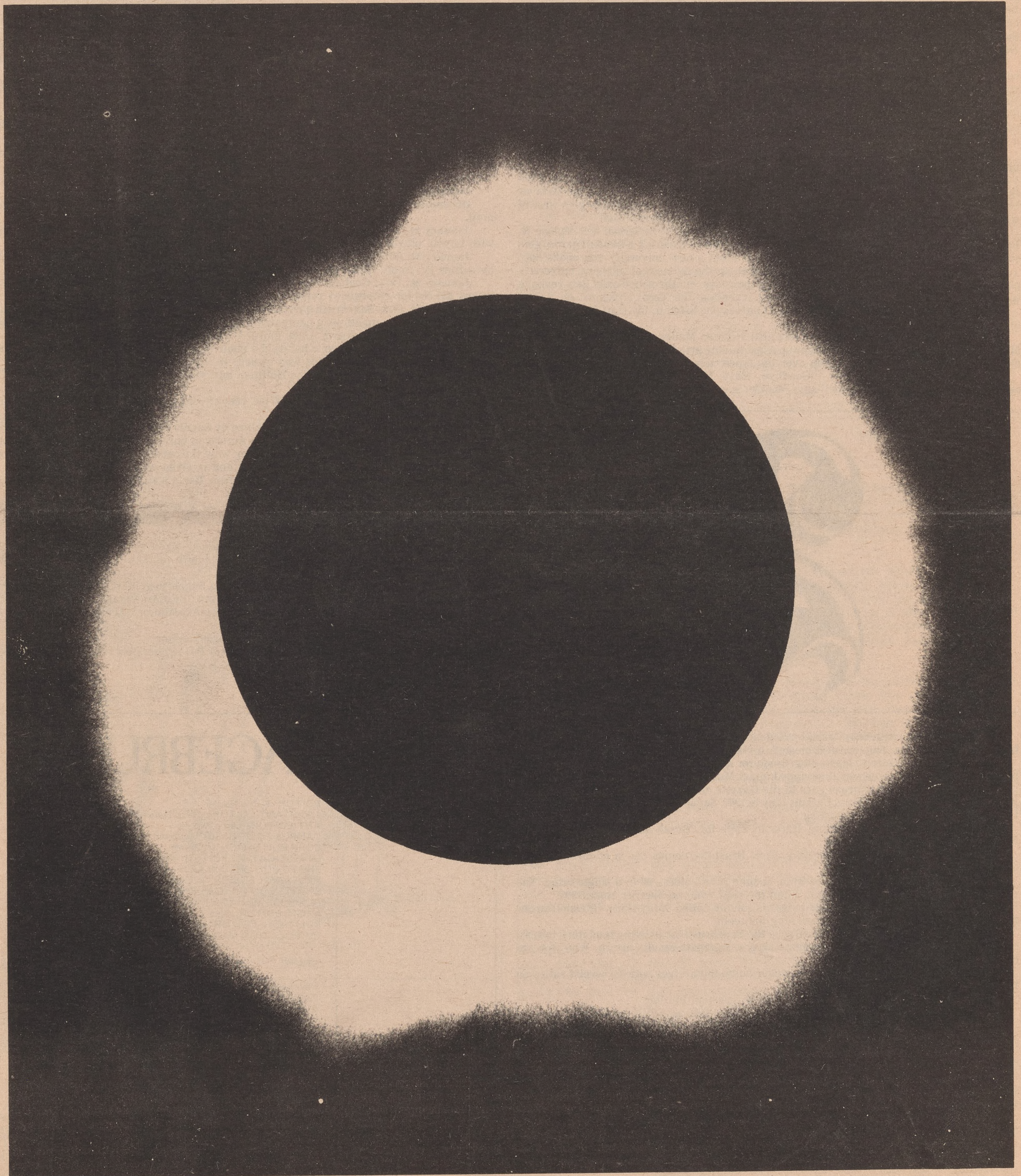


SAGEBRUSH

THE _____
(_____)
STOPPED _____
HERE _____

The Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno



Well, it wasn't much of a centennial...but it was OURS!

Commentary

TORIAL POTTER

Well, you can't get them all. Two years and 108 issues later, Sagebrush drops out of the present editors' hands and into Bob Anderson's little paws. What have the last two years been like? Just follow the yellow bleak road.

August 24, 1973: An idealistic and naive and yet unwrinkled staff "breaks" the story of N. Edd Miller's resignation to the world. It goes so far as to personally place two copies of the paper under the front door of the Reno Daily Rags. Sagebrush wrote a laudatory editorial about Miller's leaving of UNR. Mark the day well, folks. That's the last time the Sagebrush ever said anything nice about an administrator. It also marked the first time Kevin Klunk's name appeared in the staff box.

September 7, 1973: A gasoline truck and a car collided outside the editor's house. Out come one eager beaver with camera in hand. Click, click, goes the camera: Thud, thud, comes the sound of heavy boots behind the erstwhile editor. Swish, swish goes the sound of Harder's camera being whisked out of his grasp. A Nevada Highway patrolman took it upon himself to confiscate the new editor's film. The next paper Harder wrote up the event in an editorial. Enter film crews and Nevada newspapers on the scene. The highway patrol issued a public apology.

September 7, 1973: Enter a flaky long-haired Vietnam veteran on the scene who draws funny pictures when not drinking. "My name is Winkler," says the funny man. He hands in a cartoon of Nixon, Agnew and John Mitchell all standing on a guillotine. Prophetic! Conservative columnist Jeff Menicucci predicts that "Richard Nixon will finish his term as President." What can you expect from a conservative, anyway? Sagebrush gets first of countless phone calls blasting paper for picking on then President Nixon.

September 11, 1973: The Sagebrush announces that James T. Anderson will replace N. Edd Miller as acting president. No one cheers. Hank Nuwer, covering a football game, gets stranded with six cheerleaders in San Francisco when a new university van conks out.

September 14, 1973: Sagebrush carries cartoon on the ugliness of allowing university police to pack weapons. Result: UNPD still keep their toys, but the police chief gets revenge by running a police check on the editor. Great invention, the Xerox machine, eh Keith?

September 18, 1973: Besides the editors, 17 names are listed in the staff box. Over half are gone before the year is out.

October 4, 1973: Hank Nuwer and others hear Norman Mailer speak. Nuwer interviews Mailer and arrives at the printer's to type up a last minute article. The printer wakes him up at 8 a.m. where he had fallen asleep over the typewriter.

October 12, 1973: Gut cover—"Goodbye, Easy Money"—with Agnew and Nixon outlined. "Ag-noose is good news," says Winkler's cartoon.



October 16, 1973: Sagebrush asks for Regent William Morris' resignation. T'is a shot heard round the state. Sagebrush is blasted in Gazette editorial and a front page story.

October 26, 1973: Gazette blasts Sagebrush for attacking Morris and says the student paper is as bad as those papers that ripped apart Muhammed Ali a few years before for resisting conscription. The 'Brush goes to the Gazette and checks the paper's files to see what the old boys had to say about Cassius Clay in 1967. Sagebrush reprints their editorial on Clay entitled—ahem—"It's Disgusting."

December 4, 1973: Sue Engstrom starts to write for 'Brush and picks up on foreign language requirement controversy.

December 7, 1973: Pearl Harbor Day. First Brushfire comes out in editors' "spare" time.

January 25, 1974: Sagebrush goes from Volume 50 to Volume 80 in a single issue. The editors found out that the paper hadn't had the right volume number since 1905.

February 5, 1974: Mike May contributes his column called "May Daze." Kelsie Harder reads it and breaks off six fillings grinding his teeth.

February 12, 1974: Dennis Myers attacks the Sagebrush for printing laudatory letters. "Junior high school journalism!" screams Myers. Sagegate results are in. Who won the campus MVP award?

March 1, 1974: Winkler and Bruce Krueger outdo themselves with Exorcist satire on Richard Nixon printed in puke.

March 8, 1974: Streakbrush. Staff puts their asses on the line.

March 15, 1974: Tom Mayer replaces Terry Reynolds as ASUN president.

April 5, 1974: Engstrom goes after the Associated Women's Students organization. This is the first of such attacks.

April 23, 1974: Brushfire number two appears. Brushfire editor Hank Nuwer winds up in Saint Mary's with colitis attack.

April 30, 1974: Howard Rosenberg minces through campus dressed as the Red Cross Knight during the UNR Arts Festival. No one reviews his performance for Channel 2 television.

May 7, 1974: Max Milam is named UNR president. Everywhere voices ask that unanswerable question: "Is his name really Max?"

May 10, 1974: Harder decides to run for re-election. ASUN president Mayer finds that Harder is one credit short of required credits to be Sagebrush editor. Harder is fired and is replaced by Nuwer who is two credits short of required credits.

May 17, 1974: Playbrush comes out and three days later the paper's first index is published. Sagebrush is named Best All Around Newspaper by the Rocky Mountain Press Association. The paper cops 14 awards all told.

September 6, 1974: Summer comes and goes. Paper number one comes out with addition of photographer Bob Anderson and 18 others who say they want to write. Of these 18, ten quickly fade into the Morrill Hall woodwork with the silverfish. Mike Graham rejoins the 'Brush, and he promptly takes on Dean Roberta Barnes on the Upward Bound fiasco.

September 17, 1974: Sportswriter Gary Souza takes a sweet look at the UNR football team and asks, "Is this the year?" It was. For losing.

September 24, 1974: Writer Linda Nagy predicts that the centennial may be a flop. You heard it first here.

September 27, 1974: Sagebrush covers bust at UNR dance where girl is arrested for allegedly uncovering while dancing. The issue makes Walter Cronkite's show and Chief Shumway winds up with egg on his badge.

October 1, 1974: Some dissatisfied reader puts a foot through a Sagebrush window. One wonders if the platekicker's brain was rattled in the incident.

October 18, 1974: The Sagebrush celebrates its 81st birthday.

October 22, 1974: The Sagebrush wages a successful campaign with the ASUN to save Ninth Street trees from being torn down.

November 15, 1974: Sagebrush reports The Library Inn for unnecessary roughness. Library puts up a declaration against the paper.

November 26, 1974: Sagebrush reveals Getchell Library's plight.

December 10, 1974: Duck gets shot in Manzanita Lake.

December 13, 1974: Sagebrush reveals tampering by UNR administrators with campus mail.

January 21, 1975: Why not division. Sagebrush backs Coach Padgett, sort of, in fight with Loyola player. Blue J. Whelan joins staff to write a music column.

January 24, 1975: Sagebrush calls for legalization of marijuana and poo-poo's attempts by softies to simply lower penalties on the substance.

January 28, 1975: Graham hits dorms for crumbling everything. Regents later award dorms \$25,000 for emergency repairs.

January 31, 1975: Sagebrush questions ASUN's decision to pay Calley with student funds to speak and begins month-long campaign to get students to pay at door. String of fifteen threatening phone calls starts. Once more, UNR makes Cronkite's show.

February 11, 1975: Ann Opitz hands in a photo assignment depicting squalid conditions in Reno "Cribs." All four photos won awards in press competition.

February 21, 1975: Nicholas Von Hoffman interview with 'Brush staff down at the Cal Neva bar.

March 7, 1975: Sagebrush attacks 85 per cent of voter apathy in ASUN primary. Dennis Myers documents ERA fall in Nevada.

March 14, 1975: ASUN election is examined by Sagebrush in first of a series of articles that ends with this election being the first in American university history to be thrown out. Guess what's on Cronkite's show? Pat Archer wins the second election over Tom Mayer.

April 9, 1975: Third Brushfire comes out and is given away in one day.

April 8, 1975: Sagebrush breaks story of Sam Basta's community relations position being tossed out.

April 22, 1975: Sagebrush satirizes Gazette writer Mike Reed for atrocious writing style. One day later, Reed wins Nevada Press Association's "Young Journalist of the Year" award.

April 25, 1975: Dennis Myers announces planned takeover of Sagebrush offices by faculty for a coffee lounge. Sagebrush advises faculty to take their cream and sugar elsewhere.

April 29, 1975: Journal writes editorial praising Sagebrush. Staff collapses in disbelief. Sagebrush wins 30 total awards including being named Best All Around Paper by Columbia Press Association and the Rocky Mountain Press Association. Brushfire wins Best All Around Magazine in Rocky Mountain competition.

May 5, 1975: Bob Anderson is named Sagebrush editor.

May 6, 1975: Old staff departs. ASUN President Pat Archer gets funny grin on his face. Playbrush and Index still to come.

September, 1975:

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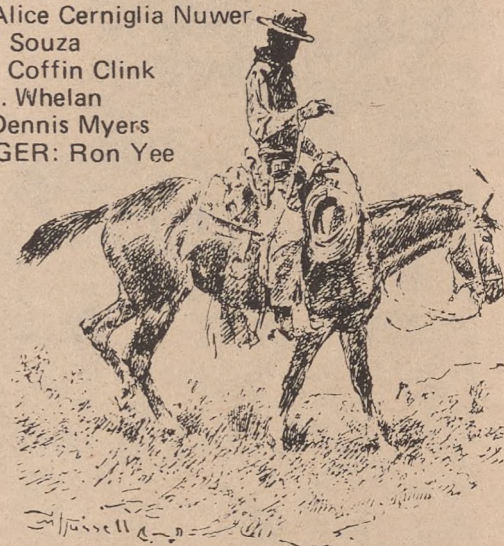
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SAGEBRUSH

EDITOR: Kelsie Harder
 ASSISTANT EDITOR: Hank Nuwer
 ART EDITOR: Larry Winkler
 CAMPUS EDITOR: Sue Engstrom
 COPY EDITOR: Christi Bonds
 INVESTIGATIVE EDITOR: Mike Graham
 PHOTO EDITOR: Bob Anderson
 RESEARCH EDITOR: Alice Cerniglia Nuwer
 SPORTS EDITOR: Gary Souza
 BUSINESS MANAGER: Coffin Clink
 MUSIC EDITOR: Blue J. Whelan
 POLITICAL EDITOR: Dennis Myers
 CIRCULATION MANAGER: Ron Yee

STAFF:

David Barnett
 Peggy Muhle
 Kim Peterson
 "Chi" Radke
 Ted Terrebonne
 John Wright
 Jaci Vogt
 Howell Zee



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Football furor



File Photo

GRAHAM

Many persons tend to underrate athletes, giving them little credit for brains or insight. It appears head football coach Jerry Scattini may have underrated his athletes.

There were a number of rumbles about unfair treatment of team members at the beginning of the season last semester, which most thought had died out. But the athletes, See ASUN Senate minutes, page six, for discussion of this issue.

knowing the faculty of the athletic department can be vicious and vindictive to any who even think of dissent, waited quietly for the season to pass. Then they took action.

The athletic department may have its hands full this year.

In February football player William Nye sent a letter, co-signed by 38 other team members, to the National Collegiate Athletics Association asking for a full investigation of UNR practices and policies.

The athletes waited until the second semester to act because Scattini proved he would kick off the team any player who objected, or even questioned, his practices. Scattini did just that to two individuals, but was forced to reinstate them when the press got hold of the story.

In addition to the request to the NCAA, the athletes have gone to the ASUN for help. Wednesday, the Student Judicial Council was ordered by the ASUN Senate to hear, within a week, a case involving Nye. Nye claims his rights have been violated in that his contract was terminated, after a fighting incident, without proper due process. According to Nye, Scattini just kicked him off the team without a hearing or any chance to defend himself.

ASUN President Pat Archer said the council will hear the case to determine if Nye's rights were in fact violated and that if the council decides they have been, they will order the ASUN to take action in the matter. The action, Archer said, will most likely be in court. If the council so decides, Archer said, the ASUN will pursue this matter rigorously.

Another sore point with the athletes is that they have had to pay \$100 for their room and board this year. According to team members, they were offered full-ride scholarships, but

when they arrived at UNR, were told they would have to pay out-of-pocket \$100 or work 72 hours during the year for Buildings and Grounds. The work-time was later reduced to 36 for one semester.

The athletes claim the \$100 fee violates their contracts, both verbal and signed.

The athletics department, it seems, has screwed up on all bases. Steve Peek, the ASUN attorney, commented Wednesday night that apparent breaches of contract violations have occurred.

It was discovered during interviews with the Sagebrush that some athletes do not have signed contracts for the current year, even though the athletics department was given strict orders by the president that all agreements between the department and students would be in writing. This was after a select faculty committee conducted a thorough investigation of the athletics department for discrimination, breach of contract and mismanagement of funds two years ago.

Also, at least one and possibly many athletes have been kicked off teams without a hearing. This is a direct violation of numerous university policies as well as a breach of contract.

All in all, the athletic department may have its hands full this year, particularly if Pat Archer has his way since they will be in court up to their ears.



Remember, it's not whether you win or lose, it's how you play the game.....

ROOM AND BORED

6th February, 1975

Dear Sirs,

On March 6th, 1974, I signed a NCAA scholarship with the University of Nevada, Reno. This contract was also signed by 20 other football players. Included in the contract were, meals seven days a week, \$40 a semester for books, tuition, and living accommodations.

Upon arrival for double days we discovered that meals were going to be served five days a week, book money was not going to be provided, and we would have to work with Buildings and Grounds seventy-two hours in order to obtain housing. A team meeting was held and a spokesman was chosen along with four other players, myself included, to speak with the coaches.

Bob Cosgrove, who was up for a Rhodes Scholarship and also the elected spokesman, was dismissed from the team the following day during a meeting held by the head coach Jerry Scattini for the team players. During the same meeting another team member, Joe Westfall was also thrown off the team for questioning the scholarship. At this time it was made clear by coach Scattini that he wanted everything dropped or we could pack our bags and go home. Following the meeting a practice was held of which three team members, Hap Kapel, Joe Douglass, and Mark Brandenburg refused to participate, until a few questions were answered.

Two days after the story had hit the Reno Evening Gazette, Bob Cosgrove and Joe Westfall were permitted to rejoin the football team. Discussion at this time had ceased due to the fear of being dropped from the squad.

Presently my parents, as well as parents of the other contract players are footing the bill for meals, books and housing of which were suppose to be provided, according to the original contract. Other players have quit the program due to the misleading contracts.

An investigation of the Athletic and football programs is requested by myself and fellow teammates, of which are listed.

The players mentioned below represent the majority of the 1974 University of Nevada's football team at Reno. We feel that it would be in the best of taste to keep these names confidential, so there wouldn't be any repercussions against any one player.

Enclosed is a Xerox copy of my original contract. I hope to hear from you soon.

39 names withheld on request

Letters

Editor:

I feel the time has come after fighting the foreign language department for the past 15 years or so on the present language requirement that students must take alternative forms of action. Obviously, sitting with and talking to the faculty during countless committees, discussions, debates, not to mention unsuccessful attempts of the students to influence the faculty through petitions, letters, student government, etc., are methods which the establishment either fails to comprehend or respect. This typifies the environment which the students must put up with on this campus. I promise now to use extreme measures to protect student rights on this campus. Let the faculty be warned that unless it shows a marked desire to negotiate fairly with students on this matter, then I as ASUN President, have no other recourse than to organize students to fight inequities caused by the foreign language requirement through any possible workable means. UNR students have been quiet and reasonable in the past. Be advised, members of the faculty, that we will no longer be quiet and reasonable when treated unreasonably. We feel the faculty, when it is guilty of apathetic or unreasonable actions, should be held as accountable as any ASUN student would be if guilty of unreasonable actions. The ASUN is prepared to fight for its constituents.

Pat Archer

Editor:

Sue Engstrom's "Commentary" (May 6 issue) tied a nice feminist bow around the Sagebrush package of one-sided issues, leftist jargon, and cliquish endeavors to maintain a "hard core staff of about ten, out of a student body of 5,000."

It takes a great ego to underestimate one's own facility to be hypocritical at times. We all know "Established Society" is the bulls-eye for Sagebrush commentary. Yet, the Sagebrush itself is part of an establishment. The Sagebrush condemns hypocrisy, yet lives it by molding itself to a radical-say-what-you-feel format. Big deal! . . . Joe College has changed his pant style, but still wears the same size. Superman and Lois Lane still live in us all.

Engstrom must have suffered a very long, drawn-out sequence of disillusioning experiences if it has taken her four years to scream, "Farewell, you Fuckers." With that attitude, how can she stick around for the fat UNR diploma? How could it mean anything to her?

When I became a big grade school kid, I recall my emotions of scorn and contempt for the kindergartners. Because they lived the me I wanted to forget. The faults and limitations of the System and in people we most viciously condemn are usually the faults and limitations we still find to condemn in ourselves.

Laura Hinton

Editor:

Sue Engstrom's published articles have been a source of amusement to me for almost two years—mainly because they managed to reach the printed page.

In order to graduate in journalism, she had to take two semesters in a course titled "News Gathering and Writing." I finally realized she was published because she was good at gathering news, particularly in the areas of women's rights. But I can't see that she has yet learned the other part of the course, writing. She writes by the pound, ignoring every rule of journalism, grammar, structure, punctuation and convincing persuasion. Writing this way, she can only attract readers (to read all the pounds) who are already persuaded to what she says and simply want their views reinforced.

Sue disturbed me with her parting "Commentary" in the Brush of May 6. Without going into particular parts of this editorial, I would like to say that she had several valid points to make. But she blew them with such lousy writing. Few will read to the end except to see how much more strong language she will use.

I quote one paragraph of the article I question: . . . Fairness is not one of the words I would apply to the faculty. Who are the students they reward? Why, of course, it's the students who kiss ass until they're blue in the face. The student who won't threaten, the ones who build their egos are the ones who "succeed."

To those who don't see the writing errors here, my sympathy and understanding. Having damned the "establishment" press, I suspect Sue must seek an outlet in the radical press. I'm afraid it's too late for her on the Berkeley Barb—lately they seem to hire radical but good writers. Perhaps it's not too late for her to head for New York to apply with Screw.

Kelsie, if you print this, please give Sue a chance to reply. After all, it will be her last chance.

Ray Elsmore

(NOTE: Elsmore, the opinion you express above is, of course, as valid as the next person's; and appears here because it is Sagebrush policy to give everyone their say. One factor, though, disturbs me. This is what you imply, by wording, style and identification that you are an expert, or at least a professional journalist. If this is in fact the case, if you do consider yourself a journalist, I feel you should know the piece above, if it was turned in to me as a column or a commentary, I would toss it out immediately. I would reject it because it lacks content, is written in a stilted and lifeless style and shows only a certain competence in the use of emotionally laden, negative words. In passing, I would also remark to you that the better writers can and often do break rules to make a particular point; while most hacks follow rules religiously because they haven't sufficient talent to be creative. A final point is in order, Sue Engstrom won First Place for Feature Writing in the Sigma Delta Chi regional competition this year.—GRAHAM)

Editor:

My compliments on Sue Engstrom's comments (May 6, 1975). Most assuredly she speaks many truths which are often said then get lost in time.

Everyone cares about what happens at UNR: only some care in different ways and some care more than others.

Good luck!?

Sincerely,

Pete Perriera

Jot Travis Union

P.S. Thanks for the plug.

Editor:

Engstrom, plugs and all, it was good. Blue Jay, one learns from experience, I'm learning all the time. Kelsie, rarity. God bless you all.

Dave Lake

Editor:

As a long time reader of the Sagebrush, I want to add my congratulations for the outstanding, though sometimes painful, issues of the last year.

I, like others, have disagreed with you at times, but your competence and courage in portraying events affecting the campus and the world over ride any individual disagreement.

Barbara Thornton

Editor:

Sue Engstrom was right-on with her Tuesday's Commentary. Many students who have been involved in ASUN, UNR committees, residence hall issues and Upward Bound, to name a few projects, have shared similar frustrations and anger. Most of us feel the university often doesn't listen to the needs of students or to what we are saying. Problems are many, and the sooner that they are dealt with, the better off the whole university environment will be. Engstrom is to be commended for her insight and laying out of some of the problems here.

By the way, the Sagebrush has been better this year than it has been in the seven years that I've been a student here. Thanks for all your efforts.

Laurie Albright

Editor:

Colombia (the South American country) is spelled C-O-L-O-M-B-I-A.

Sincerely,

Ron Hendricks

Ed.: Thanks.

P.S. We're considering giving your address to Chief Keith Shumway

of the Reno campus police. Besides, if you want perfection, read

PLAYBRUSH.

Editor:

O.K. Who needs paved parking lots or sidewalks? Why shouldn't we slide down slick inclines and pull our shoes out of the mud? This is a western school and we're supposed to be tough. Falling down in an icy parking lot in mid-winter builds character.

However, have we gone far enough into being a western school?

For one thing, the spittoons. There has been a lot of sentiment, particularly among the agriculture and renewable resources people, for spittoons in the buildings. Chewing is healthier than smoking—if we have ash trays why shouldn't we have cuspidors? It is downright unfair to the chawers not to have them and, what is more, they end up spitting into wastebaskets, when they can find them, which is questionable esthetically and sanitarily.

Another thing, horses. Many of us have horses. Why can't the U provide corrals, hay and grain near the parking lots for those who want to ride to school? Again, a group has been slighted. There are bike racks.

The benefits to the university would be tremendous. Increased revenue from parking tickets (where does the parking money go, anyway?)—students might braid green ribbons into their horses' tails for identification—the grain and hay sales could be money-makers, and the publicity that would ensue plus the physically fit student body would be major pluses for UNR.

Who wants to go more western? Let's take a straw vote.

Patricia Gruber



Photo by Terrebonne

Language courses

The Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures has been authorized by the university to offer beginning courses in several languages some of which have not been taught on this campus before. The languages which will be offered when there is sufficient student interest and adequate personnel and financial resources available to the department are the following: FLL 150-151 Elementary Language, Arabic, 4 credits each; FLL 150-151 Elementary Language, Basque, 4 credits each; FLL 150-151 Elementary Language, Chinese, 4 credits each; FLL 150-151 Elementary Language, Greek, 4 credits each; FLL 150-151 Elementary Language, Hebrew, 4 credits each; FLL 150-151 Elementary Language, Japanese, 4 credits each; FLL 150-151 Elementary Language, Latin, 4 credits each; FLL 150-151 Elementary Language, Norwegian, 4 credits each; FLL 150-151 Elementary Language, Portuguese, 4 credits each.

For this next year Latin and Basque are already scheduled. Students who wish to study any of the languages listed above should submit their request to the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures in Room 205 Frandsen Humanities. If sufficient student interest in one or more additional languages is shown and the resources are made available by the university, the department will add them to the fall schedule.

Alternative education

"Alternative Education," a two-week, two-credit course offered from May 26-30 and from June 2-6, will be offered by Educational Foundations and Media under EDFM 499-799 Section 152. Students can enroll in either tour or both.

During the field study program, students will visit some of the best experimental, free and alternative schools in the nation. Dr. Gary Peltier, Chairman of the Educational Foundation and Media Department, has arranged two programs which feature a wide variety of alternative institutions exhibiting differing educational philosophies, methodologies and physical surroundings.

Peltier said, "It will be an unusual opportunity for prospective teachers to clarify their ideas about teaching, learning, motivation and achievement. All schools visited will be in session with ongoing activities surrounding the visitors on all sides."

"We will be able to interact with students and talk to the teachers and directors in each institution."

The trip will be informal and relaxed. "Sleeping bags and air mattresses will be required. Plan on sleeping on the floor in various schools or under the stars. Two small buses will provide transportation for a maximum of 24 people," he added.

Tour One, May 26-30. San Francisco Bay area. The tentative list of institutions include: Magic Mountain, Oakland; Najo School, Berkeley; Symbas Experimental School, San Francisco; The Urban School, San Francisco; Nueva Day School, Hillsborough; Walden School, San Mateo; The Curiosity Shop, San Mateo; Ilios, San Carlos; Peninsula School, Menlo Park; Alternative Program, Los Gatos; Loth Lorien High School, Palo Alto; and Shady Grove Schools, Castro Valley.

Tour Two, June 2-6. Los Angeles area. Tentative list of institutions include: Sequoyah School, Pasadena; Harmony Center, Calabasas; Crossroads School, Pacific Hill School, Windward School, all in Santa Monica; Play Mountain Place, Los Angeles; New Directions School, Long Beach; and Free to Be School, San Pedro.

From there travel north along the coast to Big Sur, Monterey, Santa Cruz, visiting the Woodacre School, Saratoga; Daybreak Institute, Los Gatos; Pacific High School, Los Gatos; Wedgewood School, Campbell.

Interested students should contact Peltier in EB 102 (784-6903) and fill out an application form. Students will be selected from those who apply. Priority will be given to upper division education students.

Tuition costs are \$24 per credit plus \$25 transportation costs for Tour One and \$50 for Tour Two. Participants will purchase their own meals.

Cain able in Ed

Students entering UNR's doctorate program in education will have to pay \$75 per credit for a minimum of 44 credits to offset the costs of the new program, said Edmund J. Cain, dean of the College of Education.

This \$3,300 minimum total fee per student was the result of state legislation which requested the university to give doctorates in education at no additional costs to the state.

According to Cain, a student would have to pay \$75 for each credit as soon as he has been accepted to the doctorate program. A master's degree, which is required, satisfies 30 of the 90 credits needed for the doctorate in education. Cain said that the college would accept up to 16 credits for the Educational Specialist Certificate, a planned advancement to meet the needs of the teaching specialist.

A student would then have a minimum of 44 credits to complete the doctorate at the special fee.

The doctorate program is aimed at the practicing teacher who wants to participate in a planned degree program on a cooperative basis with the College of Education at UNLV. Ten to 15 persons are expected to begin a phase of the doctorate this summer.

"The program is tied to summer sessions since most candidates are working teachers," Cain said. The time needed for completion of the doctorate is estimated at five summer sessions after the master's degree. A summer session of 12 credits would cost \$900.

The cooperative program with UNLV should help cut down on costs and give students exposure to a new campus with different resources and instructors. The authors of the program felt the costs of one summer at a different campus would be less than going out of state, according to Cain.

Thomas D. O'Brien, dean of the graduate school, said the program was approved by the Graduate School at UNR after some operational problems were worked out. He said a lot of small changes were made because some standards did not adhere to Graduate School policies.

Changes in the faculty to accommodate the doctorate program will begin with additions to the present staff's time load. Cain said that the college has planned to change two or three of the nine-month "B" contracts to full-year "A" contracts. This would be an increase of about 18 credit hours in the summer session to the existing program. He predicts that full-time professors will be hired to take on the expanding program in the future.

A 2.5 minimum GPA is required for admission to the Master's program. A 3.0 minimum GPA and the college's approval is required for entry into the Doctorate program.

Tricky treaty

More than 200 persons packed the Lecture Building at UNR for the showing of the documentary, "Broken Treaty at Battle Mountain."

The film, which was brought to UNR by the Ethnic Studies Board, was presented by Glen Holley, a Shoshone Indian from Battle Mountain.

The prize-winning documentary depicts the traditional Shoshones' fight to save more than 24 million acres in Nevada which they maintain are theirs by the terms of the Ruby Valley Treaty of 1863.

Holley said the traditional Indians are those who want to retain their culture and religion.

The movie shows the Bureau of Land Management's destruction of many acres of pinon pine trees by pulling massive chains over the lands with tractors. The nut-bearing pinons have long been a prime source of food for the Indians.

The Western Shoshone Legal Defense and Education Association, of which Holley is chairman, was established to represent the traditional Shoshones who are fighting to retain the land which they say is their birthright.

"We're fighting the U.S. government; we are not fighting Reno, Elko or anyone else," Holley said. "We are not militant; we feel there has been an injustice done to the Western Shoshone Indian."

The association has a cause pending before the Federal Court of Claims. It has been offered a settlement by the government of about \$1.05 an acre. Holley said the traditional Indians do not want to be paid for the land nor do they want to control it.

"Retain the land for us. Our culture, our religion is all involved in it," he said. "Whatever minerals have been taken off the land, pay us the royalties for them."

"It is very embarrassing for an Indian to walk into the office of the Bureau of Land Management and ask for a permit to collect pine nuts," Holley said. "To an Indian, that is like getting on his hands and knees and begging."

Medical aid

A Las Vegas physician has established a scholarship fund for medical students at the UNR School of Medical Sciences.

Louis L. Friedman, M.D., has made an initial gift of \$2,500, with plans to contribute a like or larger sum annually. "I hope this will encourage others to give to the fund and assist worthy students seeking careers in medicine," he said.

Scholarship recipients will be chosen by the medical school's Student Affairs Committee. Grants will be restricted to Nevada residents who have financial need and are in high academic standing. There are no requirements for repayment, though the school hopes recipients will make Friedman Scholarship Fund contributions in later years, so that grants can continue in perpetuity.

Friedman, alumnus of the University of Arkansas School of Medicine, helped establish that university's endowment and trust fund in the mid-1960's.

He was assistant dean and assistant professor of medicine at the inception of the University of Alabama's School of Medicine in the 1940's and a major contributor to the original research on black lung disease in the United States. His research materials have been donated to the University of Alabama, where the Friedman Museum of Occupational Disease has been established.

Ethnic studies mandatory?

A proposal which would require students in the College of Arts and Science at UNR to take courses in ethnic studies will soon be submitted to the Courses and Curriculum Committee for consideration.

Dr. Michael Coray, chairman of the Ethnic Studies Board, said in a meeting Thursday that the proposal asks for a six-credit study in ethnic studies as a requirement for graduation.

"This proposed requirement does not require additional credits for the students; it just gives direction to the student as to which courses to take," Coray said.

The board has proposed a broad list of courses in 13 departments that would fulfill the requirement.

"This list is not designed to bolster enrollment in certain departments," Coray said. "All these courses are currently listed as filling the group requirements in the College of Arts and Science."

Coray said if the proposal is approved, the earliest it could be implemented would be 1977.

Judge the Republicans

Going back to the "nuts and bolts of politics" should be the new theme of the Republican Party, says Al Judge, president of the Nevada Young Republicans.

"Hard work and honesty, extreme honesty, will change the image of the Republican Party," Judge said. "Watergate gives us a chance to go back to basics, to clean up our hands. We got our hands caught in the cookie jar over Watergate," he said.

New voters no longer register with the party of their parents to the degree they once did. "Democrats and Independents are getting all the new voters," Judge said. Judge raised the question whether the party should soften its approach on hard issues to encourage more people to join or should the Republicans strengthen their campaign on hard issues. Judge said that "to broaden the base to reach Independents the ideals of the Republican Party would be lost."

Judge is past president of the Reno Young Republicans and feels this organization is a "training ground for young people interested in politics and issues. People learn the basics of politics since the Young Republicans are set up the same as the Republican Party."

The Young Republicans try "to kindle the people's interest in politics to go on to learn more about it, to learn how to put together and run a campaign," he said.

Judge feels the Young Republicans nationwide "need a cause, they are cause oriented." "Their last cause was in 1963 working with Goldwater. Today they are pushing for Reagan as president in 1976."

"Money is tight, so the Republican Party will turn to the Young Republicans for bodies," Judge said. Judge encourages people to get involved with an upcoming political campaign.

Morrill restoration

A bill that would provide \$50,000 in state money for the restoration of Morrill Hall is expected to be approved by the State Legislature, according to Ed Pine, vice-president of Business.

The appropriation would be conditioned on the Alumni Association coming up with \$450,000. Situated on the UNR campus, Morrill Hall was built in 1886, and constructed solidly of brick and heavy timber.

Included in the restoration would be remodeling, structural changes, new roof, heating and air conditioning, complete rewiring, new lighting fixtures, elevator, kitchen, carpeting and new exterior trim.

The Alumni Association proposes to develop space for alumni activities and alumni staff, faculty dining and possibly the development of space for the University Press.

The Alumni Association believes that Morrill Hall is worthy of preservation and modernization in order for the high order of use to be continued.

Get Involved Student Government

MUHLE

PUBLICATIONS BOARD

The May 5 meeting of Publications Board was called to order at 4:35 p.m.

NEW BUSINESS: The only candidate for Sagebrush editor, Bob Anderson, gave a presentation to the board about his ideas for the paper next year and his qualifications. Discussion followed, and Senator Hawkins moved to appoint Bob Anderson by acclamation. Ghisletta seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed. Next, Anderson proposed the board consider purchase or rental of various equipment for the Sagebrush. He explained that, after the initial investment of the equipment, substantial savings will be realized in printing costs. Discussion followed on his proposal, with many board members interested in the idea. Senator McCaskill moved to authorize Anderson to check into the total prices for purchase and rental of the equipment, and then make a total estimate of the costs to be presented to the board at its first meeting of the summer or early fall. Spatz seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Reinhardt informed the board of the one applicant for Artemisia Business Manager. There being no objections, Hawkins moved to appoint Ed Lockwood business manager of the Artemisia by acclamation. Spatz seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

The board next heard presentations by the two candidates for Brushfire editorship, Paul Lyon and John Wright. After some discussion, Spatz moved to appoint John Wright editor of the Brushfire. Cox seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed. Members of the boards also expressed to Mr. Lyon their strong recommendation he work on the Brushfire staff next year with Wright. Lyon stated he would do so.

Next, the board heard presentations from Linda Bowman and Larry Winkler for the position of Sagebrush business manager. After the presentations and discussion, an election was held, and Winkler was appointed business manager of the Sagebrush.

The board next selected Senators Hawkins and Cox to serve on the Program and Budget Committee.

Archer moved to open filing for the editor of the Student Handbook. Cox seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

The meeting adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

Program and Budget

The May 6 meeting of the Program and Budget Committee was called to order at 6:05 p.m.

NEW BUSINESS: Lee Newell and Bob Laughter were present to discuss the recreation facility and its programs. Newell asked for approval of a transfer from the camping equipment to the life guard and building supervision costs. Reinhardt moved to approve the transfer. Gissel seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Next, Newell proposed to the committee a \$1 fee increase for students to cover expenses for the various intramural and recreation programs. He told the committee this year's \$1 fee did not at all cover the expenses for the programs. He further told the committee the department contributed at least \$3,200 of funds from their budget to cover building supervision and intramural sports this year. Perriera told the committee he did not like to see students again paying for the facility. Discussion followed on this proposal, and members wished to know if there would be any other source of income for the programs. Newell stated there will be some income from a \$25 per year faculty fee. Further, part-time and graduate students will be charged the intramural fee. At this time, Lake moved to request a full financial report listing all income from the various sources. Morgan seconded the motion, and it carried with one (1) nay vote (Reinhardt).

Perriera passed around samples of the proposed photo I.D. cards. He told the committee the card would cost \$2 per student. Pete further explained the committee on the I.D. card originally drew up a list of 12 areas on campus which would benefit from the card. Those areas were contacted for financial support. Of the 12 areas, only six responded in the way of financial support. The president has committed the required remaining funds necessary for the project. At this time, Cufflin expressed the opinion that students are again absorbing the majority of the cost for the project, in that most of the six areas receive their funds from student fees. He proposed the incoming freshmen and transfer students be charged \$2 per card. The remaining funds required could then be divided by 12 to get ASUN's share, as well as the other five areas' shares. Then, the rest of the money necessary could be paid from funds committed by the president. Consequently, ASUN's share would be less than the original \$750. Senator Morgan moved to approve financing of the I.D. card as presented by Cris Cufflin (above). Lake seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

The meeting adjourned at 7:16 p.m.

FINANCE CONTROL

The May 6 meeting of the Finance Control Board was called to order at 5 p.m.

BUDGET REQUESTS: The board heard a request from Howard Rosenberg of the Outstanding Teacher Award Committee for \$250 in matching funds. The total award is \$500, with the other \$250 coming from the Alumni Association. Rosenberg briefly told the board about the selection process for the award. There being no objections, Morgan moved to approve the \$250 for the Outstanding Teacher Award. Azevedo seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

The meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

ACTIVITIES BOARD

The May 7 meeting of the Activities Board was called to order at 5 p.m.

OLD BUSINESS: Cufflin reported \$3,500 was collected at the door for the musical, plus \$1,500 from the Nevada State Council on the Arts. Cris estimated the total cost for the musical this year to be \$5,300. He also told the board about 470 students attended the musical.

Members of the board reviewed possible films for the orientation movie on August 27. The board selected *Blazing Saddles* as first choice and *American Graffiti* as second choice.

Chairpersons from the board were selected to be in charge of the various areas of concern for the board. Chairpersons were selected for concerts, lectures, union programming, movies, orientation, and celebrity lectures.

The board chose June 28 as the first summer meeting date. The board also selected the same day for a meeting time next semester, with the time 5 p.m.

Lake presented last year's budget and asked the board to review it and make comments about next year's priorities. The final budget will be discussed at the June 28 meeting.

NEW BUSINESS: Vice-president Lake read a letter from the national director of Delta Sigma Pi, the business fraternity. This letter stated the organization has had its charter revoked. Therefore, it can no longer use the name or insignia of Delta Sigma Pi. For new members it was announced that Delta Sigma Pi used to limit its membership only to men. ASUN requires all organizations to file a non-discrimination statement. After many months of deliberation between ASUN and the organization, it decided to go against its national charter and accept women. They then fulfilled ASUN's obligation for organizations to not discriminate. Subsequent to this action, the national charter revoked its national recognition. Nancy Luce of the organization told the board it has not been using the entire legal name of the Delta Sigma Pi. Kathryn Duffy told the board that any of the name, part or whole, cannot be used. It was suggested the group change its name. After further discussion on this matter with respect to the legal aspects, Hollis moved to write a letter to Vice-president Anderson stating this board has neither the legal authority nor knowledge to act on this matter. Dibitonto seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Senator Hollis told the board next that the Associated Women Students (AWS) is violating the by-laws of this board. He indicated the constitution allows membership to women only. He further stated the voting and selection of Executive Council members is too limited. He recommended perhaps a campus-wide election for AWS officers. Further, he told the board men should have an opportunity to join the organization. At this time, Hollis moved to suspend the AWS' recognition until such time they can revise their constitution to (1) open membership to men, (2) broaden membership in the Executive Council to include women not in organizations, and (3) broaden AWS elections for Council and Officers to the entire campus. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed. AWS President Susan Pintar told the board she was very willing to revise the constitution over the summer.

The meeting adjourned at 6:45 p.m.

Senate

The May 7 meeting of the ASUN Senate was called to order at 7 p.m. Senator Gray was excused from the meeting.

REPORT OF THE ASUN PRESIDENT: Archer introduced attorney Steve Peek to discuss the matter of Bill Nye. Peek told the Senate that Bill Nye signed a contract with the athletic department to play football. Included in this contract was \$1720 a year for tuition, room and meals, and \$80 for books.

Nye did not receive the \$80 for books. Further, he was told he had to work at Buildings and Grounds for a part of the time to pay for his room. Nye then checked with some other athletes on the team and found they also had not received their \$80 for books. Nye then stated he had an altercation with the coach about the matter. The next few nights, Nye had a

For coverage of this issue, see page three.

physical altercation with another person off campus. Shortly thereafter, he was removed from the football team by the coach. Nye stated he is aware of other members of the team who have had similar actions off campus. They have not been removed from the team. Peek told the Senate Nye's rights have been violated since after some discussion on this matter, Archer moved to give Bill Nye a hearing before the ASUN Judicial Council within a week. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Archer informed the Senate he attended an Arts and Science faculty meeting today at 4 p.m. The Speech and Theatre Department proposed an alternative at the meeting. They proposed students be allowed to take either two years of one language or one year of one and another year of another. Archer stated there was no quorum at the meeting. Consequently, no vote was taken on the proposal. Further, there was no student input. Archer stated the faculty do not listen to the students. He stated the faculty have for many years ignored the students on this issue. At this time, Senator Morgan moved to direct Archer to appoint a committee to look into other courses of action for change in the foreign language requirement. Gezelin seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Next, Pat Archer reviewed the May 7 minutes of Program and Budget Committee. Senator Morgan moved to approve. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Archer announced there will be a meeting during the summer for the Senate on June 28.

NEW BUSINESS: Reinhardt presented his recommendation concerning the faculty placing one book of each book required for a class in the library on reserve. There being no objections, Morgan moved to approve the recommendation in its entirety. Dibitonto seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF ACTIVITIES: Vice-president Lake presented the April 30 minutes. There being no objections, Morgan moved to approve. Melcher seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

Lake next reported to the Senate the following actions requiring approval: (1) Referral of Delta Sigma Pi name change to Vice-president Anderson, (2) Suspension of the Associated Women Students' recognition to revise their constitution, and (3) Open filing for Homecoming chairperson until June 21. There being no objections, Chisletta moved to approve the actions. Morgan seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

REPORT OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF FINANCE AND PUBLICATIONS: Reinhardt submitted the May 5 minutes of Publications Board for discussion. He also presented the May 7 minutes of the Finance Control Board. There being no questions or objections, Morgan moved to approve both the Publications Board and Finance Control Board minutes. Jensen seconded the motion, and it carried with none opposed.

REPORT OF THE SENATE PRESIDENT: Codega, acting Senate President, introduced Dean Kinney to solicit help in getting students to apply for the Student Sponsor Program. He asked for more students with majors in Arts and Science, Agriculture, Business, Engineering, and Mines.

The meeting adjourned at 8:10 p.m.

The Responsibility of
Being the Best—

Writer-in-residence Laxalt

PACCIORINI

Getting tagged as the "rugged mountain type" was just one of the handicaps that Robert Laxalt, Nevada's leading author, has had to cope with during his career.

Laxalt, UNR's writer-in-residence, related his experiences, work habits and views as an author to 16 students in a graduate seminar in magazine writing conducted by the Journalism Department.

It was a rare appearance for Laxalt, who is also director of the University Press, because he feels more a writer than lecturer.

He showed a great deal of interest in the students, questioning each one to see what he or she had published and what each person was writing or planning to write.

Some members of the group had been published in magazines several times, others not at all. Some were working on their first feature and still others on "just getting through school."

In low, mellow tones the Basque immigrant's son answered student questions with personal anecdotes to the step-by-step procedure of writing for the *National Geographic*.

Laxalt capsuled his career. He graduated from the University of Santa Clara with a degree in English and philosophy and came to his first media job as Carson City reporter for the *Nevada State Journal*. Covering the legislature prompted him to begin the *Capitol News Service*, which, unable to compete with the wire services, lasted one year.

Five years followed with the United Press International, then to the university staff, and in 1961, to the University Press.

His first magazine article grew out of his work on the wire service. While with UPI, Laxalt began a column called "Tales of the Old-Timers," dramatic accounts of desert and mountain characters in Nevada. From these wire features his first magazine article appeared in the now-defunct *American Weekly*, a Hearst-owned Sunday newspaper supplement.

After those first features, his writing snowballed. Today, he has several hundred magazine articles behind him, in *True*, *The Saturday Evening Post*, *Atlantic*, *National Geographic* and others.

Laxalt has also written several books, perhaps the most noted being *Sweet Promised Land*, which revolves around his father, the Basque immigration to America and his father's visit to the old country.

Laxalt considers writing a craft. Regardless of what the feature will be about, characters or places, the writer must make a transition. When approaching a feature, the writer has to jump from writing hard news to descriptive material.

The longer a person works at hard news, the more "the mechanics of putting words on paper becomes easier and easier." A writer must be terse, he cautioned. "Learn this and it's a very easy step to feature writing, and book writing is one step removed."

Non-fiction book writing is "much like a newspaper feature, only greatly enlarged," whereas "fiction is another ball game," Laxalt said. "The most successful characters are

mind is fresh, it isn't clobbered by the stuff from the day before. Hemingway wrote only a couple hours a day."

Besides, he added, writing in short periods gives a person a chance to review subconsciously what was written.

Concerning the time involved in writing an article, he said, "A big block of time won't get anything done, and you're obligated to finish in a certain length of time. You're not going to write eight hours a day. The mind can't take it."

Laxalt related the events that led to his first *National Geographic* article.

The magazine's editors had decided to do a story on Basque shepherds. Two different reporters and two years of photographic work were completed, yet the editors felt the story wasn't publishable.

Geographic's senior assistant editor, Jim Cerruti, lamented the apparent loss of the story to a friend at lunch. She asked Cerruti if he had read Laxalt's *Sweet Promised Land*. He hadn't and, on reading it, phoned Laxalt and asked if he would take the assignment.

The article was to be 5,000 words long, and to guide Laxalt, *National Geographic* sent 5,000 words of instructions. Laxalt followed them to the letter, and sent Cerruti the manuscript.

The *National Geographic* editor called Laxalt, claiming that the article wasn't as good as his book. Laxalt replied, "You didn't ask me to write *Sweet Promised Land*." With increased leeway from *National Geographic*, he rewrote the story.

Writing for *National Geographic* is a two-way street, he said. The magazine assigns stories or accepts ideas for them from its contributors. A photographer is assigned but does not necessarily accompany the writer.

Laxalt and others claim some credit for putting mood into their *National Geographic* writing. The magazine has a "dull-as-dust" style, with little life, he said; subscribers look at the pictures, but they don't read the stories.

National Geographic's editorial staff consists mostly of former newsmen, and four or five editors will rip a writer's story apart to insure quality, though the author calls the last shot.

When the editors are through, the manuscript is turned over to the *Geographic's* research department to guarantee accuracy. "They'll ask you questions on every conceivable thing. With them, you'd better know every fact," warned Laxalt. "Your terms had better be right."

When he writes, Laxalt usually goes through 10 to 20 sheets of paper before he gets one that is acceptable to him.

He has abandoned work on a political novel, but is about 50,000 words into a book on a boy growing up in Nevada.

In spite of the apparent obstacles the aspiring writer faces, Laxalt is encouraging. "There are 1,000 stories in Nevada. All you have to do is go looking for them."

A writer must be terse.

rooted in people. Reporters deal with real-life situations, they're exposed to life. Esoteric pieces are dime-a-dozen. Use your experiences from life—take your characters from real life," he said, otherwise the writer lacks creativity.

A feature writer should study other magazine writing. "Dissect these things (magazine articles), body, lead. Get what you're going to do organized in your mind and have an outline," he added.

Laxalt believes that good writing is a progression. It begins with the first short items the reporter fashions up through the longest features. Just as the artist's tool is his brush, so, too, the writer must exercise his writing tools.

Students were interested in the mechanics of getting their first magazine feature into print. Many were dismayed at the form rejection slips they had received in response to their queries. (Queries are letters to an editor by a writer outlining an article and the reasons why the particular magazine should publish the story.)

"Getting published doesn't happen easily," Laxalt admonished the students. "There'll be a lot of heartbreaks on the way." Unless the writer has a track record, most editors will say no to a story by an unknown author, he said.

"If you haven't published and are unknown, abandon the queries. Run the risk of writing articles on speculation—pick out ten magazines with the same format. Analyze their style, dissect their articles paragraph by paragraph. Break this down into a formula, then work out your article," Laxalt advised.

Send the completed manuscript to first one editor, he said, and if it is rejected, send it to another, and on down the line.

The lifelong Nevadan advised prospective writers to first try regional magazines, such as *Arizona Highways* and *Parks and Nevada*. He related the story of how two friends devised magazine features.

They began with a file-card system of magazines, indexed according to interest with representative pieces from each magazine, so they had an idea of what was demanded and liked by each magazine's editors. Then they scoured the newspapers for small items that could be blown into feature stories.

Sometimes, ideas for articles come in the most unconventional ways. Laxalt was once home with a cold and bored through lack of activity. To pass the time he wrote a fictional piece on a woman making mayonnaise, which would separate if she were interrupted. "As dumb as it was, the damn thing went," he said, blaming the story on some aspirin he had taken.

On another occasion, on a trip to Paris, Laxalt was staying at a hotel on the Rue Madeleine. Looking out the balcony, he saw several prostitutes strolling below. This was the germ of yet another story.

"Editors can't be knocked. They see things you don't and can help your manuscript. After a while," he continued, "you realize the value of a good editor."

As writer-in-residence, Laxalt is given three months of the year to write. Early in his career, he would come home from a full shift at UPI, which meant that he had already written about 5,000 words, and try to write his feature material at night. It didn't work out.

"When you push your mind past a point, your writing suffers," he said. The budding author reversed his cycle, went to bed early and rose early in the morning. "That way the



The Child Care Center will operate both summer sessions for 3 modules:
7:25 - 9:05 A.M.
9:15 - 10:50 A.M.
11:00 - 12:35 P.M.
Registration is handled through the summer session office.

Clark barred

Hewitt

Few men in the life of UNR have been matched with as many problems as Walter E. Clark. He began his presidency at the college in World War I and ended it the year before World War II began. During that span of twenty years, Clark nurtured the school, overseeing its steady growth in productive times and supporting it during dormant periods such as the Great Depression.

Yet, despite his long-standing devotion and the university's evident progression, Clark's administration still bears the scar of scandal. His greatest single source of fame originates not with his dedicated years as president, but with the writing success of his son, Walter Van Tilburg Clark. Perhaps, had corruption not been charged against him, the name Clark might have outlived the man, an emphatic name instead of a questionable one.

Clark, a native of Ohio, immigrated to Nevada to assume the presidency of its college at the suggestion of Clarence Mackay, a powerful and influential figure in university life. Clark's extensive background seemed sufficient for his new post. He received his education at the universities of Wesleyan and Columbia in Ohio. From there he went on to become a professor at the City College of New York for fifteen years, during which time he gained public recognition through scholarly works in business and economics.

The beginning years of Clark's administration at Nevada were basically happy ones. It was a time for the university to grow and to gain stability. Sam Doten, a faculty member characterized it as "a period of consistent effort and rapid growth, increasing friendliness and harmony, and new enthusiasm and idealism; and a period of appreciation and support in Nevada and in the college world at large."

Conditions changed rapidly in the late 1920's. Two ambitious members of the Board of Regents, Walter E. Pratt and George F. Talbot, made public just prior to the opening of the legislature a list of serious accusations against the president, concluding their petition with the demand that Clark resign immediately.

Pratt had been a member of the Board of Regents which he served for fourteen years; six of those years he spent as chairman. At one time in his career he had tried to use his position at the university as a stepping-stone to Congress, but was unsuccessful. His supporter, Talbot, had been a district judge and a one-time justice on the Nevada State Supreme Court before coming to the University of Nevada. Both men were believed to have had extensive business connections in California where they spent a great majority of their time.

They often clashed with Clark on important issues. Their constant disagreements with the president sent waves of distrust and unrest throughout the student body. One student in a letter to the editor of the *Sagebrush* described it this way: "Each side refuses to admit the truths established by the other, and so far it has been a battle between the politicians and the students." The students complained that the same situation involving a battle over supremacy occurred every two years. Its presence dominated board meetings to the point that other projects were often slighted. Yet, no evidence to support either side's view was ever introduced, so no solution was reached.

Many students shared the view that it was Clark's duty as president to iron out any wrinkles arising between himself, the faculty, and the student body. One student complained that while the University of Nevada was maintaining a steady growth among student body, it was witnessing a steady decline in morale, faculty interest, state confidence, and outside recognition. Another faction of the student body went so far as to blame Clark for the most recent football losses, charging that it was his responsibility to boost



upon a student for cheating on an examination.

The committee claimed that Talbot was basing his case on one or two incidents gathered from hearsay and that his testimony was "farfetched and ridiculous and emanating only from prejudiced intellects."

3. He has failed to report to his board any of these offenses, of the death or the shooting of students resulting from drunkenness, or of the various acts of cheating.

The committee defended Clark on his refusal to report to the Board of Regents every offense occurring within the school system. They maintained that it would be a waste of time for everyone involved.

4. He has failed to visit numerous departments of the university so as to know whether the work therein is being properly performed.

Clark's failure to visit all the various departments is also supported in the report. The committee felt that had Clark done so, unnecessary friction among the staff would have developed.

5. He has failed, when authorized and directed by the board, to supervise the construction and alteration of buildings and improvements.

Clark was found innocent of this charge. The report claims that the only way Clark might have done a better job would have been to watch the manual labor himself. That action would have helped no one, only wasted time.

6. Before a faculty meeting he made a "smoke-screen" address, criticizing, misrepresenting and attempting to subordinate the constitutional and lawful control of this board, and implying the practice of deception by the Regents.

In his alleged "smoke-screen" address, Clark only criticized members of the faculty. He in no way misrepresented the facts. This, they felt, was permissible and not a crime.

7. He has drawn all the one thousand dollars per year allowed him by this board for entertaining, has spent a small part of it for entertaining, and has pocketed the remainder.

The one thousand dollars allotted to Clark was not unusual. It had always been acceptable in the past. There was no evidence to prove that Clark had misused any of the funds. For that reason, the committee labeled the charge a "vile untruth."

8. He has made misleading statements regarding financial conditions to the board. His recommendations, if followed, would have resulted in a deficit and default in payment of salaries and claims.

The charge was found false on the basis that all of the financial records were assembled by a comptroller, and were often subjected to audit by state and federal officials.

9. He has maintained a requirement that all women students, notwithstanding their objections and tears, be photographed nude, and the plates have been taken for treatment by photographers away from the university grounds. To justify this, he has misrepresented to this board that this practice has long been in general use by American colleges.

Nude photographs of all women students were a requirement up until 1928. The finished pictures, taken and developed by a woman, were used solely for the purpose of improving postures. The heads of the girls were completely concealed, so as to suppress any threat of blackmail. The committee charged that no clean thinking person would be shocked by such a procedure.

10. Some of the best members of the faculty have departed for other fields of labor rather than remain and serve under the conditions existing at the university as created by the president.

On this final charge, it was discovered that those members of the faculty who left did so not because of the adverse conditions, but for reasons that were totally beyond Clark's control.

In summing up their report, the committee stated that Talbot's resolutions were "untrue, unfounded, based on no fact or set of facts, made without investigation, unjustified, unsubstantiated in any degree by the evidence and should be utterly disregarded."

On this proclamation of Clark's innocence, Talbot and Pratt were asked to resign or face impeachment. There was not enough time, however, to conduct the proceedings. The Depression was underway, and the university was entering into a new era of difficulties. Talbot remained on the board for two more years before resigning. Pratt became so involved with his affairs in California that he resigned before the end of his term.

The next eight years for Clark were years of continual bickering among the faculty and the administration. Clark was criticized for his flashy automobile and stylish manner of dress. This daily resentment, beginning with the petition in 1929, eventually led Clark to a nervous breakdown. In 1937 he planned to take a leave of absence, but when after the year ended and his broken health had not improved, Clark resigned in 1938.

On this proclamation of Clark's innocence, Talbot and Pratt were asked to resign or face impeachment.

morale when it was low.

All of the hostility that Clark felt for Talbot and Pratt, that they in turn felt for Clark, and that the students felt for both, exploded when Talbot published his list of grievances in a *Lovelock* paper. The same resolutions had been presented at a board meeting the previous year but had been voted down by a three to two vote, Talbot and Pratt voting in its favor. The board had felt that even had Talbot been right, an investigation would only serve to hurt the university's image.

The majority of Talbot's charges seem ludicrous today. Yet, the public uproar that resulted from the printing was so great that the chairman of the board, George S. Brown, was provoked to send a letter to the Nevada State Legislature requesting that an investigation be held. He appropriated five hundred dollars for the inquiry. His letter stated that though he and the other members of the board believed the charges to be false, he was ordering an investigation to put a stop to the rumors once and for all.

The legislature agreed to conduct the investigation with the purpose of clearing the air. Three men were appointed from the senate and three from the house to seek out the facts. All six were chosen on the basis that they had no connections with the university.

While the committee was holding its inquiry, students were busy submitting their own petition against Clark. They let it be known however, that they did not want their move to in any way be associated with Pratt and Talbot. Their purpose, they explained, was to have existing conditions brought to light and rectified. They asked that the investigative committee not only examine the grievances listed, but that they study the entire picture as well. Their goal, they emphasized, was harmony.

The investigation ended in fifteen hundred pages of testimony. The following is a summary of the charges against Clark, and the committee's decision regarding his guilt or innocence:

1. He has failed to prohibit and has condoned and encouraged drunkenness by the students, setting aside mild penalties evoked by other students. This action provoked one student to become disorderly and assault an officer after midnight while being under the influence. A student by reason of drunkenness was killed on university grounds, and another was shot in the leg by a night watchman when he was found drunk prowling around the college. And finally, he enrolled a student who had previously been expelled by the Regents.

The committee found the opposite to be true. They felt that Clark not only disciplined the student body properly but that he set an example as well. As for the youth who was allowed to return, he went on to become an exceptional student.

2. He has encouraged cheating and opposed discipline by overriding and setting aside the regular and proper penalty imposed by members of the faculty