T'ai Chi Ch'uan is a meditative martial arts dance designed to include Taoists Yoga and utilize the life energies which surround the body to promote good health, long life and a secure position.

Master Chu, a 60 year-old immigrant to the United States, studied with Chen Weiming and Yang Cheng-Fu (originator of Yang style T'ai Chi and a famous boxer in China).

Master Chu and his wife hold regular classes in Berkeley and San Francisco.

The demonstration will be held from 7 to 9 p.m. in the Center for Religion and Life. Admission is free to ASUN students and \$2 for non-students. The ASUN is co-sponsoring Master Chu's appearance.

Alternatives

GRAHAM



The Joke's On **YOU**

**IF YOU'RE NOT
GETTING THE MOST
FOR YOUR MONEY...**

There is a small ad on page 7 which may at first glance seem insignificant, but which is in fact a crucial experiment in language education. This ad is for a summer language institute in French.

The institute, which came about because of the drive and enthusiasm of two students, Milton Fuller and John Roach, may well foretell the direction of language instruction at UNR for years to come.

The institute idea is simple and highly effective—yet there are surprisingly few such institutes in the country. The basic idea is that a short, intensive course in language will give a student a much more fluent, competent grasp of a second language than the traditional, leisurely two or four year approach.

Statistics show this to be fact. Almost 95 per cent of those graduating from an institute are able to read, write and speak a language fluently. The institute planned for this summer, which is to be held June 2 to July 11, will be worth eight credits. The staff of the Summer Session and the language department do not claim that students will be proficient in French in such a short time, but they do say that students will be able to achieve a degree of fluency seldom reached in a regular program.

The institute may well foretell the direction of language instruction in UNR for years to come.

Because the institute is a pilot program, enrollment will be limited to 30 persons. This has been done, according to the Summer Session staff, to ensure a high level of instruction. Plans call for all forms of instruction including lectures, labs, and small group discussion. A full array of audio-visual equipment will also be used.

The institute will cost \$250 which includes tuition, lab and other fees and books. I urge those who have been turned off to language instruction to try this new and unique alternative.

+++

The Chancellor's Office, at the direction of the Board of Regents, has developed a stepped salary schedule, with fixed limits, for administrative personnel. This schedule has 14 ranks with minimum and maximum salaries for each step. The Chancellor's Office, through a series of surveys and evaluations, has assigned each administrative position to a particular step.

According to Chancellor Neil Humphrey, the salaries are about average—as compared with other state universities and colleges, will not affect the right of administrators to hold tenure, and will increase at the same rate as salaries for other system personnel.

There are some administrative personnel, though, who are greatly upset at the proposed salary schedule. One individual said that the proposal "tells me to start looking elsewhere."

The following is the new salary schedule developed by the Chancellor's Office for administrative or middle management personnel.

Grade	Salary	Grade	Salary
14	\$31,400 to \$38,800	7	\$15,300 to \$19,200
13	\$28,200 to \$36,400	6	\$14,000 to \$17,400
12	\$25,300 to \$32,800	5	\$12,800 to \$15,800
11	\$22,800 to \$29,300	4	\$11,700 to \$14,300
10	\$20,600 to \$26,300	3	\$10,700 to \$12,900
9	\$18,500 to \$23,500	2	\$ 9,800 to \$11,700
8	\$16,800 to \$21,200	1	\$ 9,000 to \$10,700

Some of the administrative personnel concerned are highly upset over this proposed pay scale. They object to the fixed limit at the top of a particular step as well as the rankings which have been assigned to their current positions.

The difficulty with the proposal is that once a position has been assigned a rank, the individual in the position can move up the scale to the top, but can then expect to stay there—except for cost of living increases—forever.

What the proposal does is institutionalize and bless the "Peter Principle"; the idea that individuals in an institutional structure will be promoted until they reach a level of incompetence, a job they cannot do.

Because an individual cannot advance in salary beyond the upper limit of the position rank, an individual has only two realistic choices—go elsewhere or change jobs. Those who leave, it can be assumed, will be the most competent in their fields; and those who move may not, probably will not, be competent in their new duties. The proposal effectively drives out or penalizes those who are happy and effective in a particular position.

Humphrey says that positions will constantly be re-evaluated and that salary schedules and individual positions will be in a constant state of flux, but those administrators involved are not too confident that this will be the case.

Another point which I question is the matter of tenure. I have been told that the proposed change, which will be sent to the Regents May 30, has been developed because the faculty will soon be authorized to do collective bargaining for salary contracts. This change will effectively separate the administration—as individual administrators can hold tenure in academic departments—from the faculty. It does not seem to me, then, that the administrators will be able or eligible for tenure—which is a faculty, not a management, privilege.

This is not a bad idea, in fact tenure is an obsolete custom anyway. Ninety-nine per cent of the time it protects incompetents and the other one per cent makes no difference anyway since the Board of Regents have in the past consistently violated their own rules and gotten rid of the professors they didn't like. But it does seem that the point should be made clear, since the administrator deserves the right to fight for all he can get.

What disturbs me about this proposal is that it may cost us the most competent administrators we have now. I know of at least three competent persons who are seriously considering quitting because of this issue—and that is serious since we have so few good administrators.

There is a possibility that the proposal can be changed sufficiently to avoid the dangerous possibilities cited here. One solution would be to provide classes or grades within each step on the scale so that an individual could move upward in grade without changing positions.

+++

Sue Engstrom's story on page 4 about the Health Service's funding difficulties brings to light a serious problem. It seems we all take such services for granted, never thinking of the real benefits we receive, until they are threatened.

The \$18 we pay for the Health Service each semester is a good investment—hell, a bad cold could cost \$100 downtown these days—and a \$25 per semester fee would still be a good investment. There are some other alternatives which might bear consideration, though. One would be to extend the Health Service fees to all enrolled students, part-time and graduate. The full enrollment this semester was 6,900, but only 5,200 paid full-time fees. Such an extension would have netted the health service an additional \$30,000 this semester—a good chunk of the needed funds. Another possibility would be to extend the coverage to local community college students. A good buy is a good buy, and I see no reason why the community college could not participate in the program.

And I have another question, "What in hell is our vaunted medical school—with its brand new building and outrageously paid staff—doing for the health service?" It seems to me the medical school, which has drained sorely needed money from other more worthy programs and virtually destroyed the nursing program, might consider doing something for this campus for once.

+++

I have a question for the ASUN. "What has happened to the money due Mike Trauner from the 'benefit' dance which so generously used his name?" You best have an answer by Sunday, friends!

My cake is dough.

Shakespeare.

PARTING

to leave, and never to regret
to love, forever to forget-

because one must look forward
memories are not dreams;

"the love you take is equal
to the love you make"

may we all live to
be 100+ (bow-wow).

Rabble Rouser

War is a racket.

Smedley Butler, Commanding
General U.S. Marine Corps, 1934

Photo by Anderson



Paris in Reno!

*A Summer Language Institute
from June 2 to July 11*

*An intensive 8-credit course in French.
Be able to speak, read and write French.*

Cost: \$250.⁰⁰

Includes tuition, lab and other fees and books.

**\$50.⁰⁰ deposit required
to reserve space**

Course enrollment on a first come, first serve basis. Limit 30.

Summer Language Institute-French

Male
 Female

NAME last first middle

PERMANENT ADDRESS street city state zip

TELEPHONE

BIRTH / month / day / year / city / county / state

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN U. S. CITIZEN Yes No

HIGH SCHOOL FROM WHICH YOU GRADUATED date

Have you attended the University of Nevada previous to this enrollment? Yes No.
If yes, please indicate dates, college, UN degree.

\$50 deposit required - make checks payable to Board of Regents

Student's Signature date



Miss University of Nevada 1975 contestants:
 Top row, L to R - Pam Lourentzos, Carrie Cerocke, Kathy Kirch.
 Bottom row, L to R - Julie Drakulich, Yvonne Roberts. (Ruth Williams is not pictured.)

Photo by Bingham

Morrill Hall

GROSO

Although UNR dates its history from the start of the first classes in Elko on October 12, 1874, it wasn't until 1885, when the university was moved to Reno, that Morrill Hall was built.

The University of Nevada Board of Regents minutes of 1883-1886 report that on June 1, 1885, the Board of Regents met at Reno to confer with the County Commissioners of Washoe County respecting the payment by the Commissioners of \$5,000, to be applied to the purchase of land for the University at Reno and toward the cost of erecting a building on such land. The citizens of Reno were invited by the Regents, through the newspapers of the town, to submit their views regarding the selection of the site for the university. After several days of examining the various sites offered, the Board accepted the offer of Newton J. Evans for the sale of ten acres of land next to his farm and north of the town of Reno. The contract price was \$125 an acre.

The minutes further state once the land was purchased, invitations were extended to architects and builders to prepare plans for the erection of a building for the university. The cost of this building was not to exceed \$20,000. Plans and specifications were submitted by M. J. Curtis and by George E. Holesworth, both of Reno. At a meeting of the Board, held on July 6, 1885, the plans submitted by Curtis were accepted. Sealed proposals were invited for the construction of Morrill Hall.

The contract was awarded to Burke Brothers, of Reno, for \$12,700 to partially complete Morrill Hall according to the contract dated July 21, 1885. The bonds of the contractor were fixed at \$10,000 and the work was to be completed by November 20, so far as making the building habitable.

M. J. Curtis, the designer, was appointed supervising architect at a compensation of \$6 for each working day until the contract expired. The future university site was surveyed and the boundaries defined. On August 2, 1885, the ground was broken. By invitation of the Board, the cornerstone was laid on September 12, 1885 by the Honorable M. A. Murphy, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of Nevada. The exercises closed with a final hymn and a prayer by the Grand Chaplain, the Reverend G. R. Davis, and then the crowd withdrew, inspired with a feeling that the founding of the university marked the beginning of a new day for education in Nevada.

During the coming months the contractors were delayed somewhat by a bricklayers' strike. Work, however, was continued with reasonable speed.

At the October meeting of the Board, assurances had been given that the building would be completed by the first day of December, and upon those assurances the Board proceeded to take steps for the opening of the university for the first term. Meanwhile there was more delay. The contractors complained that the weather had retarded them, that it was difficult to get mechanics, and thus they had to have an extension of time.

The Board refused to modify the strict terms of the contract, hoping the contractors would be stimulated to greater efforts. In spite of constant urging, it was not until January 18, 1886, that the building was reported nearing completion, and not until February 15, that it was turned over to and accepted by the Board of Regents. At this time, only the first floor was completed, and it was nearly two years later that the remainder of Morrill Hall was finished.

Upon completion in 1888, the first floor of Morrill Hall housed the offices of the principal and assayer, a reception room for visitors, and a board-room for the Regents. A museum and library, divided by an arch, a gymnasium hall, an assaying room, a weighing room, and

Recently, in a Sagebrush lead column, the student paper asked that its offices be left in the basement of Morrill Hall.

a lavatory were also included in the building. A broad flight of stairs led to the floors above.

On the second floor there were classrooms on the west side. On the east was old Room Six, affectionately remembered by early graduates as the place of class meetings, debates, and literary societies. The upper floor housed the Commercial Department and the drafting room. The basement was devoted to laboratories in chemistry and assaying.

The building derives its name from the Morrill Act of 1862 which entitled Nevada to 90,000 acres for the endowment of an agricultural and mechanical college.

When the University of Nevada moved to Reno, Morrill Hall was the entire university. When its doors opened in 1886, Morrill Hall housed everything from the president's office to the dormitories. Now, however, the status of this deteriorating building is uncertain. It houses only the Alumni Association, the university newspaper and yearbook, and the Office of Community Relations.

Recently there was an ambitious effort to restore Morrill Hall for the university Centennial. The Alumni Association started on a drive to raise an estimated \$500,000 needed to remodel the building.

American artist Robert Caples, a former Nevada resident, designed a Centennial medallion. These medallions were sold for \$100 apiece, with all funds going to the restoration of Morrill Hall. One side of the sterling silver coin depicts Morrill Hall, designated as a Nevada treasure. The other side displays an insignia of the University of Nevada with the central field containing one-hundred silver nuggets, signifying the one-hundred years of service to higher education the University of Nevada has given its citizens.

The Alumni Association also applied to the National Council for the Preservation of Historic Places to have Morrill Hall designated a historic site. If approved, matching federal funds would be available for the restoration. If not, architect Edward Parsons prepared a phased program for slow restoration. The association also planned to ask the state legislature and the Bicentennial Committee for funds.

Many fund-raising drives, movie benefits, medallion sales, and a host of other activities sponsored by the Alumni Association brought in some \$26,469 in funds as of January 31, 1974. Medallion sales raised over \$8,000 toward the restoration. Three hundred eighty-six medallions were sold or committed, leaving 314 left to be sold. The movie benefit "Plato's Cave" raised some \$1,400. Frisbee sales raised \$156.

The Alumni News also reports that during the past year Morrill Hall was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in America. This made the university's oldest building eligible for matching funds from the federal government on monies used in the restoration.

The restoration plans for Morrill Hall call for a faculty club and dining room in the basement, with the Alumni office and the University Press continuing to be located on the main floor. The second floor would be a reception area to be used for meetings and other activities, and the top floor would be available as a university museum.

The building supposedly will be brought into conformity with modern structural and fire codes, but would retain the Victorian decor. The only change from the original appearance would be the addition of a two-story veranda at the rear of the building.

If Morrill is restored, it will continue to be the historic symbol of the preservation of higher education in Nevada. It will represent a symbol that students and graduates alike will be able to identify with and will depict the immense potential of the university's alumni.

Recently, in a Sagebrush lead column, the student paper asked that its offices be left in the basement of Morrill Hall. Clearly, UNR students even today identify with the historic building.

Catch coed

Six University of Nevada coeds are vying for the Miss University of Nevada 1975 crown this Sunday, May 4, at the Reno Elks Club.

The pageant, a Miss America preliminary, is sponsored by the ASUN and the Associated Women Students, and will begin at 2 p.m. General admission and ASUN student discount tickets will be sold at the door.

Contestants are: Carrie Cerocke, an 18-year-old speech major from Carson City High; Julie Drakulich, a 20-year old social services and corrections major from Reno; Kathleen Kirch, a 21-year-old graduate of Mineral County High in her senior year at UNR as an elementary education major; Pamela Lourentzos, a 20-year-old Reno High graduate majoring in political science and criminal law; Yvonne Roberts, an 18-year old special education major who was graduated from Douglas County High; and Ruth Williams, a 21-year old fashion merchandising major graduated from Wooster High.

The girls will be judged on their beauty, personality, scholastic achievement and talent presentation. The winner will receive a trophy and scholarship. Misses UNR 1973 and 1974, Mona Sanchez and Charlene Thomas, are coordinating the pageant.

That many?

Governor Mike O'Callaghan will help UNR honor more than 1,400 of its distinguished students Thursday (May 8).

The occasion is the 10th annual Honors and Awards Convocation at which public recognition is given to students who have been outstanding during the year.

Among students recognized in the 11 a.m. ceremony at the gymnasium are scholarship winners, members of honor societies, those on the honor roll for two semesters and participants in the Honors Study Program.

Relatives and friends are invited to the convocation and to the no-host outdoor barbeque which follows on the Quadrangle. Classes will be dismissed from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Two faculty members also will be honored, one for outstanding teaching and the other for outstanding research.

O'Callaghan will present the top awards with an assist from President Max Milam and student body President Pat Archer.

Top student honors include the Phi Kappa Phi award of merit for scholarship; the Governor's Medal for military proficiency; the Soroptimist awards for women's scholarship; the Doc Martie athlete-of-the-year award; the Henry Albert senior public service awards; the Marine Corps award to an outstanding cadet; the Outstanding Senior award to the student working most diligently to improve the university; and the Thornton Peace Award.

Underdogs

The Wolf Pack baseball team is in Las Vegas today to play the first game of a three-game West Coast Athletic Conference set with UNLV. Tomorrow's double-header begins at noon, while today's action is at 2:30 p.m.

Reno brings a 2-7 WCAC record to the Rebel field and an overall mark of 9-18.

The Pack's most recent victory came Tuesday when they split a double-header with the University of California, Davis. The Aggies won the first game, which was played at the university field, 8-6, but Nevada came back to edge the Davis team in the nightcap, 6-5.

The Pack staged a seventh inning rally in the second game, scoring three runs to win. Second baseman Bill Clark, who is the team's leading hitter with a .464 average, singled to start the inning off. Leftfielder Dave Lamparter slapped a single and then John Phenix walked to load the bases.

This set the stage for South Lake Tahoe native Ron Ball's single which scored two runs and tied the score at 5-5. With the momentum going Nevada's way, designated hitter Tim Powers hit a single to give the Pack the victory.

Phenix and Clark were Nevada's leading hitters, each getting two raps in three trips to the plate. Nevada finished with seven hits while the Aggies also had seven hits off three Pack hurlers.



Bye, bye, Mordy

DAVIS

The Desert Research Institute (DRI) is an operational unit of the University of Nevada. It was established by a special act of the Nevada Legislature in 1959 "to contribute more effectively to the security of the nation and to promote the general welfare of the State of Nevada and its citizens through the development of educational and scientific research.

The DRI first began as an offshoot of the University of Nevada, Reno, but has since then relocated its major offices in Stead. It has become a separate functional unit of the University of Nevada System, with headquarters in Las Vegas as well as in Stead. The beginning funds for the institute were provided by the Max C. Fleischmann Foundation of Nevada. The institute's main purpose is to conduct and encourage research within the university, much of which is concerned with problems of vital interest to Nevada's environment.

The institute's program did not formally begin until October of 1960, when Wendell A. Mordy was appointed director. Mordy is an expert in the field of atmospheric physics. He had previously served as a research meteorologist with the U.S. Weather Bureau in Hawaii (1947-49), head meteorologist for the Pineapple Research Institute of the Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Association (1950-56), research meteorologist at the International Institute of Meteorology in Sweden (1956-60), and lecturer and research associate at UCLA (1960). Mordy came to Nevada at the invitation of a former UNR chancellor, specifically for the purpose of heading the Desert Research Institute.

Mordy's influence was a great asset to the Desert Research Institute during its first eight years in operation. Mordy possessed a unique quality of persuasion which helped him bring in top scientists to the DRI. By the mid-1960's DRI had more than 200 staff members. This outstanding research talent was the basis for the remarkable growth and excellent reputation of DRI.

Mordy, a successful public relations man for DRI, made sure the DRI obtained ample press coverage by writing a weekly column for several Nevada newspapers and occasionally implanting a news item with a friendly reporter. To improve the financial growth of DRI he was able to negotiate support for individual projects from the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, Air Force Office of Scientific Research, Atomic Energy Commission, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, Reno Cancer Center, Hancock Foundation, Charles F. Kettering Foundation, Sea and Ski Company, several Nevada counties, and private individuals. Figures for the 1964-66 biennium show that every dollar expended by the state for research was matched by \$16 of support gained by the DRI from other than state sources.

Mordy operated in a rather freewheeling style and based his administration on three simple principles: (1) Don't try to emulate Harvard or Berkeley. Instead, specialize in areas where a small institute can make a unique contribution, either because of outstanding personnel or because of natural advantages in the local environment. (2) Go after the very best researchers available and offer them whatever is necessary to attract them. (3) Give these scientists the best possible working conditions and the greatest possible freedom ("I don't even know where they are half the time," Mordy once boasted). With these guidelines, Mordy guided the DRI to achieve astonishing progress in research and even world-wide prominence in certain fields of atmospheric and arid lands research.

Of the first four projects initiated at DRI three have achieved international recognition. These are the Laboratory of Atmospheric Physics, which is one of the nation's leading organizations for the study of precipitation, air pollution and weather modification; the Laboratory of Desert Biology, conducting studies of sagebrush, other desert vegetation and desert rodents; and the Center for Water Resources Research, involved in about twenty different projects, many concerned with water pollution problems in such areas as Lake Tahoe, Truckee, and the Las Vegas Valley.

Another accomplishment in the area of atmospheric physics of which the DRI is particularly proud is the Defense Department's Project Themis. It is a study funded by the nation's military, seeking new information about air velocity, temperature, moisture and particles and certain kinds of warm clouds. DRI was one of the first 50 centers to be chosen to participate in this project.

Projects with interests outside of Nevada were also taken on during Mordy's last years with DRI. In 1969-70, a member of the DRI staff participated in an expedition to the South Pole in order to collect ice samples that would yield data about the effects of weather modification programs. Part of the work of Patrick Squires, head of the Laboratory of Atmospheric Physics, involved the development of an instrument to test the cloud-cover of the planet Venus.

All the other accomplishments at DRI during Mordy's time include more than one could mention here. The Laboratory of Environmental Patho-Physiology undertook work on physiological adaptations to mountain and desert conditions and on the physiology of aging. A Western Studies Center, a leading agency in the field of archaeological and anthropological research in the Great Basin was established. Stemming from the Western Studies Center, the institute claims to have obtained "the most comprehensive library of Basque studies in the United States" which serves as a foundation for a study of the role of the Basques in Nevada.

Probably the most well-known accomplishment of DRI during this period was the construction of the atmospheric planetarium, an extraordinary building and educational facility at the north edge of the UNR campus. This structure, financed by the Fleischmann Foundation as a gift to the university, is designed to simulate celestial events, provide popular astronomical programs, and to give, within the planetarium dome, visual instruction on atmospheric changes.

As the Desert Research Institute grew in size and success, tensions increased within the institute as well as between DRI and the older branches of the university. In 1969 Mordy was designated vice-president by the Board of Regents and was responsible for all university research. The objective of this appointment was to create unity and harmony between the institute and all researchers, within the university system. The result, however, was just the opposite. DRI moved its major offices to a part of the former Stead Airforce Base north of Reno and in July 1968, the Regents agreed to give DRI separate status. "Wendell Mordy, as director of DRI, would be responsible to Chancellor Neil Humphrey and report to the Board of Regents, in the same manner as the presidents of the two universities."

In the months following DRI's separation conflicts between Mordy and the Board of Regents, and between Mordy and the university chancellor, Neil Humphrey, mounted. Some Regents and administrators described Mordy's fiscal policies as unorthodox and believed his procedures jeopardized other parts of the university program. Because of personality conflicts, in April 1969, Mordy was forced to resign as director of DRI.

There are many interpretations of what lay behind Mordy's forced resignation. Some believe it was a "personality conflict" between Mordy and Humphrey. Others called it a "power struggle." Some believe it was just a clash between a strict business administrator (Humphrey) concerned with keeping the books and sticking to certain policies and a freewheeling director (Mordy) solely interested in building a first-rate institution, not always concerned with following every administrative rule.

Whatever Mordy did to offend the Nevada administration seems not to have had a great impact against his future or his past reputation. It was found that "even his enemies had respect for what he had done." Wendell A. Mordy is still considered by most to be a most dynamic administrator and the key to the Desert Research Institute's success. 697

Governor's Day 1970

WAYNE LUND

DANA RINGLEIN

Professor Paul Adamian was fired by the UNR Board of Regents on December 12, 1970 for actions stemming from a demonstration on May 5, 1970. Almost five years later, the case is still being argued in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco. The question is: Was Dr. Adamian fired legally, or was the university regulation under which he was fired "constitutionally overbroad and inadequate" as the U.S. District Court in Las Vegas determined in April, 1973?

Charges against Adamian were brought about after the Governor's Day ceremonies on May 5, 1970 were disrupted by a political peace rally protesting the invasion of Cambodia by American troops. At a similar rally, the day before, at Kent State University in Ohio, four students were shot and killed by National Guardsmen. General opinion by students at the rally was that May 5 should have been set aside as a day of mourning for the slain students, not as a day to honor outstanding military achievements of the ROTC Department.

Governor's Day is a traditional ceremony at the university which is set aside to honor outstanding academic and military achievements of the ROTC Department. Local politicians are invited to speak and the governor is there to present awards.

As the stage was being set at Mackay Stadium for ceremonies and awards, people were gathering on the other side of the campus at Manzanita Bowl to protest Southeast Asian involvement. Paul Adamian was there.

After about an hour of speeches, it was decided that the protest should be moved to the stadium. All the protestors at Manzanita Bowl had heard the speeches before and were in agreement. The people that the speeches were written for were all at Mackay Stadium listening to the governor, and there seemed no point in continuing if the right people weren't there to listen. When Adamian spoke, he said, "Are you going over there to demonstrate or shall we go over there to disrupt Governor's Day?" About 300 strong, the protestors started the march to the stadium.

To walk from Manzanita Bowl to Mackay Stadium, the shortest and most obvious route is along the sidewalk that runs in front of the Jot Travis Student Union, which is the way the protestors travelled. At the same time, Gov. Paul Laxalt, members of the Board of Regents, and other political figures were forming a motorcade along the same route. Consequently, both groups met in front of the Student Union. Some students were in favor of throwing rocks at the passing cars, but Adamian was opposed and said so. No rocks were thrown.

As the motorcade tried to make its way through the marchers, the group's progress was slowed and sometimes stopped by the chanting demonstrators. A student jumped on the hood of one of the cars but was immediately removed. Another student sat down in front of the lead car and refused to move despite efforts by Adamian and others to convince him to move. He finally moved and the motorcade proceeded. Adamian gave this account of the march to the stadium:

"We had to slow down because of the number of people ahead of us. The car was revving its engine and moving. It was bumping me. I shouted to it to 'slow down'. I got no response. Then I got angry, turned around, put my hands on the hood of the car and said 'slow down or stop. Again there was no response.'"

"At this point, I lost my temper and said, 'Let's stop this motherfucking car.' I put my back against the grill of the car."

The march continued to the stadium. By the time the students arrived, the people from the motorcade were seated in the grandstand and the ROTC Brigade had formed in the field for the ceremonies.

The protestors, including Adamian, marched twice around the track, shouting and carrying protest signs. They filed into the stands, continuing the disruption.

The marching squads came within inches of the angry protestors.

Several black students broke from the main body of protestors and squatted in the middle of the field. Adamian left the stands to join them, arms raised high in a peace sign. The majority of the students in the stands followed suit and soon the center of the field was full of demonstrators.

By this time, the Sierra Guard, the ROTC drill team, was performing its precision drill movements for the audience with fixed bayonettes. The marching squads came within inches of the angry protestors.

There were no physical contact between the groups, although several students tried to provoke a confrontation. A masked student rode through the ranks of Sierra Guardsmen on a unicycle. Another student went belly crawling across the field with a plastic M-16 clutched in his arms. The Guardsmen kept marching, paying no attention to students.

Twice University President N. Edd Miller called for the students to quiet down and let the ceremonies continue. Twice he was ignored.

The ceremonies ended with a pass in review by the entire brigade. Students formed behind the brigade and followed them past the reviewing stand and out the stadium. Instead of saluting when they passed the governor, the students raised their hands in a peace sign. Governor's Day was over.

Four days later, at a Board of Regents meeting, Adamian was singled out for his part in the protest. The Regents directed President Miller to bring charges against those involved in the Governor's Day disruption. Two people were charged as a result of Governor's Day, Adamian and Fred Maher, a teaching fellow in English and coordinator for the peace rally.

On May 15, 1970, charges were filed against Adamian which read:

1. On Tuesday, May 5, you did participate in an attempt to stop a motorcade in front of the Jot Travis Student Union. This motorcade was part of an official university function.

2. On the same day at an official university ceremony at Mackay Stadium in connection with Governor's Day, after President Miller had asked demonstrators to halt activities, you did lead students in raucous and rude catcalls and did encourage them to disrupt the ceremonies.

President Miller felt this was in violation under Chapter IV, Section 2.3 of University Code which reads:

"The faculty member is a citizen, a member of a learned profession and a representative of the university. When he speaks or writes as a citizen he will be free from university censorship of discipline, but his special position in the community imposes special obligation."

"As a man of learning and as an educator, he knows that the public may judge his



Paul Adamian

profession and this university by his utterances. At all times he strives to be accurate, to exercise appropriate restraint, to show respect for the opinions of others, and to make every effort to indicate that he is not a spokesman for the university."

Fred Maher was not charged with any violations during Governor's Day, but for actions occurring on the following day. Under Chapter IV, Section 2.2 of the university code, his charges were:

1. You are alleged to have spent the day following May 5, Governor's Day, in discussing the occurrence of the previous day, the Governor, the President, and the administration in vulgar terms in your English classes.

The charges were brought against Maher by a daughter of former state senator Emerson Titlow.

However, charges against Maher were dropped shortly afterwards for lack of evidence. Adamian arrived at UNR in September, 1966, after spending five years as a full-time faculty member, including one year as a full professor, at the University of Southern Oregon in Ashland. He was appointed an assistant professor of English here in September, 1966, but was not allowed to accept the position because he had not yet completed his Ph.D. Therefore, Adamian accepted a position as lecturer until he received his Ph.D. two years later from the Klamath Graduate School. He was formally appointed assistant professor of English in 1968. He was recommended for tenure in early 1970 and became a tenured professor on July 1, 1970.

Adamian was apparently well liked by students. In his Contemporary Poetry class, he allowed the students to do their own grading. He was said to be involved with his students and classes, spending many after class hours counseling and advising students.

Campus politics didn't interest him. He remained aloof from most of the faculty except for occasional parties and softball games, paying more attention to his classes than to the social aspects of university life.

The days following Governor's Day were taken up with student meetings to discuss what had happened and how it could be prevented in the future. A student senate meeting lasting until almost 3 a.m. brought little compromise between the liberals and the conservatives. The same night, someone threw three firebombs into Hartman Hall, the ROTC building, causing about \$1,000 in damages.

A week later, the Hobbit Hole on North Virginia Street, a center for protest activities, was firebombed, possibly in reaction to the Hartman Hall firebombing.

The summer passed quietly, with Adamian and Miller exchanging correspondence. During this time, the Board of Regents adopted the Interim Code of Conduct to replace the code under which Adamian was charged. The code contained rules and disciplinary procedures for faculty and students. After much discussion over the code by the student senate, it was decided to place the issue on the October, 1970 student election. It was rejected by a two to one majority.

Adamian was scheduled to teach four classes in the Fall, 1970 semester. On the last day of registration, Dr. Harold Kirkpatrick, Dean of Arts and Science, informed Adamian of a letter from President Miller which said that Adamian would not be allowed to teach his scheduled classes. The letter said Adamian presented a "clear and present danger" to the university community and therefore could not teach until his case had been settled.

The hearing to decide Adamian's complicity in the Governor's Day disruption was scheduled for October 16 in Serugham Engineering and Mines Building. The results of the

hearing would be sent to the Board of Regents who would decide what action, if any, should be taken against Adamian. The hearing would be conducted by a five man committee nominated by the executive committee of the faculty senate.

Adamian requested that the hearing be open to the public. The Board of Regents at first denied this request but later agreed with certain modifications. A closed circuit television was scheduled to broadcast the hearing in the Jot Travis Student Union and the Orvis School of Nursing for those not allowed in the hearing. The select group of people allowed in the hearing room were witnesses for the prosecution and defense, representatives of the news media and heads of various university departments. Charles Springer was attorney for Adamian and Jay Sourwine represented the Board of Regents and Miller.

The hearing began at 9:30 a.m. with Springer saying that the committee should not look towards terminating Adamian's contract because "the facts fall so short of termination that they can't even be considered as such."

Sourwine called one witness after another to give their account of what happened on Governor's Day. After about three hours of repetitious testimony, a bomb threat was phoned in and the building was evacuated. People in the hearing were taken to the UNPD building where they were told after a search that they could return to the hearing of their own volition. Everyone returned to the building and the hearing continued.

At one point in the proceedings, Adamian asked for anyone involved in Governor's Day to come to the hearing and testify. Students stormed out of the Student Union, but when they arrived at the hearing the doors were chained and guarded.

In his defense, Adamian said he had acted as a monitor for the group to keep it from turning into a mob. He said that he had participated in the chanting but was not a leader.

After reading the testimonies given at the hearing one is left once again with his own opinion as to his involvement both before and during the protest activities, as shown in the following instances.

Colonel Robert Hill said, "Adamian was one of the first to physically block the car (in the motorcade). He tried to restrain the vehicle personally by pushing against the front of the vehicle. He encouraged students and others to help him restrain the car."

Joe Wellinghoff disagrees by saying, "This car was bumping into some of these students. Adamian urged the students to proceed slowly up to the stadium. One student was lying in front of the car, the driver couldn't see him. Later the car was proceeding and the area was relatively clear. But Adamian pulled him (the student) out of the way of the car."

Another student said, "I was riding in the second vehicle, sitting in the back seat. The original delay was caused by a student, later joined by several students. Adamian was not involved in the delay; if he was I did not notice."

Even the events at the stadium were hazy. Colonel Hill said Adamian "encouraged the crowd by gesturing and stamping his feet. The crowd began to ape his actions." Almost every student who witnessed the event said that he was instrumental in quieting the crowd. Mike Nash said that Adamian "made cheerleader chants at the stadium. Adamian turned around and faced the students, kind of a band-director or cheerleader," which Adamian countered by stating, "I was constantly turning around because I was in the front. At no time did I ever turn around with the intention of leading."

Fred Maher gave some interesting impressions. He said Adamian came at the "tail end" and had almost nothing to do with the planning or the actual events.

He thought it was almost a shame that Paul even participated since his involvement brought all of the light on him and took away from the actual well-intended meaning of the protestors. People were more aware of Paul Adamian allegedly abusing his role as a professor than they were that the students were frustrated and disappointed with the events surrounding the Cambodian conflict and the Kent State tragedy."

It is difficult today to determine how involved Adamian was, perhaps because he wanted people to believe he was involved in an almost noble way.

"I decided that I wanted to be with my brothers and sisters," he said, referring to his leaving the stadium and walking out onto the football field. "As I approached them I made

Adamian. . . had almost nothing to do with the planning or actual events.

the peace gesture toward them. . . Tensions were very high. I did whatever I could to hold my group back," referring to a near conflict with the protestors and the Sierra National Guard Drill Team.

Attorney Jay Sourwine for the prosecution said that the university community is no place for a faculty member to either participate in or to lead disruptive actions.

On October 28, the hearing committee sent its recommendation to the Board of Regents for a final decision. The committee said that Adamian's conduct warranted public censure and that such conduct constitutes adequate cause for termination, but only if such action is repeated. The Board disagreed with the committee's ruling that termination was justified only after a second occurrence and asked the committee to make further findings.

The committee returned their recommendation to the Board of Regents on December 3, that Adamian should be censured, but not fired.

The final meeting of the Board of Regents to decide Adamian's fate was interrupted by a bomb threat and demands that the Regents resign. Several students in support of Adamian were present, singing and clapping hands in an attempt to disrupt the meeting. The students demanded an opportunity to talk to the Regents and to present facts concerning the Adamian case. Thirty-nine students signed complicity statements which said that they had participated in the same manner as had Adamian during Governor's Day. Therefore, said the signers, if Adamian was to be fired, the Regents should also expel those students for the same reasons.

The Regents closed the meeting by granting permission for all students with information to be heard the following day. After the meeting, the Regents sought the advice of a district judge and obtained a blanket restraining order which barred all students from campus who had disrupted the meeting for a period of 24 hours.

On December 12, 1970, the Board released its findings:

"The Board of Regents concludes that the conduct of Dr. Adamian on May 5, 1970, was antithetical to his obligations as a member of the faculty of the University of Nevada and does constitute adequate cause for the termination of his employment."

Two and a half years later, Judge Roger Foley of U.S. District Court in Las Vegas overturned the Regents' decision and ordered Adamian reinstated with full back pay, because the university regulation under which Adamian was fired was constitutionally "overbroad" and "inadequate." The university appealed Foley's decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco, where it is still pending action.

At present, Paul Adamian is working on a commercial fishing boat in the Bodega Bay area of California. When contacted recently, he was unaware of the status of his case other than it was not settled. His attitude towards the case and the university can best be summed up by a statement made to a friend a short time ago. "Just tell them I've gone fishing."

CIRCLE

BLUE J - CHI



Photo by Wright

(The first half of today's column is by our lovely secretary "Chi". She was kind enough to "string" at the concert for me while I was in Colorado Springs.—Blue J.)

+++

Mackay Days got off to a resounding start Sunday night in the old gym. Sutro Sympathy Orchestra teamed up with Kingfish to provide some good sounds for about a thousand people.

Sutro, whom we have all heard and enjoyed before, featured Ms. Lynn Hughs, a long-time folk singer. Lynn succeeded in giving an emotion-packed performance, especially on the song "Passion Flower." My only complaint is that her voice was overpowered by the band, and the audience missed out on a real treat, I think, as she can really sing.

I spoke to band member Darrius Javaher about playing in the band and this is what he had to say: "I enjoy playing and singing, for me it is not work, but more of an art, a way of life. I wouldn't want to be doing anything else. I'm happy with what I'm doing." I think he and the band reflected this in their rapport with the audience. The whole group seems to convey their love of music very well, which makes listening to them more of an experience.

By the way, the rest of the group consists of Mike Clark and Craig "CC" Hyde (members of the original Sutro Saloon Band, as singers) plus Richard Wagner and a dude known only as Cisco (he filled in on sax).

And now for Kingfish! Consisting of two men you have probably heard of before, plus a good backup group, Kingfish is: Bob Weir (of the Grateful Dead), who is the lead singer, Dave Torbert (formerly of the New Riders of the Purple Sage), Rob Hoddinott on guitar, Chris Harold on drums and Matt Kelly on guitar and harp.

Although I feel the band was mediocre (I liked Sutro much better), they did do a couple numbers that carried. The first good hit came with "Jump For Joy." After that it got pretty boring until Weir hit the crowd with "CC Rider." Another song they did well was the Rolling Stone's "Moana," which is an old favorite of mine.

I'd like to take the opportunity to give a little credit to a couple of Kingfish's stagemen. These are the men who claim that they should get a whole feature written on them. They are

Tim and Mickey. Tim says that if you have good lighting, the audience is not aware of it. The result is very little praise, except when they goof or have electrical problems. Then all they get is flack. (It's the same for music columnists fellas, we sympathize.) I think though, that people are aware of bad lighting when it occurs, since that aspect of the performance helps convey the music's feeling visually. If it doesn't do that, then the music probably will suffer, in a live performance that is. Tim and Mickey, be happy that recognition is a little scarce. That means you are doing a good job. And you are.

All in all Kingfish gave us a fair concert. Although not all the songs carried, the ones that did were overwhelmingly received by the audience. The one technical flaw was again a band overpowering their lead singer's voice. This could be avoided!!!

+++

I am glad Ms. "Chi" was able to attend the concert to tell us how she judged it. I respect her power of judgment and I hope to hear from her again real soon. Sorry Karl Hahn, but that's the way the old "Fishcake" crumbles! More Sutro!!!

Today's album review is for Paul Gallo and Me!

+++

Jeff Beck: Blow By Blow
Epic Records: PE-33409

One of the best feelings in the world is to welcome an old friend back from a long absence. I have had that opportunity in Jeff Beck's new release, **Blow By Blow**. Jeff and I go back to the Acid Rock era, when he was doing such fine work on albums like Beckola, for Apple Records, in 1969. But he fell out of sight for the past six years until recently. The album is not only excellent, but it has a more mature and fascinating Jeff Beck on it.

With a personnel crew consisting of Jeff on lead guitar, Max Middleton on keyboards, Phil Chenn on bass, and Richard Bailey on drums and percussion, **Blow By Blow** cooks with a jazz style from start to finish. Jeff has shown the world by his style that he is to be reckoned with by other guitarists and composers.

Influenced by the great Roy Buchanan, Beck gets it all off the ground with "You Know What I Mean," a funky rhythm track with a lead overlay that is par excellence. Then he hits you with "She's A Woman," which to me says it all about the ladies. It is a poetic interpretation of all the moods your "Lady" can have and is. "Constipated Duck" is the ultimate in jazz funk, but the track which impressed me most was "Cause We've Ended As Lovers," dedicated to Roy Buchanan. Here we have Beck at his most melodic and maturity. I have to say that I wish I had written that one. There are nine tracks on *Blow By Blow*, and I really want to tell you something about each one, but if I did this might turn into a novel. The album is that good. I really mean good. The title says it all, because Beck hits you with one jammed up "Soulashish" track after another. He could very well be the Mohammed Ali of the jazz world pretty soon if he keeps up this kind of work.

If you like your music funky, lean and fast, but with just enough fat on it to give it some flavor, then you are going to enjoy *Blow By Blow*. I know I have really dug listening to a man who is so respected that he is still used as a successions man and gets a sizeable fee for his work.

You will no doubt recognize some of the tracks as written by other composers ("She's A Woman" is by Lennon and McCartney, but Beck gives it the life it deserves). Stevie Wonder is represented on the flip side of this album and the rest of the tracks are by Beck and his group.

If you really want to liven up your mind and body, then you will have to buy Jeff Beck: *Blow By Blow*. If you don't you're really gonna be sorry man. Because everybody else will have it before you. I think Ms. Bingham will enjoy this album, seeing as she likes her music hard and fast.

Blue J. Kudos to our friend Jeff Beck, and welcome back to the world brother, we've missed you.

+++

CIRCLE NOTES: Yahoo!!! Ah caught Skunk Cabbage at the square dance Wednesday night, and they were so good that all Ah say is strip mah geahs and call me shif'les. Good shuckin' ya'll.

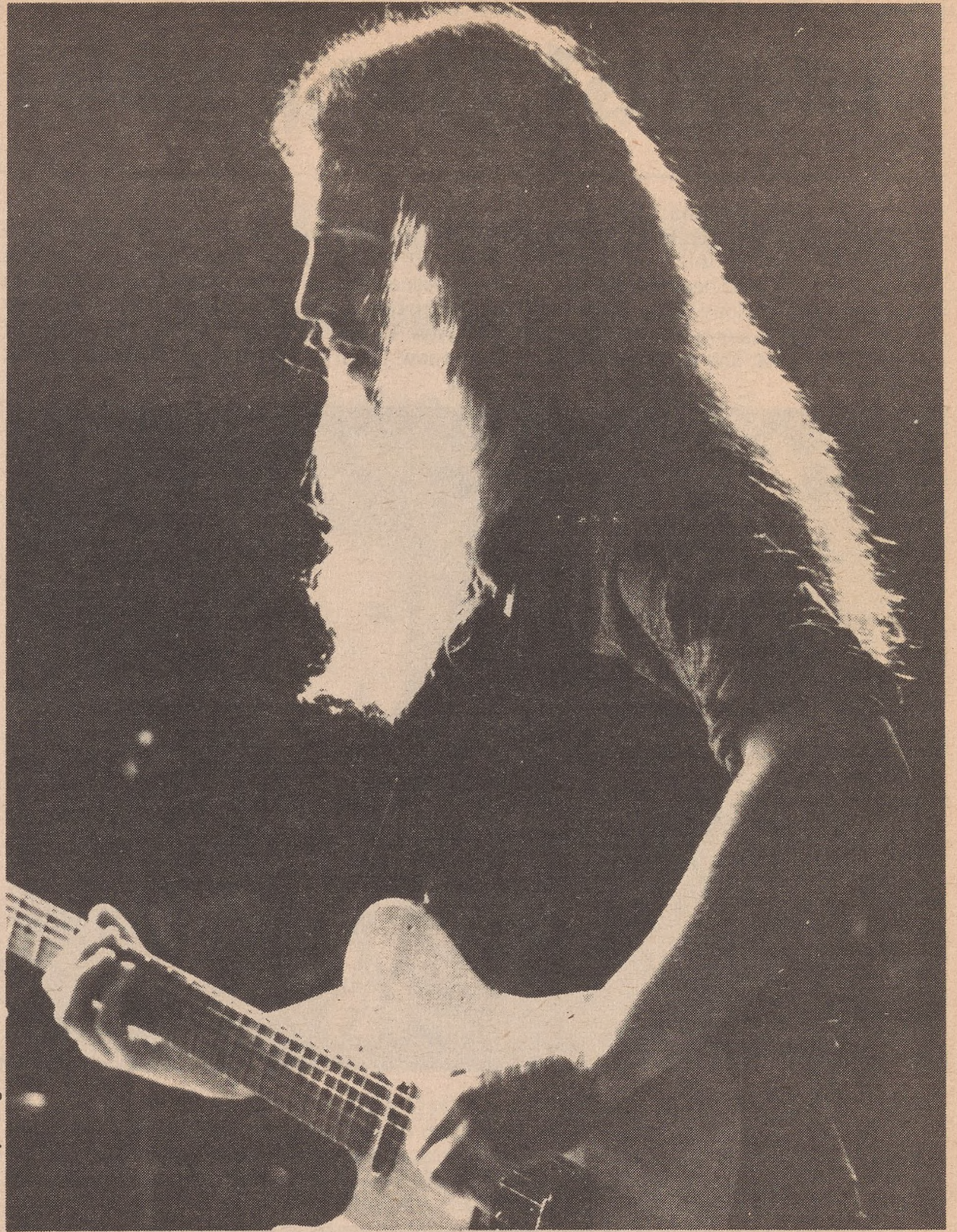
I would also like to mention the UNR jazz band's concert in the Travis Lounge Tuesday afternoon. For my money, you can give me the jazz band in concert anywhere, at any time and I will be happy. This is the band to be proud of and I was glad to see some of you there enjoying the music. Although you were a small crowd I know your enthusiasm was appreciated by the band. All the music was excellent, but I was really impressed by the

If you like your music funky, lean and fast, but with just enough fat on it to give it some flavor, then you are going to enjoy Blow by Blow.

trumpet solo by Larry Machado, on "Fire and Rain," plus the really fine sax solo by Ken Sterns on "Everytime." Kudos to you all gang, and a special thanks to Mr. Bob Affonso for making the band what it is. By the way, I got a definite yes from Bob tonight on whether or not he will be in charge of the Reno International Jazz Festival next year. Dr. Carrico is leaving us for a European sabbatical.

Got a lot of music going down this weekend. Brother Rock will be playing Friday, Saturday and Sunday at "Bar of America" in Truckee for those of you who will be out that way. But if you happen to be in the Carson Hot Springs area, then you will be able to enjoy the hot sound of the super heavy Bump and Grind band (Friday and Saturday only). If you are planning on staying in town there will be a double bill at the "Gandy Dancer Bar," consisting of Scareb on Friday night, and Manchild on Saturday night.

By the way, if free concerts are your bag then you won't want to miss this bill in Evans Park (behind SAE) this Sunday: Woody Adams, Scott "Little Red Fox" Camble, Ms. Laura



Photos by Wright

Hinton and Friends, Family Band, Baba "Everything's Working Out To Plan" Tao, Keemuh, Annie and The Chickens, Bump and Grind, and the ever Fresh!!! That's Evans Park, this Sunday from noon till 7:30 p.m. See you there to celebrate Baba's Birthday!!!

Okay, people, it's demented contest time. It's 1965 and you are in your Impala convertible with your lover. A song comes on the radio, and you look at each other with looove in your eyes! The song is "Save Your Love For Me." Who sang it? Bring the answer in to me or a "Brush" secretary and win Michael Murphy's "Blue Sky-Night Thunder." The second question is tougher. Tell me who sang "Mohair Sam" in 1965, and you will win "Katy Lied" by Steely Dan. The rules are the same. I must have your name, the date and time in writing plus the answer in my mailbox before you can win. Okay? Get crackin'!!!

Have a nice weekend people.

There ya' go! Listen To The Music!



Against the Grain

MYERS

This is about a woman I love.

Her name is Virginia Cain, and she seems for years to have been what is now called a liberated woman. By this I mean she has never surrendered any prerogative she feels is hers as a person, just because she is a woman. Descended from one of the first families to settle in Virginia colony, Virginia grew up in the Thirties in Brooklyn and Asbury Park, New Jersey. She has taken education degrees from New York University and the University of Delaware. In 1944, she married Edmund Cain (now Dean of the College of Education at UNR).



Cain and McGovern

A Democrat, she first began to be caught up in politics in the 1950's. She was particularly influenced by the presidential campaigns of Adlai Stevenson. Since then, her involvement has deepened. In 1960, she was vice chairwoman for the state of Delaware of Business and Professional Men and Women for Kennedy.

In 1968, she made her first (of two) unsuccessful attempts at winning public office. She ran for the Washoe County School Board against incumbent Elizabeth Lenz, and lost. But the same year, Republican Governor Paul Laxalt appointed her to serve on the Governor's Commission on the Status of Women.

In 1970, she tried again, this time filing for the Nevada Assembly on a heavily education-oriented platform. She lost again.

In 1972, she won election as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Miami, where she supported Senator McGovern. Shortly after the convention, McGovern named her northern Nevada chairman of the McGovern-Shriver campaign. Her task was not easy. The northern Nevada budget was miniscule—less than \$5,000. But while losing on the side of the angels, Virginia gained the loyalty of a large network of Democratic workers.

This paid off two years later, at the 1974 Democratic state convention. When she was nominated for delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Kansas City, she won easily. When she was nominated for the state Democratic Central Committee, she led all of the other dozens of candidates from Washoe County in the balloting. Her popularity has

School Board member Ed Pine told Reno newspapers that since her "husband had a good job," she shouldn't be hired.

not diminished in the months since, in spite of her continuing habit of speaking up aggressively whenever she wants to be heard in party councils. ("When a woman speaks out in politics, she's 'shrill,'" she says, "and if a man speaks out, he's 'forceful'.")

Education has been an enduring interest of Virginia's. She has been involved with the National Committee for Support of Public Schools for more than a decade. She has been active in the American Association of University Women, holding several offices in the organization.

Prior to the McGovern campaign, she taught at Our Lady of Snows, a Reno Catholic grade school. Following her campaign she was hired to replace an English teacher who had quit at Reno High School. But in March, 1973, she was notified her contract would not be renewed. She asked for a school board hearing and was refused. Subsequently, she received a letter indicating that she had received excellent recommendations and that her capability as a teacher had never been questioned. Why, then, was she sent on her way? The answer, it seemed, was good old fashioned sexism. The decision to let her go was made not on the basis of her qualifications or capabilities, but rather on the basis of her husband's employment status. School Board member Ed Pine told Reno newspapers that since her "husband had a good job," she shouldn't be hired.

Virginia felt her application should be decided on its merits, not on the basis of an extraneous, non-educationally related issue—a view the school district, which was employing the wife of the district superintendent of schools, no doubt found bizarre.

Virginia sued the school board. The case is still pending.

On one occasion in 1973, a few months after the McGovern-Nixon election, I accompanied her to San Francisco where we were to testify at hearings of the Democratic National Committee's party reform commission, which was deciding the fate of the so-called McGovern rules, or quotas for delegate selection. At the panel before which Virginia was to testify, a curious double standard was being applied to the testimony. Witnesses who supported retention of the "quotas"—as we did—were never permitted to speak any longer than the allotted time. But those who wanted to abolish the quotas, were allowed to speak as long as they wished.

As it happened, Virginia's testimony ran slightly overtime, and the chairman moved to cut her off. She wasn't going to put up with that; she gave the committee a tongue-lashing it deserved, and the members sat sheepishly and quietly listening to the remainder of her testimony.

During the question period after she finished, one abashed member of the committee said to her with a grin, "I can see you're accustomed to making yourself heard."

(Cont. from pg. 2)

Letters

Editor:

There is presently a bill in the Senate that calls for the federal government to bring in to the state the atomic waste disposal site, the waste from the atomic reactors that are now producing some electricity in the east. The bill is AJR15; it has already been ramrodded through the Assembly, according to Assemblyman Sue Wagner, R-Washoe, who she spoke against the bill in the Senate Government Affairs Committee meeting. There was a three-day notice that the bill was to be heard in the Assembly Committee, and there were seven signatures of the bill on the committee that was hearing the arguments and that committee voted seven for the passing, one opposed and one abstained (Wiez).

The proponents of AJR 15 explained there would be \$1.5 billion spent on the project and that there would be jobs created in the Clark County area, an area that is hard pressed by the economic squeeze all working classes feel. Also they said the area is suitable for the interim disposal site geographically, topographically, and that there is general acceptance by the people of the state, because the people know that there is no danger involved in anything that is handled by the Atomic Energy Administration people (now called the Energy Research Development Administration).

Interim Storage facility, is an easy retrieval storage site. The idea is that there is plenty of radioactive plutonium and other goodies that the government does not want to throw away, and so they are going to store it above ground in easy to retrieve capsules so they can make bombs out of it, or maybe spread the cobalt line between Korea and China like McArthur wanted back in '51. An air-cooled facility would need 70 milligallons of water a year to operate; this could not be used by people afterwards for quite a while.

Although the picture painted by Flangus and General Gates is not that shabby, there are some problems if you look closer than they want you to.

1) The 1.5 billion dollars would be spent over a 140 year period of time and all that money would not be spent in the area, and the labor for the building of the plant would just probably draw more unemployed into the area.

2) The geography of the area is not quite as good as the Reynolds Electric official (Flangus) would have you believe. Katherine Hale pointed out that the Senate hearing that the Nevada test site is definitely an active seismic region and that there has before been volcanic activity in the very area, and that there is strong evidence that a strong earthquake could occur there during the period of time that the waste is to be stored there.

3) The test site is actually upwind of the rest of the nation to the east and if there were nuclear sabotage, there would be a large saturation of radiation in the eastern populous states; there is supposed to be three square miles of storage tanks by 1990.

4) As for the idea that there is popular support in the state for the disposal site to be here, I think they are full of shit, I collected over 1,000 names on my petition in two weeks and had less than 10 people refuse to sign, the petition was presented to the Senate Community with approximately 1,600 signatures on it. There also was some sort of poll taken recently that said that 62 per cent of the people of the Reno area are opposed to the waste storage in this state.

John Miller

Editor:

The University of Nevada, Reno, women's softball team has been entered in the regional tournament of the Western Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women (WAIAW) to be held in Huntington Beach, California next week.

The plight of women's athletics at UNR is well-known. Our budget is so small that many of the expenses are paid by the women athletes themselves. The time has arrived again; the women must call for help from friends and fans of women's athletics. We need approximately \$300 more in order to compete in the tournament next week; there is no more money in the budget.

The softball team and the Department for Women's Athletics appeals to the Sagebrush, its patrons and readers, to donate money to the Women's Athletic Department at UNR. Help us improve the standard of women's athletics by helping us compete with the major western teams who will be at the tournament.

Please call Luella Lilly or Olena Plummer at 784-4041 or mail donation to Lilly, 222 Recreation Building, UNR.

(Name Withheld)

Editor:

The headline Always Room for Gallo over the Mackay Week Wine-Tasting story in Friday's Sagebrush last week is no great sin, but it reveals a lack of awareness on this campus of the Gallo Boycott and the reasons behind it. Otherwise, the headline writer might have tried to reassure us with the banner: No Gallo Here!

Certainly there should be no room for Gallo in our stomachs or our stores until Ernest and Julio agree to negotiate with the United Farm Workers Union and the 160 Gallo workers it represents, who have been striking the ranch since 1973. After being represented by the UFW for six years at Gallo, during which time tremendous gains were made in wages and safety conditions, the workers were given an ultimatum by Gallo: either accept the Teamsters Union (and give up the one they had chosen, the UFW) or be fired. All but a very few workers immediately went on strike. Many of them have been working in cities all across the United States and Canada ever since, organizing the boycott of Gallo wines.

This letter would be too long to print, if we tried to explain the Gallo Boycott and the United Farm Workers' struggle adequately. But we can tell you that we have a 13-minute slide show called "Why We Boycott" and that we will continue to show it to groups—large and small. We have some buttons, bumper stickers, and detailed information and will be happy to get more. Finally, you can help by talking to local store managers who prominently display Gallo wines (including Ripple, Red Mountain, Spanada, Tyrolia, Madria Madria Sangria, Boone's Farm, Josef Steuben, . . .). Some stores only sell Gallo! Tell the managers you won't come back unless they replace some of their Gallo with UFW-contract wines like Italian Swiss Colony, Almaden, Petri, Christian Brothers, and Paul Masson.

Call us for more information. Phone 323-1100.

United Farm Workers Support Group in Reno

George B. Kaiser

Lee Sanders

Bill May

Brian Fry

Wine is a turncoat; first a friend, and then an enemy.

Fielding

Metal of Heinen

There will be a symposium on hydrometallurgy from 9 a.m. to 12 noon Saturday in Room 326, Scrugham Engineering-Mines Building.

Two speakers are from the Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering Department of the Mackay School of Mines. They are Ross W. Smith, department chairman, and Salim Akhtar. The U.S. Bureau of Mines will be represented by speakers Frank T. Haver and Harold J. Heinen.

The symposium is being organized by the Mackay School of Mines, Reno Metallurgical Research Center of the U.S. Bureau of Mines and the American Society for Metals, Sacramento Section.

The Mackay Day symposium is part of the observance of UNR's Centennial anniversary.

Urn college credits

William Howard, chairman of the Art Department, who spent six months on the island of Sifnos, will direct a field study tour to Greece from June 16-July 15 in Art 319.F52 for three credits. An additional credit may be earned through independent study.

Howard describes the tour: "The Greek Art Trip offers an unparalleled opportunity for the art interested student to experience first-hand many of the greatest works of western civilization in an unhurried manner and at low cost. The tour is designed for the person who is willing to sacrifice some of the usual tourist luxuries in order to see more of the cultural highlights at a minimum cost.

"All housing will be of the student category: from two to four people in a room without private facilities, but clean and comfortable. Inter-island ferry passage will be deck-class but of short duration. Savings created this way will make it possible to include a seven-day yacht trip (on a small private yacht). A week of residence on Sifnos, a non-tourist oriented island in the Cyclades, will offer a rare opportunity to study the traditional ceramics for which the island is renowned, and have a true test of Greek Island life in the sun.

"Ample time is provided in Athens to study the Acropolis and Agora of classical Greece, Byzantine architecture and the treasures in the great museums from both eras. A five day tour of Boetia on the mainland, and Akhaia, Elis and Argolis on the Peloponnese will afford visits to the sacred precincts of Delphi and Olympia, the great Helladic center of Mycenae, the Homeric ruins of Tiryns, the theatre at Epidauras which astounded St. Paul and the city of his ministry, Corinth.

"Several days have been left free making independent travel to other islands quite feasible. Cost of living is now (an estimate of \$5 a day for food and incidental expenses is reasonable), making the 30 days an economic bargain as well as a cultural treat."

The fee for the tour is \$885. This includes tuition for three credits, registration in the United European American Club (UEAC) for the charter flight from Oakland-Athens-Oakland, lodging, transfers, cruises and tours. The fourth credit is an additional \$24.

A deposit of \$200 is required. The balance of the total fee may be paid on an incremental basis to UNR. For further information, write to the Summer Session Office, 89507. Or call 784-4062.

Get some Mayan A's

Mexican art, architecture, and culture will be surveyed in a two-week, two credit field study tour from May 26-June 4, 1975, offered by the Department of Art.

Because of the wealth of art objects, architectural monuments and the variety of cultural opportunities, Mexico City is the focal point of the first part of the tour. The world famous Museum of Anthropology will serve as the classroom for academic instruction. Auxiliary field trips will be taken to Teotihuacan and Tula and to the ancient monastic centers.

Sven Loevgren, professor of art, is the instructor. An internationally recognized scholar in the art history, he also has an extensive knowledge of all periods of the arts of Meso-America, and has conducted several earlier field studies in Mexico.

Applicants may enroll in Art 319 Sec. 151 field studies for two credits of undergraduate work. Enrollments will also be accepted on a non-credit or audit basis. The fee for the course is the same whichever category the applicant elects.

The \$393 fee for the tour includes tuition, travel, field study trips, hotel accommodations, sight-seeing and some meals. A deposit of \$100 is required. The balance of the total fee may be paid on an incremental basis. For information contact: Loevgren, Art Department, UNR, Reno Nv. 89507.

Visit Mexico and Romo

In Mexico City, Taxco and Acapulco, students in Spanish 222 F51, "Hispanic America and Its Culture," will study Mexican life, from June 9-23. In this three credit course, English will be used, and no knowledge of Spanish is required.

However, because the director, Carlos Romo, is fluent in both Spanish and English, a bilingual approach is available. With the instructor's permission, the field study program can also be taken under Spanish 295 (Independent Language Study) or Spanish 495 (Independent Study).

Since a complete cross-section of the country's culture can be found in Mexico City, it will serve as the base for the first week of the study tour. In addition to a city tour, students will travel to the San Juan de Teotihuacan Pyramids, the Toluca open-air market, the Shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe, spend an evening at the Ballet Folklorico and watch a Sunday bullfight.

"While a major activity is planned for each day, there will be ample time for individual exploration and sight-seeing. In Mexico City, the student can take optional visits (not included in the tour) to the Zocalo, Chapultepec Park, Garibaldi Square with its mariachi bands, and the Xochimilco floating gardens and market," said Dr. Romo.

After a week in Mexico City, the group travels through Cuernavaca to the quaint, roof-tiled houses and cobblestoned streets of Taxco, an official National Mexican monument.

Walk the ancient narrow streets of the city; visit the many silver shops; experience the tranquility of the ancient city in comparison with the cosmopolitan aura of Mexico City.

After Taxco, the group travels to Acapulco. The mixed and varied culture of this sea coast town affords you with another insight into Mexican ethnicity. Activities in Acapulco include a harbor cruise, a tour of the town, a visit to Mexico's only naval port and watching the famous cliff divers of La Quebrada.

Romo, assistant professor of Spanish and Portuguese, is primarily responsible for the elementary Spanish level courses at the university.

The cost of the program is \$580. This includes tuition for three credits, round-trip air transportation to Mexico, field study tours, sight-seeing excursions, hotel accommodations and some meals.

A \$150 deposit is required. Audit registration is acceptable. For further information, please call Romo at 784-6738 or 747-3126. Write to: Carlos Romo, foreign languages and literatures, UNR, Reno, Nv. 89507.

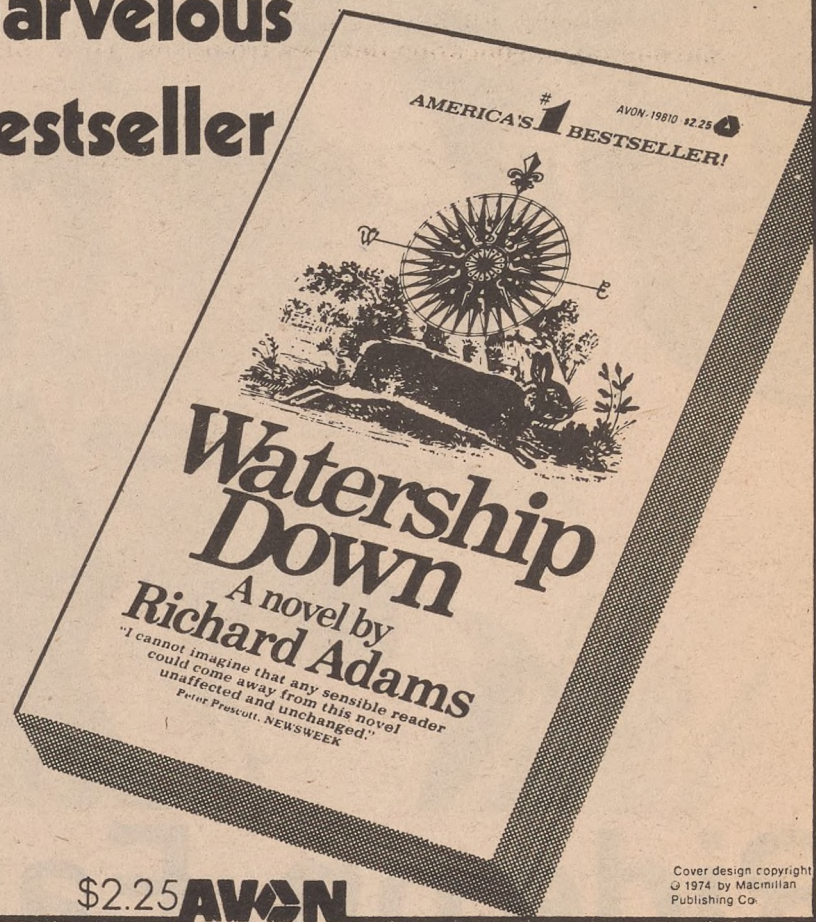
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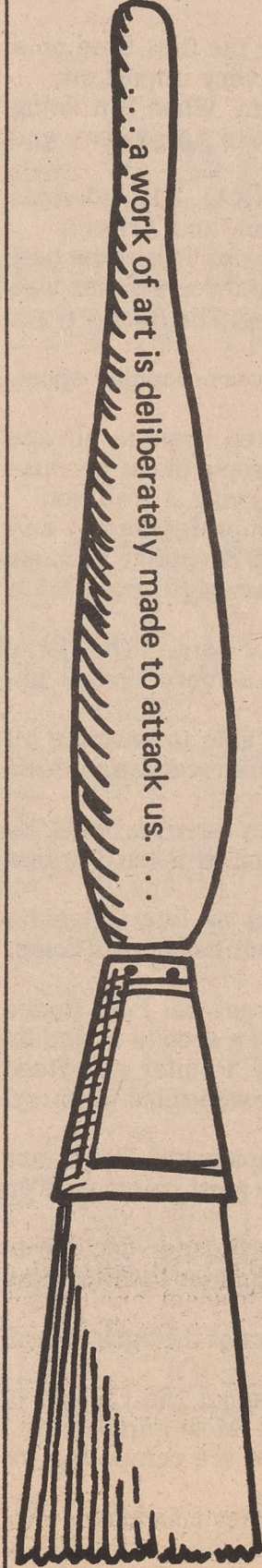




Photo by Anderson

Ride on, Farmer

ENGSTROM

After a short time of unpopularity, rodeos have become popular once again. UNR's Rodeo team is no exception to the general rule.

One of the current stars of the Rodeo team is Don Farmer. Farmer is currently in first place for the regional championship and near the first for the national championship.

Farmer is currently a 24-year-old freshman from Elko, majoring in agriculture communications. He participates in bronc riding and team roping competitions.

Farmer first started in rodeos when he was in high school and then competed professionally for several years before he returned to school. He was named the 1972 Rookie of the Year by the Rodeo Cowboy's Association, (RCA) the professional rodeo organization.

He said, "Horses that buck are the best thing about rodeoing. Rodeoing gives you a chance to find yourself. You see what you're made of. You see how much try and how much stamina you have."

Since coming to UNR he has had an opportunity to participate for the first time on a team. Before he competed as an individual and finds the difference very important.

Farmer said, "It's a different feeling when you compete on a team. When I'm doing good, I'm doing good not only for myself but for the team, for the College of Agriculture and for UNR. It makes a person try a little harder."

UNR belongs to the National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association (NIRA). NIRA divides the country up into ten regions so Nevada competes against California and Arizona.

Farmer said, "Belonging to NIRA helps the team. UNR is on its way up. This is the best year we've had. All it takes is a little incentive and publicity. I know of three persons who are transferring to here that come from schools that are tough in rodeoing. The Rodeo team has come on, and there's a lot of interested people."

He said there are several reasons why the rodeo has become a more popular sport. Increased scholarships for event winners is one of the reasons.

Farmer said, "More importantly, the cowboy image has projected itself to all age groups as a down-to-earth, eat-Buckwheats, All-American boy sport. People like it because it's a gut reaction to see man compete against beast. It's also preserving a tradition."

Rodeoing is the only sport that allows participants to compete both professionally and on a collegiate level. This is because college events award money. This is deceptive because entrants must pay entry fees. These are paid by the individual and average about \$55 a week. Prize money barely covers the entry fees.

The new horse facility has been a big help for the team. Farmer said, "The horse facility has been a 110 per cent help. We do need more stock and a more liberal understanding with the people in charge."

Increased stock is a very important need. Farmer has not been able to practice all semester because there are no riding broncs available. They do have three steers and three calves which is insufficient for their needs.

The problem they have run into, as far as stock is concerned, is they have no funds. So far all the stock they have been able to obtain has come through donation. It is hard to find people who are willing to donate valuable animals.

The Rodeo team is waiting to hear if they will receive funding as an intercollegiate sport. If they are recognized by the athletic department, they will not have insufficient practice and can compete more professionally.

The Rodeo team is doing well in competition currently. At the recent Cal Poly Rodeo they won fourth overall in team points out of 25 schools. Farmer won a second in saddle bronc riding and he and Kris Knox won a first in team roping. Gary Pointer and Reed Simmons also qualified in the top ten for team roping. Kathi Phillipini won third in barrel racing and Dale Bugenig won sixth in bull riding.

Farmer will find out on May 17 whether he won the Regional championship. Points are accumulated from all the rodeos he has entered and the person with the most points goes on to the Nationals as a champion.

After six years of professional rodeoing and working on a ranch, Farmer decided to come back to school. He said, "I realized I can't ride broncs all my life and for the first time I had the opportunity to go."

As a major in agriculture communications, he hopes to inform others of the agricultural viewpoints and to understand others' ideas with more clarity.

He said, "I would like more people in the university to know about the College of Agriculture. We could help each other and we would both benefit from it. Most importantly I want people to understand that the Rodeo team represents UNR. We are competing for them."

He is enthusiastic about the team and the possibilities for it. Farmer concluded, "We are relatively young in our stage of development in as far as developing the possibilities of the team. There's only one way to go and that's up."

ROTC time

Governor Mike O'Callaghan has officially proclaimed the week of May 4-10 as ROTC Week in Nevada.

The proclamation commends the UNR Army ROTC Unit for "offering young Americans an opportunity to gain higher education while also learning the methods of leadership required to maintain our nation's military position." It also cites the UNR program for having maintained "high standards of excellence reflecting favorably on the school, the state and the people of Nevada."

Colonel Alexander Lemberes, professor of military science at UNR, said he was "always pleased by the tremendous support we receive from the Governor, the university and the people of the state." Lemberes also announced plans for an active celebration of ROTC Week on the UNR campus.

Scheduled events include demonstrations of rappelling, a state display of military equipment, and drill team performances.

The ROTC Week observances will be concluded Friday, May 9, with the Military Science Awards Ceremony at 4 p.m., in the Education Building auditorium.

Awards will be presented at this ceremony to outstanding military science students. Two of the primary awards are the Governor's Medal, sponsored by O'Callaghan, and the Wisham Award, sponsored by George Wisham in honor of his son, Lt. George Wisham, Jr., a UNR ROTC graduate killed in Vietnam.

The awards ceremony will also feature a multi-media presentation of the year's ROTC activities. The ceremony is free to all UNR students and faculty.

—Sweeney

Crisis

The Suicide Prevention and Crisis Call Center is an emergency service which provides telephone crisis counseling and referral on a 24-hour basis. The service is provided by non-professional volunteers trained and supervised by professional psychologists and social workers in our community. The volunteers are trained to handle a variety of cases, from a severe suicidal crisis to a crisis generated by the lack of lodging or food. The main function of the volunteers manning the telephone lines is to deal with the immediate crisis, evaluate its significance and destructive potential, mobilize community resources, refer the caller to appropriate resource agencies, and provide follow-up service for the case.

The Center began its operations in April 1966 with three volunteers and one professional backup person, and has been operating continuously since that time. The initial impetus for the Center originated with the Northern Nevada Mental Health Association which, alarmed by the fact that Nevada had the highest suicide rate in the nation, began efforts to establish a suicide prevention service. While the initial focus was on suicide prevention only, the emphasis gradually changed to include crisis intervention as calls reflected a variety of crisis situations and not just suicide.

The philosophical framework in which the Center has operated is basically oriented around crisis intervention theory. Crisis intervention theory assumes that crisis are a fact of life for most people and not reserved for those considered pathological. Crises when they occur, however, are extremely significant events in a person's life and are often seen as "turning points" in determining how a person copes with life. During these periods, the individual's usual ways of handling stress are often not appropriate, and what means are developed may have special significance with respect to adaptive behavior at the time of the crisis and in the future. A characteristic often found in crisis situation is the remarkable recovery of a person to normalcy with a little assistance, even though the individual appears completely disorganized, confused, and upset during the peak of the crisis. The implication is that even minimal assistance given at the appropriate time would be useful for an individual attempting to cope with a crisis situation.

The Center currently operates two telephone lines on a 24-hour basis. This service depends heavily on volunteers who have been willing to undergo an extensive 40-hour

...alarmed by the fact that Nevada had the highest suicide rate in the nation ...

training program, and who subsequently donate their time to cover two to three half-day shifts each month. The non-professional volunteer is initially trained in crisis intervention, and gains the skills to deal with the immediate crisis, evaluate the situation, respond immediately to emergency if necessary, deal with the emotional upset, mobilize personal and community resources, develop appropriate coping alternatives with the individual, refer the person to community resources, and follow up on the initial contacts. After the initial training program, monthly inservice training sessions are held. While the professional backups are always available to supervise and advise, they do not automatically "take over" the case, and in this way the volunteers continue to develop their abilities.

Financial support for the Center has been tenuous through the years and continuance of operations has been accomplished primarily as a result of the dedication of the staff and volunteers. At times, the question of whether the Center would continue has been a critical issue because of the unstable financial support. Presently the Center is funded through 1975 by United Way who has provided support for one fulltime professional staff person, and for the majority of the operating costs. The University of Nevada contributes support to the Center by providing office space, and by allowing two faculty members partial release time from other teaching duties in order to train and supervise student volunteers.

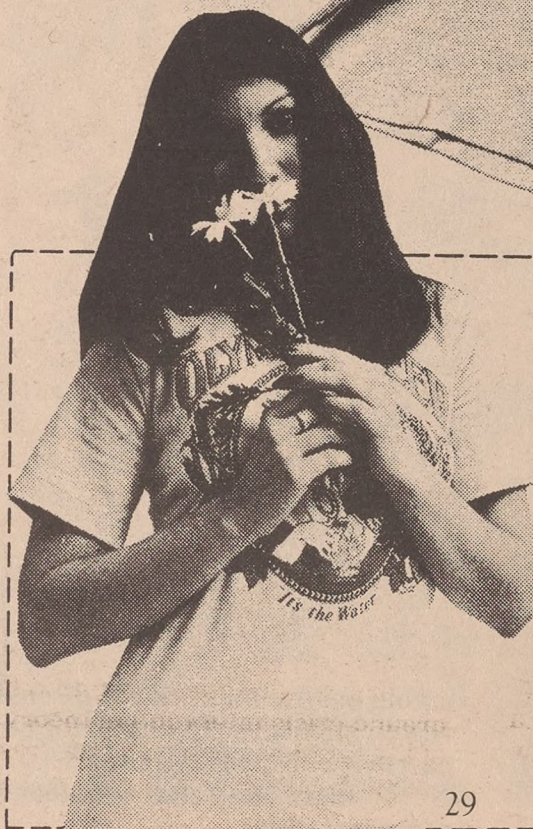
Since 1966, approximately 90 volunteers from the community have been trained to provide crisis intervention services. University of Nevada students have played an increasingly important role in recent years. Crisis intervention training and supervision has been provided for over 200 students.

An important part of the entire volunteer program is the reservoir of skilled personnel which eventually develops in the community as a result of the center's training and service program. The average length of service of a volunteer is approximately one year, however many of them, after terminating services with the Center, become involved with other counseling programs in the community such as working with parents and adolescents. Students, who will eventually develop a professional career working with people, benefit from the valuable experience which cannot be provided in a classroom. It is the hope of the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Call Center that there will be a continued and growing affiliation with both the community and the University of Nevada.

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Senate

The April 30 meeting of the ASUN Senate was called to order at 7:08 p.m.

REPORT OF THE ASUN PRESIDENT: Archer announced there will be a Program and Budget Committee meeting next Tuesday at 6 p.m. to discuss the Intramural-recreation budget. Lee Newell was present to explain he wishes the Committee to allow him to use funds already budgeted for the recreation equipment for the building supervision in order to keep the building and pool open until the end of the summer. Further discussion will take place at next Tuesday's meeting.

Archer explained there will be a pilot program this summer for the language of French only. Students will be allowed to sign up for a six-week course that will satisfy half of the foreign language requirement. If the program is successful, it will be expanded to include other languages. Also if there are enough enrolled in the first six weeks, another course will be taught the next six weeks. Together the courses will satisfy the entire requirement. The cost for one six weeks course is \$250.

Archer explained the progress of the photo I.D. cards. He informed the Senate the following areas on campus have agreed to fund part of the project: Library, \$850; Union, \$750; ASUN, \$750 (not yet approved); \$750, dining commons; and \$750 Health Service. President Milam has agreed to fund the remaining cost of the project. Hereafter, students will be charged \$1 for the I.D. card that will last four years. A request for the \$750 will be presented at next Tuesday's Program and Budget Committee meeting.

REPORT OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT: Hollis reminded the Senate a President Pro Tem must be elected. Those interested were Jeff Codega and Diane Jensen. An election was held, and Jeff Codega was elected President Pro Tem.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF ACTIVITIES: Lake told the Senate of one action requiring approval from today's meeting. Gezlin and Codega were elected as Program and Budget Committee representatives. There being no objections, Jensen moved to approve. Gissel seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Next, Lake asked the Senate for authorization to expend funds during the summer for the annual orientation activities, one lecture, and one concert. There being no objections, Jensen moved to approve authorization for the Activities Board to expand funds during the summer for orientation, one lecture, and one concert. Codega seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLICATIONS: Reinhardt presented the April 29 Finance Control Board minutes for discussion. There being no questions, Gissel moved to approve. Melcher seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Reinhardt reminded the Finance Control Board members and Publications Board members of meetings next Monday and Tuesday.

REMARKS: Reinhardt asked if senators wished to use microphones again this year. Morgan moved to approve microphones for Senate this coming year. Hawkins seconded the motion, and it carried with two nay votes (Gissel and Gezelin).

The meeting adjourned at 7:31 p.m.

FINANCE CONTROL BOARD

The April 29 meeting of the Finance Control Board was called to order at 5:05 p.m. Senator Ferrari was absent from the meeting.

NEW BUSINESS: Eva Essa was present to request a change in registration procedures for the Child Care Center. Currently, parents sign up by the hour. Essa recommended the signups be done on a "blocking" basis. This way, children would be provided with a more

stable environment. Brief discussion followed, and Archer moved to approve this type of registration on a trial basis for next fall semester only. Morgan seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Members selected Senators Morgan and Gissel as Program and Budget Committee representatives.

The meeting adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

ACTIVITIES BOARD

The April 30 meeting of the Activities Board was called to order at 5:05 p.m.

OLD BUSINESS: Heidi Balzar was present to report on the activities of Mackay Week. She explained the remaining activities of the week and urged all members to attend.

Pete Perriera reported there were about 500 people in attendance on Friday night of the musical. About 850 attended the Saturday night's performance. Chris Cufflin will have a full financial report at the next meeting.

It was reported Erica Jong was very well-received at her April 22 lecture.

It was announced 454 student tickets were purchased for the Kingfish concert. During the concert a window and door were broken. Damages will be paid by the promoter.

NEW BUSINESS: Vice-president Lake presented his idea for a Food and Fun Coupon Book. These books will be sold for \$1 to students and would include many discounts from various merchants in the area. The book would be good for one year. Discussion followed on reducing copies of the book from 3,500 to 2,000. It was brought to the board's attention by student, Tim Gorelangton, that many area merchants already give discounts with I.D. cards shown by students. It was suggested coupons be printed, but they include discounts from merchants for the rest of the year, after the coupon book expires. After some discussion, Archer moved to approve funding for the Food and Fun Coupon Books for a total of 2,000 coupon books. Hollis seconded the motion and it carried with none opposed. It was also agreed gas money for Archer and Lake would come from their discretionary funds. Any other gas expenses for senators would come from the Coupon Book budget.

Lake presented proposals for orientation activities for next year. The budget included movies for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, canteloupe and ice cream feed for Thursday and Friday. There will also be music on Thursday and Friday in the Bowl. Friday evening there will be the annual "Hello on the Hill Dance" in Hilliard Plaza. Jensen moved to approve the budget in the amount of \$1150 as presented by Vice-president Lake. Pecorilla seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed. Jensen stated she was approached with suggestions from Dean St. John for a Student Festival on Sunday, August 24, with a fireworks presentation. Members of the board felt this type of an activity was too early in the week for students to be on campus and also too much money (about \$500 or more) for the fireworks.

Lake next suggested the board consider an afternoon band next Friday, May 9, with free popsicles. He explained he has had two offers from bands, Consolidated Virginia (bluegrass) and Alexander. Both groups require \$200 for three hours. There being no objections, Pecorilla moved to approve \$200 for Consolidated Virginia plus \$50 for popsicles. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

The board selected Senators Codega and Gezelin as Program and Budget Committee representatives.

Lake next recommended the board consider the Beach Boys for a Homecoming concert next year. Brief discussion followed and Jensen moved to authorize Lake and Perriera to check into the availability of the Beach Boys for Homecoming. Archer seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

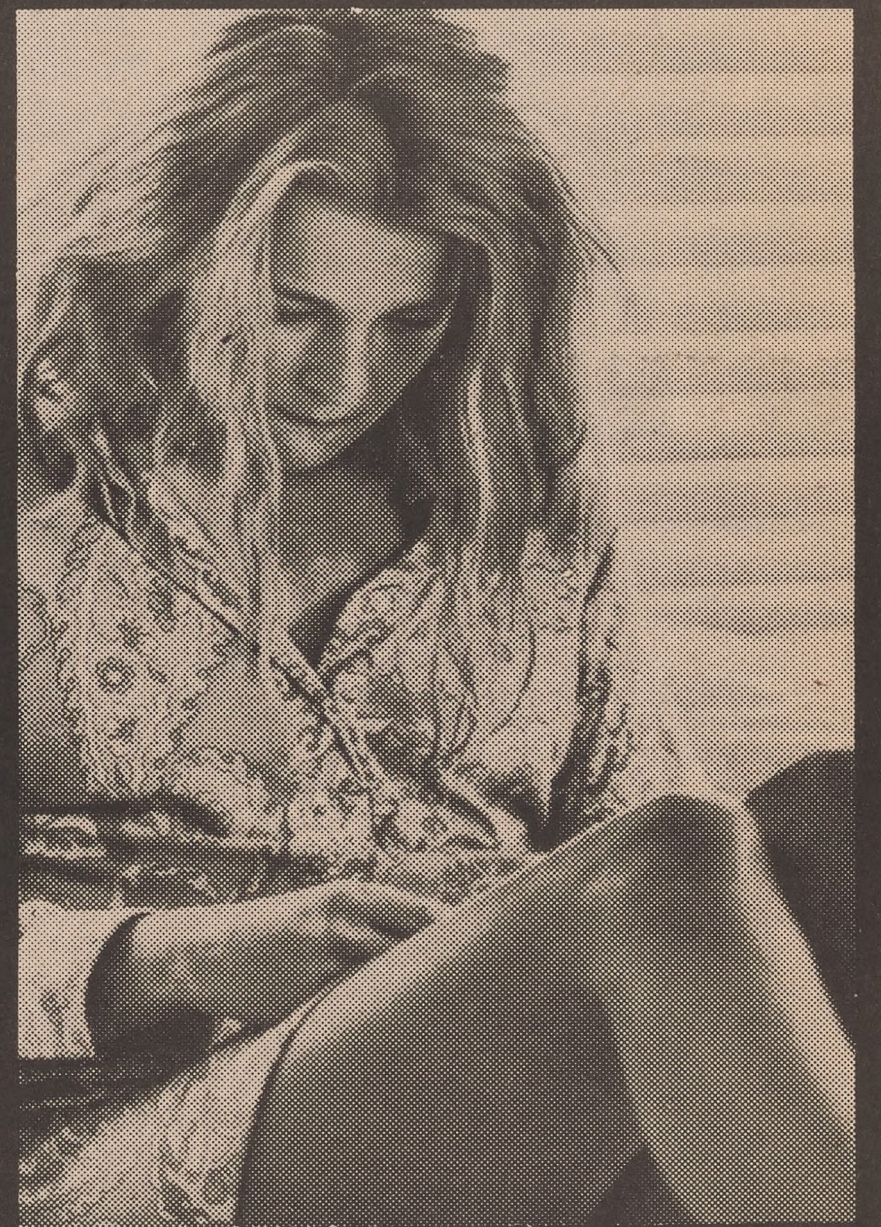
The meeting adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

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