

sagebrush

Newspaper of the University of Nevada at Reno

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Photo by Terrebonne

SUNDOWNER QUEEN Pamela Harris, defense attorney Eugene Wait Jr., and defendants Paul Hollis and Gary Johnson celebrate at the Little Waldorf.

'Downers jubilant after verdict

Rick Schindler

At about 10:40 p.m. Wednesday the word went out; the jury in the Sundowner trial had reached a verdict.

At Washoe County Courthouse, the nine defendants milled about nervously in the hall, waiting for the judge to come in, expecting the worst. The Davies family, solemn, sat by themselves.

Just before 11 p.m., the jury filed in. The bailiff called the roll.

"Ladies and gentlemen of the jury, have you reached a verdict?" District Court Judge William Forman asked. Unsure of the procedure, the jurors looked confused for several seconds. Several answered in unison: "Yes, we have."

Sixty seconds later the defendants were in tears, hugging each other tightly. The jury had returned two verdicts, one against John Davies' parents, John and Billie, and one against his sister Pamela. The Davies family sat stonily, expressionless.

Six of the eight jurors had decided that the preponderance of evidence favored the defendants. Two firmly disagreed. However, since the trial was a civil case, only a 75 per cent consensus was required to carry the verdict.

As the exuberant Sundowners and their supporters hugged each other tearfully in the hall, the Davies family and their attorney, Peter Chase Neumann, hurried quietly out a side door.

John T. Davies refused to comment "except to thank the jury." Neumann had a press release prepared, expressing disappointment at the verdict. He refused to comment on whether the Davies family would appeal the decision.

Meanwhile, the jubilant Sundowners celebrated victory with their attorney, Eugene Wait Jr., at the Little Waldorf Saloon. Most expressed surprise at the verdict. "I thought we were fucked (before the verdict came

in)," said defendant Charles Butler, "and you can quote me on that."

Wait, however, said he was not surprised. "The evidence supported our case," he said. Regarding his opponent Neumann, he said, "He didn't know his case."

At that point Wait was helped atop a table amid loud cheers and applause. There were calls for a speech. "Let's all get drunk!" Wait yelled.

Later, as he was being photographed, Wait asked if he should pose with a bottle down someone's throat.

The jury had heard instructions from Forman and closing arguments from Neumann and Wait that day. After testimony from more than 30 witnesses during the previous three weeks, the central question before them had remained the same; who was in control of Davies' actions in drinking a lethal amount of alcohol during last October—Davies or the Sundowners?

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Sundowners (continued)

The trial arose from a civil suit by the Davies family charging nine Sundowners and the organization as a whole with negligence in Davies' death. The suit also included charges by Davies' sister Pamela against the defendants on grounds that her brother's death caused emotional stress for her.

In his instructions, Forman discussed the legal definition of negligence (in essence, failure to do what a "prudent man" might reasonably be expected to do under the same or similar circumstances) and explained that the law holds an intoxicated person to the same responsibilities as a sober one.

The judge instructed the jury to find in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Davies if they decided that one or more of the defendants were negligent and that their negligence caused Davies' death, and to find in favor of the Sundowners if they decided that Davies' own negligence caused his own death. In order to find for Pamela Davies, the judge explained, the jury would have to establish that "outrageous behavior" and "reckless disregard" of possible consequences by the defendants caused her emotional stress. The jury had a choice of seven different verdicts.

"No one intended to kill John Davies," Neumann said in his closing argument, describing Davies' death as an accident caused by the defendants' negligence rather than a willful act. He stressed that the jury only had to decide which side has a "preponderance of evidence," not determine guilt beyond a reasonable doubt as in a criminal case.

Davies, who lived in Stockton and Lake Tahoe before coming to Reno, "was not a member of the community," according to Neumann. Portraying him as missing the camaraderie of the football team, Neumann said that Davies was approached by Sundowners Steve Rahbeck and Dave Clapham and "of course he was interested in joining them."

Quoting testimony from witnesses Mitchell Unger, Lynn Elmore and Diane Schwall, Neumann contended that the Sundowners were in complete control during the initiation. "It was their game, their rules, they were in control." He said the defendants "failed in a hundred ways" to take reasonable precautions during the initiation rites. Neumann discounted the defense's contention of contributory negligence on Davies' part, referring to it as a "smokescreen" and a "red herring" to make the jury reduce the amount of damages awarded.

Regarding compensatory damages, Neumann displayed charts showing how much money Davies' parents, John and Billie Davies, would receive at the rates of \$25, \$35, \$50, \$75 and \$100 per day for the rest of their lives, based on standard life expectancies. The figures ranged from \$201,000 to over \$1 million.

Neumann emphasized the emotional effect of Davies' death on his parents, saying that Billie Davies had lost 29 pounds, aged physically and consulted a psychiatrist for the first time in her life.

He also suggested that \$100,000 in damages be

awarded to Pamela Davies and that \$1 million would be "a reasonable amount" of punitive or exemplary damages.

Neumann concluded his argument by asking what he called "unanswered questions" about the case: Why was Davies' body wet, burnt, bruised and dirty; why were Davies and Faulstich the only initiates to become comatose from alcohol; why did the Sundowners try to prevent Faulstich from being taken into custody by police earlier in the initiation period; and why did the Sundowners use Everclear (95 per cent pure grain alcohol) in their initiation?

"John Davies was there because he wanted to be," Sundowner defense attorney Wait said in his closing argument. He reviewed the last three days of Davies' life, alleging that Davies had voluntarily drunk too much throughout the initiation period, and repeatedly denying Neumann's contention that the Sundowners had control over Davies.

Discounting claims that Davies was physically compelled to drink, Wait said, "No one was big enough or strong enough to force Davies to drink involuntarily. He would have punched out anyone who tried to hurt him."

"John Davies knew how much he was drinking, but the others present did not," Wait argued. "He must have known better than anyone in the world how drunk he was becoming."

Wait also attacked the testimony of Pamela Davies, who had testified that she had witnessed part of the final initiation rite at the Little Waldorf the night of Oct. 12, 1975, and had heard her brother say, "Stop it. I can't take any more." Wait claimed that she hadn't gone for help because she had known her brother was there voluntarily and didn't see any danger for him.

Regarding Neumann's charts suggesting possible amounts of damages to be awarded to Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Wait called them "an inflated lawyer's trick to put big numbers before the jury." He suggested that if any damages were awarded, they could be in the form of a "John Davies memorial scholarship fund" for football players. "Sorrow and grief are not dollars and cents," he said.

He also attacked Neumann's case as inconsistent, saying that after accusing the defendants of killing Davies for three weeks, Neumann was now calling the death an accident.

Wait's main contention was that Davies' own negligence and "reckless disregard" caused his death. "Mere words don't make anyone swallow, and that's the crux of this case. A determined John Davies wanted to go through the initiation."

Addressing himself to several of Neumann's "unanswered questions," Wait dismissed Davies' witness as a "false issue," and said Davies and Faulstich themselves were at fault for drinking more than the other three initiates. He said Everclear was just another drink "about twice as strong as bourbon," and said a campus sorority also used it as part of initiation.

Concluding his argument, Wait suggested the two verdicts the jury were to turn in later that night; Verdict A, for the defendants and against Davies' parents, and Verdict B, for the defendants and against Pamela Davies.

In his rebuttal, Neumann said he disagreed with Wait on all points and accused him of "trying the lawyer instead of the case." He said all the defendants should be held liable for Davies' death and that "evidence does indeed point to substantial monetary damages."

However, when the jury returned about six hours later, it was to exonerate the defendants. Those who voted in favor of the Sundowners were jurors Harriet Fenton, Fredrick Scoble, Bette Smith, Gillian Stovack, Pauline Thimgan and Duane Nelson (jury foreman). The other two jurors, Joyce Hammill and Donna Tellgren, dissented.

EDITORIAL

Vote for what's-his-name

Tuesday is not just election day. It is something more than that. It is presidential election day.

But it is not just your run-of-the-mill presidential election day. The race is close and apathy is supposedly high. Some say the apathy can be explained by a loss of interest in our nation's federal government. As far as we can see, there is no basis for this. As for the close race, there is also no reason for it.

One candidate is clearly more qualified. Although many are leery of him and what he stands for, we feel he will provide the United States with active leadership rather than the present ho-hum, do-nothing presidential attitude. SAGEBRUSH endorses Gov. Jimmy Carter for the presidency.

Carter, an outsider to the federal government, has proven during his campaign that he can stand up to an incumbent president on all counts. Ford, who we must remember was the choice of Richard Nixon, has shown very little leadership during his two years in office. It is true that he has kept us out of war and that he has worked to promote worldwide peace. But we feel the U.S. has gone nowhere during his term and that a vote for Ford is a vote for four more years of nothing.

President Ford has ignored pleas from the public to get rid of some of the federal government's red tape. While Ford has laughed at Carter's plans to tighten up government, it makes us wonder if the Republicans, and Ford in particular, are pleased with federal bureaucracy. The President has given no indication that he is interested in serving the interests of the average American. He has concentrated his efforts toward support of special interest groups, especially the wealthy.

Although Ford's care-less attitude is part of our reasoning in supporting Gov. Carter, Carter's own record has been taken into consideration. He has shown that he is able to stand up to high pressure and to make rational decisions under these circumstances. He has a personable character that is an absolute requirement for the president. Ford is lacking in all of these areas.

We have also considered the respective vice-presidential nominees in making the decision to endorse Carter. In doing this, we have asked ourselves, "Who would make the best president if something happened to Carter or Ford during the presidency, Walter Mondale or Bob Dole?" Once again we have been led to the Democratic ticket.

The editors of SAGEBRUSH feel the Carter/Mondale team will provide a lot of answers for a majority of the U.S. populace. We hope you will join us Tuesday in supporting these two men.

sageBRUSH

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EDITOR: Gary Jesch
NEWS EDITOR: Don Griffith
CITY EDITOR: Terri Gunkel
PRODUCTION MANAGER: Daniel Conant
CHIEF PHOTOGRAPHER: Ted Terrebonne
MUSIC EDITOR: Dan Cook
BUSINESS MANAGER: Jaci Vogt
SECRETARY: Jana Gross

CIRCULATION:
W. C. Donalson
Paul Taylor
REPORTERS:
Lori Kinnear Briggs
Bob Carlson
Dennis Felts
Gayle Fisher
Laura Hinton
Sylva Maness
Marc Picker
Ken Wiltse
ARTISTS:
Bob Boisson
John Kennedy

PHOTOGRAPHERS:
Bob Anderson
Sam Bass
Ernest Durelle
Ermano Siri
Kim Tanis
NEWS/PRODUCTION:
Mark Crawford
Linda Donalson
Leslie Judd
Debbie Potter
Rick Schindler
COLUMNISTS:
Armand Austan
Steve Martarano
Roselyn Richardson
The First String

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feedback

Have something to say? This is the place. Your opinion is welcomed for discussion in this open forum. All you have to do is bring your column to us, typed and signed, in the basement of Morrill Hall at the south end of the quad.

Rick Schindler

Topsy turvy. The Sundowners are innocent and we are all guilty. Set 'em up; let's drink one for ol' John.

No, we can't condemn the Sundowners. They are as much a part of us as Bill Harrah or Joe Conforte or our old grandfather who sits drooling in the corner, eating filth and spiders. We hide him away when company comes, ashamed because we know his blood runs in our veins.

The Sundowners are as Nevadan as gambling, prostitution, neon lights, nuclear testing and sagebrush. Their roots stretch deep into the sterile dust of this Godforsaken desert and reach all the way from the governor's mansion to our sun-bleached back yards. They are not about to go away, and we all better stop ignoring them

and start figuring out a way to deal with them.

Who killed John Davies? It wasn't the Sundowners. It took a year and a jury to tell us it was you and me, may God have mercy on our souls.

We killed him, with our cowboy cool and our savage indifference. We killed him, sure as God's in his heaven and the 'Downers are in the Li'l Wal tonight. We killed him because we left him no alternative.

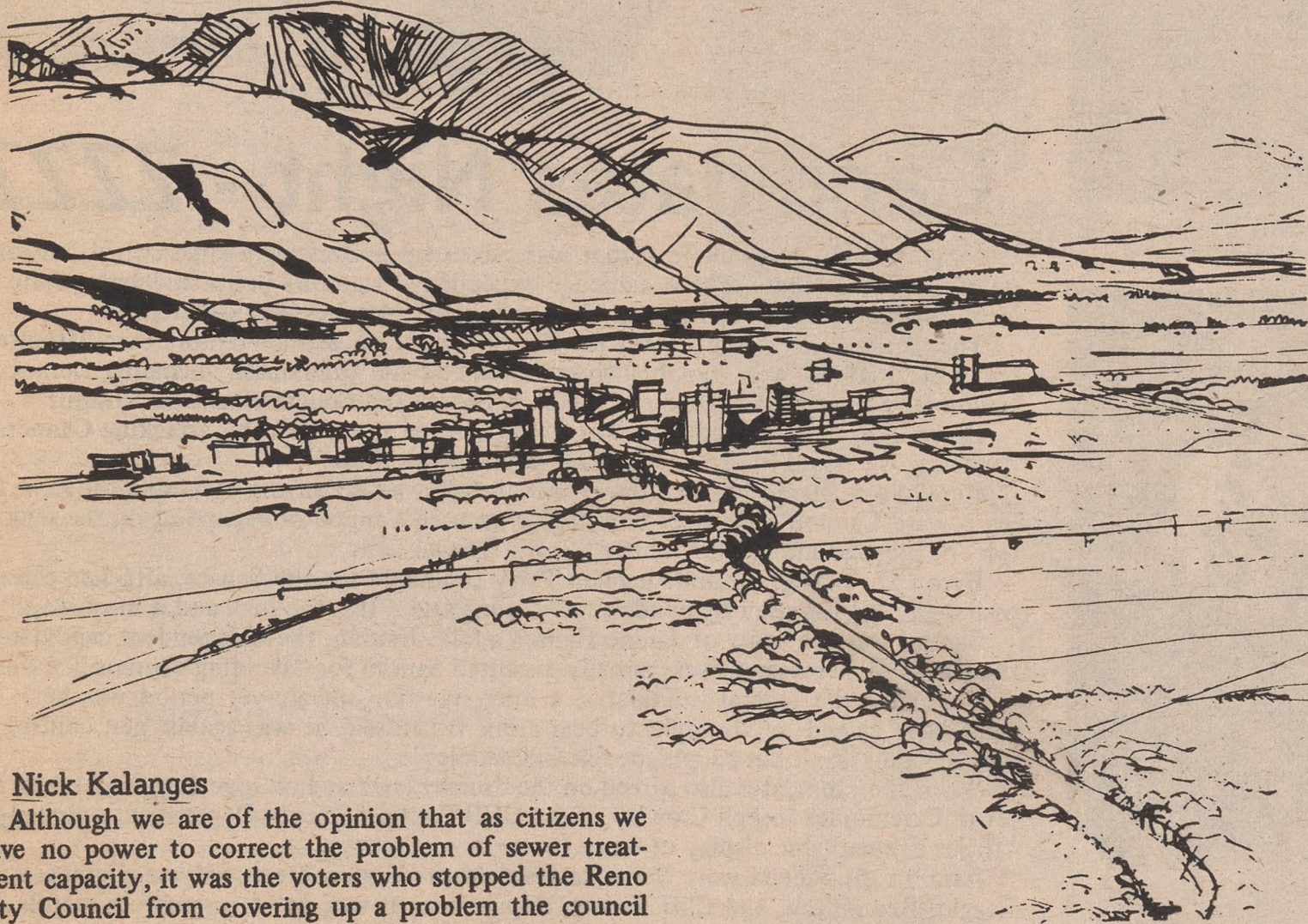
Let he among us who is guiltless cast the first stone. Who are we to condemn the Sundowners, who gave Davies something to be part of? What did you and I offer him in place of Everclear and a funny hat?

God save us all, if John Davies came to this university and couldn't find love and acceptance anywhere except against a wall with a bottle down his throat. God help us all, if we must measure our manhood in shots and fifths. And God, please God, help us to do better.

October 28, 1976

2 a.m.

Part 3- Sewer expansion: key to local development



Nick Kalanges

Although we are of the opinion that as citizens we have no power to correct the problem of sewer treatment capacity, it was the voters who stopped the Reno City Council from covering up a problem the council failed to deal with. In May of 1977 we can also correct the problem of poor city management, by electing a city council that will keep abreast of all aspects of our city and will keep us informed of all conditions and alternative actions; the job they are elected to do.

We are affected with a problem and are given what appears to be two choices. This does not mean we vote yes or no without consideration as to why. As adults and Reno residents we have not only individual responsibility but a group responsibility to make an intelligent vote. Since we are involved economically in the city, in everything from buying groceries to finding jobs, from buying homes to insuring that our children will be given an economic fair shake, we should seek out economically sound alternatives to the choice we make.

Just because we are faced with a problem now, and hopefully will solve the problem, does not mean other problems are not threatening us too. If we stop and think of the water shortages predicted for next summer, we might want to know what economic ramifications that might impose upon us, or what preventative measures are being taken.

The Pros and Cons in Retrospect.

Finding yourself faced with the problem of voting "yes" or "no" on the sewer issues you have taken one side, the other, are unsure or do not care. (Those who do not care I regret and should the problem not be resolved, better you go first than those of us who have tried.)

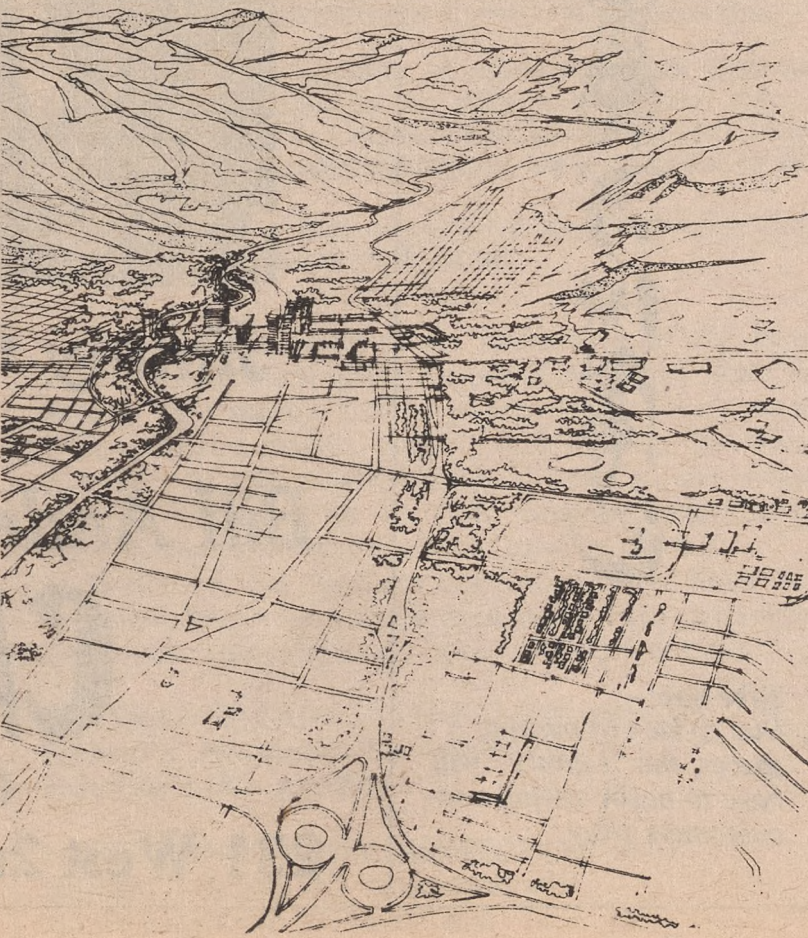
Should you vote "yes" on the short term capacity solutions, which are interceptors, gates and voluntary water conservation programs, you will find the following results: continued enjoyment of the Truckee River as an unpolluted recreational area. The same for Pyramid Lake, the mouth of the Truckee River. This is an economic utility almost all of us enjoy. The river and lake provide revenue in the form of fishing permits and boat licenses. They provide psychic income by the mere fact that we enjoy living near a river or lake and all the benefits a pollution-free lake can give; boating, fishing, sunbathing or just a Sunday drive. You will also enjoy continued enjoyment of a stable economy that lets jobs become available, creates new jobs, allows new housing to offer you choice of location in the Reno area. And should the long-term effect of the doubled plant capacity be voted in, your security of these benefits will continue for you and your children.

Should you vote "no" on the short-term remedies, you better be prepared for continued pollution of the Reno area waterways. With continued pollution, state agencies will come down on the city and induce fines the city must pay. Building permit issuance will have to cease even if by court order and then you will be faced with the economic ramifications of a stunted town. You will lose all the benefits you currently take for granted if

you vote "no" and have no alternatives to these problems. This is not to say a "no" vote is wrong, but rather, that you must consider that if you vote "no" on the bond issues, be aware that you must also have solutions to the problems with which you are currently faced.

If you vote "no" on the increase of plant capacity by addition to the plant itself, while not affecting you now since it is a long-term remedy, you must prepare alternatives to the problem five years down the line. Above all, be aware that your "no" vote carries the responsibility of still dealing with a problem that is not only affecting the environment, but directly affecting the economy of the city in which you live, work and/or enjoy its benefits.

Above all—vote. If questions still exist in your mind about certain aspects of the problem, seek out the answers. Economics is not just a subject of study for the students in a university. It is also the very environment in which we live. Any problem that affects a city affects its economic stability. If you feel above the economic strain, let me remind you that those who buy your products or buy your services may be greatly affected and thus, unable to keep you in business in the future. So your vote is not just an individual interest. We live as a political unit, we must act responsibly as a political unit.



I was reminded the other day about the grave state Reno and Sparks found themselves in when the Stead Facility was closed at a time when the nation as a whole was faced with a housing recession. When the base closed down, the area suffered economic straits.

I was opposed to the sewer bond in the May election. Not because I did not want the plant to increase, but, rather, because I did not know what the problem was. The bond was defeated and I felt secure knowing that I and 85,000 other people still controlled this town. Then I read a front page article, that also pictured 200 representatives from the Reno labor force, that told a story of how these men and their families were threatened by the fact that they soon would be out of jobs because of the sewer bond failure. I did not feel I had the right to take away their jobs. But more importantly, I was upset at the fact that I was not made aware of the grave situation a segment of my city was facing. There was no information readily available.

I decided that I would try to find some representative body to answer my questions. After personally interviewing the director of the state Environmental Protection Service, Jean Davis (supertintendent of the current in-use Reno-Sparks Joint Wastewater Control Plant), and members of the Sparks City Council and members of the Reno City Council; visiting the building permit issuing agencies of both cities; and researching data on studies made on pollution and economics in Reno and Sparks and piles of other data, I can say I am ready to cast my vote with the following clarifications:

—I am extremely upset that the Reno City Council in office in 1966 did not build a plant the size that was recommended by those they hired to give them recommendations. The cost to build the plant then is far less than the cost now, not only monetarily but at least there were no direct threats to jobs then, as compared with the situation now.

—It makes me sick to think that the city officials that were elected on promises of trust and faith, ignored repeated warnings, both personal and written, by state agencies, on the terrible ramifications we, as individuals and as a whole, will face both personally and economically.

—I am upset that I was asked to give an intelligent vote on an issue that was breezed by me as fast as the sewer bond was in May, without any clarification.

—I feel that the city council was frantically trying to cover up a mistake they made rather than informing us honestly so we could still work as a team to cure this ill.

—I do not like the idea that the Reno City Council still has not answered the public's need for information on all the alternatives.

—I denounce them for issuing 1,302 new construction building permits for family and business in August, two months after the problem was made public, that they have issued permits every month since the problem arose, and that with no capacity left, both Reno and Sparks have issued 1.53 million gallons a day in additional sewer influent by the passage of building permits at this immediate time.

—Even though I fall into the indirectly affected category, I am concerned for myself, my family and all those directly affected, whatever happens to the Reno-Sparks area.

—I think it is totally wrong that the citizens such as myself, those bodies who formed to fight for the sewer, and those who are fighting against the sewer, are doing so because their city government did not take care of the citizens' needs.

—I still think it is wrong for a citizen to vote "yes" on an issue he has been faced with, with such strong unfavorable possibilities, and has not been provided with a fact sheet so he can make up his mind either for or against the issue in an intelligent way. On Oct. 24, eight days before the election, I received a skimpy, highly generalized sheet from something called an ad hoc committee that was representative of 20 months of research. It answered no questions for me.

I will vote "yes" on the sewer bonds. I will vote "yes" and at the same time I will be sick at the fact that I have no choice, in my opinion, than to vote "yes," for I feel as though the Reno City Council has forced my vote to bail them out of trouble, and not to save my town from pollution and economic tragedy. I will also vote in May. And I will never forget the credibility gap the Reno council has placed between me and my city government. I will vote in May to place people in my city government who will be good managers of my city, who will restore my faith in government.

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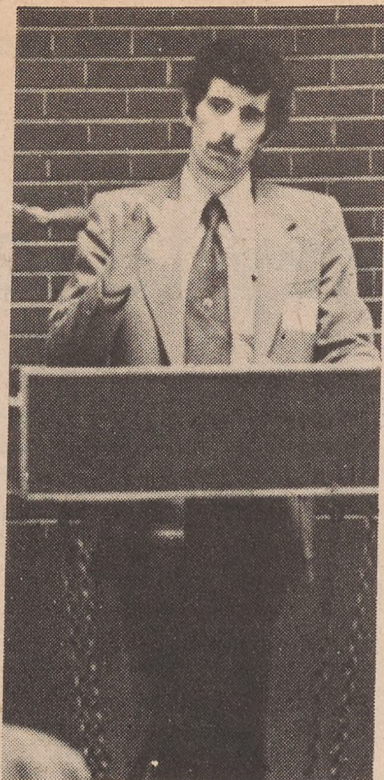
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WALDEN EARHART
(R-Representatives)



DAVID TOWELL
(R-Senate)



STATE SENATE incumbents Cliff Young and William Raggio

Candidates Night-- ZZZZ

Monday night's candidate forum was successful in drawing a large crowd, but disappointing for members of the audience expecting a vigorous political debate. State and local candidates displayed more similarities in their speeches than differences.

The forum, held in the Center for Religion and Life, attracted more than 250 interested voters. There were notable absences among the candidates, including Democratic incumbents Howard W. Cannon of the U. S. Senate and Congressman Jim Santini.

Libertarian Senate candidate Dan Becan opened the session by attacking Cannon for "avoiding the issues" and "avoiding appearances like these."

Republican Senate hopeful David Towell followed Becan and expressed the same feeling toward Cannon's absence. Towell also accused Cannon of depending on the seniority rule for prestige and votes. "I don't like it," Towell said.

Byron D. Young, the Independent Party candidate for the Senate, attacked the national debt. "It has risen tremendously," Young said. "It is too high and it must stop."

Santini was the topic of Janine Hansen's talk. Hansen, the Independent candidate for the House of Representatives, verbally assaulted Santini for "avoiding forums like these."

Following the federal candidates, a brief question-and-answer period was held. The candidates agreed on the right to bear arms. Becan said he was against gun control and added, "guns don't kill people, people kill people."

When the candidates also agreed on the "sunset law" and on repealing food taxes, Master of Ceremonies Joseph Crowley of the UNR Political Science Department quipped that "this is a remarkable display of unity."

Also on the agenda were three state senate candidates: Dennis Myers, Democrat; Bill Raggio, Republican; and Cliff Young, Republican; as well as 11 assembly hopefuls from six districts.

After the forum was adjourned, the audience had their best chance to learn about the candidates—by speaking to them personally.

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Commentary

ERA: An affirmation of American principles

Laura Hinton

You've come a long way, baby. But, you haven't really gone far enough.

There is overwhelming evidence that sex discrimination permeates social, cultural and economic segments of our society in much the same fashion as it did 50 years ago when the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution was first introduced in Congress.

In education, for example, 75 per cent of all public elementary and secondary school teachers are women. But, only 22 per cent of the elementary school principals and only four per cent of the high school principals are women. At the college level, statistics show that while almost half of the male teachers become full professors, nationwide, only 10 per cent of the female teachers are granted that status. At UNR, three out of 61 full professors in the College of Arts and Science are women. As academic rank of positions diminishes, statistics show that female appointments proportionately increase.

Business and labor laws in many states still discriminate invidiously against women. Some states place special restrictions on the right of married women, but not married men, to contract or to establish independent businesses or to become a guarantor or a surety. In Nevada, for example, there are laws prohibiting married women from going into business for themselves without their husbands' permission.

'Protective' legislation

The majority report of the Congressional Committee on the Judiciary on the ERA stated that in 1970, 26 states had laws or regulations which prohibited the employment of adult women in specified occupations or industries which were open to adult men. It also reported that so-called "protective" labor legislation enacted by most states in some form or another was not protective at all, but instead, "restrictive," and has been shown to have a discriminatory impact when applied to women.

The ERA was first proposed to the Constitution in 1923 shortly after the 19th Amendment extended the right to vote to women. It wasn't until 1972, however, that it was passed by Congress.

ERA has been ratified by 34 of the 38 states needed by March 1979 to make it effective. Two of those 34 have voted to rescind their ratification, but legal authorities contend that such action is invalid and that earlier ratification still holds.

There are only four states outside the South that have not ratified ERA. Nevada is one of them.

The amendment was first introduced to the Nevada Legislature in 1973 when it was defeated in the senate 4-16, never to reach the assembly floor. In the 1974 election, a number of ERA opponents were defeated in the Nevada houses and the assembly of the 1975 session passed the ERA proposal 27-13. The vote for ERA doubled in the senate, but was still defeated 8-12.

The assembly is expected to give overwhelming support for the amendment in the 1977 session and, in the senate, should at least draw a 10-10 tie. Lt. Gov. Bob Rose has stated he will break the tie in favor of the amendment, but his power as senate president to break such a tie has not been tested constitutionally. It will be left for the Nevada courts to decide.

The candidates' positions on the ERA may be the most controversial issue in assembly/senate races this election.

The American Dream

The equality of rights and responsibilities among men and women is a principle which follows the basic convictions of the American dream: to grant justice, equality and liberty for all. The ERA is merely an affirmation of that principle. Stated Nevada State Senator Mary Gojack in a floor debate in 1975, "ERA, most essentially, is a statesman's way of acknowledging what the realities of life in the United States are today..."

A Gallup Poll in 1975 quoted 79 per cent of the American population favoring ratification of the ERA. Statewide in Nevada, 68 per cent of the population favored ratification.

Yet, organized opposition, if not the majority opinion, is fierce and boisterous. The issue remains clouded by an emotional veil of uncertainty as to the exact effects the amendment would have on the country and society. The fear that women would lose their rights to motherhood and that the ERA would destroy the family unit shakes the mooring of many citizens. ERA opponents attack the amendment as being "too general," "vague," "non-definitive."

A constitution which is meant to survive changing



styles, mores and customs of a people cannot, however, speak in specific terms. Sex discrimination, like race discrimination, can only be dealt with effectively through a broad, permanent national commitment. We can't predict the entire effect of such a commitment by society. But when the founding fathers scrapped the Articles of Confederation for a new constitution, and when the American people raised the need for a bill of rights, were they any more certain about effects that would follow? They acted with a basic faith in human reason and judgment. They didn't have all the answers. Could we ever progress if we insisted on having all answers before taking a stand?

Opponents to the ERA say that piecemeal legislation under the Civil Rights Act, the Equal Employment Op-

portunity Act of 1972 and other federal laws give women legal rights to equal employment, equal pay, equal credit and educational rights. These laws are not entirely effective, however. In the absence of adequate constitutional language, they are time-consuming and expensive to enforce. The Nevada Legislature alone has before it a 45-page study of current statutes that would be deemed unconstitutional if the ERA is adopted; laws so confusing and numerous it would be impossible to remove discriminatory content without the guidelines and motivation provided by a comprehensive, all-inclusive federal amendment.

Opponents also say that equal rights are already guaranteed by the U.S. Constitution with the 14th Amendment which provides a "due process" clause and "equal protection under the law." However, the amendment was a result of post-Civil War legislation intended to protect blacks from racial discrimination. The Supreme Court has ruled that the due process clause of both the 5th and 14th Amendments is not sufficient to rule sex discriminatory practices unconstitutional.

Major fear

A major fear of many ERA critics is that with adoption of the amendment, women will be forced into military combat, mothers and pregnant women conscripted from their homes and families. Congress right now has the power to draft women and men alike, if it so chooses. There is no mistake that passage of the ERA would require that women be drafted as men, if the draft was again reinstated by Congress. But women who are physically unsuited to match required standards for battle, who are conscientious objectors or who are exempt because of their responsibilities to dependents would certainly not be required to serve in the military any more than a man with similar disqualifications. Congress will retain the power to create sex-neutral exemptions from compulsory service.

ERA opponents also contend that unisex bathrooms will be required by law. However, the Supreme Court has guaranteed the right to privacy; state laws may not force persons to live, wash, etc. with members of the opposite sex. The amendment would merely insure that bathroom facilities for men and women be separate and reasonably equal.

Laws which give special benefits for wives and widows would undoubtedly be repealed or revised with the passage of the ERA. Benefits and tax exemptions should be awarded on the basis of an individual's need, not on the basis of sex.

I strongly urge Nevada voters to elect representatives to the state legislature this Tuesday who will uphold the basic American right of equality for all, without regard to labels which have no bearing on a citizen's competence, ability and loyalty.

Our government must clearly insure that freedom of choice is protected by guaranteeing social equality for all.

Issue to be resolved by '77 State Senate

Proposed 27th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

SECTION 1. Equality of rights under law shall not be denied or abridged by any state on account of sex.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SECTION 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

Overwhelming support for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) is predicted in the State Assembly next session, but its passage in the senate would be by a narrow margin, possibly with Lt. Gov. Bob Rose, president of the senate, voting in favor of the amendment to break a 10-10 tie. (The constitutionality of his tie-breaking power has not been tested in court.)

Backers of the ERA are urged to vote for State Senate candidates who have pledged support for ratification in Nevada. These are listed below in bold face type:

CENTRAL NEVADA DISTRICT (one seat):
Richard E. Blakemore (D)—anti-ERA
Dale Crafts (R)—pro-ERA

NORTHERN NEVADA DISTRICT (one seat):
Norman D. Glaser (D)—uncommitted
Jim Polkinghorne (R)—anti-ERA

CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 2 (one seat):

Wilbur Faiss (D)—pro-ERA
Carole L. Higgins (Libertarian)—uncommitted

CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 3 (four seats):

Keith Ashworth (D)—anti-ERA
Richard H. Bryan (D)—pro-ERA
David L. Clark Jr. (R)—anti-ERA
Don B. Dundan (Libertarian)—uncommitted
Imogene E. Ford (R)—pro-ERA
William H. Hernstadt (D)—pro-ERA
Floyd R. Lamb (D)—anti-ERA
Zelvin D. Lowman (R)—pro-ERA
Norman L. Moser (Libertarian)—uncommitted
John H. Shipp (R)—pro-ERA
Andrew Smoke (Independent American)—not known
Alison H. Watkins (Libertarian)—uncommitted
Lewis R. White (Libertarian)—anti-ERA

CLARK COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 4 (one seat):

William H. Baily (D)—pro-ERA
Joe Neal (D)—pro-ERA

WASHOE COUNTY DISTRICT NO. 1 (two seats):

Marshall A. Bouvier (D)—will poll district
Bob Hemenway (Libertarian)—uncommitted
Dennis C. Myers (D)—pro-ERA
William J. Raggio (R)—pro-ERA
Cliff Young (R)—pro-ERA

people

Candidates from UNR

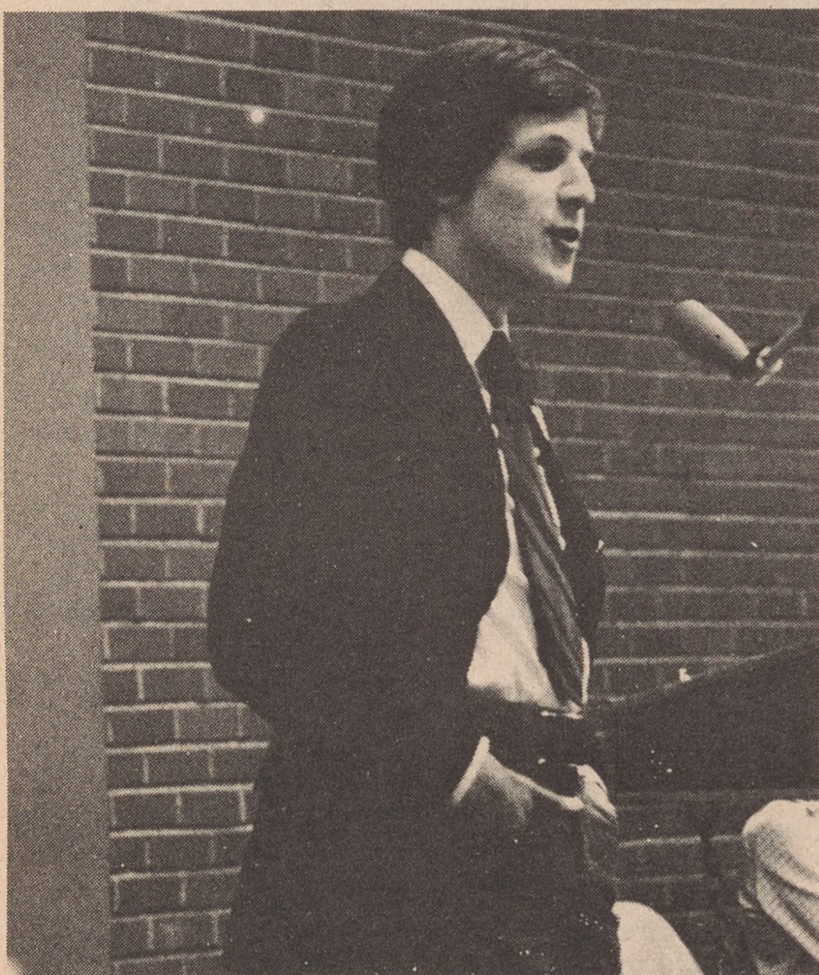
Editor's note: Following is an analysis of three UNR students who are running for state positions in Tuesday's election. The interviews were done by staff reporter Ken Wiltse.

Steve Coulter

UNR journalism instructor Steve Coulter is seeking re-election to the assembly from District 27. The 28-year-old Democratic legislator is also working on a master's degree in journalism at UNR.

Attending high school at Lake Tahoe, Coulter worked on the 1966 gubernatorial campaign of Paul Laxalt and "considered myself a Republican."

He developed an interest in politics while in high school, serving on the student council and editing the school paper.



Noting that he likes the statewide viewpoint of topics offered in the legislature, Coulter said that "anytime you're dealing with a large amount of legislation, it is necessary to pick out one area to specialize in."

He said, "Legislative reform and problems of the aging seemed to be the areas that needed the most help and had the least concern," so he chose them to specialize in.

In the 1975 session, he had his name on 100 bills, introduced eight by himself and never missed a vote on close to 1,000 bills. He supported the ERA and introduced a bill requiring all legislative committee meetings be open to the public. The bill died in the senate after passing the assembly, but later was adopted as a standing rule in the assembly.

Coulter plans to continue his fight to have "generic drug laws" adopted by the legislature. This would allow pharmacists to substitute a lower priced, but an equal quality generic or chemically named drug for a higher priced, brand-named drug. At least 10 states have already adopted this practice.

Pat Murphy

The youngest Democrat ever elected to the Nevada Legislature, Patrick Murphy, is seeking his second term as assemblyman for District 28. Murphy was just 22 years old when first elected in 1974. He is a senior at UNR majoring in political science.

Speaking about life as a politician, Murphy said, "Your whole existence becomes public, particularly at the legislature." He said it becomes a process of understanding or clarifying personal philosophy when voting up to 60 times a day. Suggesting the average person takes a list of 30 issues, states if he is for or against those issues, and justifies his response, he points out how his involvement has helped him understand himself.

"A person should not go to the legislature fully committed to every issue," he said, "regardless if it's his first or his fifth session." Polls can be used to see how the people think about an issue, he said, but still the people have entrusted the legislature to investigate and make decisions based upon their own judgment. This means going through the decision-making process with an open mind, looking at all the information and finally arriving at a conclusion, he said.

Using the bill that would take sales tax off food items for an example, Murphy said the concept is good for the general public, but before he could vote on the bill it would be necessary to study it to see what might be attached to it.

"The important thing about politics in the state of Nevada," Murphy said, "is Nevada is so small, a handful of people can really have an impact." He said the back-room political-machine boss who decides who is going to run for office just doesn't exist. His first campaign started with his own money and donations from a few personal friends and former employers. He also won the endorsements of several special interest groups through his stands on some of the issues. Winning his primary with 76 per cent of the vote, he was given his party's endorsement.



Photos by Sirl

Murphy said he is anxious to work on the "sunset law," which would require government bureaus to justify their existence and to spend more time with campaign reform legislation.

Dennis Myers

The editor of UNR's Alumni News, Dennis Myers, is the Democratic nominee for the Nevada State Senate in District 1. He considers himself a "Jerry Brown liberal," having politically grown up through the anti-war movement of a few years ago. He is 27 years old and was graduated from Reno High School.

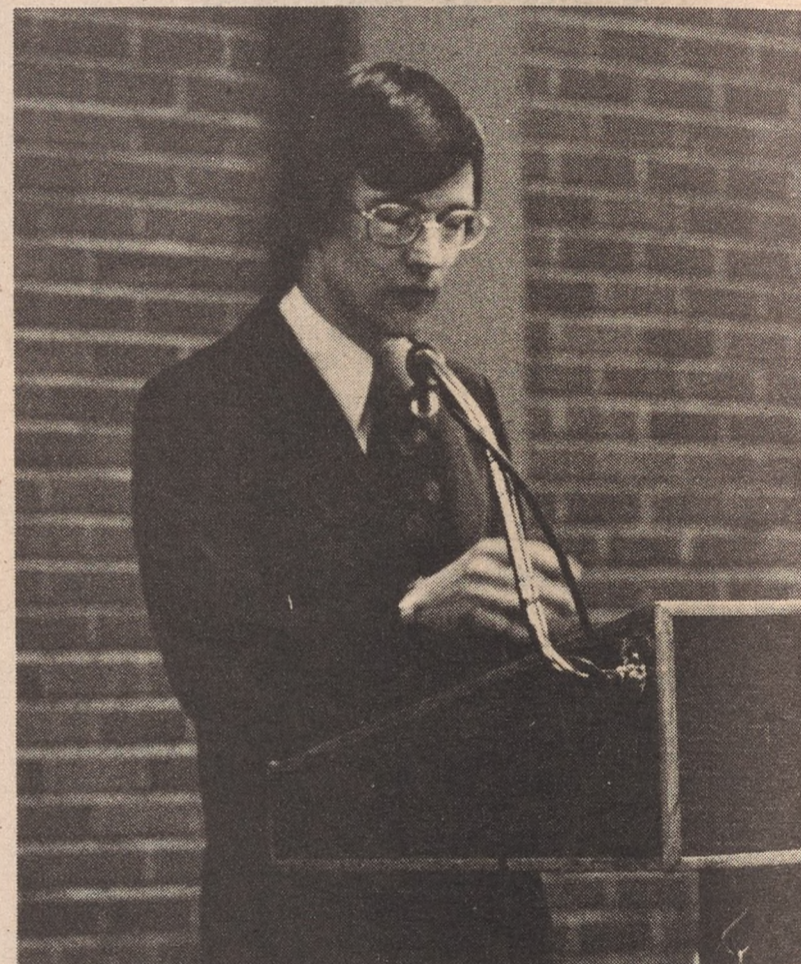
A former UNR student, Myers' first contact with politics was with the Bobby Kennedy campaign in 1968. Later, going to school in Idaho, he helped with Frank Church's campaign for the U.S. Senate. Drafted into the Army while working for a Greenville, Mich., newspaper, he served in Europe as a policeman.

The senate candidate said his first serious role in politics came in 1972, when he was a western states field worker for Sen. George McGovern's presidential campaign. Since then, he has worked mainly as a free-lance writer. He started writing for Sagebrush at UNR in 1972 and is also the co-author of one published book on Nevada history.

Myers covered the last two sessions of the Nevada Legislature as a journalist. He said, "Some people go to the legislature to eat and drink and have a good time. But most of the legislators are hard-working. They come early and stay late. I really like the excitement of it."

The state chairman of the Young Democrats of Nevada, Myers said he is running for senate, not against any of the four other candidates for the two seats in District 1. He noted the two Republican incumbents, Bill Raggio and Cliff Young, have 50 years of public service between them and said he respects that fact.

He said, "Grant Sawyer's endorsement (of Myers for the senate seat) made me much more credible as a candidate." This helped generate more contributions, he said. He thinks it is at UNR where he is best known, and said he has received hundreds of small contributions from the university community.



He supports the repeal of sales tax on food and the "generic drug laws." Open meetings of all government agencies, including the legislature, is another demand he often talks about.

On Tuesday of this week, Myers spent some five hours going through seven buildings belonging to Nevada Bell, talking to one employe after another. He said he talked to over 600 people and it was "one of the most productive days of meeting voters" he has had.

He also predicted that "Nevada will have a high voter turnout" for the general election Nov. 2.

<p>TONIGHT:</p> <p><i>'From the Ridiculous to the Absurd'</i></p> <p>Nevada Repertory Company</p> <p><i>'The Breasts of Tiresias'</i> (Two one-act farces)</p> <p>Gen. Admission: \$2.50 ASUN: 50¢ CFA Theatre Box-office: 7 p.m. Showtimes: 8 p.m.</p>	<p>TOMORROW NIGHT:</p> <p><i>'Jacques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris'</i></p> <p>(Come early and be a part of the show!)</p>
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SPEAKING OUT

More money for higher education

Roselyn Richardson

The funding of higher education has become a growing concern across the nation as administrations struggle to retain the quality of education with insufficient funds in comparison to the climbing rate of inflation.

A report in a monthly magazine of the college and university business administration indicates that higher education fares poorly in times of inflation, with the increase of revenues lagging far behind spiraling costs.

The business of higher education is to serve the public and therefore it must rely almost entirely on public commitment, not only by encouraging enrollment but by contributing state and local revenue to insure the quality of education to the state, thereby maintaining its importance to society.

Public awareness must take into consideration that every policy made toward funding higher education concerns not only instruction and research but also public service.

An HEW report on financial statistics of institutions of higher education appeared in the March 8, 1976 issue of the *Chronicle for Higher Education*. This report compares Nevada with the other 49 states and the District of Columbia for 1972-73 and does not include the growth rate of Nevada.

These figures indicate the following:

1. Out of 51 areas, Nevada has the highest potential of any state or local government to obtain revenues for public purposes through various kinds of taxes.

2. Nevada ranks 44th in the nation on appropriations to universities or colleges per student. This is the state and local tax revenue appropriated for operating expenses per full-time equivalent (FTE) student. This figure also indicates Nevada ranks among the lowest in financial commitment of state and local funds to higher education.

3. We are ranked fifth in the nation in tax revenue collected per capita.

4. We are one of the richer states, with a per capita income of 110 per cent of the national average, while the per person tax effort is only 77 percent of the national average.

In addition, Mrs. Vikki Wood, formerly a research assistant in the chancellor's office, compiled an extensive report on similar statistics. At the October regents meeting, the chancellor quoted her data showing that Nevada has a large number of persons attending its colleges and universities compared to its small population, and an above-average enrollment in relation to the number of high school graduates.

Students within the University of Nevada System (UNS) are paying a larger percentage of the total costs of their education than students in almost any other state—122 per cent of the national average of student fees to state colleges or universities.

These figures seem very discouraging when you stop to realize we are facing another tuition hike next fall and can see more in the future.

The justifications for these percentages could be understandable if we were not aware of the revenue that is available and the surplus that exists in the state general budget.

According to the report to the chancellor, the student-faculty ratio (which is the criteria for judging the quality of education) in the UNS is far above those of similarly populated states. The report suggests the ratio be lowered, improving the instructional program and improving Nevada's comparison to other states in quality of higher education.

When the governor insists on further cuts in the UNS budget and the Board of Regents complies with his wishes, questions arise about how the state feels toward higher education, and where their interests lie.

Nevada has a superficial outlook, which it shows by how much importance is placed on looking good to other states. This is found not only in the gaming industry, but also in the emphasis the state government has placed on keeping its finances in the black and the importance placed on intercollegiate sports.

The education of 34,000 students has lost priority in the minds of many of those who run the state government. It is time to bring it back.

ASUN



BRUSHFIRE BYLAWS were passed by Publications Board Tuesday but sent back by the Senate.

News

ASUN loses on Lily

Dennis Felts

ASUN lost an estimated \$3,000 on Lily Tomlin's performance held in the old gym last Wednesday, according to ASUN Business Manager Gary Brown.

During an Activities Board meeting Wednesday, it was reported ASUN had guaranteed Cheney Productions that 1,000 student tickets would be sold. Less than 500 tickets were sold through ASUN; the rest were paid for by ASUN Activities Board funds. One dollar of each ticket sold also went to Cheney Productions.

ASUN President Jim Stone explained to the board that Cheney said he would send students back to ASUN if they attempted to buy their tickets from him. Stone questioned whether Cheney did so.

In other business, the board confirmed the Charlie Daniels Band for a concert in the old gym on Dec. 2. The group's promoter also confirmed the date. The student price will be \$5 (\$4 with a \$1 discount through ASUN) and \$6.50 general admission.

In recent weeks, the board rejected offers by Gary Naseef for a Bachman Turner Overydrive concert and an Elvin Bishop concert.

Bylaws returned

Dennis Felts

The ASUN Senate voted Wednesday night to return to the Publications Board the bylaw proposals for Brushfire.

Sen. Mark Quinlan argued that the Publications Board did not have enough time to discuss the proposal before the vote was taken during the board meeting. The board will discuss the proposals during its meeting Tuesday at 5 p.m. in the Student Union.

In other business, the Senate approved sponsorship by ASUN for the dance in the National Guard Armory tonight. The dance is being organized by the Inter-Fraternity Council.

The Senate also discussed the Intramural Festival that will be held in the old gym Nov. 18 from 6-10 p.m. The festival will feature such concessions as basketball and baseball throws and wrist-wrestling. The charge for entering all events will be 25 cents. Winners will be awarded cash prizes.

The Activities Board report recommended that ASUN assess a \$2 ASUN fee to judges who come to UNR for one to three week workshops at the Judicial College. The fees would allow the judges to attend ASUN functions at student rates during the time they are here. These activities would not include athletics. It was estimated that ASUN would make \$1,500 to \$2,000 on the assessment. The Senate approved the recommendation.

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A SELF-DISCIPLINE & STUDY GROUP will meet Nov. 3 for a three-hour session. 7 - 10 p.m. Call the YWCA for more information. 301 Valley Road. Phone: 322-4531. \$5-members, UNR students. \$6-non-members.

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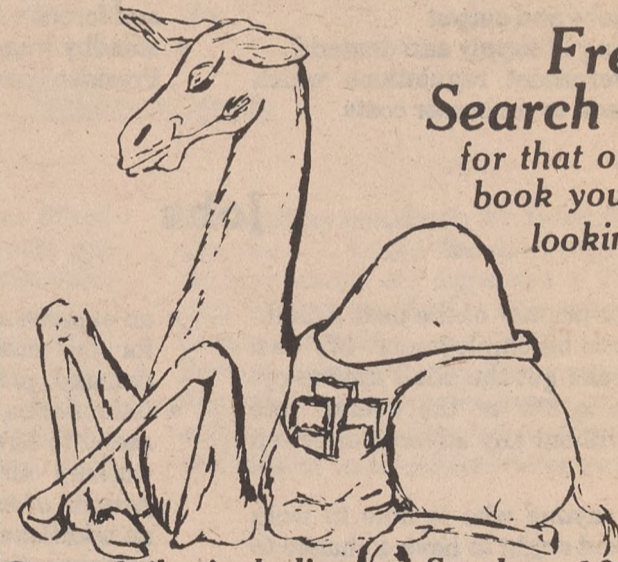
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'I will push for legalization, or at least the decriminalization of marijuana.'

BOB HEMENWAY

Ph.D. candidate in Psychology at UNR

for State Senate

'I believe big business should pay for big sewers.'

'Go vote—remember 'apathy is a social disease'.'

POLITICAL ADVT. POLITICAL ADVT. POLITICAL ADVT.

One of these men will be our next President

How they stand



Jimmy Carter

Domestic Monetary Policy

"There are more humane and economically sound solutions to inflation than the Republican program of forced recessions and high unemployment. We must battle inflation through:

- steady flow of jobs and output
- a better matching of supply and demand
- reform of government regulations which unnecessarily add to consumer costs

- strict anti-trust and consumer protection enforcement
- increased emphasis on productivity
- lower interest rates
- effective monitoring of inflationary trends and forces
- standby wage and price controls, which the President could apply selectively."

Jobs

"I think the major priority of the next Administration has got to be employment. My own belief is that we can get the adult unemployment rate down to 3% or the overall rate down to 4.5%, without any adverse effect on inflation."

"I believe that anyone who is able to work ought to work—and ought to have a chance to work... any system of economics is bankrupt if it sees either value or virtue in unemployment. We simply cannot check inflation by keeping people out of work."

"I think the major thrust ought to be the strengthening of the private sector, not guaranteeing everybody they will get a job from the federal government."

To reach full employment we must assure:

- support for the Full Employment Act of 1976.
- countercyclical assistance to cities with high unemployment.

Energy Independence

"The mishandling of the energy problem is a primary cause of the current economic crisis. We are the only civilized nation on earth without an energy policy. This negligence is a crime against the American people."

Carter has called "Project Independence" a "joke."

"It is unlikely that we will be totally 'independent' of oil imports during this century. It is certainly not possible or necessary for us to

be energy independent by 1985, but we should be free from possible blackmail or economic disaster which might be caused by another boycott. Our reserves should be developed, imports reduced to manageable levels, standby rationing procedures evolved and authorized, and aggressive economic reprisals should await any boycotting oil supplier."

"I favor a system which would keep oil imports at or below the present 40% level."

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Food Prices

"We need a national food policy that will assure the consumer abundance of supply at prices he or she can afford and will avoid the shortages that drive prices higher. Such a policy can also assure farmers that they can produce abundantly at a fair price to them. We can do both."

"We should maintain a predictable, reasonably small and stable reserve of agricultural products... This carefully managed reserve would support farm incomes when prices are

low, help avoid boosts to the inflationary spiral, provide assurance of supplies to our foreign customers and facilitate a regular flow of food aid... We must strive to give farmers incentives to produce abundantly."

"If you establish price supports for domestic crops equivalent to production costs, I don't consider that inflationary. The inflationary aspect comes in when you have wild fluctuations in price."

Conservation

"With proper national planning and determined execution of those plans, energy conservation can be completely compatible with environmental quality and with economic well-being."

"I would favor strong conservation measures, including mandatory efficiency of autos, better insulation of homes, changes in the rate structure of electric power companies."

Nuclear Power

"The private commercial production of enriched nuclear fuel should be approached with extreme caution."

"U.S. dependence on nuclear power should be kept to the minimum necessary to meet our needs. We should apply much stronger safety standards as we regulate its use. And we must be honest with our people concerning its problems and dangers."

"... all of us must recognize that the widespread use of nuclear power brings many risks... Beyond these dangers, there is the fearsome prospect that the spread of nuclear reactors will mean the spread of nuclear weapons to many nations."

"What we must prevent... is the sale of small pilot reprocessing plants which sell for only a few million dollars, have no commercial use at present, and can only spread nuclear explosives around the world."

Land Use and Growth

Carter says he would, "support the need for better land use planning. I favor giving planning assistance to the states if firm assur-

ances are given by the states that these plans will be implemented and will protect critical environmental areas."

Child Care

"The enactment of a comprehensive child development bill to provide quality, non-profit child care must be one of our major national priorities. All Americans suffer from the present lack of a coherent national child-care policy. Over half the women welfare recipients cite the need to be at home with

their children as the reason they need such assistance. If adequate care were provided for these children, many of these mothers would be able to work."

"I believe that parental and local control over child-care programs is essential to their success."

Gun Control

Carter favors registration of hand guns, banning of "Saturday Night Specials" and prohibition of gun ownership by anyone con-

victed of a crime involving a gun and by those not mentally competent. He opposes other restrictions on manufacture and possession.

Drugs

"I support stiff penalties for drug pushers and expanded rehabilitation programs for drug addicts."

Carter would impose criminal sentences only

on large traffickers in marijuana, not on the occasional user. Carter says any change in marijuana laws should be done by the states; the federal government should stay out of the matter.

Abortion

"I think abortion is wrong. I don't think government should do anything to encourage abortion. I think abortion is the result of a failure of measures designed to prevent unwanted pregnancies and to induce the mother to carry the unwanted child through to delivery. I think we ought to do everything to have better education, family planning, con-

traceptives, if desired. I don't favor a constitutional amendment to give to the states local option on the abortion issue. If, within the confines of the Supreme Court ruling, we could work out legislation with better family planning and adoption procedures, then I would favor it. I don't have any particular law to put forward."

Domestic Monetary Policy

"My first objective," Ford states, "is to have sound economic growth without inflation. We all know from recent experience what runaway inflation does to ruin every other worthy purpose. We are slowing it; we must stop it cold."

"This is not a policy of the quick fix," Ford asserts in his 1977 budget message. "It does not hold out the hollow promise that we can wipe out inflation and unemployment overnight. Instead, it is an honest, realistic

policy—a policy that says we can steadily reduce inflation and unemployment if we maintain a prudent, balanced approach."

"We are going to get the rate of inflation down to the kind of a level where this country can grow and prosper, and people, whether they are on fixed income or working in a factory or tilling the soil or teaching in this university, or students who are going here will get a fair shake and not be robbed day after day after day by the kind of inflation we had in 1974."

Jobs

"The best and most effective way to create new jobs is to pursue balanced economic policies that encourage the growth of the private sector without risking a new round of inflation. This is the core of my economic policy, and I believe that the steady improvements in the economy over the last half year on both the unemployment and inflation fronts bear witness to its essential wisdom. I intend to continue this basic approach because it is working."

"My proposed economic policies are expected to produce lasting, productive jobs, not temporary jobs paid for by the American taxpayer."

"This is a policy of balance, realism, and common sense. It is a sound policy which

provides long term benefits and does not promise more than it can deliver."

"President Ford is not going to be satisfied until everybody has a job who wants a job. That is the only criterion by which this administration will judge whether we are going well or badly. Everyone who wants a job has to have a job under this administration."

"It is true that what I am proposing is not going to get the unemployed back to work overnight. But it will get them back to work, with lasting and secure jobs—not dead-end jobs supported by the government... One cannot promise full employment overnight, and I hope nobody does in the upcoming debate, because it is a cruel illusion."

Energy Independence

"The problem is not an immediate shortage. The problem is that we are becoming more and more dependent on foreign oil imports. Two years ago, we were relying on foreign oil imports to the extent of about 33%. Today, it is up to almost 40%, and unless we stimulate more U.S. production of oil and natural gas, and unless we utilize our vast resources of coal, unless we expedite the construction and installation of more nuclear powerplants, unless we more rapidly develop some of our exotic fuels, our dependence on foreign oil

will go up, up, up, which means that we are more dependent not only on the amount of foreign oil, but the price they charge us."

"The Arab embargo proved that our Nation had become excessively dependent upon others for our oil supplies... We must reduce our vulnerability to the economic disruption which a few foreign countries can cause by cutting off our energy supplies or by arbitrarily raising prices. We must regain our energy independence."

Food Prices

"I can tell you that the farmers are producing. Our big problem... is the middle-man profit. The farmer doesn't get it and the consumer doesn't get it, and one of the jobs that the Department of Justice must do, the Federal Trade Commission must do, and others, is to find out why there is such an abnormally high differential between what the farmer gets and what the consumer pays, and we are going to go after it."

"I believe very strongly that Earl Butz is one of the finest Secretaries of Agriculture our country has ever had. Under the leadership of this administration and Secretary Butz, we have made solid gains in agriculture. The last three years have registered the highest net farm income in America's history. American farmers have been relieved of heavy and costly burdens of government intervention. They have been given a new freedom to meet the challenge of the open market and have been rewarded for it."

Conservation

"The nation has made major progress in reducing energy consumption in the last two years but greatly increased savings can yet be realized in all sectors. I have asked for a

63% increase in funding for energy conservation research and development in my 1977 budget."

Nuclear Power

"Greater utilization must be made of nuclear energy in order to achieve energy independence and maintain a strong economy. It is likewise vital that we continue our world leadership as a reliable supplier of nuclear technology in order to assure that worldwide growth in nuclear power is achieved with responsible and effective controls."

"It is essential that the Congress act if we are to take timely advantage of our nuclear energy potential. I urge enactment of the Nuclear Licensing Act to streamline the

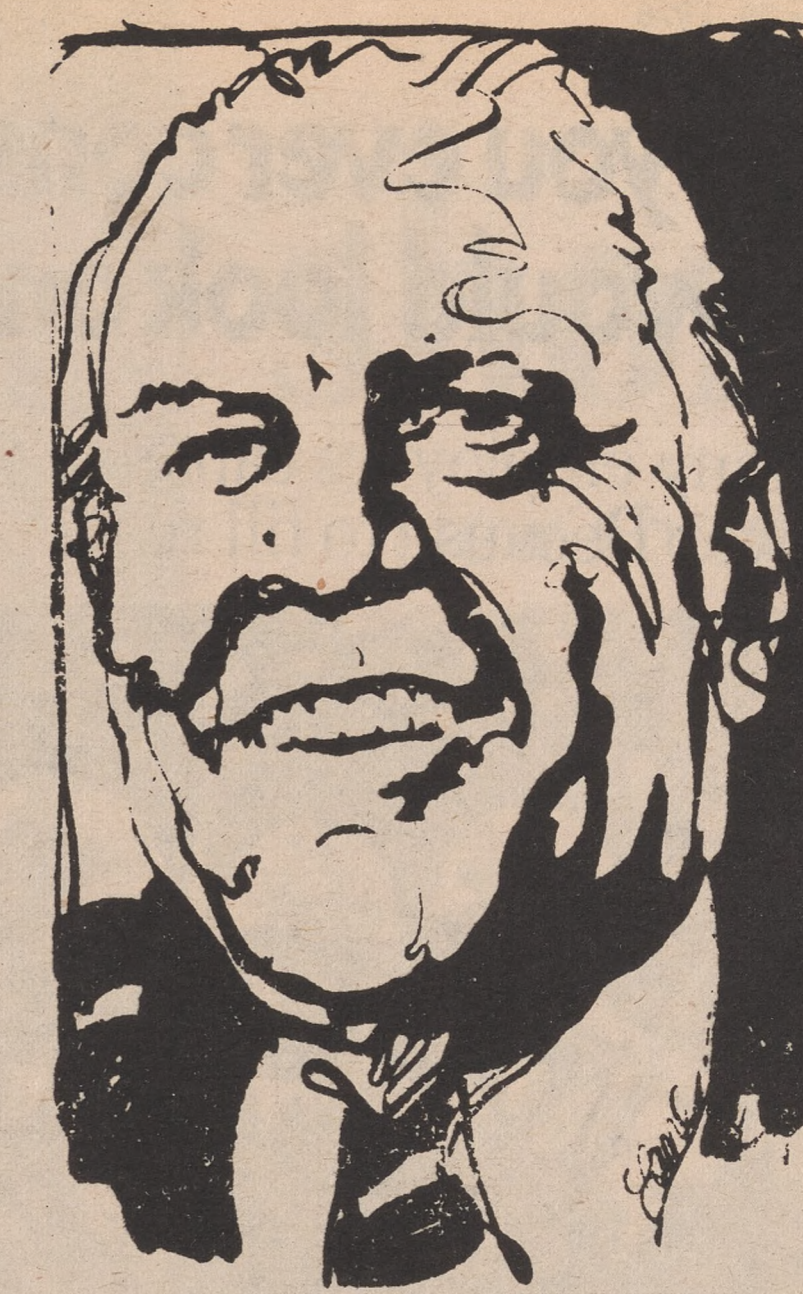
licensing procedures for the construction of new power plants."

The Administration has requested the following FY77 funding for energy:

Nuclear power (includes plant and capital equipment)	\$3,554 million
Fossil energy development	467 million
Solar energy	130 million
Geothermal energy	47 million

The budget includes 575.4 million for the breeder reactor and 378 million for the development of nuclear fusion.

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Gerald Ford

Land Use and Growth

Concerning federal legislation in the area of land use, Ford said, "I am opposed to it, period. I think the state and local units of

government can make better decisions as to land use... than the federal government can."

Child Care

The President vetoed the Child Care Standards Act, calling it a bill which "would perpetuate rigid Federal child day care standards for all the States and localities in the Nation." Ford said, "H.R. 9803 is the antithesis of my proposal. It would make permanent highly controversial and costly day care staff-to-children ratios. And it would deny the States the flexibility to establish and enforce their

own staffing standards for federally assisted day care... I urge that the Congress extend the moratorium on imposition of Federal day care staffing standards. This would give the Congress ample time to enact my proposed Federal Assistance for Community Services Act, under which States would establish and enforce their own day care staffing standards and fashion their social services programs."

Gun Control

Ford is "unalterably opposed to the registration of gun owners and the registration of guns." He favors prohibitions on the manufacture or sale of Saturday Night Specials."

Ford proposes mandatory sentences for

offenses involving use of a handgun, banning the import and sale of cheap handguns, strengthening current laws regarding the sale of handguns (no specific measures specified), and increasing the number of federal firearms investigators.

Drugs

Ford has sent to Congress a mandatory sentencing bill for narcotics dealers. Under this bill, sentences are three years for a first

offense, six for the second, with no parole permitted.

Abortion

He opposes abortion "on demand" but believes that it is justified in cases of rape or where the life of the woman was at stake... Ford said that he would "of course, uphold the law as interpreted by the Supreme

Court." But he also said that he favored a Constitutional amendment leaving to the states the task of redefining limits on abortion.

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Have you ever considered how "Army officer" would look on your job application?

Many employers can give you the answer. Because to fill respon-



sible jobs, they often look for college graduates who have held responsible jobs.

As an Army officer, you have to manage men, materials, and money. Your first year out of college, you shoulder greater responsibilities, at an earlier age, than most other graduates.

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For more information, contact:

Lt. Col. Laursen,
Military Science Department
Hartman Hall

784-6751

**ARMY ROTC.
LEARN WHAT IT TAKES TO LEAD.**

short

Get your IDs

Photos for faculty and staff identification cards are being taken until 5 p.m. today, in the Jot Travis Union Activities Office.

The cards are available for \$2 and are similar to student I.D. cards. They include the faculty or staff member's name, position number and departmental abbreviation.

For additional information, contact Asst. Dean of Students Pete Perriera in the Activities Office at ext. 6505.

Photo by Terrebonne



A little help

The members of Alpha Tau Omega and their Little Sisters plan to conduct a fund-raising drive for UNICEF this week on campus and in the community. Money placed in the UNICEF collection cartons helps provide needy children with health care, better nutrition and basic education.

Write a story contest

Women and men, ages 18-28, who have not previously published fiction in a magazine with a circulation greater than 25,000, are eligible to enter a new short story contest.

The contest, which offers a first prize of \$1,500 and publication in Redbook's annual August fiction issue, will be judged by a panel of the magazine's editors. Second prize is \$300, and there are three third prizes of \$100.

Manuscripts should be typed, double-spaced, on one side of white standard-size paper, not more than 25 lines to a page. The stories must be no longer than 25 pages, and each story must be submitted separately to Redbook's Young Writer's Contest, Box F, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Entries must be postmarked no later than Dec. 31, 1976, and received by Jan. 20, 1977.

Wanted: Ag editor

An editor for the College of Agriculture's yearbook is needed. Gordon Barkley, a junior in Ag Journalism, has resigned for personal reasons.

Last year was the first for the Ag yearbook, and if a new editor is not found, continuation of the book will be in jeopardy.

Persons in the College of Agriculture who are interested in the position should contact Barbara Shafer, secretary to the Dean of the College of Agriculture.

Grads to party

The Graduate Student Association will be hosting an informal party for all new graduate students next Friday from 7 to 11 p.m. in the Center for Religion and Life.

Beer and wine will be furnished. Those interested in attending should RSVP Bill Hogan, care of the English Department.

The GSA has also made an arrangement with the Theatre Department, and graduate students will be able to attend plays for ASUN ticket prices.

shorts

New showing

The Church Fine Arts Gallery will feature paintings and drawings by Helen Oji starting today with a reception from 7 to 9 p.m. The show will close Nov. 17.

Oji received her master's degree from Sacramento State University and is currently residing in New York City. She has had several group exhibitions in California and four individual exhibitions in the Sacramento area and Spokane, Wash.

The gallery is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Spirit of winter

"The Spirit of Winter" is this year's theme for a fashion show being presented by the Sarah Hamilton Fleishmann School of Home Economics next Thursday from 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. at the Elks Club.

The show will feature a variety of sportswear, casual wear, and evening wear. College Hi Shop, Nobby, Mt. Rose Ski Shop, Mervyn's, Sears and Moana West Racquet Club are participating in the event.

The students in Home Economics 216, "Fashion as a Career," are managing the show with the help of instructor Nancy Murray.

Marching ROTC

Two ROTC units will represent UNR in the annual Nevada Day parade in Carson City this Saturday.

The newly formed Women's Color Guard and the Cadet Battalion, 29 upper division UNR cadets, will march in this year's parade.

The Women's Color Guard consists of Anna Hitchcock, Anne Lourentzos, Deborah Pollard and Color Guard Commander Kim Ferguson. This will be the guard's first participation in a Nevada Day Parade.

The Cadet Battalion will be commanded by Cadet Lt. Col. Tony Paternostro. Last year's battalion won first prize in the marching unit classification.

—Falcone

India seminar

The Lisle Fellowship, Inc. is sponsoring a three-week work and study seminar in India from Jan. 3-23, 1977.

Highlights of the seminar include orientation in New Delhi at the Gandhi Peace Foundation where guest speakers will lead discussion groups on cross-cultural themes and issues relating to education and rural development, and a field trip to a rural tribal area.

Academic credit may be granted through prior arrangements with appropriate collegiate offices.

The cost—including room, board, fees for tours and land transportation, but excluding travel to and from New York City—is \$1,100.

The India Seminar is open to the first 15 persons who apply. For applications and further information, contact: India Seminar, c/o Lisle Fellowship, Inc., 511 Meadow Hall Drive, Rockville, Md., 20851.

Filled with music

Songs like "Celebrate," "Dance to the Music" and "What the World Needs Now Is Love" filled the lobby of the Church Fine Arts Building at noon Monday as the UNR's Jazz and Pop Choir performed for the first time.

The 13-member group, directed by pianist and singer Oscar Robinson, is a regular class offered by the Music Department. Drummer Greg Micheletti said the group will be performing throughout the semester.

Janelle Parrish, Pat Estes and Cindy Busher sang solos in the first concert, while Robinson jazzed up the music with his electric piano. Two students alternated on drums and two on bass guitar completed the group.

Shot days

The Student Health Service swine flu inoculation program has moved up its vaccination dates to Nov. 9 and 10.

According to Dr. Robert Locke, Health Services director, the vaccine has been coming in faster than he had anticipated. To accommodate those persons wishing to be vaccinated, the entire lounge area of the Jot Travis Student Union will be used for the program.

Inoculations had originally been scheduled for Nov. 16, 17 and 20. Vaccines for the chronically ill and those over 65 are available now in the Health Service.

—Kinnear Briggs

Spaced-out suit

A spacesuit display showing the suit's 21 layers of insulation and protective material is one of two NASA exhibits scheduled to begin Nov. 1 at Reno's Space Place, the Fleishmann Atmospherium/Planetarium.

The spacesuit, from NASA's Apollo Mission, will be on display along with a scale model of the Saturn V rocket throughout November in the atmospherium's museum.

The Saturn model, scaled to 1/48 actual rocket size, is eight feet tall.

The actual rocket, explained curator Art Johnson, is 363 feet high, is taller than Reno's highest building and weighs more than six million pounds.

Museum hours are Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. It is also open prior to the start of the evening show.



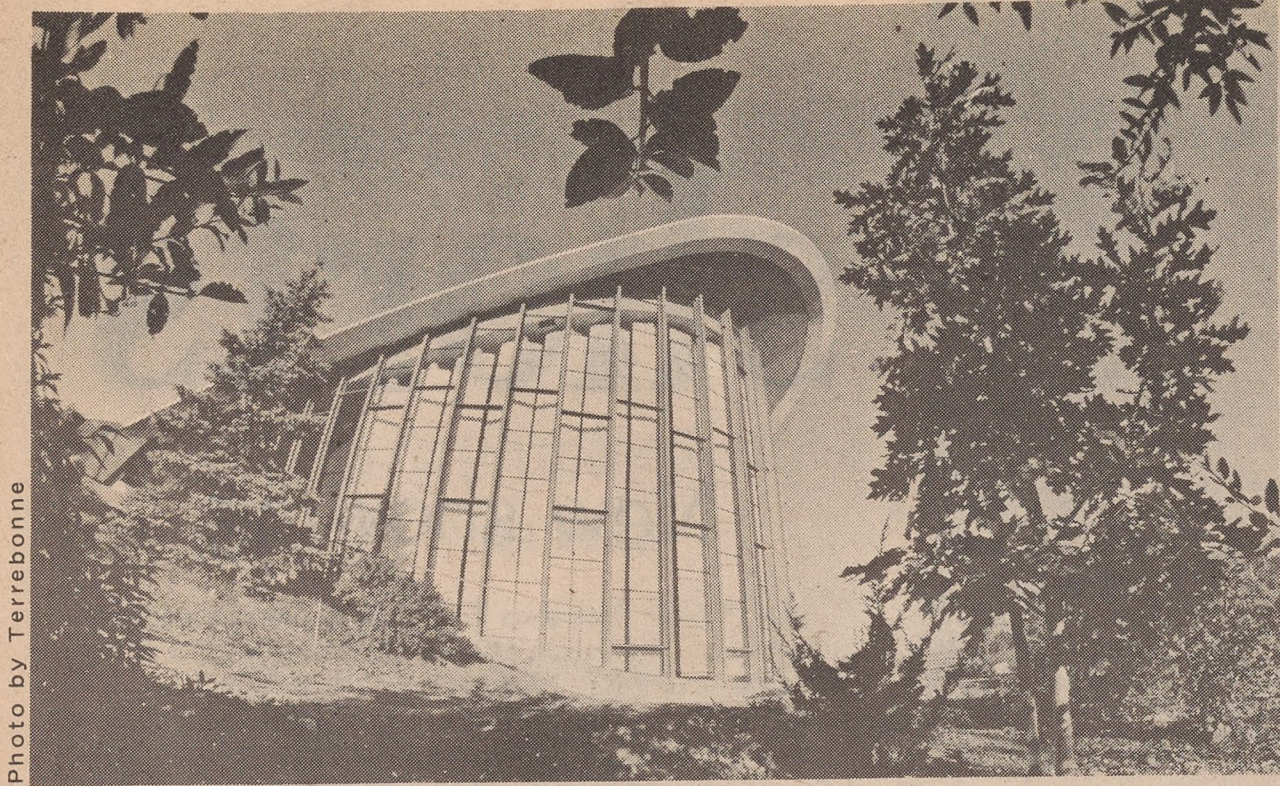


Photo by Terrebonne

'Save the stars'

Marc Picker

"Planetarium closes"

"Atmospherium-Planetarium closed for lack of funds"

"Reno Planetarium Closes; No Money"

One year ago, these were the headlines that broke the news of the sudden closing of the Fleishmann Atmospherium-Planetarium.

The planetarium reopened last Christmas with the hope of permanent relief. This relief came in the form of a challenge grant issued by the Fleishmann Foundation.

The challenge grant is an offer of \$450,000 if the planetarium can raise \$350,000 by Dec. 15. Two hundred thousand dollars has already been raised, but a "big push" is needed, according to spokesmen.

The program that is now in progress, entitled "Save the Stars," is the public part of a fund drive that has been going since January 1976. Until now, the drive has centered on soliciting contributions of a substantial amount from big businesses and "people in the area who are known to be philanthropic," said Dr. Harry Gianneschi, director of Alumni Relations and University Development. Gianneschi is also co-chairman of the "Save the Stars" campaign.

Gianneschi, who has been in charge of soliciting money from businesses, commented that he was hopeful of getting the full amount needed. He said the drive is now further along than realistically expected but less than they hoped it would be. "I think we're in

pretty good condition though," Gianneschi added. "We have had success on all fields, big businesses, private citizens and public agencies, like the school district," he said.

The big event in the campaign is the **Mediathon**. According to Dr. Richard T. Dankworth, director of Extended Programs and Continuing Education (EPCE), this is the first of its kind in the area. Its essence is a barrage of coverage on the planetarium by all forms of media.

All three major television stations in the area will be participating. "It was really their idea to get so involved," said Terrie Nault, publicist for EPCE.

The value of the planetarium was explained in two ways. Dankworth said the building is a community facility and is important to the area. It is a drawing point for the university and it provides a place for scientific entertainment, said Dankworth.

Secondly, it provides a learning forum for area school children, said Arthur W. Johnson Jr., curator. "I think we have scheduled more school outings this fall than any fall in the past," he commented.

The problems that brought about the closing of the planetarium last year were the constant loss of money during the last few years and the need for repairs. When repairs were needed, money that had been promised by various public agencies in the area was cut back. Its parent organization at that time, the Desert Research Institute, decided it could not afford to subsidize it further, so it was closed. There then came various cries from throughout the community and a number of plans were brought up but not acted upon. It was then that the Fleishmann Foundation issued the challenge grant.

Right now, with about \$150,000 still to be raised, all those concerned are confident of reaching their goal. As proof of their success, Dankworth and Gianneschi mentioned some of the larger contributions they have had. Harrah's Club has donated \$15,000, Ralston-Purina \$15,000, Club Cal-Neva \$5,000, and Jim Kelly's Nugget \$2,500.

Plans for community participation in the **Mediathon** include videotaped interviews with Nevada officials and businessmen telling why they support the planetarium and "mini-ads" that can be used in larger advertisements in newspapers.

Funds from the grant would provide for repairs of seating and would be used for a new star projector. "They need to be replaced; they are old and worn," said Johnson.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TODAY

12-1 p.m.—Christian Fellowship, Tahoe Room, Union.

3 p.m.—Rerun of the third Presidential Debate, College of Education, Room 344.

7-10 p.m.—Voter Registration Class, LB 1.

7:30 p.m.—Vista Volunteer Forum, Reno Main Branch, Washoe County Library.

8 p.m.—Nevada Repertory Theatre, "From the Ridiculous to the Absurd," (last night) CFA Theatre.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30

11 a.m.-1 p.m.—Alumni Luncheon, Travis Lounge, Union.

1:30 p.m.—UNR vs. Chico State, Mackay Stadium.

8 p.m.—Nevada Repertory Theatre, "Jacques Brel Is Alive and Well and Living in Paris," Theatre.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1

NEVADA DAY HOLIDAY—NO CLASSES.

6-6:45 p.m.—Silver Caissons, Gym.



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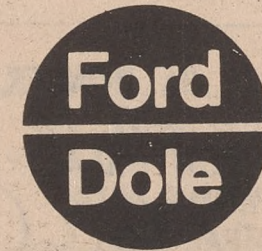
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VOTE Tuesday Nov. 2

The President Ford Committee, James A. Baker, III, Chairman,
Royston C. Hughes, Treasurer.

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Ballot questions to keep your eye on

Ten proposed constitutional amendments and one bond issue will be voted upon in Nevada during the general election on Tuesday, Nov. 2. Six of the proposed amendments (4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9) relate to judicial reform. The others concern (1) voting residency requirements, (2) procedures for passage of legislative bills, (3) increased time period for legislators' pay, and (10) initiative procedures. Question 11 is a request for approval of a natural resources general obligation bond.

The 1973 and 1975 legislatures approved all 10 amendments on the 1976 ballot. Now they must be passed by a majority of voters to become part of the constitution.

Following is a presentation of the questions, compiled by the League of Women Voters and edited by Sagebrush reporter Lori Kinnear Briggs.

Question No. 1

Shall Assembly Joint Resolution No. 1 amend the state constitution to remove the six-month residency requirement to register to vote?

Explanation.

This proposal seeks to amend Article 2 of the constitution by eliminating the six-month residency requirement to register to vote. Instead, qualified citizens, 18 years of age or over, would be eligible to vote after they had established actual, not constructive (meaning address only), residency in the state and in the district or county at least 30 days preceding an election.

Question No. 2

Shall Assembly Joint Resolution No. 2 amend the state constitution to allow both houses of the legislature to create a consent calendar and to set procedures for the enactment of uncontested bills?

Explanation.

This proposal to amend Article 4 would allow each house of the legislature to establish a consent calendar, a procedure for grouping a number of non-controversial bills to be voted on by a single vote on a specific date. The amendment, as proposed, provides that any bill could be removed from the consent calendar by the request of any legislator who felt the bill was controversial.

Question No. 3

Shall Assembly Joint Resolution No. 26 amend the state constitution to increase the period of time state legislators receive compensation for their services, in regular session, from 60 to 100 days?

Explanation.

This amendment to Article 4 proposes that legislators be paid \$60 per day up to 100 days of a regular session. Currently the legislator is paid \$60 per day up to 60 days. The determination to be made is the length of time needed to conduct the state's legislative business for a two-year period, and whether legislators should be paid for the time spent in session up to 100 days.

Comment

Opponents believe this amendment would encourage legislators to further extend the sessions. Proponents state that this amendment would allow reimbursement for time spent and possibly enable a wider range of persons to serve as legislators.

Question No. 4

Shall Senate Joint Resolution No. 10 amend the state constitution to enable justices and municipal courts, as well as district courts, to suspend sentences and grant probation?

Explanation.

At present, only higher courts (district and supreme) can grant probation and suspend sentences. Passage of this amendment to Article 5 would give the lower courts (justice and municipal) these powers. Jurisdiction of the lower courts is limited to misdemeanors with a maximum fine of \$500 and/or jail sentence of six months. Felonies, such as arson, grand larceny, kidnapping and murder are dealt with by the higher courts and would not be affected by this amendment.

Question No. 5

Shall Assembly Joint Resolution No. 14 amend the state constitution to create commissions on judicial selection, composed of judges, lawyers and laymen, for the purpose of providing nominees for appointment by the governor of supreme court justices or district court judges, should vacancies occur in those offices?

Explanation.

This proposed amendment to Article 6 would create commissions to provide nominees to the governor as well as impose a time limit for such an appointment. A permanent commission, serving four years, composed of a supreme court justice, three members of the State Bar of Nevada and three laymen, appointed by the governor, would submit a list of nominees for the supreme court. Nominees for district court vacancies would be selected by a temporary commission composed of the members of the permanent commission, a member of the state bar in the judicial district in which the vacancy occurs and a non-lawyer resident of that district. This commission would serve until the nominations were sent to the governor. The amendment would require the governor to make the appointment from the commission's list within 30 days of receipt of the list of nominees. Failure to do so would prevent the governor from making appointments to any other public office until the judicial office was filled.

Question No. 6

Shall Assembly Joint Resolution No. 18 to amend the state constitution to establish a court system composed of the state supreme court, district courts, justice courts and at legislative discretion, municipal courts, with the chief justice as the administrative head?

Explanation.

The purpose of this amendment to Article 6 is to unify the courts of Nevada into one system with the chief justice of the supreme court as the administrative head. The supreme court, the district courts and the justices of the peace would comprise the system and the legislature would also make the municipal courts part of that system. The chief justice would have the power to apportion work among the supreme court justices, assign district judges to assist in other districts or perform specialized judicial functions which the legislature may authorize, and recall honorably retired judges to temporary active service.

Question No. 7

Shall Senate Joint Resolution No. 30 amend the state constitution to allow the legislature to determine the number of justices on the supreme court and the place where the court may hear cases and permit the court to divide into panels to hear cases?

Explanation.

This amendment to Article 6 would allow the legislature to enact laws providing:

- (1) An increase in the present number (two) of associate justices.
- (2) That if the court consists of more than five justices, panels of at least three may hear and decide cases, except that the full court will resolve any conflicts between such decisions.
- (3) Stipulation of the kinds of cases which must be heard by the full court.
- (4) Determination of the places of holding court, in addition to Carson City, by panels and by the full court.

Question No. 8

Shall Assembly Joint Resolution No. 16 amend the state constitution to establish a commission on judicial discipline that would have the power to censure, retire or remove state supreme court justices or district court judges and would increase the elective term of office for district court judges from four to six years?

Explanation.

Presently, district and supreme court judges may be removed only by impeachment, a two-thirds vote of the legislature or by failure to be re-elected. This amendment to Article 6 would establish a judicial commission as an additional procedure. Any person could bring the commission's attention to any matter relating to the fitness of a judge.

Reasons for removal under the amendment are willful misconduct, willful or persistent failure to perform judicial duties or habitual intemperance. Reasons for retirement would be advanced age interfering with performance of judicial duties or mental or physical disability which prevents proper performance and is likely to be permanent. The commission would be composed of two judges and three laymen appointed by the governor and two members of the State Bar of Nevada appointed by the Board of Trustees. Commissioners would serve four-year terms, and their actions could be appealed to the supreme court. The amendment would also increase the terms of district judges from four to six years.

Question No. 9

Shall Assembly Joint Resolution No. 10 amend the state constitution to permit the State Supreme Court to hear oral arguments at any place in the state of Nevada?

Explanation.

At present, the supreme court may hear cases only at Carson City. Passage of this amendment to Article 6 would allow the supreme court to convene at such locations and times as seem appropriate to the court.

Comment.

Questions No. 7 and No. 9 contradict each other with regard to which body, the supreme court or the legis-



lature, should determine the sites where the court may hear cases.

If both questions are approved and No. 9 receives more favorable votes than No. 7, the portion of No. 7 dealing with legislative selection of court hearing sites would not be given effect. If No. 7 receives the greater majority, it would prevail.

Question No. 10

Shall Assembly Joint Resolution No. 23 amend the state constitution to limit the need for a valid and sufficient tax on initiative petitions to only those which have as their primary purpose the expenditure of money, and additionally to provide for the borrowing of money for capital expenditures within constitutional charter or statutory limits?

Explanation.

A 1972 amendment to Article 19 provides that no initiative question proposing a statute or its amendment which makes an appropriation or requires the expenditure of money may be proposed unless it also imposes a valid and sufficient tax or otherwise constitutionally provides for raising the revenue. This resolution changes the prohibition to initiatives which make an appropriation or have as their primary purpose an expenditure of money. It also provides that if the proposal requires a capital expenditure it may authorize raising the money by borrowing within constitutional limits, such borrowing to be repaid within the estimated useful life of the improvement. Further, if such a proposal is made by the registered voters of a county or city, it shall not authorize a borrowing in excess of any applicable charter or statutory limitation.

Question No. 11

Shall the state of Nevada issue general obligation bonds, to be payable from general taxes, if necessary, in an amount not to exceed \$10,000,000 for the purpose of protecting, preserving and obtaining the benefits of natural resources, such as parks, bicycle paths, historic preservation projects and fish and game habitats?

Explanation.

This bill, SB 577, asks approval of the issuance of general obligation bonds, up to the amounts stated below, for natural resources protection and historic preservation, should the need arise. This bill would not increase the tax rate. The money is allocated as follows:

1. Park Purposes—\$9 million.
 - a. \$3 million dollars: property acquisition for state parks.
 - b. \$5 million: city and county outdoor recreation property acquisition.
 - c. \$500,000: city and county bicycle path acquisition and development.
 - d. \$250,000: state historic preservation purposes.
 - e. \$250,000: city and county historic preservation purposes.
2. Fish and Game—\$1 million for acquisition of fish and game habitat and protected habitat for wildlife. Matching local funds are required for 1b, c and e.

corner

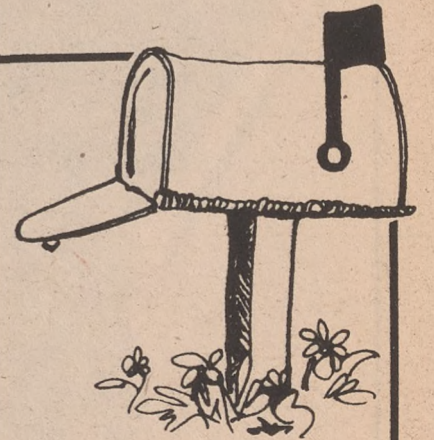
Here's the latest jazz down at the *Blue Mailbox* this weekend:

The Emmy Award winning classic film, *Robert Kennedy Remembered*, directed by Charles Guggenheim, will be presented Saturday night at 10 p.m. Gerald Grenfell has promised to frail his banjo for us later in the evening, and guitarist John Jeronimo may come down to make it a dueling duo.

Sue Ottalini ("Otto" of the Channel 8 news) will sing her country-style ballads Friday night. Becky keeps lots of popcorn on the tables and makes great avocado sandwiches.

All you students holding ASUN cards know you're worth your weight in gold, don't you? For you, the coffeehouse is free! We're open every Friday and Saturday, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

coffeehouse



SPORTS

Pack ready for Chico

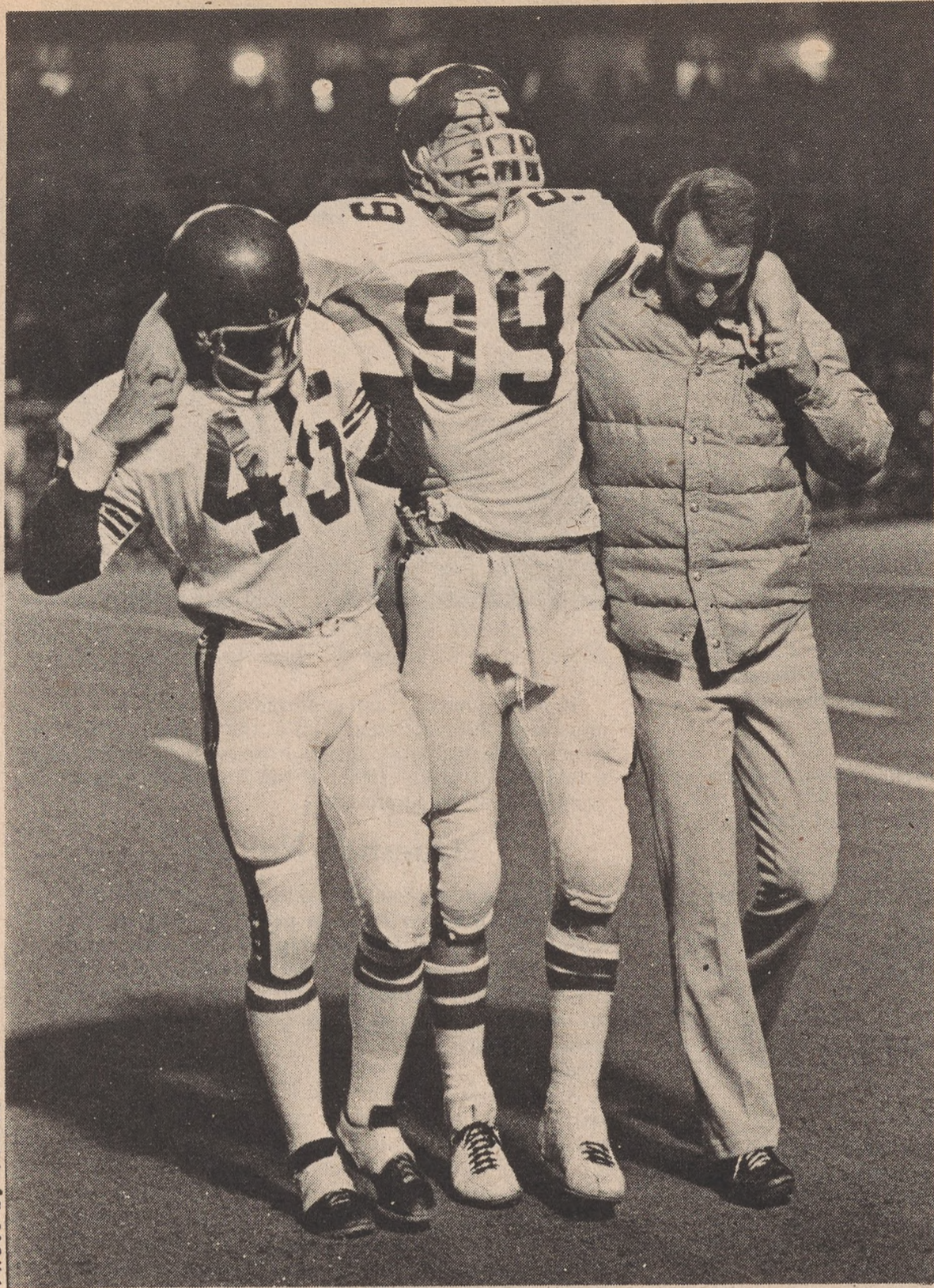


Photo by Terrebonne

WOLF PACK tight end Stan Loftus (99) winces in agony as he is helped off the field during the Boise game by teammate Bill Korney and trainer Ron Bailey. Loftus sprained his ankle on a pass play, but according to head coach Chris Ault, he has recovered and will start against Chico State Saturday.

Terri Gunkel

Ever since Montana Tech, UNR head football coach Chris Ault has been able to take only one game at a time, overlooking no one. Chico is no exception. The Wildcats are 4-3 coming off a big win over previously undefeated Puget Sound, and Ault thinks that will give them the confidence to feel that they can beat the Pack.

"They haven't played as big of schools as we have," said Ault, "but football is 80 per cent mental. If you tell yourself you can do something, you can." Ault added that he feels the UNR-Chico game, which kicks off at 1:30 p.m. Saturday in Mackay Stadium, is the "big game of the year" for Chico. He said that when he played football for the Pack in the '60s, the Chico contest used to be a true rivalry, and he still feels it will be a contest, even though UNR leads the series 20-10-1. Chico also defeated the Pack last year, 6-3, on a pair of field goals.

But as Ault promised, "We're going to flat win this game." It doesn't look as if UNR should have too many problems, going in with a strong 5-2 record. And Ault says that he has added "a few new wrinkles that I think the kids (spectators) will get a kick out of." He indicated that the surprise will occur on the Pack's first possession, and that it's something "most schools don't do," but he won't say anything more.

Chico is a running team which doesn't play "real fancy," according to Ault. "They just play football." To that effect, he said the Pack will have to keep an eye on some of the Wildcats' personnel, particularly a safety named Carter, who leads Chico's Far Western Conference in interceptions and punt and kickoff returns.

The Pack won't be starting running back Earl Cook or center Roberto Selden, though, since they were hurt in last weekend's 26-8 loss to Boise State. Cook sprained his ankle and was still on crutches by the middle of this week. He will be replaced by Wayne Ferguson.

Ault said Selden's shoulder had been bothering him for a couple of weeks and that it caught up to him in the Boise game. He has been practicing this week with the pinched nerve, but Ault says he will use sophomore Pete Kuhn instead. Kuhn played in the Pack's victory over Santa Clara, also playing in the second half of the Boise game, and Ault noted that he has been having a better practice in competition for the position.

A third player, tight end Stan Loftus, was slightly injured with a sprained ankle in Boise, but Ault reports that it is fine and Loftus will be starting against Chico.

"We've had the best intensity week of practice we've had all year," said Ault. "I think they're a little discouraged and embarrassed that they didn't play up to their potential (in Boise)," but he added that he didn't think it was the Pack's burial. He contends that if Nevada had had several fewer mental mistakes and turnovers, the Pack could have won that game.

"We're a pretty damned good football team," he declared. "You made it sound like little old Nevada went up there and got beat by the big guys. I don't think that's the case."

The intensity of the practice claimed by Ault indicates that the Pack is rectifying its mistakes. And as he explained, "The Pack is . . . well, I wouldn't want to be on the other side of the ball."

'DON' HEATH School trustee for District 'D'



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Injunction lets Edgar play

Bob Carlson

"The NCAA is putting, in effect, a gun to the head of the University of Nevada," said Frank Fahrenkopf attorney for UNR basketball star Edgar Jones. Fahrenkopf's analogy was the closing statement of a court proceeding Wednesday that resulted in a preliminary injunction against the University, allowing Jones to practice and play with the Wolf Pack until such time as a trial is set.

The injunction, issued in Washoe District Court by Judge John E. Gabrielli, is at least a temporary victory for Jones, who has been under the eye of the NCAA since September 1975. Fahrenkopf said he didn't know when the trial would begin, but said sometime in the spring would be a good estimate.

Wednesday's action followed a temporary restraining order obtained last Friday by Fahrenkopf to let Jones practice with the Pack over the weekend. According to Jones, the injunction has raised his spirits. "I feel better now," he said. "Practice doesn't feel like practice anymore. I'm getting ready for the season."

Head basketball coach Jim Carey also feels better since Wednesday. "I'm really pleased for Edgar. He's totally dedicated to our program. The kids on the team are happy for him." Carey said the Wolf Pack has been working hard. "They're going to be tough," he said.

Jones reflects Carey's attitude. "We've got a lot to look forward to." Looking back is a different story, however.

On Sept. 14, 1976, the NCAA notified the university that Jones was, in its opinion, ineligible to compete in intercollegiate athletics under NCAA legislation and that Nevada-Reno was obligated to apply that to Jones.

But UNR failed to take action, as it didn't see eye to eye with the NCAA. At that time the NCAA levied an indefinite probation on the university.

Then on Sept. 28., the university declared Jones ineligible. Here is where the whole matter becomes complicated.

In an Oct. 8 letter to UNR President Max Milam from Warren S. Brown, the assistant executive director of the NCAA Infractions Committee, Milam was notified that NCAA legislation didn't require UNR to provide Jones with an opportunity for a hearing prior to declaring him ineligible.

Brown referred to Bylaw 4-6-(b) of the NCAA Manual for the 1976-77 academic year. It indicates that a university may provide a young man an opportunity for a hearing prior to declaring the student-athlete ineligible.

"Therefore," Brown stated, "Case No. 278 (Jones) does not require an institutional hearing to be provided in this case."

This was a contradiction to the recommendation of NCAA Manual Policy 13, however. It recommends that a hearing should be granted to the student-athlete prior to termination or suspension of eligibility but, again, this policy doesn't require a hearing.

This is where Fahrenkopf attacked the university. He said that due process was not afforded Jones and that Jones was being deprived of his right to participate in intercollegiate athletics as a member of the UNR basketball team. Procedural due process has continually been held to include a fair hearing.

The NCAA may feel that its regulations not requiring a hearing may justify the situation, but a precedent has already been set in the Minnesota case of *Behagen v. Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives*, 346 F. Supp. 602 (D. Minn. 1972).

In that case, the court specifically held that the significant educational and economic value of the interest in participation in intercollegiate athletics was of sufficient value to receive the constitutional protection of procedural due process of law.

Fahrenkopf claimed that the university declared Jones ineligible without affording him (a) timely and adequate notice detailing the charges facing him; (b) an opportunity by way of hearing to confront and cross-examine adverse witnesses; (c) the right to be represented at hearing by counsel; (d) a decision on his eligibility based on the evidence presented at a hearing; and, (e) an impartial decision maker who, following a hearing on the evidence, sets forth the reason for the decision reached.

Although cast as the devil Wednesday, UNR isn't out to get Jones. The university complied with NCAA orders to declare him ineligible. The injunction was granted because of the lack of "due process" and because UNR couldn't show why Jones was declared ineligible other than the NCAA order.

Judge Gabrielli told Sagebrush that the NCAA usually deals with schools on the federal level, but if the organization enters the case in Reno, as Fahrenkopf expects, a state court may set a nationwide precedent by making the judicial determination of the 2.0 GPA rule.

This is essentially what the NCAA is prying into. They are trying to dictate an admission policy at UNR.

Although Jones is playing again, the university is still on a one-year all-sports probation. UNR Athletic Director Dick Trachok said that the school would be able to seek an injunction against the NCAA order, but that would be determined by Milam, the Athletic Department and the University Council.

Milam said the school hadn't planned to do anything but, "... we must re-assess our position. Of course the NCAA retains jurisdiction and we don't want to antagonize them unduly." Milam said there is danger of a reprimand by the NCAA. "We must talk to the Athletic Department and weigh the pluses and minuses," he said.

The Rev. Robert A. Sunderland, commissioner of the West Coast Athletic Conference (WCAC), told Sagebrush that Wednesday's decision will be brought up at the WCAC's next meeting on Nov. 22. "We'll bring up the question of Edgar's eligibility," he said. Sunderland said that the NCAA could force the WCAC to make a decision about Jones. "UNR's actions could jeopardize its sports program for more than this one season. It depends on what the university does."

"I can't say how the WCAC Executive Committee will decide," Sunderland said. "We have to find out what the injunction says first. The situation is unusual as it is unprecedented in the courts."

Sports Shorts

Fraternity runs for unable

The Sigma Nu fraternities of Reno and Chico State are combining to sponsor a 200 mile Chico-to-Reno run beginning Thursday and ending Saturday prior to the Chico-UNR football game.

About 80 runners will be 'legging it out,' running at two-mile intervals for the March of Dimes. The run will end Saturday at Mackay Stadium with the presentation of the game ball.

Donations are now being accepted, payable after the run. Anyone wishing to make a contribution pledge may do so by calling 786-9313. According to one Sigma Nu spokesman, between the two chapters a total of \$3,000 to \$4,000 is expected.

—Martarano

Telecky wins tennis tourney

Teresa Telecky, an independent, won the UNR women's intramural tennis tournament Tuesday. Her opponent, Teri Egan of Delta Delta Delta sorority, came in second and Sheila Cameron, also of Delta Delta Delta, placed third.

In the final match Tuesday, Telecky won 6-4 and 6-2. She was undefeated throughout the season.

Volleyball moves into tie

The UNR women's volleyball team celebrated a triumphant weekend with decisive wins over Cal State-Hayward and Cal-Berkeley, giving it a tie for second place in the Northern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (NCIAC). Both matches were played in UNR's old gymnasium.

Friday night, a fired-up Wolf Pack team clobbered Hayward State 15-0, 15-1, 15-1. In the match, Lynn Barkley had four kills while Denise Fogarty contributed six assists. Pat Hixon had two serving aces.

Saturday, UNR took on the Bears from Cal-Berkeley. After losing the first game of the match 9-15, the Pack came back to defeat Cal 15-9, 15-9. "It was a super big win," said UNR Coach Kaprice Rupp.

The win over the Bears upped the Pack's conference record to 3-1, giving it a tie with San Francisco State for second place in the NCIAC.

Glenda Wilson had eight kills against Berkeley while Cindy Rock and Denise Fogarty combined for 19 assists. Also playing well this weekend were Bridget Galvin, JoAnne Culderhouse, Ellen Townsend, Barbara Biggs and Jane MacElroy.

Tonight UNR travels to Ashland, Ore., to participate in the Ashland Invitational. But the Pack is looking ahead now to Nov. 6 when it takes on first place Sacramento State University at 1 p.m. in UNR's old gym.

—Carlson

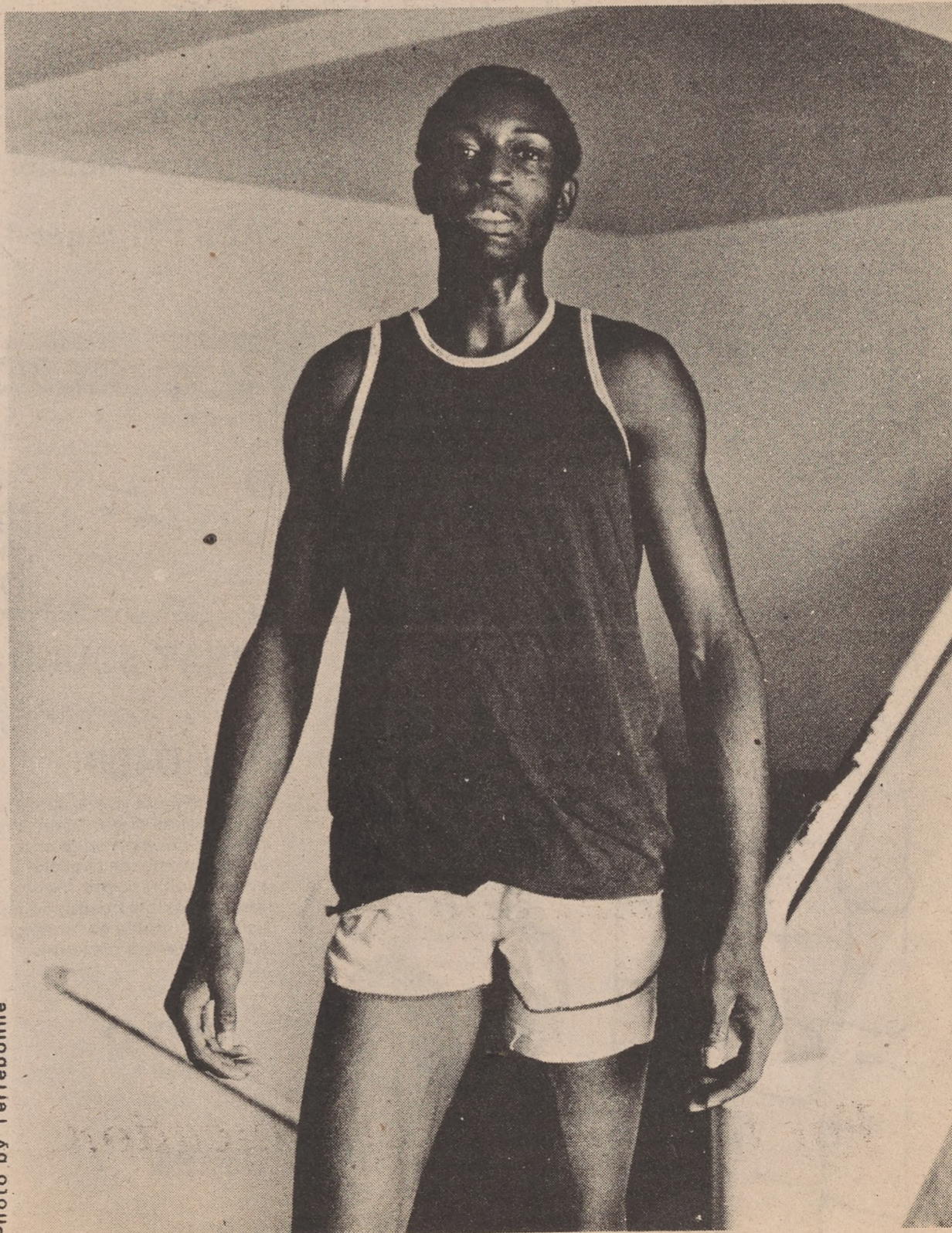
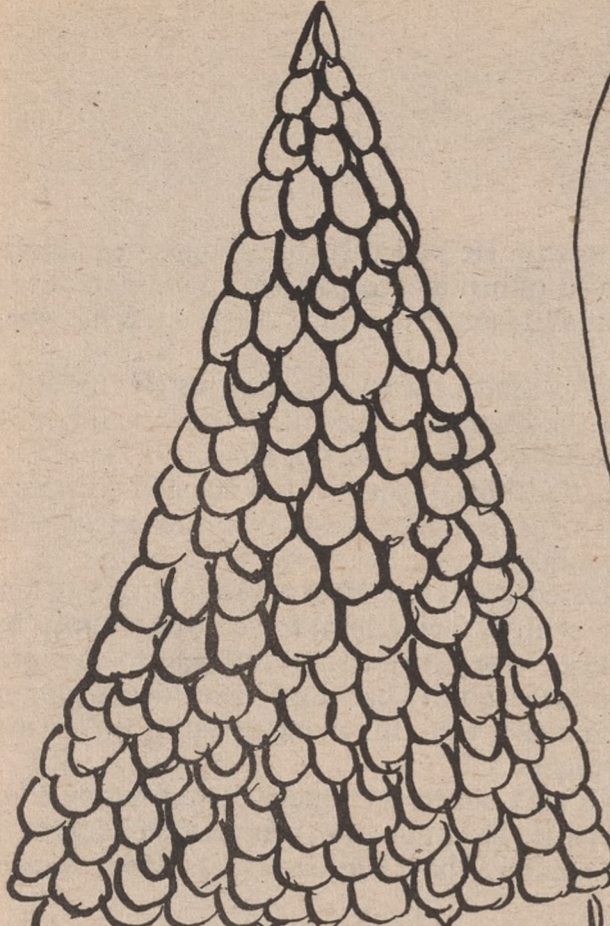


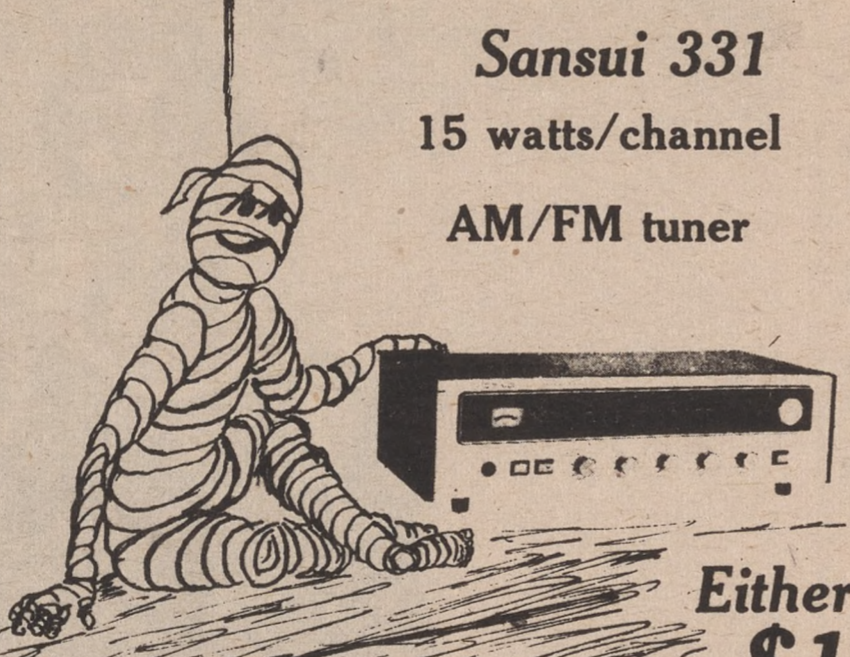
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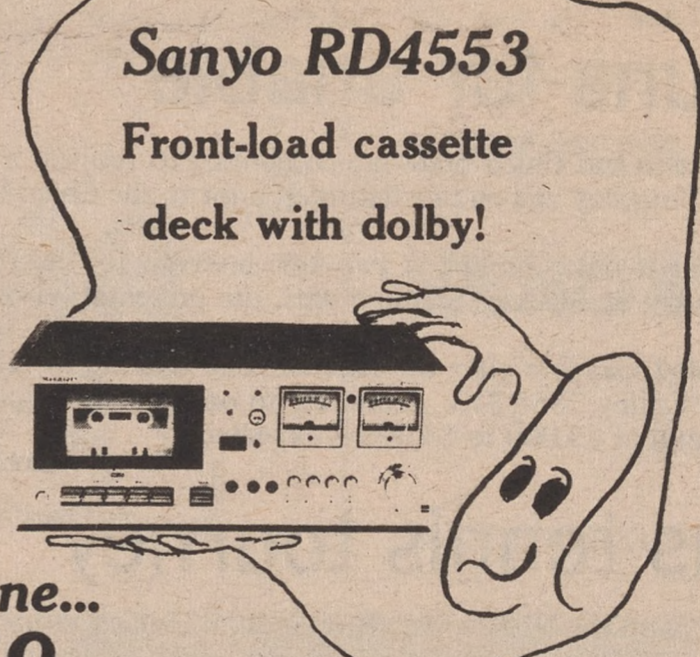
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