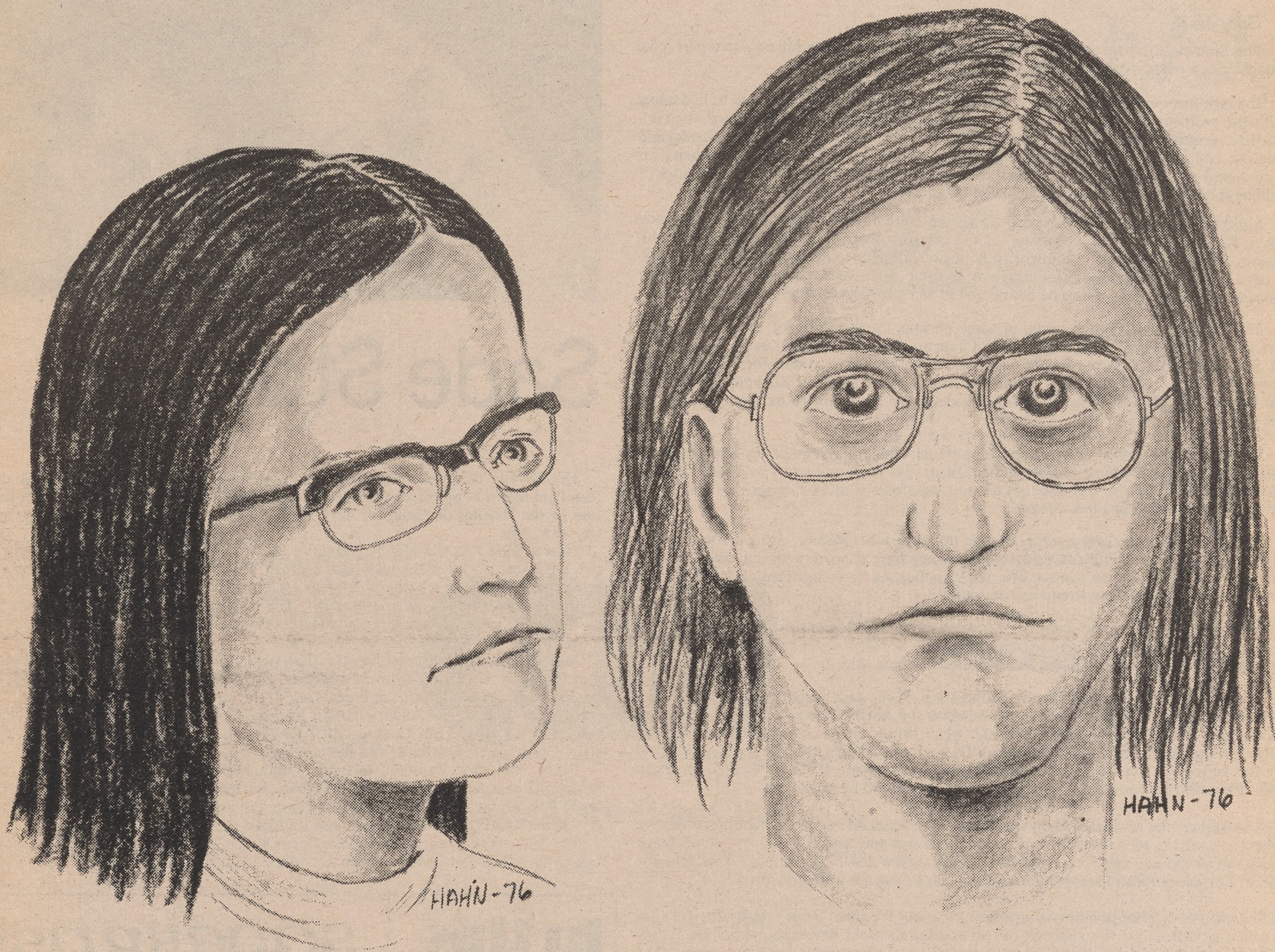


sagebrush

Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno



Murder Suspect Sought

John Wright

Reno police have released a new drawing of a man they believe to be the murderer of UNR student Michelle Mitchell. Last week, armed with the sketch, detectives went door to door in the university area and questioned residents.

According to Detective Rick Deluca, police were aided in drawing the new composite by the "Amazing Kreskin." Kreskin is a mentalist who had been appearing in Harrah's cabaret. Deluca said that Kreskin assisted the investigation by interviewing several witnesses whom police had already talked to. The detective explained that Kreskin "helped people to bring some of the details out of their subconscious." It was from this information that police were able to draw the new composite. The

detectives say they have learned much more information from the new drawing. Deluca said more people have come forward and they now have a more accurate description. Police have described the suspect as 22 to 26 years old, about six feet tall, dark hair and medium build.

Much of the police search has centered around the Sierra and Tenth street area. Police said they believe that the suspect lived in the Reno area at the time of the murder. He also said that the suspect might be a student.

Most of the information learned through the aid of Kreskin concerned only descriptions of the suspect. Police said they have learned nothing new about the crime scene. Much of that remains a mystery.

Alcohol Task Force Proposed

Gary Jesch

The Student Affairs Board has recommended to President Max Milam a two-part plan establishing a task force to deal with alcohol use on the campus.

The task force would be created to go even further than the SAB was able to in dealing with the problem that has confronted the university this year. It was presented as an immediate recommendation in the board's belief that the university must take a leadership role "in education for responsible behavior with regard to alcohol, responsible behavior with regard to laws governing the use of alcohol and in the provision of a wide range of helping services when irresponsible behavior occurs."

Although the subject of the recommendations were alcohol policy, board chairperson Joyce Ball said that "substance abuse" is the category that should be dealt with in education. "Substance abuse" is thought to be a psychological term which would include excessive drinking, smoking, use of drugs or in some cases, overeating. It was her recommendation that all these abuses be considered in an education program.

The board submitted the names of some persons for appointment to the task force. Art Broten of the P.E. department, John Chappel, a behavioral sciences professor, Dean of Students Roberta Barnes or her designate, Susan DeVoge, co-director of the Suicide Prevention and Crisis Call Center, Counselor and lecturer Margaret Rockenbeck and a legal counsel, which was unnamed, were considered by the board to be the best ones for the task force.

They would be responsible for rewriting the alcoholic beverage policy and preparing and implementing an educational program. Milam says he is willing to go along with this recommendation, but he was not sure when a task force would be named. He said he expected to take action in a few weeks.

The area of law received scrutiny by the board because Milam considered this to be a sensitive area. Any alcoholic beverage policy would have to work with the law which forbids the sale of alcohol to minors. The law's application on campus and in university approved off-campus housing would be considered.

The board discussed the liability of organizations which sponsor functions where alcoholic beverages are served and what action would be taken against those who behave irresponsibly at them. No conclusion was reached on these subjects.

The SAB proposed that, with the cooperation of the task force, an educational program be initiated. Part of it would be funded by the ASUN. It recommended such possibilities as a John Davies Memorial Lecture, which would focus on information about alcohol. It also suggested that psychiatry professor John Chappel speak at a well-publicized lecture during the week of April 20-23. According to Milam, the ASUN could go ahead with the establishment of such a program if it felt it would be successful.

A workshop for campus student leaders to teach crisis intervention, handling offensive behavior, spotting addiction, the aspects of social drinking and the biology of substance abuse was proposed. This would also be funded by the ASUN, and student President Pat Archer has pledged his support and money if such a program were organized.

The current alcohol policy was written by Acting President James Anderson in 1973. It names guidelines for the approval of requests for alcoholic beverages on campus. It provides for the necessity of official campus security and discourages functions open to the campus or the public at large, but some closed functions can be recommended for approval.

The university policy on alcoholic beverages from the Regents' handbook permits the storage and use of alcoholic beverages to students over 21 subject to some conditions. Generally, the storage, possession or use of alcoholic beverages on university owned or supervised property is prohibited.

One measure of the university policy says that any student who exhibits offensive behavior while under the influence shall be subject to disciplinary action. In 1971, the UNR catalog said that violation of the policy would result in suspension.

Milam said he asked the board to look into the problems and policies regarding alcohol on the campus shortly after the Homecoming incident involving John Davies' death. When another student died of alcohol poisoning, the Reno newspapers called Milam to ask what he had done, with the intentions of writing what he felt could have been a scolding editorial.

But he referred them to SAB chairperson Joyce Ball, a well-informed and articulate person who had been dealing with the serious considerations of (her term) "substance abuse." The conversations with her resulted in what Milam said was an editorial that brought the community closer toward understanding what problems the university faced.

According to Milam, the problem does not begin when a student arrives on campus. Alcoholism can be traced back to those even younger than expected, and drinking is frequent in some high schools and some junior high schools as well. He said he felt alcoholism and alcohol abuse is a social problem as the Reno community is learning: something that cannot be isolated to a university campus because two student died in a short period of time.

The Student Affairs Board's recommendations emphasize overall education so that students will be smarter persons when they take their places in the community. The loss of two UNR students has made the need apparent.



Photo by Bennett

Sade Story

The Nevada Repertory Company will present *The Persecution and Assassination of Jean-Paul Marat as performed by the inmates of the asylum of Charenton* under the direction of the Marquis de Sade, on April 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1976 at the Church Fine Arts Theater at 8 p.m.

"Marat/Sade," as the play is popularly called, is one of the most exciting and innovative theatrical works of the twentieth century. The action takes place in an insane asylum in Napoleonic France wherein the infamous Marquis de Sade stages a play for the therapy of the patients and his own amusement. The historical events depicted and the philosophical points discussed are given added dimension and understanding by the fact that the inmates play the roles and express the ideas.

James A. Bernardi directs the play. The vocal and musical directors are Barbara Manning and Bob Affonso. Technical direction, costume and scene design are under the direction of H. Russel Suiter, Jan Prewitt and D. D. Hinze.

Leading roles were assigned to John Kellogg, Greg Artman, Andy Carlos, Cynda Lippman, Jan Mahood, Tom Coultas, Rich Bissett, Michael Thyne, Alan Bledsoe, Gary Michael Leach, Jerry Reinhardt and Barbara Hancock.

Other company members include: Linda Stahl, Clare Tarushka, Ross Chichester, Michael Greenspan, Richard Norris, Barbara Jeffries, Mary Price, Phil Blumenthal, David Buff, Bob Abrams, Marion Buchanan, Lynne Collier, Birkie Crawford, Joan S. Hambacher, Linnea Keating, Ute Krassowski and Kathleen A. Volk.

The University Theater Box Office opens March 29 and ticket information may be obtained by calling 784-6847 between the hours of 1-5 p.m. daily.

In this Issue:

sageBRUSH

Bob Anderson Editor
Larry Winkler Bus. Mgr.
John Wright Production Mgr.

Dave Anderson
Armand Austan
Dave Barnett
Gene Drakulich
Paul Gallo
Don Griffith
Terri Gunkel
Gary Jesch
John Kennedy
Bruce Krueger
Ruth LeVitt
Edd Lockwood
Steve Martarano
Peggy Martin
Jon Mosier
Dennis Myers
Barbara Norton
Debbie Olthoff
Anne Opitz
Kim Peterson
Jean-Marc Repka
Kim Tanis
Jaci Vogt
Blue J. Whelan
Howell Zee



Ed. Note: This issue of the Sagebrush contains a special supplement on Women. It is meant to be removed from the regular edition of the paper, so happy reading.

SAGEBRUSH is published Tuesdays and Fridays by the Associated Students of the University of Nevada (ASUN) but does not necessarily reflect its, or the University's views. Phone: 784-4033. Address: P.O. Box 8037, University Station, Reno, Nevada, 89507. Subscriptions cost \$5 a year. Advertising rates upon request. Second class postage paid at Reno, Nevada.

SHORT

Memorial Scholarship

In memory of Michelle Mitchell a memorial scholarship fund has been established by Mrs. Lehnert, of the English Dept. at Wooster High School. The continuing scholarship is designated for the Orvis School of Nursing and is available to the graduates of the six Reno-Sparks high schools.

To give the university faculty, staff and students an opportunity to contribute to this fund, five containers will be placed around the university for a period of two weeks. The containers are located in the ASUN Bookstore, Activities Office, Dining Commons, Snack Bar and the office of Orvis School of Nursing. The containers will be available from the hours of 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Contributions of any amount will be greatly appreciated.

Industrial Relations

If you would like to learn how people are selected for employment, how wages are determined and if you would like to learn about industrial relations in general, attend our program on industrial relations. The panel discussion will begin at 7:30 p.m., Thursday, April 1, in the executive suite, Room 106 A in Ross Business Administration.

Family, School and Rec.

On Tuesday evening, March 30, in the Travis Union, Dana Davis, Education, Art Broten, Arts and Science, and Hazel Hardy, Home Economics will present the seventh lecture in the University Bicentennial Lecture Series.

Their program "How Family, School, and Recreation Have Contributed to Our Country's Greatness" will explain some of the problems which exist in our educational system today, the difficulties in being a teacher, how the role of the family has changed and the part that recreation will play in our lives.

The lecture will begin at 7:30 p.m.

European Studies

Students may apply to the Institute of European Studies for summer and fall programs through April 19. Applications are available from IES Coordinator Charles V. Wells in Room 201 of the Frandsen Humanities Building.

The deadline can be extended with a late application fee of \$15.

Filing Open

The ASUN has opened filing for the 1976 Homecoming Committee Chairperson and for the position of ASUN Public Relations Director. No filing deadline has been set as yet for either position.

Any ASUN member with a 2.0 or better GPA is eligible to file for the Homecoming Committee position. Graduate and undergraduate students who are majoring in journalism or who have public relations experience are eligible to file for the position of Public Relations Director.

All applicants for both positions must contact Peggy Martin at the ASUN Office in the Union for forms and additional information. Those seeking the Public Relations position must also leave a detailed resume with their applications.

The Mackay Day Committee Chairperson is seeking committee members. Those interested in serving on this committee should also contact Peggy at the ASUN office.

SHORTS

One Night Stand

Women's Night of Honor will be held Monday, April 5th, at 8:00 p.m., in the Center for Religion and Life.

The program, sponsored by the Associated Women Students, will include membership tapping for campus service clubs, presentation of scholarship trophies, and announcement of the AWS Scholarship recipient.

Actors Wanted

Coeur d' Alene (Idaho) Summer Theatre, embarking on its ninth season with the Carrousel Players, is now accepting resumes from singers, actors, dancers, musicians and technicians.

"There are positions in every area of production to be filled for the 1976 season," Robert E. Moe, general manager of the Idaho musical repertory company, announced recently.

Anyone interested in auditioning should send an application or letter of inquiry before April 1 to the general manager at Box 1373, Coeur d' Alene, ID, 83814. Moe, by return mail, will then send information concerning audition times and procedures.

Announcements

TODAY

- Noon—Faculty Women's Caucus, Hardy Room, Union.
- 5:30-7 p.m.—Spurs, Hardy Room, Union.
- 7-10 p.m.—Student Services Faculty Lecture, Hardy Room, Union.
- 7-10 p.m.—Seminar: Harry Parker and J.R. Alldredge, Lecture Building, Room 3.
- 7:15 p.m.—Folkdancing, Old Gym or Center for Religion and Life.
- 7:30 p.m.—University Bicentennial Lecture Series: "How Family, School and Recreation Have Contributed to Our Country's Greatness," Union.
- 8 p.m.—Music Department Brass Quintet, Travis Lounge, Union.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31st

- 9 a.m.—Noon—Faculty Senate, Mobley Room, Union.
- Noon—Kai Alpha, Mobley Room, Union.
- Noon—Students International Mediation Society, Tahoe Room, Union.
- 2 p.m.—Armchair Travel Film, Washoe County Library.
- 3-5 p.m.—Pre-law Club, Mobley Room, Union.
- 3:30-5 p.m.—Interdorm Council, Tahoe Room, Union.
- 7-10 p.m.—Students International Meditation Society, Tahoe Room, Union.
- 7 p.m.—Art department film: "The Love Goddesses," Scrugham Engineering and Mines.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1st

- 9 a.m.—4 p.m.—Marine Representatives, Mobley Room, Union.
 - 2-4 p.m.—Graduate Council, Tahoe Room, Union.
 - 4 p.m.—Teton Exploration Drilling Co., Scrugham Engineering and Mines, Room 326.
 - 5-6 p.m.—Mackay Week Committee, East/West Room, Union.
 - 5:30-7 p.m.—Sagens, Hardy Room, Union.
 - 6-8 p.m.—Finance Control Board, Ingersoll Room, Union.
 - 7:30-8:30 p.m.—Christian Scientists, Truckee Room, Union.
 - 7:30 p.m.—Industrial Relations, Ross Business Administration, Room 106 A.
 - 8 p.m.—"Marat/Sade," Church Fine Arts Theater.
- Today is the deadline for nominations for the outstanding teacher of the year award.

can

Looks Dark Down There

Drilling of the world's deepest 12-foot-diameter up-reamed (overhead) mine shaft will be described in a program at UNR, April 1, by representatives of Teton Exploration Drilling Co., Wyoming-based subsidiary of United Nuclear Corp.

Presented by the Mackay School of Mines, William Kramer, Teton's manager of shaft drilling, and Vic Magnus, drilling engineer, will give a seminar and movie presentation of the unusual techniques involved in raising the 2,298.3-foot mine shaft in upstate New York.

The program will be held at 4 p.m. Thursday, April 1, in Room 326 of the Scrugham Engineering-Mines Building on the Reno campus.

do.

SPORTS

Finest Night

Steve Martarano

A UNR athletic team had what could have been one of its finest nights last Thursday at the Centennial Coliseum.

After all, when was the last time anybody from UNR was considered "a national champion?"

But after the historic East vs. West all-star bouts, the first of its kind in 16 years, the Pack came away with five national champs.

Bob Kimberlin, 112; Dave Billings, 165; Jim Kritnich, 172; Dave Schuster, 190; and Dave Jarstad, Heavyweight, all took top honors.

Jarstad won his bout via a forfeit as his opponent, Bruce Blair from West Chester St., injured his nose and the East was unable to come up with a replacement.

An enthusiastic crowd of about 1,700 cheered the West fighters as they came away with an 8-5 overall advantage.

UNR had seven boxers entered in the competition. Only Dave Morgan in the 139-pound class and Clay Griswold fighting at 185 were defeated.

Sophomore Dave Billings earned the top fighter award. After a dazzling undefeated freshman season last year, Billings fell to 1-3 in 1976. But Thursday night he looked like his old self.

Fighting two-time East Coast champ, Ty Venable of Charleston, Billings had his work cut out for him. At first Billings had a tough time getting inside as Venable had the definite reach advantage. However, just before the first round ended, Billings caught him with a hard right that seemed to stun the easterner.

From then on it was all Billings as he caught Venable against the ropes and then dropped him with a right to the jaw. After an eight-count, Billings went right back at him. The ref stopped it with about a minute gone in the second round.

Senior Bob Kimberlin apparently didn't want his college career to end. Even if he had lost, Kimberlin would have been invited to the Olympic trials. But he had said, "If I don't win the nationals, I'm not going to mess around with the Olympics. But geez, I don't feel like losing."

That was obvious as Kimberlin took a unanimous decision over Jason Lo out of the University of Toronto. Kimberlin was in control all the way in the night's opening bout and then floored his opponent early in the final round. Although Lo recovered, he was shaky the rest of the fight as Kimberlin won easily.

Kimberlin, who fights at 112, thinks he can get down to 106 for his Olympic tryout. "Hell, I'd been porking up all week," he said. "I weighed in this morning at 113, went home and slept for a couple hours and lost two pounds."

For sheer boxing excitement, the final bout between UNR's Dave Schuster and Joe Bucelli had the most to offer.

Bucelli, a football player from West Chester St. was fighting only his fourth time all



Photo by Drakulich

year. But Bucelli came out slugging and appeared to get the best of Schuster in the opening round. It was constant action in the second frame with many good exchanges and a lot of well placed shots. By the third round, both fighters were dead tired and unable to connect on open targets. When it was all over, Schuster had the decision by only two points on all five of the scorers' cards.

The tournament, which was termed a success by its directors, had about a three-minute spot on NBC's Grandstand show.

All the fighters earning victories automatically qualify for a place in the upcoming Olympic trials.

Next year, Madison Square Gardens is being eyed for the matches.

Women Gymnasts Head For Nationals

Terri Gunkel

The women's gymnastics team will leave for national competition at Appalachian State College in Boone, N.C., tomorrow, due largely to the efforts of two freshmen on the team, Charlene Clark and Karen Radulski. They led the team to a 5-0 record in dual meets, and through the conference and regional championships, but coach Dale Flansaas is quick to point out that there are five other very fine gymnasts competing for the Wolf Pack.

"The only reason those two girls are going is because of the team," emphasized Flansaas. At the nationals, teams are represented, not individuals, and teams get there by earning a certain amount of points based on their top three performers. So the third spot for the Wolf Pack, usually filled by Kim Brand, Lisa Sexton or Cathy Trachok, became very important. Flansaas also mentions that the Pack is very team-oriented, and the two intermediate gymnasts, Colleen Hall and Susan Speth, who will not be going to North Carolina, have lended much moral support to the team.

She said that her gymnasts are "go-getters in competition. They go in with the idea that they're going to do great." She added that that attitude will be very important at the nationals, because she knows they will be beat by stronger teams. But if the women can "hit" their routines, she said the Pack could be looking at as high as seventh or eighth place; if not, it could be as low as tenth or fifteenth.

"It's prestige, placing one through six. If we even come close I'll be happy," she said. "They're all after doing well nationally."

Intramural Deadline

Terri Gunkel

Entries close this week for three spring intramural sports -- racquetball, badminton, and men's flag football. All games will begin April 6. Interested persons or teams may sign up in Room 100 of the recreation building.

The racquetball tournament will be double elimination, and players must have their own equipment. Games will be played at 5 p.m. Monday through Thursday. Deadline for entries is Thursday. The badminton tournament is for singles, and its games will be played from 7-8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. The deadline is Wednesday. Men's flag football entries are due on Friday. A team consists of at least six players, and games will be played at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Thursday. Equipment is provided.

Blue Mailbox Coffeehouse:

Open every Friday and Saturday 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Thursday night - auditions, study

Coffee & Teas Cookies & Cakes

ASUN students free "naturally."

Admission 75 cents

Saturday Night Sandwiches

avocado with cheese 50 cents ham on rye

Located at the rear of The Center for Religion and Life 11th st. entrance.



WOMEN



a special **sagebrush** supplement

Women and Health

Jean Stoess

May Day will be women's day in northern Nevada when more than 250 women and men attend Nevada Women's Forum '76 -- Women and Health. The day-long event, to be held May 1, Earl Wooster High School, is open to people of all ages. Registration will be at 8:30, and the forum will begin at 9 a.m.

Forum participants will look at the major concerns of women, their relationship to health care delivery systems, and public policy as it affects women's physical and mental health.

"We anticipate that women will be especially interested in the topic, but men also will be most welcome at the forum," said project director Ellen Pillard.

There will be no charge for the forum, which is funded by the Nevada Humanities Committee. The Nevada Humanities Committee makes grants to non-profit organizations for discussions of public policies.

Reservations are required and may be made with publicity director Jean Stoess, 747-1870.

Forum sponsors are Ellen Pillard, Robert Andrew, M. D., Linda Capurro, Bobbie Ferguson, Janice Goodhue, Ruth Kabell, Pacita Manalo-Estrella, M. D., Nancy Peppin, Ann Ronald, Celia Scully, Susan Shanks, and Jean Stoess.

This event evolved from local women's forums in 1974 and 1975, as well as interim discussions with community women. Women indicated on the 1975 forum's evaluation sheets that they overwhelmingly preferred health to be this year's topic.

Each participant in Nevada Women's Forum '76 -- Women and Health, will attend two small-group workshops selected from these topics relating to women's health issues: the dollar, politics (law and statutes), ethics, changes in society, sexuality, and the family. Each group will decide which aspects of these topics will be discussed.

Group leaders, representing a wide range of backgrounds, interests, and ideas, will be trained to facilitate open discussion. Susan Shanks and Linda Capurro of Training Associates will train the leaders to guide the discussions to insure broad representation of views.

Medical doctors, nurses, social workers, writers, legislators, educators, and other resource people will answer questions and speak to specific concerns as they arise in the group discussions.

Academic humanists will contribute historical perspectives, personal experience, cultural and literary insights to the discussions. The humanists will include Beth Carney, Nancy Hooper, Susan McDougall, Ann Ronald, and Catherine Smith.

Ideas generated in the groups will be disseminated by newsletter to forum participants and policy-makers throughout Nevada.



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Cancer Tests

The Nevada State Health Division's cancer screening community service agency, 785 Sutro Street in Reno, will provide a free pap smear and breast examination to any woman 16 years old or over. The exams are done by physician volunteers and registered nurses trained in cancer screening. The exams are by appointment only. Women under 18 years old must have parental consent. Appointments may be made by calling 885-4800.

SHORTS

Self Defense Training

Two recent knife murders and other attacks on women in the Reno area have driven home the vulnerability of women. In an effort to protect themselves, women have been arming themselves with guns, knives, and other weapons, thus alarming the Reno Police Department.

Next month, on Tuesday, April 6, Brad Crase and Larry Kleinworth of RPD will be presenting a lecture on self-protection for women and firearms familiarization. The lecture will be in the evening from 7:30 to 9:30 at the Center for Religion and Life.

-Heard-Whelan

Women Vets

Women veterans who were married and who attended school under the G.I. Bill between June 1, 1966, and October 24, 1972, may be eligible for a special Veterans Administration payment.

Herbert R. Rainwater, Director of the VA's Reno Regional Office, explained that during that period female veterans who were married did not receive the increased allowance extended to male veterans who were married. They are now eligible for the additional amount -- approximately \$30 per month -- for each month they were in training under the G.I. Bill while they had a spouse.

Passage of Public Law 92-540 in October, 1972, made male and female veterans eligible for payment of G.I. Bill money for spouses on the same basis. A recent VA ruling made this eligibility retroactive to June 1, 1966, said Rainwater. Women veterans can file claims for the money at the nearest VA regional office, but there is a cutoff date of July 1, 1976. Claims cannot be accepted after that date.

Proof of marriage while in training must be furnished in connection with the claim. The additional amount for husbands cannot be paid to women who trained under the other World War II and Korean Conflict G.I. Bills. Those who trained after October 24, 1972, have been paid on the same basis as their male counterparts.

Smith vs. Board of Regents



Photo by DeSerio

Laura Hinton

The Board of Regents of UNR will stand trial this month on charges of willful sex discrimination, and for Dr. Catherine Smith, three years of climbing "up the down staircase" are almost over.

Smith, a part-time music instructor, last year compiled and presented statistics in an attempt to prove that UNR is violating the U. S. Civil Rights Act and the Equal Pay Act on the basis of race and sex discrimination. She has succeeded in prodding the federal government to sue the university on her behalf.

In the College of Arts and Science, Smith claimed that of the 62 full professors, only two are women. As academic rank decreases, female appointments statistically increase with the majority of women lecturers hired part-time, with little possibilities of pay raise, fringe benefits or tenure.

In the suit, Smith contends that she has been systematically denied advancement within the Music Department, while male faculty members holding lesser degrees have been employed on a greater working basis. One such faculty member, violincellist and horn player John Lenz, was hired on a 50 per cent working basis in 1972 while Smith was maintained at 32 per cent. Lenz was an undergraduate at UNR when Dr. Smith began teaching here in 1969.

When she brought her original complaint to the UNR Commission on Human Relations, she said, "I didn't know how to describe discrimination and they didn't know how to look for it." The complaint was denied.

Smith filed a request in 1973 for an investigation of sex discrimination with the UNR affirmative action director, Harry Wolf. The request was denied by Robert Gorrell, dean of the College of Arts and Science.

Smith then contacted federal agencies. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare, charged with enforcing Title 9 of the Civil Rights Act,

investigated the Music Department's hiring practices at Smith's request. This monitoring never went beyond preliminary stages.

"HEW's power is like being prepared with H-bombs for the purpose of keeping illegal aliens out of the country," Dr. Smith said. She attributes this to HEW's tendency to "keep changing the rules so they can't get anything done."

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, an agency charged with enforcing Title 7 of the Civil Rights Act, was contacted by Smith also. According to her, the bureaucratic backlog appeared so great that she would have had to wait ten years to have her case reviewed.

It is the U. S. Department of Labor which brought suit against the university last May under the Equal Pay Act in Smith's behalf. The preliminary trial date is March 19 and a tentative trial date is set for late in April.

"We say we have all these fine laws protecting the rights of women and minorities," said Smith. "Yet, I have to ask permission of the federal government to sue. I never felt more like a non-citizen."

The part-time position Smith maintained as flute teacher and lecturer in the Music Department was eliminated last June. Smith claims this was a result of her unpopular accusations against the department and university. Nevertheless, she was rehired last fall on a temporary, part-time basis again.

"I was rehired with the stipulation that 'things would work out,'" she said. "That hasn't happened."

Dr. Smith is represented by Reno lawyer Phyllis Atkins, and Smith said that they intend to lay out an elaborate set of facts in the preliminary trial which will define issues of the case. Refusing comment concerning court tactics, Smith did report, "I have total confidence in my attorney . . ."

"And we are prepared to appeal, if necessary."

Nevada Women's Almanac

Demography

1970 population: 488,738 (47th)
 Total female: 241,000
 Total male: 248,000
 Black female: 14,000
 Black male: 14,000
 Total males per 100 females: 102.8
 Black males per 100 black females: 100.9

Elective State Offices

11 men, 0 women

Women in Nevada Legislature

SENATE

Margie Foote
 Mary Gojack*

ASSEMBLY

Eileen Brookman*
 Jean Ford*
 Karen Hayes
 Sue Wagner*

*Supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment

Female County Officials (1972)

Public administrators 5
 Clerks 9
 Recorders and Auditors 8
 Assessors 2
 Treasurer 1
 Clerk Treasurers 5

Women Mayors (1976)

1

Federal Women's Suffrage Amendment

Ratified by Nevada Feb. 7, 1920

State Women's Suffrage Amendment

Passed by voters November 3, 1914

Federal Equal Rights Amendment

Failed to ratify 1973 session of state legislature: Senate vote, 16-4 against; Assembly, died in committee. Failed to ratify 1975 session: Senate vote 12-8 against; Assembly, 27-13 in favor.

Nevada ERA Organizations

Nevadans for ERA, Jan Chastain, chairperson. Stop ERA, Sylvia Ford, chairperson.

State Women's Commission

Nevada Commission on the Status of People (formerly Commission on the Status of Women), Chairperson Felicia Campbell, Vice chairperson for northern Nevada Frankie Sue Del Papa, Subcommittee on sex discrimination, Kate Butler, chairperson.

Municipal Women's Commission

Reno Commission on the Status of Women. Chairperson Mary Frazzini, vice chairperson Alice Hanssen, secretary Dennis Myers. Subcommittee on Rape, Elizabeth Gower and Dennis Myers. 15 members.

State Discrimination Laws

State laws prohibit sex discrimination in employment. There is also an equal pay law. For information contact: Department of Labor, 111 W. Telegraph St., Carson City.

Birth Control and Pregnancy Agencies

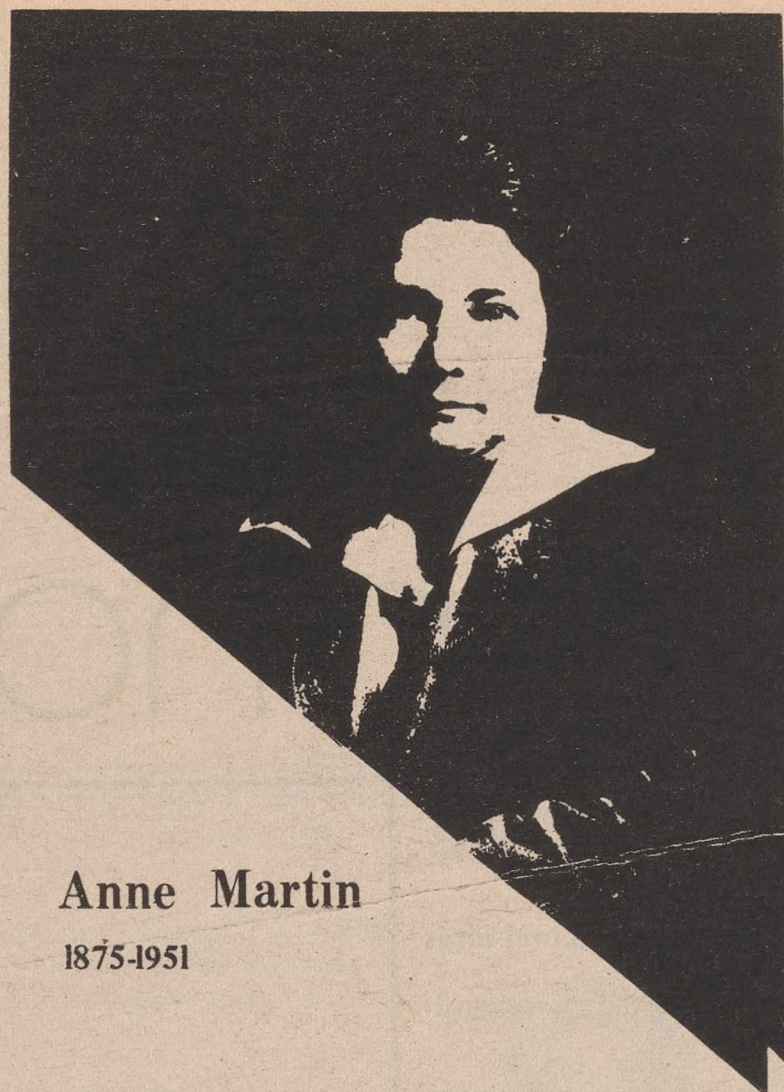
Zero Population Growth, P.O. Box 13508, Reno, 89507.

Zero Population Growth, c/o Department of Biology, UNLV, Las Vegas, 89109.

Vasectomy Clinic, Sunrise Hospital Outpatient Department, 3186 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas 89109.

Rape Assistance

Reno Rape Crisis Center, 325 Flint Street, Reno 89501, telephone 329-RAPE.



Anne Martin

1875-1951

Dennis Myers

Believe it or not, at one point in the federal planning of the U.S. bicentennial celebration, serious consideration was given to having it go on for nine years! Fortunately, good sense prevailed, so that many of us are sick of the whole thing three months before the bicentennial year even begins on July 4, 1976.

Anyway, if you're feeling the same way, there is another commemorative year slowly elapsing without notice to which you might give some attention.

The person whom many historians regard as the greatest woman in Nevada history was named Anne Martin. She was born in Empire, Nevada, took a master's at Stanford, then taught history at the University of Nevada. She then spent a decade or so in Europe.

Meanwhile, in Nevada, the cause of women's suffrage was going nowhere. There was an Equal Franchise Society, but its influence could be measured by its membership—eleven members. Then, according to historian Russell Elliott, "in 1912, a remarkable woman, Anne Martin, took over the presidency of the Equal Franchise Society, and immediately launched a campaign..." The campaign she organized following her return from Europe was dazzling, and the result was the passage of a state amendment for women's suffrage.

After the Nevada battle, Ms. Martin became one of the leaders of the national women's movement. She served as head of the National Women's Party, directed congressional lobbying in Washington at the time of the first suffrage victory in the House of Representatives, met with President Wilson to try to win his support for suffrage, and—in 1918 and 1920—became the first woman ever to run for the United States Senate from any state. (Until 1974, she was also the only woman ever to run in Nevada.)

Anne Martin was born on September 30, 1875, which means that her centennial year is now going on without the attention of the state's citizens or historians who owe her so much. In order that the year not pass completely unnoticed, this women's supplement is dedicated to the memory of Anne Martin.

"So long as you send women to prison for asking for justice, so long will women be willing to go in such a cause."

—Anne Martin,
 to a judge who
 sentenced her to
 jail for picketing.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS DIRECTORY

COMPILED BY BETH HEARD

University of Nevada-Reno:

Associated Women Students (AWS) has the responsibility of coordinating activities and programs for the university women. This is an open organization and not affiliated with any major, living group, or academic stipulation. More information may be obtained from AWS President Susan Pintar, 747-5197.

Colonel's Coeds is a campus service organization. Marla Mentaberry can be contacted for more information, 323-8583.

Mackey Misses is also a campus service organization. The president, Karen Levy, can be reached at 323-0784.

Panhellenic Association is purported to stand as a governing body over the sororities and to promote intra-sorority friendship. President Pauline Bell can be reached at 329-3886.

Sagens is an upperclass service organization. Membership is by invitation and open to those women who have completed 60 or more units of course work with an overall GPA of 2.5. Interested women should contact Chris Luna at 323-0748.

Spurs is the sophomore counterpart to Sagens. Women who have completed two semesters of freshman level courses with an overall GPA of 2.5 are eligible for membership. Contact Cindy Pappas at 825-8038 for more information.

Reno-Sparks area:

Cyesis, a program for pregnant teens and unwed mothers, is new to the Reno area. More information can be obtained at 322-4531.

Women's Associates provide a number of services for women. They will help with welfare problems and procedures, obtaining food stamps, finding a place to live, legal problems, receiving medical assistance, finding jobs and babysitters, and obtaining adequate clothing. Their address is 325 Flint St. For more information call 329-4023.

Rape Crisis Center provides assistance to women who have been attacked and/or raped. Emergency number is 329-RAPE.

Planned Parenthood of Northern Nevada can provide information about birth-control. Their address is 406 Elm St., Reno. There are two numbers: 329-1781 and 329-1782.

Washoe County Health Dept. can provide information about venereal diseases and birth control free of charge. The clinic is at 10 Kirman St., and the number is 785-4290.

Y. W. C. A. offers a wide variety of classes for self-improvement and knowledge. The Y. is located at 1301 Valley Road and the number is 322-4531.

The Washoe County Medical Society — in cooperation with Doctor's Wives of Washoe County — has set up a community service device called "TEL-MED." It is a "library" of tape recorded messages on health matters. A large number of them are of particular interest to women.

The tapes, which are from three to five minutes long each, may be heard by dialing 826-5000 and asking for the desired tape number, as listed below. Obviously, the message can only be a generalized description of the particular matter, but for women reluctant to confide their problems or uncertain how to deal with them, it is at least a place to start.

A complete list of all the tapes available for hearing, which is too lengthy for inclusion here, can be obtained by writing the Washoe County Medical Society, 3660 Baker Lane in Reno. The following list includes only those tapes of direct and specific interest to women:

Birth Control

1 Vasectomy
 54 Birth Control
 55 The Pill
 56 Intrauterine Devices
 57 The Rhythm Method
 58 Condom, Foam and Diaphragm

Cancer

6 Breast Cancer
 183 Cancer's seven warning signs

Pregnancy

5 Early prenatal care
 12 Am I really pregnant?
 62 The premature baby
 66 What causes miscarriages
 67 Warning signals in pregnancy

Other

147 The lady living alone
 31 Vaginitis
 39 Feminine hygiene products
 42 "I'm just tired, Doctor"
 53 Tubal ligation
 74 Why a "D & C"?
 173 Menopause
 191 Varicose Veins

WOMEN

a special
sageBRUSH
 supplement

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Because such a large volume of material was contributed for inclusion in this supplement, some of it has been held back and will be published in the Sagebrush in the near future.

Women Behind Bars

Jan D'Atri

We seem to shrug off women in prison as the "hard-core prostitute" type, who, by their crimes, have been locked-up and isolated in a warehouse—a storage place for society's misfits.

The women at the Nevada State Prison are far different from the preconceived ideas most people have about them.

After a recent visit there, this reporter found them to be better educated, more sensitive and suffering from much more boredom than I ever expected.

Nevada's ex-warden once said, "People get their idea of people in prison from movies and TV. Their idea of men behind bars is that they have size 18 collar and size three hat . . . they get that from James Cagney movies and the late show." His complaint at the time was that more people should visit the "Hocker Hilton" and see how inmates really live.

Similarly, many people don't really know how the women inmates live. They are statistics, or just unfortunate facts of life, and that's that. But who are these women? Why are they there? What do they think about?

There are 39 of these "mystery" women only a few miles away from here in Carson City. They range in age from 19 to 40 years old, and are locked-up for anything from murder to bad checks and stolen mail. A closer look proves these women to be far from mere statistics . . .

For most, their freedom ends at the walls of the cheerless granite building—a building that has come to be a necessary institution in our American life.

To us, it may seem like a fantasy, but for them, this institution is a reality that nearly stops time, lumps them together, and changes the courses of their lives.

How do we view these women? What do they see when they look at us? What you see depends on where you stand, I suppose.

As I entered the prison, my preconceived visions of hateful glares from "hardened criminals" and threats of having my tape recorder smashed dissolved. I, too, have become victimized by the Late Show. The "hardened criminal type" gave way to a handful of everyday women, eager for company, anxious for conversation and willing to share their lives with me.

As I spoke with some of the women, they all seemed to view themselves the same way. Personally, they don't feel like outcasts, but they believe that the public views them as such. Most feel that they simply made a mistake.

"The folks on the outside—they think I'm a hard-core criminal, but I'm no different than anybody else," said one of the youngest prisoners softly. She appeared quiet and pensive as she described one incident while doing time.

"Once I had to go to the hospital. They put shackles on my arms and legs and made me walk in the rain. Everyone was staring at me . . . I felt so bad . . ." She said it nearly shattered her when, in the waiting room, parents made their children get up and move.

"I get really, really lonesome here . . . everybody does," she sighed. "I miss my home life and my sister and my dog." She told me the problem is that no one wants to let her loneliness show, and they just let it build up.

The superintendent later told me that the women are more verbal and will express themselves in a more hostile manner than male prisoners. The men have a tendency to hold their anger in, whereas the women release their aggressions immediately. Half an hour later, they forget their anger. The superintendent reflected back at the time when one of the girls, near hysteria, picked up a bat and started swinging it at the others.

As I listened, another young prisoner joined the conversation. "Sometimes I just get so mad inside that I have to stay here, that I try to keep to myself so I don't offend anybody. Sometimes I say things that I regret later," she confessed, obviously concerned about the others.

"I'm not interested in the others," said the first girl. "I don't have time for the ones that aren't real." She told me that it doesn't take long before you find out who's who in here.

As they talked, two inmates walked by, one explaining to the other how she had just gotten her hair frosted.

One by one, the women gathered around, curious at first as to what was going on, then eager to add their two bits.

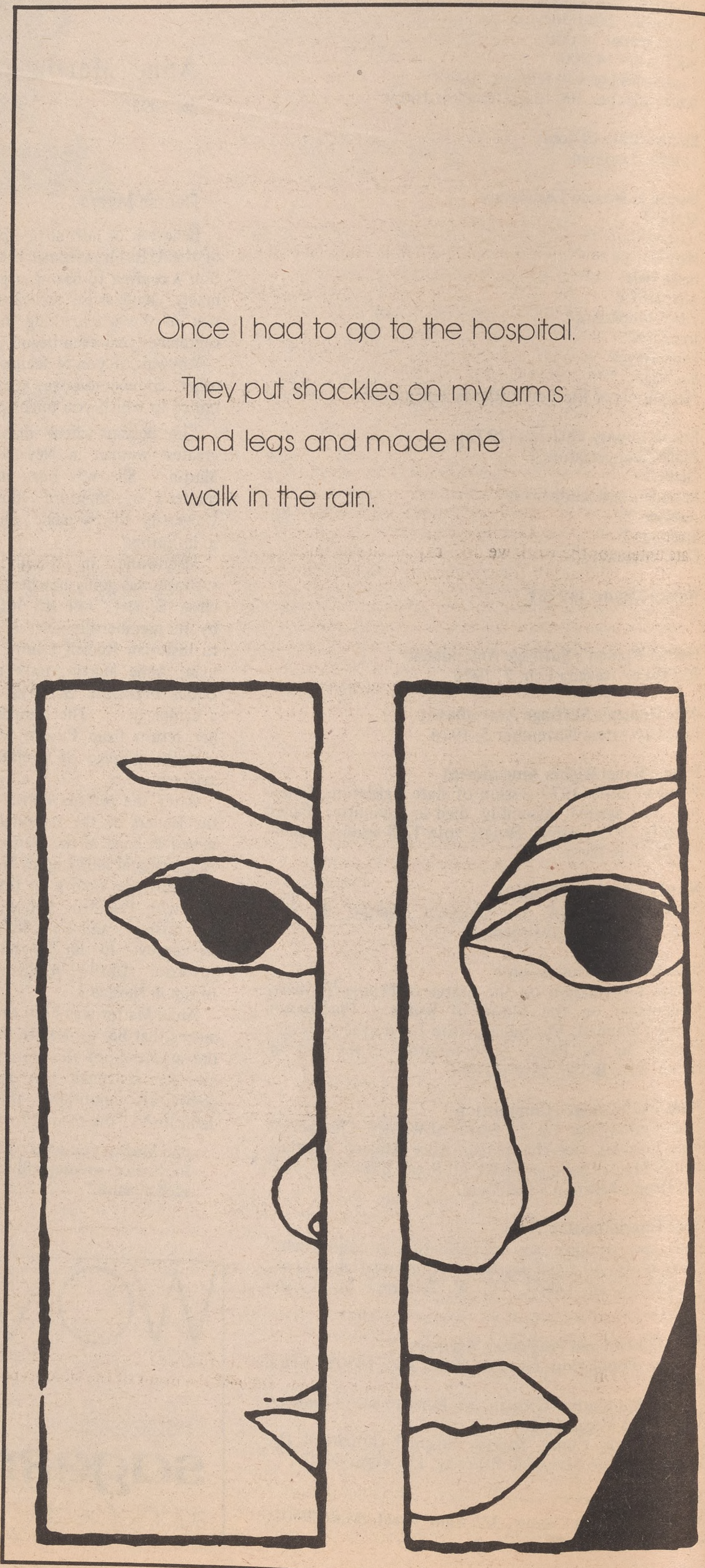
I asked them what is the biggest problem they face every day. The answer came instantly, unanimously and emphatically—BOREDOM.

For every one of them, this almost unbearable thing called boredom is worse punishment than being deprived of their freedom, and it agonizingly stares them in the face every single morning.

Sadly, the ones I spoke with expressed a strong desire to keep busy and active. But the activities, entertainment and programs are drastically minimal.

Women prisoners across the country face this problem. Although there are about 16,000 of them in the United States, they comprise only four per cent of the total prison

680



Once I had to go to the hospital.
They put shackles on my arms
and legs and made me
walk in the rain.

population. All indications are that women in prison appear to be deprived of the educational, vocational and recreational opportunities provided for male prisoners, yet few institutions are making much effort to correct the situation.

Because of the small number of women prisoners, there is a lack of programs, and the cost of training per woman is very high. There also seems to be a feeling that women prisoners don't need the same financial expenditures as men since they pose less of a threat to society than male criminals.

The impact of this is strongly affecting their lives. "We're a real minority," expressed one inmate. "The men get more activities because there's more of them than us. They just get more privileges all the way around," another added angrily.

One woman who is being housed in the Nevada prison from an out-of-state prison said, "When they sent me here, they promised me all these opportunities . . . so far nothing."

The sense of "worthlessness" which is supposedly expressed often by women prisoners, is a far cry from how these women really feel, I discovered. The general feeling, in fact, is not "I'm no good" but, rather, "There's nothing for me to do."

Enforced idleness is bad, but meaningless activity does not offer much relief. One inmate said that there are not enough jobs for them to do here.

There are some classes offered in the prison such as accounting, shorthand, math, English and ceramics. The problem is, however, that the classes cost money, and some prisoners cannot afford the three dollars per credit or lab fee or textbooks.

The reason for this is that the maximum wage for work in the prison is \$2.50 a month. This leads to the second biggest problem the women feel they are faced with. "The wages are unfair for the work we do," explained one inmate.

Those who aren't fortunate enough to have family nearby or are not eligible for work-release (there are currently four prisoners working at various jobs in the Carson community) are poverty-stricken in prison.

Women transferred from out-of-state prisons and state border prisons who are simply housed here in Nevada face a dual problem, according to one inmate. "If you don't have family here, you've got nothing. If you're not a Nevada resident, you are not eligible for state compensation." She explained that if you need glasses or your teeth worked on, you have to pay for it yourself.

Despite the problems within the institution, much of the bitterness the inmates feel is not directed toward the prison itself but rather the courts. Some feel they are in for crimes they didn't do, some say if they had money they could have gotten off, and some argue that their sentence was unjust for their first offense.

There is evidence that, although women are confined on less serious charges than men, they, in fact, spend longer periods of time in institutions. And the way the system is set up now, they end up doing more time on a less sentence than they would on a longer one.

Whatever their complaints and grievances are about prison life and the system, all have found one thing to be a blissful—and for some, the only—escape while imprisoned. Sleep.

The inmates adjust themselves to sleep as much as they possibly can. Sleep, for a time, eases the built-up anxiety caused by the confined space and seemingly endless time.

Maybe sleep comes easy for them, since, according to one inmate, 29 out of the 39 women are under sedation regularly. She claimed that they are given medication with the idea that, "If you refuse it, you abuse it."

In any case, they explained to me that the more they can sleep, the faster the time will go by.

The inmates have recently added their own personal touch to the system, in an effort to make prison life more bearable. They have organized the Orientation Committee, designed to "welcome" new prisoners in and make them "feel at home."

The committee, complete with guidelines written up by the prisoners, is also responsible for seeing to the "fish bags."

They explained to me that "fish bags" ("fish" is the name they have for new prisoners) are filled with items made by the inmates, once they find out what each new prisoner needs. So far, three women have been welcomed to prison by the committee members.

There are some who feel that the crimes these women have committed are a result of years of abuse. Some say women today must be more aggressive due to society's strains, and many of us see these women through the preconceived ideas we have of them. Most of the time they are not judged as individuals, but as "immoral women" or hard-core criminals.

The women, however, see themselves not as criminals, but instead, as people who have simply made a mistake, yet they believe that they still bear the brunt of the stereotyped prisoner.

But they are, in fact, lonely, sensitive women who fight a constant battle between what they want to do and what they can do.

Whether they are in prison because they have committed a criminal act and are being punished, or whether they have committed no crime, and are there only because society has yet to find the right place for them, these women are far different from what most people think.

EUCALYPTUS RECORDS

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Some Straight Talk From The Gay Community

Barbara Norton

The following is a taped interview with four young homosexual women who live in the Reno area. Melanie and Sandi have been together for quite some time while Joan and Cathy have just recently become lovers.

Their names have been changed to protect themselves, their families and their jobs.

SAGEBRUSH: Being gay in our society must be quite a problem. How have you handled the problem of telling your loved-ones that you are gay? Do your parents in fact know?

MELANIE: Yes; they were really bitter at first, but they tend to mellow out because, regardless, you're blood.

SAGEBRUSH: Bitter?

MELANIE: Oh yes, all of it. It's all their fault; you know, where did we go wrong?

JOAN: None of my family knows. Every time I go to see my mother, I want to tell her so bad, but I know what will happen if I do. So maybe I'll wait.

MELANIE: It's a good thing to get off your chest.

JOAN: It is, especially when she says, "why don't you go out and get married and have a couple of kids?"

SAGEBRUSH: What do you do about the pressure? To get married, that is?

SANDI: I don't worry about that pressure because it's almost non-existent. Telling your parents can really be a problem. You have this pressure of opposite necessities. You have to tell them as far as your own integrity is concerned. But again you have to realize the repercussions emotionally on your parents in telling them. And they can be pretty devastating. Because a parent would rather have a child be anything but gay; a prostitute, a drug addict or murderer, almost anything you can think of is better than gay.

MELANIE: My parents know; it's not something they discuss with your aunt and uncle, but they know.

SAGEBRUSH: Do they just kind of ignore it?

MELANIE: My parents don't live here so I don't have to worry about it much. But it is a topic they don't bring up.

SAGEBRUSH: Sandi, I know your parents know; what was their reaction?

SANDI: Of course, I would never bring Melanie home with me; it's just sort of a subdued topic. You have to emphasize the child-parent relationship and strip yourself of all other life styles that you have.

CATHY: I think my mother is aware of what is going on, but she would never ask me because she doesn't want to know.

SAGEBRUSH: How about your friends? Do you get positive feedback from them?

SANDI: Definitely, but you tend to develop friendships with people who are going to react positively.

I've been on the periphery of what the 'ideal' woman is all my life; and it's caused a lot of problems.

SAGEBRUSH: Does Reno pose any special problem, being such a straight town?

ALL: No. No. Reno is not a straight town!

SANDI: Reno isn't blatantly gay, like San Francisco, where people walk around with a placard saying 'I'm gay', or holding hands in the park.

MELANIE: But it's getting that way.

SAGEBRUSH: Then it's not just confined to the bars?

ALL: Oh no.

SANDI: I've been here for about ten years, and I've only been out in the bar scene for about a year. Up till now most of the gay relationships I've formed have been within the university community and not restricted to bars.

CATHY: I don't know many gay people outside of bars. My associations with gay people have always been the people in the bars.

SAGEBRUSH: Once you come out what are some of the problems you face?

JOAN: The feedback that we get from people who are closed-minded is ridiculous. Because if you really get down to the basic facts, there is only one difference between gays and straights. And it's a very small difference. But because of that one difference, we've got people calling us 'sickies'. There are people that try and change you. They think you ought to see a psychiatrist or whatever.

SANDI: Like my parents; they found out when I was eighteen, and the immediate thing to do was to send me to a psychiatrist.

MELANIE: My mother went to a priest when I told her. What's he going to do?

SAGEBRUSH: Do you ever have the feeling that when people object so strongly, it's because they fear those tendencies in themselves?

ALL: Oh yes.

CATHY: I'm most suspicious of people that object the strongest.

JOAN: I know people like that. I've come across people who are gay themselves, but they're super-duper closet and will come down on your case. But you'll see them the next night in a gay bar and say to them, "boy, where are you coming from?"

MELANIE: That's another thing I hate. The people who come into our place just to watch, usually they're couples.

SANDI: Maybe this is a generalization, but you know how it's chic to be bisexual now? Well, I've noticed in the bars that this has kind of led to a super-sophisticated voyeurism where they will come into the bars and mingle with all these exotic people, probably because it's the thing to do. Usually the young 'hip' couples; for them, coming into the gay bars is another way of slumming.

CATHY: I've been going to gay bars for three years now and the very first question everybody asks you is, "are you gay, straight or bi?"

SAGEBRUSH: Well, then it sounds like in the bar scene you seem to focus on that one particular aspect of yourselves, excluding others. You can't be viewed as a total person because you have to define what you are sexually when you enter that scene.

CATHY: But anywhere you go people have to be able to categorize you in order to relate. I was a fag hag (a woman who likes gay men) for a long time.

JOAN: You have to be really careful about who you tell. One touchy area is employers (none of their employers knew).

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

MELANIE: Not so much the bosses and the people you work with, but the people that you encounter. There are always guys asking you out, and you can only shine them on so long . . . you have to play the game.

SAGEBRUSH: Is it true that gay women just don't like men?

JOAN: There is just something there that turns me off completely.

CATHY: I've always had much better relationships with men. The majority of my close friends have been male.

SANDI: I've been able to have some close friendships with men, mainly, I think, because I'm not emotionally subservient, so I can enjoy what they can give me on a purely platonic level.

JOAN: I've tried to have close relationships with men, but it's always ended up with, "let's go to bed," or whatever. I just don't trust males, period.

SAGEBRUSH: Do you ever find that a man who knows you're gay wants to go to bed with you because you are gay?

ALL: Yes.

MELANIE: He wants to change you because, "you've never had a real man."

SANDI: And it doesn't matter how sensitive they seem to be, or how intelligent or wise they are, that ego thing still comes through. I feel sorry for them when they get really obsessive about it and become martyrs. "I love you, I know you're gay, but I'm going to love you because my love is stronger." Sometimes they develop this sort of patient tenacity, thinking that ultimately their love is going to win. Well, after a year or so, and it doesn't, the volcano erupts, and all the feelings of revenge and anger from putting themselves in the position of martyrdom explode.

CATHY: I had a male lover when I met Joan, and it was cool at first with him because it was kinky and therefore a turn-on. He kept wanting a threesome. Every day he would ask me, "are you sure Joan is gay?" His ego couldn't stand it when he realized I didn't want him sexually anymore after meeting her.

SANDI: Sometimes you really have to be careful. Sometimes it is better to pretend you are uninterested than saying you're gay. Often it spurns more motivation and interest on their part if you tell them the truth.

SAGEBRUSH: Another fallacy you might mention is that one-night stands among gays are looked upon as being desirable, with no one in the gay community looking for permanent relationships. Is that true, or are you just looking for the same things all heterosexual people look for in a relationship?

SANDI: We're looking for the same things, but there is the thing of internalizing what all of society's institutions are telling you, too. You wonder, "Yeah, maybe I am unable to have a lasting relationship." But a lot of times I see in bars, mostly in male relationships, one-night stands and over-promiscuity. And it's sad; but it's also, I think, to a large part, due to the fact that society sustains that kind of myth.

CATHY: But then you find that same sort of over-promiscuity in straight bars, too.

SANDI: It's pretty hard to form a nuclear family when you're both the same sex. You can't have kids together. Your relationship is certainly not given the blessings of society, and you've got a lot of pressures working against you too. Not only the normal pressures of two individuals living together, but also the pressures of knowing that it's something that's frowned upon.

MELANIE: Aside from that, it's not even just the children that keep straights together. They go into debt together, which is something two women cannot do. Two gay women cannot go together and get a loan on a house; we are not insurable. We are bad risks and we cannot get insurance policies once they find out we are gay.

SAGEBRUSH: So the traditional things, often such things as children and debts, that can hold a heterosexual couple together, often won't apply to gay couples?

CATHY: Maybe it's fortunate that we won't have to hassle with that. It seems that most gay people stay together for the emotional thing, because they don't have all the tangible things that heterosexual couples have to deal with.

JOAN: Don't get us wrong; we have our problems too, and mostly the same problems of money, sex, etc.

CATHY: I think that would blow a super-tight straight person away more than anything else; knowing that gay people have exactly the same problems as straights. The personal problems are the same.

SAGEBRUSH: Is there any difference in the way you perceive of yourselves as women?

SANDI: That is going to be individually determining to each person. What I'm saying, I guess, is that in my experience, it has created a lot of problems as far as what my perception of what the perfect woman is. Because I've been on the periphery of what the 'ideal' woman is all my life; and it's caused a lot of problems.

JOAN: Is there a perfect woman?

ALL: Yes, apparently there is.

SAGEBRUSH: We've had certain things pounded into our heads since we were children; telling us what type of woman we should grow up like.

CATHY: I've been married before and have a child.

SANDI: Cathy has fulfilled a lot of requirements of what a woman is supposed to be. I've never held any sort of allegiance to any sort of experiences that a woman has. It's created a lot of problems, especially when I realized what being gay meant. I was eighteen then and there was a total revulsion, self-disgust and guilt. I tried to be straight, to pretend. But it's ludicrous when you're gay. Especially in my case because I had a total emotional composition that's extraneous to the idea of being straight. So I didn't develop any deep emotional feelings for any man. It was like being in drag all the time emotionally.

SAGEBRUSH: Is it something that you're born with; is it cultural or environmental? Do you just awaken sexually at whatever age and discover you're gay?

SANDI: Again this varies with each individual.

MELANIE: I think everyone is born with homosexual tendencies, and it just depends on what happens, mainly within your environment.

SAGEBRUSH: But with all the conditioning, how does it surface?

MELANIE: I don't know.

CATHY: I don't feel that it had anything to do with my sexual preferences, but with the person I fell in love with.

SANDI: And I feel that it was something I was born with. Karmically it's something that I'm experiencing in this lifetime, and it's something that's necessary for me to do. It's entirely a different experience for everybody, yet we've all reached the same conclusions. I have a conviction within myself that I was born that way.

JOAN: But then there is the woman who can't stop looking at other women, but after she's gone to bed says, "that's not for me," and is straight from then on. But for me, when I first went to bed with my first woman, I was still sleeping with men too. So with me it was progressive. Now I feel I can get closer to a woman than I can to a man. With some men the relationship had gotten so frighteningly close that I couldn't handle it.

SAGEBRUSH: Three of you have had children, so I will take it that you've had some experiences with men. Have you also, Sandi?

SANDI: No, I just can't psychologically. I've made many attempts but I just can't.

SAGEBRUSH: Do you think you have any more problems than your male counterparts?

CATHY: I think that society handles two females being together better than two males. It's much less threatening to them than two males. I think that two men together just turns society's stomach; but two women, well that's kind of kinky and therefore cool.

SAGEBRUSH: That's true; whenever you see a porno movie, they always show two women together but never two men.

CATHY: A male friend and I were in a gay bar one night, when this straight couple came in. They were from out of town and had come in on a previous trip to Reno when the bar was still straight. They didn't realize it had changed, and it took them a while to assimilate what was going on. This lady said, "get me out of here" to her husband, and they practically fell over each other getting out. He even opened the door and banged her in the head.

SANDI: They have every right to do that. I hold on to my prejudices. I've seen a lot of supposedly 'hip' people react with the same sort of revulsion and disgust when they walk into a bar filled with cowboys or whatever. It's just a matter of distinction.

SAGEBRUSH: In conclusion, would anyone care to add anything?

SANDI: Yes, we were talking about the fact that you thought that gay life was confined to the bars, and we all said that it exists outside of the bars too. Well, unfortunately social life, organized social life of gay people that is, revolves around the bars. And that's the only thing I find particularly antiquated about Reno's social progression. It is unfortunate that we don't have some sort of gay group that could be motivated to enjoy things other than in the confines of the bars. That's the only thing that is disappointing. There is still the necessity to ghettoize yourselves.

SAGEBRUSH: How do you think Reno would react to this sort of organized activity?

ALL: It's time.

SANDI: It's really time. Usually this sort of thing germinates in a university setting, and this is a university town. We're supposed to be so liberal and progressive within the university, and yet that particular aspect is still pushed aside. It amazes me. I left Reno to go down to San Francisco for a short time to the mecca for gay people. And it was an enjoyable excursion because you did get to go out to the parks, holding hands, and you did get to go to dances. Maybe it's time that straight people were forced to see gay people in situations of just being human, rather than the ghetto areas that they think they're going to find them in anyway.

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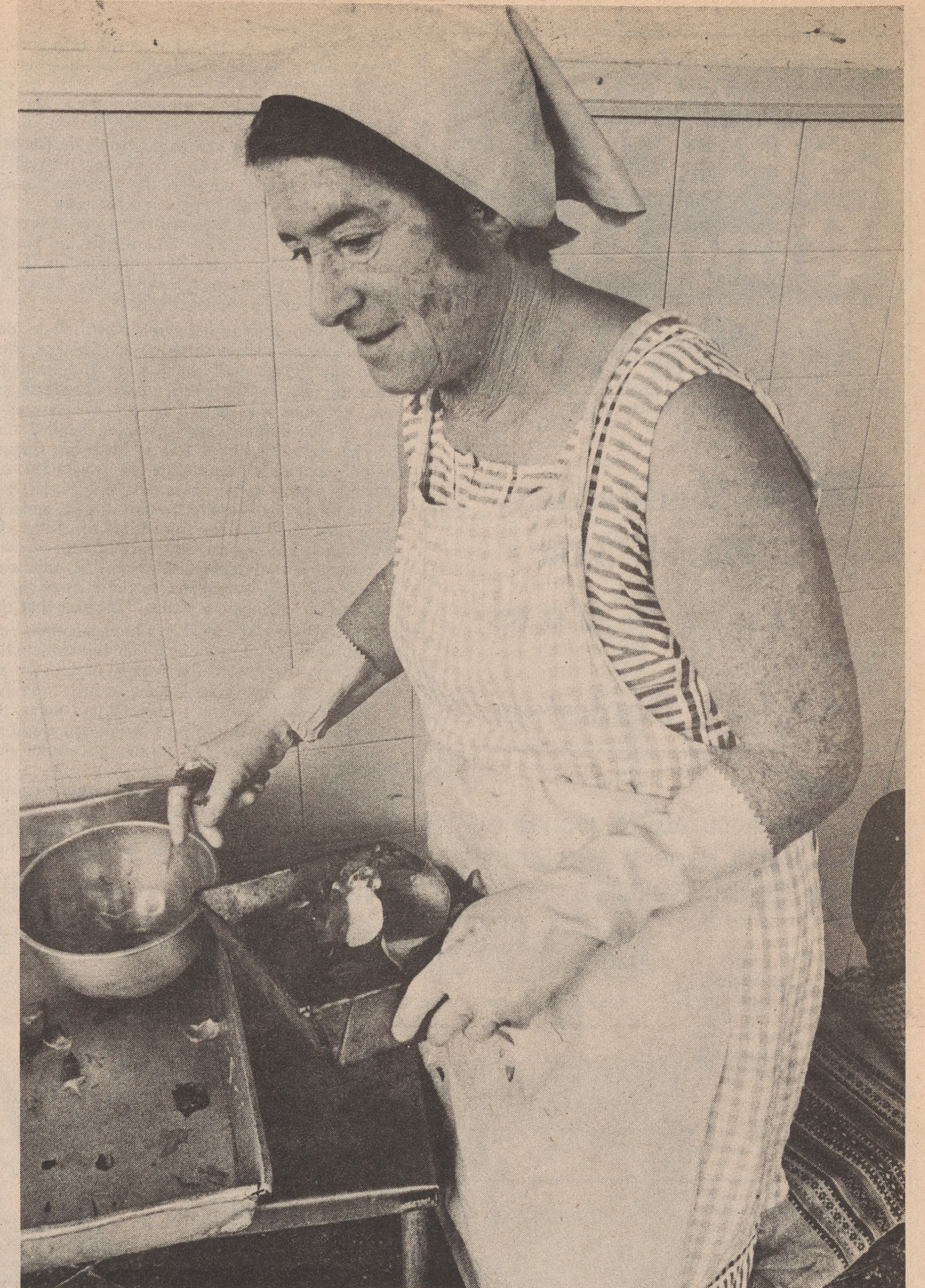
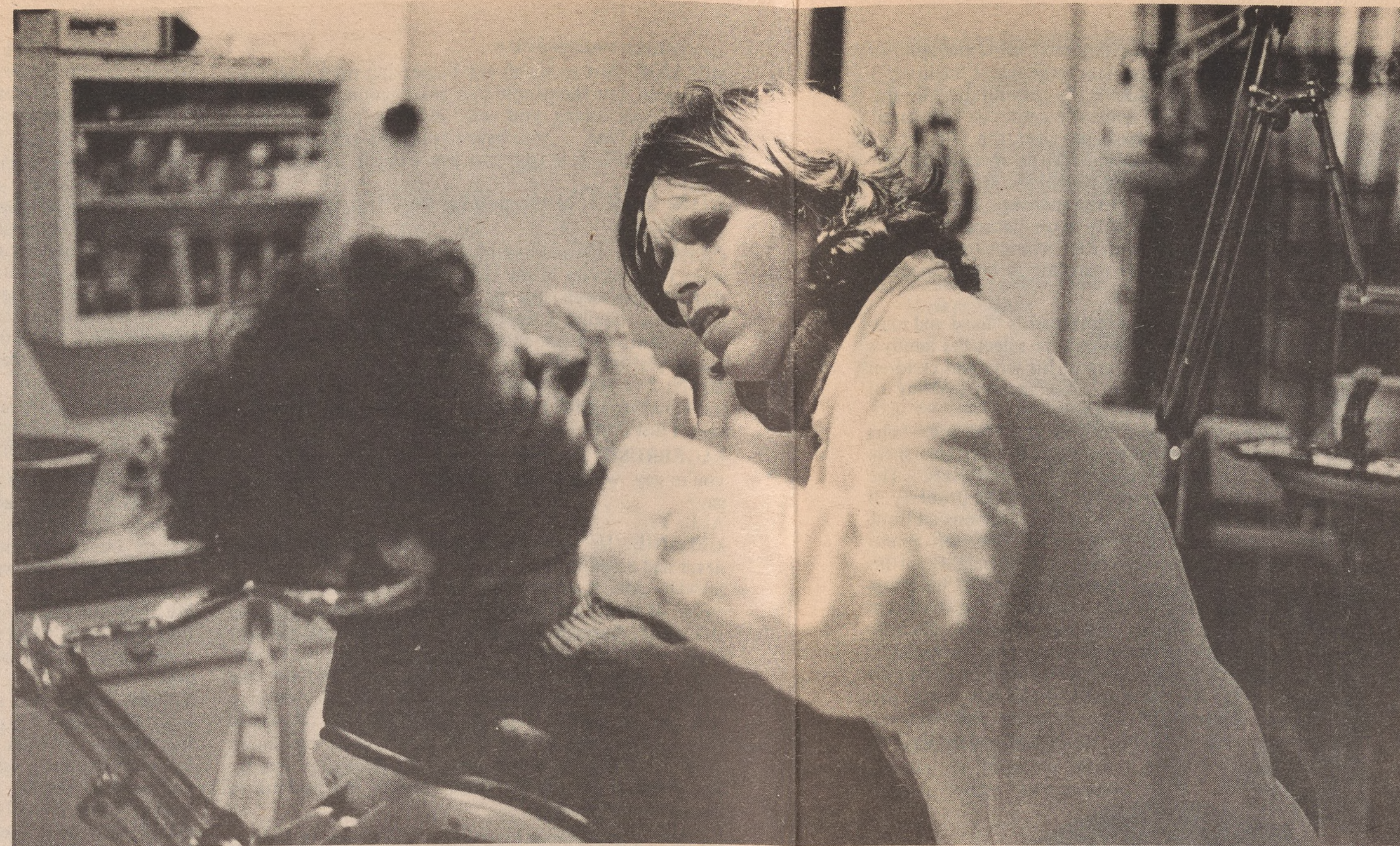
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The Women of Kibbutz Merhaviya, Israel



Photographs And Comments By Carol Pallesen Hicks

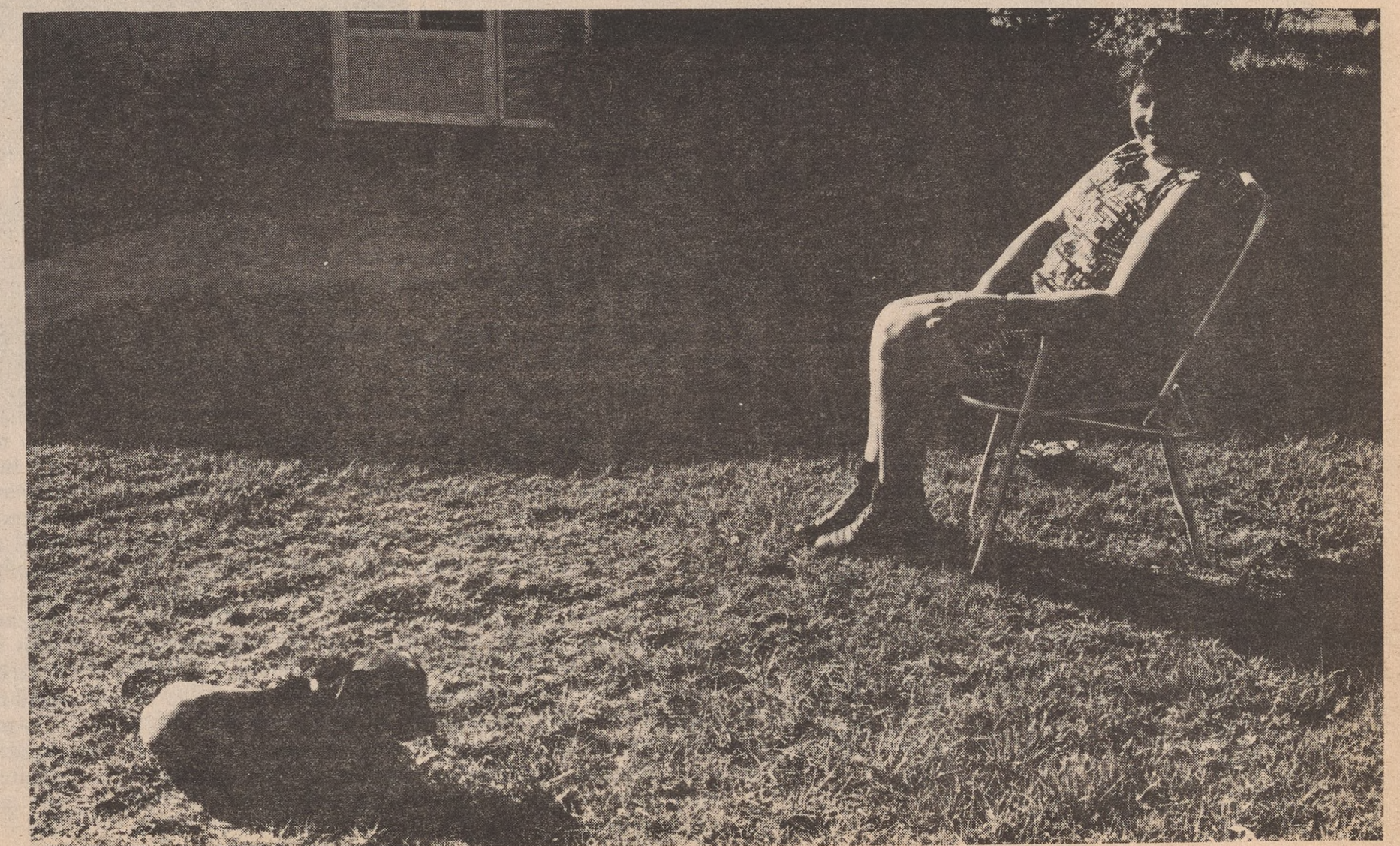
Kibbutz Merhaviya is located approximately 30 miles southwest of the Sea of Galilee and 6 miles south of Nazareth. Founded by Polish Jewish immigrants in the 1920's, Merhaviya is one of the oldest and wealthiest kibbutzim in Israel. I lived on Kibbutz Merhaviya for 2 months in 1974. Working as a volunteer 6 days per week, 6 hours per day for \$16 per month plus room and board, my jobs included picking grapefruit, setting tables in the dining room, scrubbing bathrooms, and washing hatching eggs. In these capacities, I was able to observe and become involved in the activities of an Israeli kibbutz, a model for socialism. The fascinating mixture of East and West and cooperative living intrigued me, and I couldn't resist recording slices of life from Kibbutz Merhaviya with my camera.

The women at Merhaviya are not visibly concerned with any women's liberation movements, and they are allowed freedom in their choice of work. They are freed of demanding daily individual household activities primarily because children are raised by specially trained

kibbutz members and live in houses separate from their parents, and because the kibbutz provides common dining facilities. They have more time to explore their own needs. An important part of their lives is expression of creative spirit and physical exercise.

Although Merhaviya women are not restricted to traditional feminine roles and share equality with men in governing the kibbutz, they are usually found in service-oriented jobs such as cooking and laundry. Yet the important point is that they are given complete authority within those fields, and as they are not confined to service jobs, they may choose any line of work (industry, agriculture, medicine, etc.).

Enjoying equality through the harmony of physical work and nature, the women of Kibbutz Merhaviya seem very healthy and happy living in a cooperative society. The women of 250 kibbutzim throughout Israel share with men the pride of working through the years to now provide their country with more than half of Israel's food supply and ten per cent of Israel's industrial products.



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An American woman who marries an Iranian citizen retains her American citizenship but also becomes an Iranian national and becomes subject to the laws of that country, according to a pamphlet entitled "Marriage and the Status of Women in Iran," which was sent to one such woman by the Iranian government. The pamphlet clearly outlines various laws concerning the rights of the women in marriage, which to the American woman may seem foreign and even drastic in some cases.

The Iranian woman gained the rights to vote, to own property and to occupy any private or government position in 1963, under the principles of the "White Revolution," which was declared by the Shahanshah and ratified by popular vote at that time.

If married in Iran, the couple must first decide under which religion they wish to be married and live. This, according to the publication, is an important decision since the relationship between law and religion is a close one. Religious law, as well as civil law, plays an important role in defining and governing familial ties. The official state religion of Iran is Islam but Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism are also recognized, and couples may marry within these religions. But law prohibits a Moslem to marry a non-Moslem in Iran, and a conversion, either one partner from Islam to another faith or the other to Islam, must take place prior to the wedding.

Even if a conversion takes place, an American born woman still may be subject to the laws of the Islamic faith, as the publication states: "The fact that the marriage may have taken place in a foreign country, and in a non-Moslem church, and even that the Moslem husband may have converted to Christianity or Judaism prior to the ceremony, makes no difference: such a family is still considered to be subject to Islamic law, unless the husband's conversion is accepted by Moslem authorities in Iran as not simply pro forma, but bona fide and binding."

Because over 90 per cent of the population of Iran is Moslem, the American woman marrying a citizen most likely would find it necessary to understand Islamic law in relation to marriage, and it is this law which is presented.

There are two different types of marriage under Islamic law, one the temporary marriage ("sigheh"), the other the permanent marriage ("aqdi"). Sigheh marriages are very rare now, but were, in other days, used for

riage, the amount of the marriage settlement and specific grounds for divorce. The marriage settlement ("mehr") is, according to the publication, "a commitment by the husband to the wife, and generally comes in two parts: (a) property which the husband gives the wife at or shortly before the marriage and (b) a specific sum of money which is theoretically payable to the wife upon demand during the course of the marriage, but which in fact is generally demanded only upon divorce or death." The publication advises American women to look into this form of stability before marrying to avoid financial difficulties later.

Once married, the Islamic husband is "head and master of the household." It's his right to select the family's residence, govern the departure of his wife and children from Iran, and he will most often receive custody of children when a divorce is attained.

Islamic inheritance laws provide that "all male heirs shall receive two shares of property for every one share distributable to female heirs of the same class." The pamphlet cited as an example the case of the property of a man who dies and leaves a wife, three sons and one daughter. The wife would receive the mehr agreed upon in their marriage contract plus one-eighth of his property; each son would have one-fourth of the property; and the daughter would receive an eighth of that property. If there are no children, however, the wife would receive a quarter of the property plus her mehr, with the remainder going to whatever blood relatives the husband had. On the other hand, if the wife should die, the husband receives half of her property, and the rest is distributed among her heirs, "as determined by the laws of her husband's religion."

Women In Iran

Kim Peterson



various social reasons, including the employment of concubines and the legitimation of illegitimate children. Such marriages are valid for a certain period of time, from anywhere from 2 months to 99 years, and spouses cannot inherit property from one another.

The Iranian, while on active duty in the country's military, particularly if he's in the Imperial Iranian Air Force, is prohibited from marrying a foreigner. Defiance is punishable by imprisonment for a period up to two years.

Non-Moslem marriages performed in the country must be immediately reported to government registrars, and Moslem marriages must be registered by a "marriage notary," or "mah'zar." If married abroad, Iranians must report the marriage with an Iranian Embassy or Consulate. Failure to register a marriage is considered a misdemeanor, while cohabitation without marriage is regarded as a felony.

A previously unmarried Iranian woman, no matter how old she is, must attain written permission of her father or guardian before she can be married. Likewise, she must have the father's permission to convert from Islam to another faith. She must attain the permission of the Ministry of the Interior before marrying a foreign national. The foreign husband must prove his ability to support his wife and must sign an affidavit guaranteeing her return to Iran if a divorce should occur.

In Moslem marriages, a marriage contract is agreed upon prior to the wedding. Each partner receives a copy of the contract, which is included in the marriage certificate ("qubul-e-ezdavaj"), following the ceremony. The contract defines the terms and conditions of the mar-

Polygamy is allowed in Iran, but under the Family Protection Act, a civil law, a man may not take a second wife without first attaining permission through the courts. He must prove his financial capability and character to support a second wife, and permission is very seldom gained without the first wife's consent.

Any wife, Iranian born or naturalized, must have the notarized permission of her husband before being granted an exit visa to leave Iran. The same is true for children under 18 years, who must receive a father's permission to depart Iran.

With a divorce, the wife is entitled to her mehr and to an alimony set by the court for a period of 100 days, a longer period if she is pregnant, during which time she may not remarry. Custody of children is usually given to the husband, unless he is proven "demonstrably unfit." However, with very young children, the wife often gains custody of a boy until his second birthday and of a girl until she reaches the age of seven. If she remarries, she usually loses custody of her children. With a divorce, the wife can leave the country without her husband's permission, but must attain it to take any children under 18 with her. She may, upon divorce, revert to her original citizenship. However, if widowed, she may not revert until her youngest child reaches 18 years.

Americans marry under less stringent laws. The American woman marrying a foreigner may take it for granted that marriage laws and the status of women are the same throughout the world. But such is not the case, and if a woman plans to settle in her husband's country, laws and social conditions that will directly affect her and her marriage should be closely investigated.

WHAT'S GOING DOWN IN TOWN

by Madelyn Paddlin-Home
Society Editor



Guess who's coming to dinner?: That was the question on Gerald Kempner's mind last Tuesday. Imagine his surprise when daughter Geraldine brought home none other than Sheldon Rollhaus. Not only that but Geraldine announced that Sheldon was her fiance.

Sheldon is widely known in glitter-studded Hollywood as a stunt man par excellence. Mr. Rollhaus doubled for Lassie on all intricate close-up shots. Of late, he has been performing - and magnificently so, I might add - the same feats for Morris the cat.



Sheldon Rollhaus, on location in fabulous Hollywood, mugs for camera.

Father Gerald was rather worried at first over his prospective son-in-law due to religious differences: she a rock-ribbed Republican; he a pedestrian. Yet by dinner's end, Dad became enamored with his prospective son-in-law. "After all," he mused, "how many other sons-in-law will fetch slippers on command? Now if we can just get him trained to go on the newspapers."

Polite society has been simply rife with rumors lately about tax lawyer David Schwampe. People are tittering over what makes the counselor so special? Damned few know from what I can find out.

Birth and Merriment: Fifita Tiffany celebrated her 29th birthday Wednesday, for the 32nd consecutive time. The blushing Fifita easily managed to blow out the 29 candles with the aid of a small fire extinguisher. Present among the well-wishers were Fifita's geriatrics specialists, Dr.s Maxim Fleishhacker, Rudi Roth, and Lloyd Schekels. "You're as young as you feel," chirped the beaming Fifita just before she expired.

What popular debutante has contracted a dread social disease? That's the question on most eligible bachelors' lips these days. The devil-may-care galivants would give their eye teeth to know. I know. But I'm not telling.



Engaged

Bonnie Kneedsmore and Gourdan Footlong are planning a June wedding. The happy couple announced their betrothal to an assembly of well-wishers and interested rutabagas. "Gourdy might not be much of a talker, but he's sure no fruit," quipped the saucy bride to be.

PEANUS



Jackie Off and Running

(NEW YORK) - She briskly enters the office at 8:40, still chipper after a gay night at New York's fashionable Le Bistro. "Why is she allowed to come in ten minutes late?" a co-worker at the front desk grumbles to herself. "Good morning, pipsqueak," Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis greets her plebian associate.

The former First Lady, smartly attired in a Venetian vegetable shirt and crimson polo pants, proceeds to her desk and delicately drops all the mail from her "IN" box into a nearby trash container. "She's such a bundle of creative energy," remarks co-worker Stella Patemocker.

Jackie's an average working girl now, drawing average paychecks (in the average big five digits) as a consultant editor for the Viking Press. Pretty good for a girl who has trouble reading a menu.

Viking's president, Tom Guinzburg, finds the late shipping magnate's widow refreshingly unassuming. "She makes her own coffee and suffers from halitosis just like regular people," he says.

Unassuming? Yes, but "she's also unimpressed by big names," Guinzburg continues. "I guess its due to

her upbringing and life style. For instance, that stack of mail she threw into the basket contained Salinger's long-awaited manuscript."

Yes, Jackie's just a working girl in a big city now, but Ms. Mimi Fincher, also

at Viking, remembers Jackie at another place, another time. "I recall one particularly heart-warming occasion," says Ms. Fincher. "Jackie and I were walking through the Belleville Menil-montant section of Paris. We knew how poor it was,

but Jackie's always been one to go slumming it.

"Suddenly, a bedraggled little boy approached us, held out an open hand, and pleaded 'Pardonez-moi, mesdames, avez-vous quelque chose pour un pauvre enfant?'"

Well, Jackie's acquaintance with the French language is slightly less than a saint's with hell. Nevertheless, she got the gist of his statement and on the spot wrote a short letter to Maxim's giving the little ragamuffin permission to dine carte blanche. She then handed the note to the appreciative little boy who instantly devoured it. It was touching, really. I still think about it when I'm on the can."

Jackie: then and now. And what does Ms. Onassis think of her new life style? "None of your damn bees-wax," she perks.



Jackie beams for Women's Page photographer: "Take that picture," she says, "and I'll break your face."

Quote of the week:

"There ain't nothin' like a dame."
--Oscar Hammerstein



Exile Women's Page

Bruce Krueger
Larry Winkler

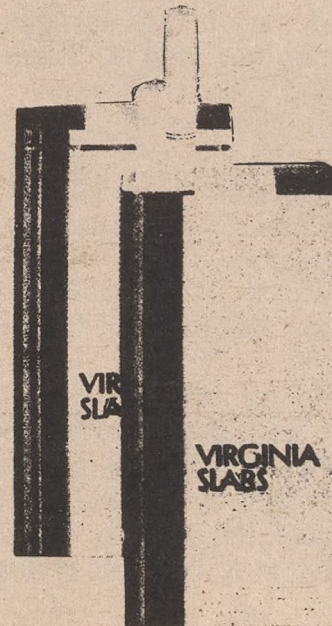


In 1871, Mrs. O'Leary was caught smoking a cigarette in the barn. Her indignant husband immediately threw the foul weed on the floor and whisked her inside. Mrs. O'Leary's cow, also fond of smoking, finished the cigarette but neglected to put it out. The Chicago Fire is history now.

VIRGINIA SLABS

A FINE MORTUARY

Lung cancer is no longer an exclusive privilege of the oppressing male sex. So light up and get all the emphysema that's equally yours. Right on, Sister!



You've come a long way, baby.

— And ain't got far to go.



COMING NEXT WEEK TO THIS WOMEN'S PAGE:

"How to Cook Your Husband's Goose"

A Culinary Massacre



"The women should keep silence
in the churches...."

-I Corinthians 14:34

So wrote Paul to the people of Corinth. It is biblical quotes such as this which have kept women in a subordinate role within religious institutions, and for centuries women were generally silent about this situation. Now noises are being made about the role of women within religious institutions and women are beginning to search for and claim their lost inheritance.

Those of us from a Christian background are aware that for centuries Christians talked about love -- love for Jesus, love for the blacks, love for the poor, love for our neighbor -- and then chose to ignore Paul's words in Gal. 3:28, "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither slave nor free, there is neither male nor female. . ." And for all of our rhetoric, two-thirds of the human race still lives in poverty, disease and oppression. Why does this situation exist?

Theologians such as Saint Augustine and Saint Thomas Aquinas have not enhanced the position of women and other minorities with their biblical interpretations. Cultural conditioning is a very real part of biblical interpretation and must be taken into account.

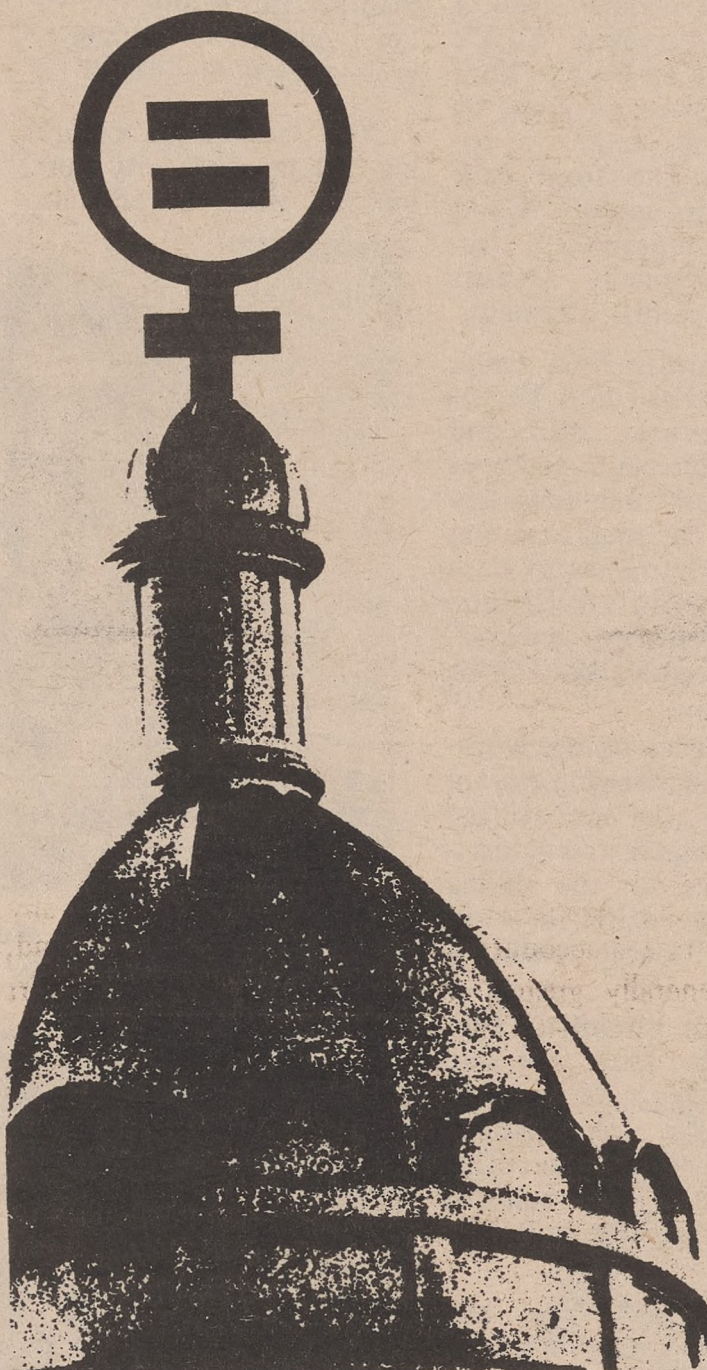
There are many examples of the negative image of women that we have had to live with over the centuries that now need reviewing. Three examples will be mentioned here, which only hint at the problem of our traditional interpretation.

To begin with, the God image has always been male even though the Hebrew Elohim which is used in the Creation story is a plural word for a female or male God or Gods. This would tend to support the attitude Genesis 1:27 "... in the image of God he created him, male and female he created them." Rather than focusing upon this story of creation, however, theologians have had a tendency to emphasize the story of Adam's rib in the second chapter of Genesis. It is curious that in this account of creation we have interpreted woman to be inferior to man. The understanding that she was created second would not indicate that this is true -- or else, according to the order of creation, man would be inferior to other animals, and we do not consider this interpretation. Being made from a part of Adam is hardly cause for inferiority either as Adam himself was made from the dust and not considered inferior.

Probably the most prejudicial story for women is the one of the eating of the apple in the Garden of Eden, more commonly referred to as "the Fall." The understanding of this story requires a great deal of study and goes beyond the scope of this article, but is too important to ignore, so must at least be mentioned, even if briefly. The term "fall" in itself is of interest as it does not appear within the Bible concerning this story, but is an interpretation of the incident. Assuming, however, that we accept the term, let's look at what that could

Women And Religion

Nadine DeWitt



mean. "Fall" tends to indicate "down" to us which would lead us to a negative feeling. To think of the fall as "into," which is just as possible seems to give a more positive feeling toward the situation.

There is much discussion today as to the accuracy of the English translation of this text. The section having to do with the husband ruling over the wife is unclear. Anne McGrew Bennett, along with other biblical scholars and theologians, feels this very clearly is a warning to woman against depending upon her husband rather than God.

A third example of justifying the inferiority of women is taken from the Christian tradition or New Testament. It has continually been emphasized that the twelve Apostles were all male, which, of course, is true. However, is it not strange that we have used this to keep women from the higher echelons of church? -- and yet neither were any of the Apostles Gentiles and that has not deterred them from reaching positions of authority.

The above examples are indicative of the type of biblical interpretations that justified keeping women in a submissive or silent role. But within the silence there were occasional sounds from the few positive images women have had in traditional biblical interpretations -- Queen Esther, Ruth, Deborah the Judge, and Mary, for example.

Even Paul, who wrote to the people of Corinth concerning the silence of women, seemed to contradict himself when he wrote to the same people in I Cor. 11:5 "... any woman who prays and prophecies with her head unveiled dishonors her head. . ." The respect and admiration Paul had for woman such as Priscilla, Chloe, Phoebe and Lydia would make any notion that he intended for them to be silent absurd. His awareness of their importance to the infant church does not indicate that he expected them to be submissive, but rather affirms his understanding of leadership roles for them.

The sounds of the women within many religious institutions are getting louder, with silence and submission becoming a part of the past. Nuances of noise are a part of the present. The noises are coming as women receive and see leadership roles in the secular society opening up to them and begin to question the church's stance in this area. The nuances of the change within the church are exciting and hopeful as well as frustrating and confusing. The tugs and pulls which are felt by each of us as we weave our way back and forth from traditional roles to new ones is part of the process of a changing world. Women are concerned about the challenges, opportunities and problems of today's world and are beginning to see the need for using their God-given talents in a variety of ways and roles.

The changes coming enhance and support the story of creation for creation is not static, but rather change is a constant part of God's order of newness. The noise and the change will continue until the good news that God loves us all equally is a message felt and understood by all. Noise may be the factor that brings about personhood for all and then we shall have a renewed understanding of the words in Psalm 100:1 "Make a joyful noise to the Lord. . ."

Women And The Press

Pauline Bell

Although there have been many fine female journalists in the past, women are just beginning to infiltrate the world of journalism. The future seems to hold many chances for women to get into the occupation, especially in management areas.

According to Dorothy Kosich, a reporter for KTVN, there will be many career opportunities on the technical side of television news such as producing and editing. "There are other ways to approach it (television news) besides being the star; there are many behind-the-scenes type opportunities that women ignore," said Ms. Kosich, a 1974 graduate of the University of Nevada-Reno.

"Being a reporter gives me the feeling that I can do things," said Ms. Kosich. "I feel that I have the power to expose things that need to be changed. I also feel that I have the power to make people stand up and listen."

Deanna Doughty, a 1975 graduate of the University of Nevada-Reno now employed at KCRL radio, feels that news is such an interesting and exciting field because it is constantly changing.

"You learn a lot about a lot of things," explained Ms. Doughty. "You are paid to be knowledgeable." She said that being a woman was actually beneficial in getting her a job at KTVN as the anchorperson for their Saturday night newscast. "I got the job because I was a woman, it was an experiment that KTVN was trying," commented Ms. Doughty.

She is confident that more management opportunities will open up for women in the journalism field. However, she expressed concern about students graduating from college with journalism degrees and not having any

knowledge of interviewing techniques, lack of news judgement in putting a newscast together and a lack of writing experience.

Betty Malmgren, family living editor for the **Reno Evening Gazette**, feels that there is a stereotyped image of a woman's editor.

"Being a woman's editor is a lot more than weddings; you do articles on such things as life style, consumerism, people and young women's views of marriage, explained Ms. Malmgren, a 1971 graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles. In her view, the only thing that limits a woman in the field of journalism are her qualifications. "There are many management opportunities if you are willing to work," she observed.

Ms. Malmgren feels that in journalism one learns by doing, by dealing with people, and by being flexible enough to adapt to different situations.

Jonnie Clasen, a former Associated Press reporter, and now a publicist at Harrah's Casino-Hotel, feels she is lucky that she has been hired because of her ability and not because she is a woman. Ms. Clasen recalls that at the Associated Press wages were controlled and that she was expected to repair machines and even carry them around.

"There was no discrimination there," she said.

"The newspaper field is not limiting women to the social news anymore; they are now covering the hard news, according to Ms. Clasen. In her first public relations job the men really had no idea what public relations was all about. "They used to tell me to get them a cup of coffee," she laughed. "I'm really lucky because this is

not a problem now."

"I'm very optimistic; journalism is a good field for women," said Roz Parry, community service coordinator for the Nevada State Office of Traffic Safety. Ms. Parry is a 1969 journalism graduate of the University of Illinois.

She feels that students are coming out of college without enough practical experience, simply because there are so many students and not enough facilities.

According to Ms. Parry, we will see a woman on the national nightly news scene, but not in the near future. "Women are not yet accepted as authoritative figures," she explained. She also sees opportunities for advancement within the state system. This is a challenge because instead of covering government news you must work within the system.

"I have had to learn to accept people not liking me," says Barbara Henry, a 1974 graduate of the University of Nevada-Reno. One must be a diplomat and a hard-nosed person to cover the news, according to Ms. Henry, now city hall reporter for the **Nevada State Journal** and the **Reno Evening Gazette**.

One problem Ms. Henry has encountered is that she is young and because of this people seem to trust her less. They feel she doesn't know anything because of her youth. She believes that the field of journalism is very tight for anybody right now, male or female, but that women do have an advantage in getting jobs.

"I think there should be more women in editing," said Ms. Henry. "This portion of the field is open for advancement."

RAPE

Dennis Myers

Rape is a subject surrounded by misinformation and a dearth of reliable information.

The whole subject is such an untouched field that the recent publication of a scholarly five-year study by feminist author Susan Brownmiller became an instant best-seller and classic for the simple reason that it went a long way towards filling a great information vacuum.

The attention currently being focused on the aftermath of rape -- victim's rights, trial proceedings, and so on -- is to a great extent drawing attention away from the serious need for prevention. In Reno, the attention of the populace was drawn to the problem with a jolt following the murders of Peggy Davis and Michelle Mitchell. Neither involved sexual assault, but the hysteria which followed them served to awaken many persons to the need for safety and self-protection measures which can prevent rapes from ever occurring.

Carolyn Carlon, a detective at the Reno Police Department who handles the processing of rape cases, believes the two most effective things women can do to prevent an attack are to wear whistles and walk in pairs-- and preferably both.

There are a number of other steps which could be taken to prevent rape, but sometimes they're hard to accomplish. Particularly in view of the number of rapes which occur on the fringes of the downtown Reno area, often on darkened parking lots and side streets, and quite often with casino workers as victims, the Reno Commission on the Status of Women more than a year ago began to try to get information on street lighting in the various parts of the city. At different times, there have been vague promises and assurances of studies done variously by Sierra Pacific Power Company, the Reno Police Department, and the city Traffic Division. But a year later, the study has not been done, nor is there any prospect of its being done. (Last November 24, Mayor Carl Bogart gave the commission yet another assurance that the study was being done. At the next commission meeting, the city official responsible for doing the study, Ross Ainsworth, indicated some surprise when asked about it; he had never heard of such a study.) Meanwhile, there is no basis other than personal observation on which the commission can offer recommendations for more adequate lighting, and personal observation is not the basis needed to get a proposal through the council.

Another preventive measure badly needed is escort service and shuttle service for the vulnerable after-dark employees of casinos and other downtown businesses. At least three -- Harold's Club, Bell of Nevada, and the Nugget in Sparks -- offer some form of such services. A two-person subcommittee of the commission, composed of UNR education instructor Elizabeth Gower and this writer, are working on a comprehensive rape prevention and handling plan which includes a suggestion to Reno casinos that a cooperative escort-shuttle service be formed by all of them as a way of spreading the costs around but still providing the needed services to employees of all.

Other proposals and recommendations which may be included in the subcommittee report are:

— City requirements for attendants and lighting in commercial parking lots licensed by the city. Until the city acts to clean up its own act, however -- the parking lot at city hall is dark -- it can hardly make such demands of others.

— Education/orientation program for casino employees. The casinos are one location where large numbers of persons in this city can be reached at once, and if the management would allow or provide time and facilities for employees to learn about the rape problem, it would go a long way toward calming the fears of employees while at the same time providing sensible prevention techniques. (If the sensitivity to rape in the minds of female casino workers is any gauge, the problem is very serious indeed. Subcommittee interviews with casino employees indicate a large percentage are either rape victims themselves or have immediate knowledge of the rape of a coworker, friend, or family member.)

— City funding for the Reno Rape Crisis Center, to ease its serious financial problem.

Some casinos have apparently provided time for employees to participate in a self-defense, rape education session given by Reno Police Department member Brad

Cruse. (See news note, page 2.) But such sessions are reaching only a small number of the employees.

Rape in Nevada is a very serious problem; Clark County is one of the leading rape centers in the nation, according to FBI figures.

Nationally, the increase in rapes per 100,000 persons increased in 1972-73 from 22.3 to 24.3; in Nevada during the same period the increase was 34.0 to 46.0. Sever-



"The two most effective things women can do to prevent an attack are to wear whistles and walk in pairs."

al factors distort these figures, however. First, Nevada's spectacular population growth -- greater than that of any other state -- accounts for some of the increase. Second, the generally greater willingness of victims to report rapes as a result of the rising consciousness brought about by the women's movement accounts for yet more of the increase, a factor which is also true of the rest of the country. And third, the figures are distorted by the use of the state's total population -- the "per 100,000 residents" figures -- when actually women are the main victims of the crime. (Rape of males is not unknown, particularly among children and within prison populations, but it is still relatively rare when considered in the context of the whole rape problem.) This last is well illustrated by the Nevada figures for 1974. 261 women were victims of forcible or attempted rape in 1974. Actual forcible rape made up 166 of the 261 reports.

For the 1974 year, the Nevada figure is 46 rapes per 100,000 residents. However, when using only the state's female population, the figure jumps to 93 per 100,000.

During 1974, according to the accompanying table, Clark County had 73 percent of the rapes, but only 54 percent of the population. (Figures for 1975 are not yet available.)

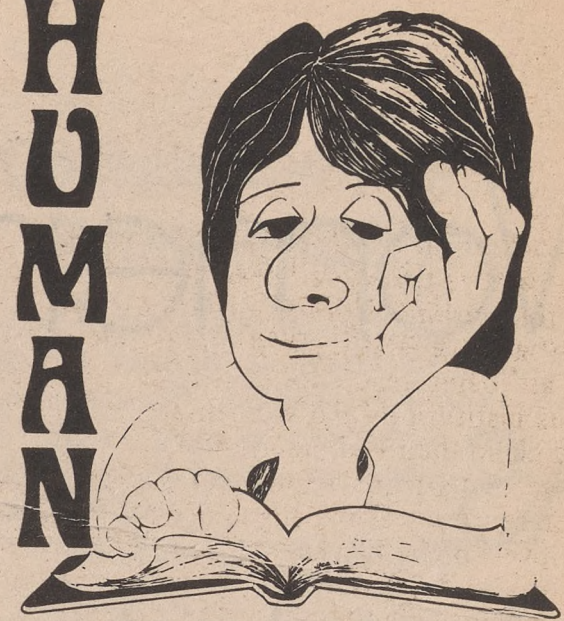
One interesting fact about rape is that it seldom comes to trial; indeed, a trial in Washoe County is almost unheard of. Following questioning of the victim, according to FBI national figures, 18 percent of reported rapes are considered by prosecutors or police to be without merit. There is a wide range of reasons for such a finding; among them are nontimely reporting, lack of physical condition as supporting evidence, victim refusal of a physical exam, prior relationship between victim and accused, and use of alcohol by the victim. (These reasons, one author notes, have to do with chances for conviction, not to whether or not the rape occurred.)

Among the reasons for failure to prosecute, prior acquaintance between victim and assailant is perhaps the most suspect. Mary Lou Love, a Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau researcher pointed out in a background paper prepared last year that "according to FBI Uniform Crime statistics, in almost half the cases of reported rape, the victim and offender were acquainted in some degree. In addition, one third of all reported rapes occur in the victim's abode."

The chances for a case going to trial are further diminished by pleas of guilty to lesser charges. Reno police sources say the main reason rape cases seldom come to trial here is that so many defendants "cop a plea."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

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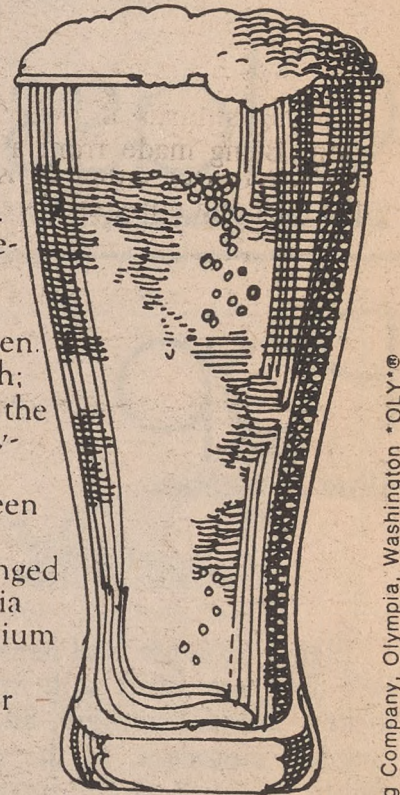
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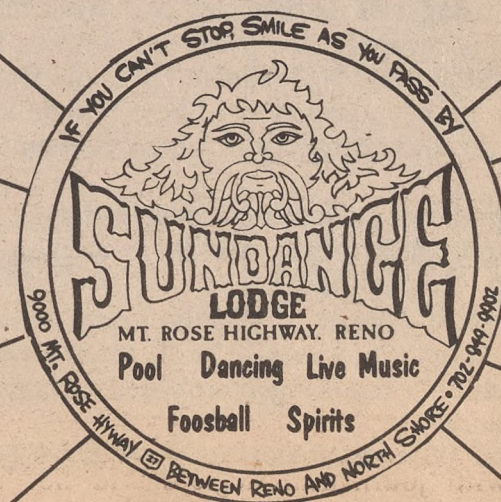
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Women As Musicians



Classical

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Elaine (not her real name) is a sensitive young woman. Her days are filled with musical images which she keeps locked inside her mind, allowing them to escape only in guarded moments. In the past she has demonstrated the ability to create at will intriguing melodies of a diverse nature. Elaine is musically gifted, yet she does not share her gift with the world outside her door, nor is she ever likely to.

As a child she was encouraged to lean toward the domestic life of a wife and mother and away from creativity. As a young woman she has learned that, as elsewhere in life, music is one more world over which men claim dominance. Like countless other women, Elaine became a casualty of male dominance, even before she could grow with her own possibilities.

The tragedy here is that women like Elaine could offer the world of popular music so much, if only they were allowed to participate as equals. Unfortunately, men appear to be fearful of women in equal roles no matter what field they try to enter. The woman's role always seems to be secondary to that of the man's. Check the finalists in the critics' and readers' polls in down beat magazine. Can you find any of the many woman composers and arrangers listed in those categories as finalists? No! What about the so-called Grammy awards? Are there any woman finalists listed in those categories? No! (Janice Ian is the first woman in my memory to be nominated.) "Best female vocalist" appears to be the only category in which women receive their just due.

Have there been women who deserved such recognition for their accomplishments? Are there women today who are deserving of recognition?

In the past fifty years of popular music, which included blues, jazz, "pop," and rock 'n' roll, there have been hundreds of melodies and songs composed, arranged and performed by women.

During the Twenties at the age of 19, Mary Lou Williams

joined the Count Basie band as pianist and vocalist to eventually become the Count's chief arranger. Many of Basie's most accepted compositions were arranged by Ms. Williams, although few people were aware of her being anything other than the band's vocalist. She also arranged many of Duke Ellington's better known compositions.

In 1928, Dorothy Fields began her career as a Broadway lyricist with "Blackbirds of 1928." Her career eventually led to her election to the Song Writer's Hall of Fame.

During the Thirties, triple-threat artist Bessie Smith was at the pinnacle of her career as a composer, arranger, and performer of her own compositions as well as those of others. Bessie's blues and her vocal presentation of them earned her the title "Empress Of The Blues," which she retains to this day, forty years after her tragic death in an auto accident. Her compositions included the familiar "Buddy Can You Spare A Dime? (Nobody Loves You When You're Out)," and "Empty Bed Blues." Bessie not only created her own works, but also managed her own career and club. She was an inspiration to many blues and jazz singers, including Billie Holliday.

Billie Holliday, who in turn was an inspiration to many other artists, including Ol' Blue Eyes himself, Frank Sinatra, also wrote or co-wrote many of her own compositions. "God Bless The Child," "Strange Fruit," "Billie's Blues (I Love My Man)," and "Fine and Mellow," are just a few examples of her ability to create. We only remember her for her excellent voice.

One of the Fifties' largest hits was co-written by a woman. In 1955, Elvis Presley had his most successful hit in Mae Axton's "Heartbreak Hotel." Ms. Axton wrote quite a few other hits, taught music and managed to raise a son in to the music profession. His name is Hoyt Axton.

The Sixties saw the rise of Carole King as the composer of most of that period's better MOR (Middle of the Road) and rock 'n' roll hits. Although she co-wrote such hits as "Will You Still Love Me Tomorrow" and "I Wasn't Born

Women as Musicians. Where have they been?

From the start of the republic, women have been in demand as singers. Pownall was well received in the 1790's, singing her own "Advice to the Ladies of Boston" and other songs.

Through the 19th century, music was a household art to be cultivated by women for the benefit of the family. A sizeable number of ladies' magazines developed this image; songs and piano pieces for household use were regularly published in many of them. We read in Dwight's Journal of Music that pianos must be protected from the vagaries of the atmosphere and of "piano-thumping young ladies." But after mid-century, it became increasingly common to send American women abroad for serious music study. Amy Fay studied piano in Germany with Liszt, Tausig, and others, between 1869 and 1875; her letters were published in 1880 as Music Study in Germany. A modern paperback version is the most recent of many editions. Fay is said to have been the first person to perform a complete piano concerto at one time in the U. S.; she had a long career as performer, teacher, and writer. Her letters perhaps helped offset such journalistic advice as this, from Dwight's Journal: "A Word of Warning. The Perils of Young American Girls in European Cities. . . they are thrown in contact with a fast set, both from England and the United States, who have come to Italy ostensibly to study, but in reality to have 'a good time.' And the consequences of such association can better be imagined than described."

Women began appearing in public as pianists after the middle of the 19th century. But symphony orchestras, as they were organized, were considered the province of German-trained male musicians for a long time. Women had to form their own symphonies in order to show their competence in this area. The California Women's Symphony of Whittier, now the Los Angeles Women's Symphony, gave its first concert in 1893. As late as 1951, the Boston Symphony hired its first-ever woman member, Doriot Anthony Dwyer.

In 1886, Jeannette M. Thurber launched an opera company in New York with the aim of producing operas in English, using American singers. She was well ahead of her time, as the project went broke in its second season. "It was started to satisfy the desire for notoriety of a half-educated woman, possessed of a bank account but very little brains," according to the New York Truth. Later, she brought Anton Dvorak to the U. S. to be the first director of a new conservatory.

What of woman composers? Only about three percent of the composers listed in Eagon's Catalog of Published Concert Music by American Composers are women. The

"To Follow" with her then husband George Goffin; it wasn't until they were divorced that the public began to realize who the true creator behind those songs was. Carol, of course!

None of these women made their mark as easily as their counterpart male composers and arrangers did. They had to work twice as hard to get recognition. Even today it is difficult to determine how many women have not received the recognition they should have. You must remember that these women were the very best at their crafts.

Today we have many, many more women involved in all facets of popular music.

Like Bessie Smith, there are women who not only compose, but also may operate their own businesses. Women like Marian McPartland who is not only a composer ("Ambiance," recorded by Thad Jones - Mel Lewis Band and "Twilight World," recorded by Tony Bennett), but also a music educator, owner and operator of her own record company, "Halcyon," founded in 1969, and performing pianist. Although they are not musicians, Linda Friedman and Joy Johnston, of San Francisco, own and operate their own concert production agency called appropriately "Friedman and Johnston Productions."

Others who have made it in the composing field and who also perform their own compositions are, in jazz: Toshiko Akiyoshi (with husband Lew Tabackin), Alice Coltrane, pianist Patrice Rushen, vocalist Flora Purim, improvisational vocalist Ursula Dudziak, the great Ella Fitzgerald, and, now to jazz, Joni Mitchell, Janis Ian, Phoebe Snow and Joan Baez, whose "Dida" has been recorded by several male jazz musicians including Hubert Laws and Paul Horn.

In the rock and pop fields there are women like Carol King and Carly Simon, who are both musicians and composers, bass player Suzi Quatro, guitarist Patti Smith, the all-female group Fanny and Lydia Spence, vocalist with Cold Blood.

All of these women have created and continue to create

reasons for this imbalance are much debated. Discussions are likely to touch upon the traditional role of women as unacknowledged composers of folk songs, and the very long-standing effects of St. Paul's dictum, "the voice of woman shall be silent in church matters." One of the charges against Anne Hutchinson, when she was expelled from her community as a dissenter in 1637, was that she had persuaded the minister of the Boston Congregational Church to allow women to sing in church. And as late as 1948, women were barred from participating in the formal choir of the Protestant National Cathedral in Washington, D. C.

Patterns of socialization and publishers' bias also enter the argument. English opera composer Ethel Smyth wrote in 1933, "there is not at this present moment one single middle-aged woman alive who has had the musical education that has fallen to men as a matter of course, without any effort on their part, ever since music was!" Certainly few women have occupied the kind of professional positions that required new, original music as a part of the job. Still, there were some American women composers whose music is of interest. Much of the music is very hard to locate, however.

Mrs. H. H. A. Beach (1867-1944) is one. Trained in Boston, she appeared as a pianist, made her own translation of Berlioz' Treatise on Instrumentation, and composed steadily throughout her lifetime. Widowed in 1910, she went to Germany with a symphony and piano concerto under her arm; both works had some success before the First World War brought her home again. Mary Carr Moore (1867-1957) is another. She wrote a series of operas which she almost single-handedly produced, directed, and conducted at various times up and down the west coast. Mabel Daniels, Lily Strickland, and Eleanor Everest Freer should also be mentioned. Ruth Crawford Seeger (1901-1953) was the first woman to win a Guggenheim fellowship for composition (in 1931); her music has been republished and is receiving performances. Many more are currently active; Barbara Kolb, for example, is currently working in Rome, having won the prestigious Prix de Rome.

Although women have long been prime consumers of music study, their participation as professional musicians has been rather limited. These women, particularly composers and performers, are conspicuous by their relative absence from academic positions as well. They are often mentioned as pursuing teaching careers in their own studios. It seems likely that the women who make up just about half of the candidates for bachelor's and master's degrees in music today have more egalitarian expectations about the roles they will play in tomorrow's musical establishment.

excellent music. Yet none of them has gotten the recognition they deserved. Being overshadowed by the male gods chosen by the male elite, they are thrown tidbits of kudos by only a few. They all suffer the "Keep your biscuits in the oven, and your buns in the bed, sing sweet, look pretty and maybe we'll give you the female vocalist of the year award" syndrome. To explore their music and perhaps give something that isn't considered feminine is to incur the wrath of man down on their heads. The reviews of Joni Mitchell's "The Hissing Of Summer Lawns" is a prime example.

That they have gotten as far as they did is because they are strong willed women who know what they want. Still, the fact remains that males dominate the popular music world by five to one. How many countless other women had as much to offer and couldn't take the cruelty of the system any longer?

Elaine knows about the heartbreak and pain that many of these women went through alone just to be accepted in popular music (she doesn't even want to contemplate the agony that exists in the classical realm). She feels that it is too late for her to even try to make it. What she wants to do now is teach music so that she may reach as many of the young Elaines as she can and help them to realize that they have just as much to offer music as men. She thinks she might even share the courage to write down the music she creates and share it now.

It's not going to be easy for any woman in popular music today, unless she is a pretty face and voice who is willing to compromise her talent by performing men's and women's songs.

The brave faces of all those brave women who dared and made it can be seen in the faces of the Laura Hintons, Candis Sirens, Penny Gangners, and Elaines. Elaine is majoring in music now, Music education.

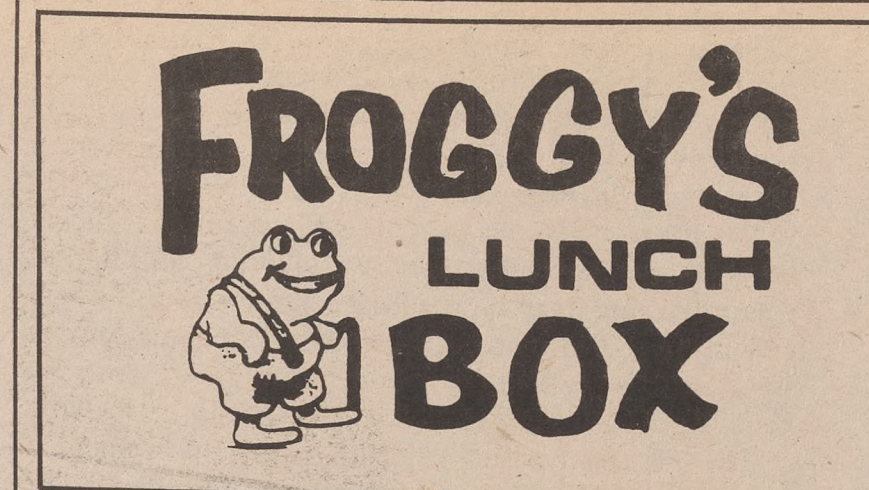
How many more "Elaines" are out there, I wonder? How many more stifled souls? Are you an Elaine?

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Rape

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

Once the case goes to trial, the chances for conviction are decidedly mixed. The attitudes of jurors toward a defendant are not always helpful, and the circumstances of presentation of evidence in the courtroom further complicate matters. This last includes, in some jurisdictions, a prohibition against presenting the previous criminal history of the defendant but allowability of testimony on the sexual history of the victim. When such testimony is presented, a sexually active victim can often lose the confidence of jurors. Many states, including Nevada, have moved to correct this problem. In 1975, Senator Richard Bryan introduced a bill, S.B. 222, at the Nevada Legislature, providing protection for rape victims against such prosecutorial behavior. It was enacted and became effective on July 1 of last year.

Yet another reason for the difficulty in securing convictions is the same age-old "law 'n' order" problem which makes convictions in so many areas of the law hard to obtain. Harsh legal penalties are very popular when passed by a legislature, but they make convictions more remote. A jury will be less likely to convict if the penalty seems out of proportion to the crime, and rape law calls for some of the harshest penalties around the nation of all crimes.

In Nevada, the penalty for forcible rape under Nevada Revised Statute 200.363 is (if bodily harm to the victim is involved) imprisonment for life with possibility of parole after a minimum of ten years imprisonment for life or a definite term of five years; in neither case can parole occur before five years imprisonment has been served. (At one time, Nevada was the only state outside the South with a penalty of death for rape.)

In Washoe County, in 1973, there were 17 rapes reported; in 16 cases charges were filed. No cases went to trial. In the first three months of 1974, 20 rapes were reported; 18 charges were filed. No cases went to trial.

Nevada law also provides that a husband may not be convicted of rape of his wife unless he was an accomplice to her rape by a third person.

The Washoe County situation in handling of rape cases is far better than in many jurisdictions. Even the Reno Rape Crisis Center, which generally takes an adversary view of official actions, has praise for Reno Police

Department handling of rape cases. Ms. Carlon herself, rather than a male officer, handles interviews of rape victims. Whereas the victim is almost always billed for the necessary evidence-gathering physical examination in other areas, in Reno the cost is born by the city. The victim is on the whole treated as the victim, not the defendant -- a refreshing contrast to other jurisdictions where the rape may be the least offensive part of the incident. This also represents, according to some sources, an affirmative effort by Reno police to improve the handling of rape cases from less positive past procedures.

There is an increasing tendency in law enforcement to regard rape as less an expression of lust than of violence; reactions to this trend vary. "That's a political decision," says one criminal justice researcher. "It's a view held widely in the women's movement which has been enforced on law enforcement. It may or may not be true. All I'm saying is that the conclusion has simply not yet been reliably substantiated."

There has been a variety of proposals presented over the past few years for reform of rape laws. Author Brownmiller suggests:

- All sexual assaults should be treated as equally serious under the law without reference to gender.

- Rape penalties like death or life imprisonment, should be brought in line with penalties for aggravated assault. Brownmiller suggests a range of six months to twenty years, depending upon the severity of the particular assault.

- The distinction between statutory rape (rape of a minor by a non-family member) and forced incest should be abolished.

- Women should eventually comprise 50 percent of the law enforcement structure, including city police, the armed forces, and the national guard. She argued that women have proven as effective in law enforcement as men and more effective in rape cases.

- Pornography and prostitution, both anti-female institutions, which encourage the view of women as objects to be used, should be eliminated to change the rape mentality which is so much a part of present societal culture.

- Because less than half of all rapes are committed by strangers, those laws and prosecutor's tendencies which discourage prosecution by acquaintances and relatives should be eliminated.

The Michigan Women's Task Force on Rape offers

some of Brownmiller's proposals, plus these:

- Provide compensation to victims of sexual assault for specific costs incurred as a direct result of the rape.

- Place the burden of proof for consent to sexual intercourse on the offender who presents the consent defense.

And Camille E. Le Grand suggested in an article in the *California Law Review* that

- sentences be reduced to levels where juries will not be reluctant to convict, and

- the definition of sexual assault be broadened to include certain contact other than penetration.

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One Reno Rape

(Editor's note: Following is the text of an official Reno Police Department report on a single rape. The accompanying drawing is a police artist's sketch of the suspect, based on the victim's description. Emphasis is in original report.)

FORCIBLE RAPE WITH INJURY 773 A 76

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Summary: Victim exits Albertson's and returns to her vehicle on the lot. As she enters the vehicle, suspect approaches her from behind, shoves her over to the passenger side of the vehicle and strikes her in the back of the head with a hammer. Suspect then takes victim on foot around to the back (west side) of Albertson's. Rape is accomplished without further injury. Suspect left on foot in an unknown direction, taking his hammer with him. Dr. stated that the blow from the hammer, had it been much harder than it was, would likely have killed the victim.

I/K CODE:

Suspect description and information: WMA: Approx. 35 yrs. old; 5-10; 165; dishwater blonde curly hair; blonde mustache; smooth skin, including the hands; fair complexion; good physical condition, neither skinny nor fat; "light" bright eyes; did NOT smell of intoxicants. The victim is extremely sensitive to cigarette smoke, and did NOT believe that the suspect was a smoker. Clothing: Brown leather jacket, N. F. I. Suspect mentioned that he "got away from Denver a week ago" and has been "running ever since", and "if they find out about this, I'll never get out." Referring to the rape, suspect said, "it's so bad, but I have to do this, I have to do it..." At one point he also stated that if he could just get to Sacramento that he could get out of the country. Unknown if suspect is a mental patient or escaped convict, or if there was any truth to the statements.

