

# REBS END LOSS SKEIN



## THE YELL

The Greatest Good  
We Can Do For Others  
Is Not Just To Share Our Riches  
With Them  
But To Reveal Theirs'  
To Themselves

UNIVERSITY of NEVADA - Las Vegas

VOLUME 17 NUMBER 1

LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

February 9, 1971

### ECOLOGY - AS A SCIENCE AND LIFEWAY -TAUGHT

A popular new course, 'Man and the Environment,' will be offered during the spring semester at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Dr. William Fiero, Jr. a geologist with UNLV and the Desert Research Institute, said the course may be taken for three units of college credit or may be audited without examinations or credit by anyone interested in ecology.

The course is designed to give students an understanding of the causes of the current ecological crisis and a knowledge of the most important environmental problems.

Lecturers from nine departments and five colleges at UNLV as well as guest lecturers from the University of Nevada, Reno and the DRI will blend their knowledge of different academic backgrounds to give the student a broad, interdisciplinary background, Dr. Fiero said.

Additional speakers from industry and local and federal government will present their views on local and national problems.

He added that weekly discussions will enable the class to break down into small groups to question and discuss controversial topics.

The course will meet from noon

until 12:50 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday throughout the spring semester. Lecture sessions will be held in the auditorium of the Southwestern Radiological Health Laboratory.

'We will attempt to deal with the critical problems of the interrelationship of man and his physical and social environment,' Dr. Fiero said.

Industrialization of the advanced nations is rapidly exhausting natural resources such as gas, oil, tin, zinc and other critical metals, Dr. Fiero stated.

The geologist also said that energy consumption has reached a state of crisis for both power producers and consumers.

Dr. Fiero said that population expansion threatens social order in society, and may result in widespread famine due to lack of food resources.

'The wastes of an industrialized society are rapidly polluting the environment to the point where physical and mental health is jeopardized,' Dr. Fiero pointed out.

On the plus side, Dr. Fiero said that political, social and scientific systems are attempting to gain management knowledge to control man's effects on the world.



The sun rises on another beautiful day in scenic Henderson.

### UNIVERSITY TWO CONCEPT MODERNIZES EDUCATION

It is within the means of this University to turn-on to a totally new concept in education; rather than the mere organizational restructuring they are playing with.

This new concept is entitled University Two, which is adapted from a proposal for a University Without Walls. A University without walls means EXACTLY what it says. It will be an educational process that extends beyond the physical boundaries of the campus.

University Two would allow the students to learn according to their own interests and at their own pace. There are no fixed classes, tests, papers, grades and graduation time.

The student is encouraged to design his own educational program. All the resources of the commu-

ity (and world) are open to him. The student can travel to other campuses and other countries in his studies. This is in addition to the usual resources (library, students, teachers) plus a comprehensive computer tie in with other Universities.

The student will file for graduation whenever he and his personal advisor feel he is ready. He will organize the evidence in his personal Record of Progress (a written record of what he hopes to achieve intellectually and what he has done) to support his candidacy. His achievement will be reviewed by his official advisor at his 'home' college, a second faculty member (representing another discipline) with whom the student had done

some work, and an outside examiner. If the Committee, upon examining his Record of Progress, feels he has achieved graduation, he will graduate. In this way, the student will graduate whenever he is ready--whether it is in two years or eight.

University Two combines the powerful influence of self-direction with the impact of genuine dialogue. It aims to produce not 'finished' graduates, but life-long learners.

This report, in its entirety (42 pages) has been submitted to the Ad Hoc Committee by teacher Jack Fitzwater. The entire report goes into the details (fiscal, organizational etc) of making University Two a living reality.

### HAMPSHIRE CREATED AS COLLEGE OF THE FUTURE

In almost every sense, Hampshire College is an experiment. Students in a "time-space laboratory" wave candles as they dance in a tightly formed circle to the playing of a sitar. Colored lights flash throughout the auditorium in an experiment to change the apparent physical dimensions of the classroom.

While the psychedelic student project might appear more attuned to a rock music palace than a humanities course, it is symbolic of Hampshire's total program.

With the opening of its doors to 251 freshman and 17 senior fellows selected from 2,002 applicants, Hampshire initiated an attempt to make some drastic changes in the traditional dimensions of higher education.

Hampshire's creators hope to show that top rate education can happen naturally where:

There are no required courses, grades or yearly class rankings.

Students devise their own programs and tests, and progress toward graduation at their own pace.

Faculty members have no tenure and spend almost all their time with students.

Conceived by and governed with its four neighboring institutions in the Connecticut River Valley - Amherst, Mount Holyoke, Smith and the University of Massachusetts - Hampshire College is aiming at a motivation among its students.

'We tried to select students who, according to our best gut

judgement, seem to be not just thinkers, but doers," according to President Franklin Patterson, whose temporary office is situated beneath a student residence hall.

"Whether the subject is art, politics, or mathematics, we want self-generating, self-starting people," Mr. Patterson says.

The students were chosen not only on the basis of entrance-test scores or high-school performance, but from a total picture of the applicants and their motivations. That picture included evaluation of on-campus interviews and samples of the applicants' past work.

Last year's applicants submitted such projects as short stories, works of sculpture, movies and a light show.

This year Hampshire expects as many as 4,000 applicants - and

4,000 projects.

In most courses at Hampshire, students are not given specific reading assignments or projects to complete. They are expected to use the resources of the college and of the four founding institutions to learn on their own.

Faculty members say some students have been asking for specific assignments, and where a teacher feels they are absolutely needed, he provides them. But that is done as infrequently as possible.

"It's important to encourage the feeling of frustration students are having now, so they can get by the feeling that they need structure and get on to learning to use their time," explains Robert P. vonder Lippe, associate professor of sociology.

"We want to make seeking an

education the job of the student rather than the professor," he says.

All of Hampshire's 50 faculty members, selected from hundreds of applicants, are expected to spend most of their time meeting with students both inside and outside the classroom.

Most classes are conducted in a seminar format in which students and faculty members exchange ideas, rather than in a format in which the teacher lectures. There is no required attendance.

The philosophy of shared responsibility applies also to the governing of the college.

"The students have a real feeling that they're participating in building this college," says Charles R. Longworth, vice-president of Hampshire.

# Cast the last stone

A SATIRE BY MIKE SALERNO

In a surprise announcement, the Federal Grand Jury indicted God today in connection with the Berrigan Priests' alleged plot to kidnap a high government official.

The indictment, which took the nation by surprise, was reportedly the result of pressure exerted by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Hoover stated that evidence exists of a "conspiracy" between the "priests and their number one Boss," and that "the Bureau was looking for Him for further questioning."

The Director issued a vague description of each of three persons. The first was of an elderly gentleman. The second was of a "hippy-type" character, in his early thirties with distinguishing scars on his hands,

feet and side. The FBI is also expected to stage a roundup of all suspicious looking doves.

Listed as aliases for the Suspect were Messiah, Prophet, Christ, Jesus, J.C. and several other "foreign sounding titles which might indicate an international communist scheme," Hoover went on to state.

"The priests have openly linked God to their plot; they speak of their constant communications with Him."

A massive manhunt is now under way to catch the Fugitive. Hoover expressed dismay over his inability to secure the indictment before December, because, to use the Director's words, "His presence is felt much more around the Christmas season and there was a greater chance to nab Him."

J. Edgar stated that "our boys will keep up the search and intensify during the Easter season."

"I want to make one thing perfectly clear," the President said in a statement issued early this morning. "Although Mrs. Nixon and I often go to church, we do not in any way approve of this Man's associations. I still have faith however, and hope that He will voluntarily turn Himself in and clear His name."

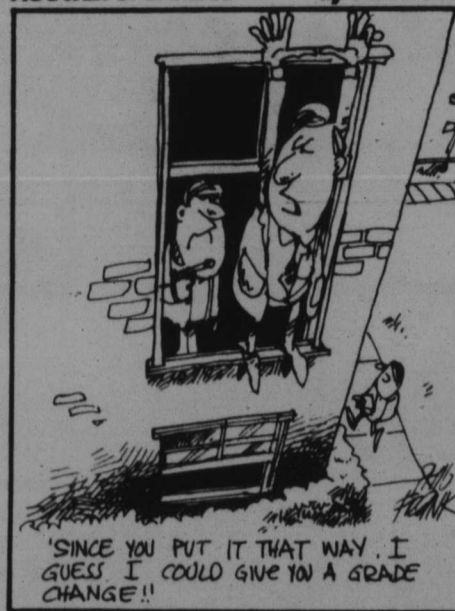
The Reverend Billy Graham was unavailable for comment.

Hoover, at his press conference, denied rumors that the Man in question was dead. He stated that he would request the aid of the CIA since his last reports of the Suspect's whereabouts were that He was "alive and well in Mexico City."

FRANKLY SPEAKING

February 9, 1971

by Phil Frank



## JOIN THE FIGHT RIGHTS FOR FARM WORKERS

'Across the San Joaquin Valley, across California, across the entire Southwest of the United States, ...wherever there are farm workers, our movement is spreading like flames across a dry plain. Our movement is the match that will light our cause for all farm workers to see what is happening here, so that they may do as we have done. The time has come for the liberation of the poor farm worker. History is on our side. MAY THE STRIKE GO ON! VIVA LA CAUSA!' (C. Chavez)

Join us for one year in building the union that three million farm workers in the U.S. need and want.

The grape strike was won after five years of difficult struggle. Now the lettuce strike and boycott are under way and must be won. Farm workers throughout the country are organizing. We must develop more clinics, service centers, credit unions, co-op gas stations and stores, and Huelga schools.

We can give you room and board, \$5.00 a week, lots of hard work, and the satisfaction of knowing that you are helping a significant non-violent movement bring about social change.

We ask you for at least one year of full-time commitment and the willingness to work hard wherever you are needed.

If you can join our struggle, write to:  
Cesar Chavez  
United Farm Workers  
P.O. Box 130  
Delano, Calif. 93215

## The Yell

### Editorials and Features

Unsigned editorials are the responsibility of the Yell Staff. Other opinions expressed are solely those of the author of the Article.

Las Vegas, Nevada

Vol. 17 No. 1

- Editor ----- Mike Malone
- Managing Editor ----- Jeannie Hall
- Night Editor ----- Bill Schafer
- Graphics Coordinator ----- Leon Potter
- Photographer ----- Wes Williams
- Sports Editor ----- Bill Jones
- Sports Writer ----- Doug Clarke
- Ad Manager ----- Max Stuhff
- Typist ----- Susan Ilchik
- Supplier ----- Dave Owles
- Reporter ----- Julie Jones
- Reporter Trainee ----- Smoky

Published weekly by the students of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Offices are located at 4885 Maryland Parkway, Las Vegas, Nevada, 89109, in the Donald C. Meyer Campus Student Union, Room 307.

We wish to thank Mark Hughes of the UNLV News Bureau for the invaluable press releases that are provided.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I wish to reply to the letter in your January 19, 1971 issue. It concerned the painting of the chemistry building, but it touched upon a sore point. Mr. Beck makes comment of a large room on the second floor of the Chem building and states that is holding storage instead of a badly needed science library. I am a piece of that storage which I feel gives the opportunity to speak. A minor point to bring up is that Mr. Beck may borrow a book on practical physics or astronomy any time he wishes also he can avail himself of any of the physics books in the lounge on the first floor. He might ask why only physics books, well we are the only department that contributed books for such usage.

The uninformed Mr. Beck, upon looking in that room he mentions, will see a drafting table, five file cabinets, two desks, a book case and four partial film scanning machines. He is right, this is not a library, as a matter of fact it was turned over to the physics department some months back to be used as a lab. The room needs partitions to divide it into an office, a scanning lab and a computer lab. All this takes money which all good chemists should know, the physics department has none of that stuff. My department had to practically move itself into the new 'Chemistry' Building while the chem department had a special extra pack-

age included that gave them all the nicely finished labs, offices and store rooms.

The physics department as usual was short changed and short spaced. We had to fight like crazy to get added lab and research areas to permit equipment setups and enough office space. I can assure Mr. Beck that we would not have such spacious storage areas if we ever got a decent budget to finish them off. We are unlike the warlord chemists, we can not even afford running water for lab usage. Mr. Beck must remember that we only get what the chemistry department throws away.

While still on the topic of wasted space I wonder what Mr. Beck thinks of Dr. Pennelle's second floor that has been shut since the start of last semester and is gathering dust? What about the second floor chem room that houses two calculators and one desk and never has more than three people in it? That room usually remains empty, but in reality is an unused office belonging to the chemists. The student use is small enough that the calculators could be moved, along with the desk, and be placed in one of the chem lab support areas. What about the scarcely used Hydroization lab, radiation

lab and photo labs? The physics department had to borrow a room from the math department while the chemistry hordes on to every empty office they have.

Mr. Beck should also be reminded that the \$12,000 to be used for painting comes from the capital improvement fund and can be used for nothing but repairs on buildings. I do not think painting is necessary or important. Why should we have it done, just because Dr. Zorn and the Board of Regents think it looks bad? It is odd because the Regents seldom touch down on campus and are never concerned with how the students feel. The building draws mixed feelings from people which is cool. I think it is ugly myself, but I also think it is hardly worth painting now when it will cost more than it is worth.

I have jumped topics slightly because I wished to say what I did, but I shall return to conclude my original complaint. There has been a war going on between the chemistry and physics people for years. There is no reason for it no one wishes to stop it. I have written this letter to show where some of the injustices lie and I only hope they can be straightened out one day. Peace is a beautiful feeling.

Harold J. Coskey

## ID PICTURES TAKEN

ALL DAY FEBRUARY 8-12

GO TO CSUN OFFICE ROOM 307

# MASTERING THE DRAFT

'Reopening' is the most important and least understood step in the selective service process. Unless you can persuade the draft board to 'reopen' your classification and reconsider it, you may never gain the new reclassification you desire.

No classification can ever be changed until it has first been reopened for thorough reconsideration. Reopening is a preliminary screening process. It siphons off claims for reclassification that do not even warrant the board's consideration.

If the board decides not to reopen your classification, no further time will be spent to determine whether you should actually be reclassified. You will merely be notified that your case did not warrant a reopening.

Draft boards grossly abuse their power to reopen, because every reopening triggers consequences which stall the conveyor belt edging you toward induction.

First of all, whenever your classification is reopened, the draft board must perform the task of reclassifying you. The board can legally decide to reclassify you in the very same classification you were trying to leave. Nevertheless, you can fight such a decision.

Following the reclassification, you have 30 days in which to request a 'personal appearance' before your draft board. During this period, and while the appearance remains pending, no valid induction order can be issued to you.

The appearance at which you contest your reclassification will result in still another classification decision. Within 30 days after that decision, you can request an appeal to the state appeal board. Throughout this second 30-day period, and until the appeal is resolved, you cannot be sent a valid induction order.

The procedural delays accompanying reopening, reclassification, a personal appearance, and an appeal may consume from two to six months (or more). During this time you cannot be issued an induction order -- regardless of your lottery number.

Therefore, many draft boards arbitrarily refuse to reopen even when reopening is warranted. THESE BOARDS KNOW THAT YOU HAVE NO RIGHT TO A PERSONAL APPEARANCE OR AN APPEAL WHEN REOPENING IS REFUSED. YOUR RIGHTS ARISE ONLY AFTER THE RECLASSIFICATION THAT MUST FOLLOW EVERY REOPENING.

Although Selective Service Regulations give draft boards discretion in deciding whether to reopen, the United States Supreme Court recently clamped down on the arbitrary abuse of discretion. In *MULLOY v. UNITED STATES* (398 U.S. 410) the Court ruled that an arbitrary refusal to reopen unfairly deprives the registrant of his basic procedural rights to a personal appearance and appeal.

The *MULLOY* case lays down strong guidelines for processing requests for reopening and reclassification: 'Where a registrant makes nonfrivolous allegations of facts that have not been previously considered by his board, and that, if true, would be sufficient under regulation or statute to warrant granting the requested reclassification, the board MUST reopen the registrant's classification unless the truth of these new allegations is CONCLUSIVELY refuted by other RELIABLE information in the registrant's file (emphasis added).

Under *MULLOY* your draft board MUST reopen if your request meets the Supreme Court's specifications. Your board cannot avoid reopening by arbitrarily disbelieving the truth of your claim. Instead, the truth must be refuted 'conclusively' -- not just 'possibly' or even 'probably,' but CONCLUSIVELY -- before reopening can be refused. This refutation cannot be based on mere suspicion or idle hearsay. It must depend upon 'reliable' information -- not hints or unsubstantiated suggestions -- already in your selective service file. You would be well advised to inspect your file before submitting your reopening request.

*MULLOY* made reopening so easy to obtain that the Government protested (unsuccessfully) the Court was, in effect, allowing many young men to delay an induction order indefinitely. The Court was unimpressed with this argument, observing only that '... the board need not reopen where the claim is plainly incredible, or where, even if true, it would not warrant reclassification, or where the claim has already been passed on, or where the claim itself is conclusively refuted by other information in the applicant's file.'

If you think your board has denied you a reopening in violation of the *MULLOY* rule, consult an attorney in order to confirm your suspicions. Failure to follow *MULLOY* arbitrarily denies you due process of law. As your attorney will advise you, an induction order issued in violation of due process is invalid.

Please continue sending your proposals for draft reform to us at 'Mastering the Draft,' Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. We want to take your ideas to Washington.

Unlimited teaching opportunities are available for professors, instructors, and for prospective teachers in any field, any level from kindergarten to the university. Over 100 institutions in more than 90 countries offer teaching opportunities to American teachers. For application information please write, FRIENDS OF WORLD TEACHING, P.O. BOX 913, NEEDLES, CALIF. 92363. Please specify the country(s) of your interest and enclose \$5.00 to cover administrative expenses.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE HAS CHANGED HA HA

If one word were to be used to describe Selective Service operations of the past 13 months, that word might be 'change.'

In little over one year, the Selective Service came under new leadership, changed the selection process, introduced a new 'image' and instituted policies which spread the obligation to serve more equally among the Nation's young men.

Although draft reforms had been recommended by the Department of Defense and several special Presidential task forces in past years, no significant changes were made in Selective Service until President Nixon signed the Random Selection, or lottery, authorization on November 26, 1969. The lottery determines a young man's chances for induction by a drawing of birthdates. The procedure shortens the induction period to 12 months, rather than the seven years under the old system, and places young men not called to meet current manpower needs in lower draft priorities in succeeding years.

To carry out these changes, President Nixon selected Assistant Secretary of the Air Force and former college president Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, as his new Director of Selective Service, replacing General Lewis B. Hershey, who was promoted to a position of White House Advisor.

Shortly after Tarr's appointment in April, President Nixon ordered an end to occupational, agricultural and paternity deferments, and at the same time asked Congress to restore his authority to end all deferments based on education. He also asked for a uniform national call, requiring all men with the same lottery number to answer calls uniformly throughout the country. These decisions marked a change in the draft philosophy, ending the traditional concept of channeling, by which young men were 'forced' into civilian pursuits by virtue of the draft threat and the use of deferments, and removing a source of much of the difference in treatment of individual registrants across the country.

During 1970, Dr. Tarr gave priority to the development of specific guidelines and directives to local board personnel on all new policies and administrative changes, including guidelines on Supreme Court decisions which have changed Selective Service regulations, or the interpretation of existing policies.

He also established an Inspection Services Division to work directly with state headquarters and local boards to assure uniform interpretation of policies and procedures. Regional service centers also were established to provide logistic and administrative support to the 56 state headquarters units and the more than 4,000 local boards in the Selective Service System.

Committed to explaining the new direction for Selective Service to the more than 50,000 paid and volunteer personnel in the System, and to observe firsthand how the system was operating, Dr. Tarr visited 51 state headquarters, more than 600 local boards and front-line military units in Vietnam, Korea and the Philippines during the year.

As national policy changed, so too did the local boards. Continuing a program begun in 1967, boards in 1970 continued to expand their membership to ethnic minorities, women and younger people. Panels of sub-boards were added to overcome backlogs and to help implement the new procedures.

Dr. Tarr also directed task forces to find solutions to management, policy, and information problems. One effort resulted in a decision to computerize a management information program which was started in 1970. Other resulting decisions were commitments to improve the alternate work program for Conscientious Objectors, and to create an 'open door' public information program, including the publication of five brochures to be offered this month to the public through schools, local boards and a central mailing house. Availability of the new brochures will be supported by a television promotional campaign. A 'Curriculum Guide on the Draft' also was written and sent to more than 21,000 school administrators. In addition, a program to supply reference material on the draft to cooperating draft counseling organizations with more than 1,300 organizations requesting this service was developed.

Dr. Tarr also utilized the services of the System's more than 800 Youth Advisors, bringing youth into key roles in the System. More than 60% of the recommendations of the Youth Advisory Committees presented to Dr. Tarr at a national conference in June, 1970, were adopted by the end of the year.

Among the other 1970 changes was a policy which required registrants not appearing for pre-induction physical exams to report for induction at which time the examination would be given. This new policy closed a major loophole used by draft evaders.

An 'Extended Priority Selection Group' of young men with 'reached' lottery numbers who entered the pool of available manpower too late in the year to be inducted also was established. Their liability for induction was extended into the new year, assuring that men with like lottery numbers at each local board were subject to the same treatment.

Another new policy gives the registrant the opportunity to volunteer for a pre-induction physical examination at any time without changing his place in the induction order, allowing the young man to clarify his acceptability for military service at an early date.

Another new Selective Service policy allows young men to drop deferments at any time, regardless of whether they still are meeting the conditions for which the deferment was issued. This new regulation allows men with high lottery numbers to be dropped to a lower draft priority where they would not be inducted unless there was a major national emergency.

To achieve the President's goal of a 'zero draft,' another task force was appointed to work on recommendations for a stand-by draft, to include the latest methods of computerization, efficiency and more uniform administration.

The new system would register an estimated two million young men who turn 18 every year, informing them of their rights, their opportunities and obligations and place them in categories best reflecting their ability to serve their country in case of national emergency.

The first lottery since 1942 was held in December, 1969, involving all men 19 through 26 years of age, then presently in the manpower pool. Young men with random sequence numbers 195 and below answered 163,500 draft calls during calendar year 1970.

A second drawing was held in July, 1970, to give lottery numbers to those men who turned 19 in 1970 and will form the bulk of the 1971 draft pool.

While the lottery significantly changed the draft procedures, it also served as a catalyst for less publicized, but equally important changes in Selective Service.

## BLOW YOURSELF UP

TO POSTER SIZE

Send any black and white or color photo, polaroid print, cartoon or magazine photo. A great Gift idea... a splendid Gag. Ideal room decoration... Perfect for parties. Poster mailed in sturdy tube.

2 FT x 3 FT \$3.50

1 1/2 FT. x 2 FT. \$2.50

3 FT. x 4 FT. \$7.50

Your original returned undamaged. Add 50c for postage handling for EACH item ordered. Send check, cash or M.O. (No C.O.D.) To:

**BLOW-UP** PO BOX 589 NY 10010 NY



# NEW SCHOOL BENEFITS FOR VETS

President Nixon has signed into law new education benefits for wives and children of prisoners of war, and for servicemen who have served 181 days of active duty rather than two years as was previously required.

The new benefits became effective December 24, 1970, according to Gordon R. Elliott, Director of VA's Southern California Regional Office.

The reduction in the active duty requirement to 181 days also applies to the eligibility of servicemen for GI loan guarantee benefits, Elliott said. This broadened eligibility makes it possible for men and women to use their GI Bill benefits sooner, while still in military service, Elliott explained.

Under the new law, the wives and children of those members of the Armed Forces on active duty who have been listed for more than 90 days captured, or 'forcibly detained or interned in the line of duty by a foreign government or power,' are eligible for educational benefits.

For apprenticeship and on-the-job training courses under the GI Bill, servicemen are required to take 120 hours of training per month to receive full training allowance, and a lesser number of hours results in a proportionate reduction in the allowance.

Full-time training, Elliott explained, contemplates a work week of at least 30 hours, unless collective bargaining has established a lesser standard for a work week.

# MANAGEMENT FORUM STARTED

A basic management program designed for all state service supervisors will be sponsored by the Office of Conferences and Institutes of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas February 22 through 26.

The 40-hour course based on current theories and practices taught at the university, is specifically structured for the development of leadership techniques for all first-line state employees with supervisory jobs.

Keith McNeil, coordinator of Conferences and Institutes at UNLV, said the course will meet from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Southern Nevada Vocational-Technical school. State supervisors who are interested in attending the course should submit their requests immediately to their employers, he said.

Although we recognize that the transition from production worker to supervisor involves a great deal of change, we often forget that the supervisory job requires different skills, knowledges and management techniques,' McNeil commented.

McNeil said that the five-day course will acquaint the student with the role of supervisor, methods of supervision, classification and pay, selecting and placing competent employees, and employee performance evaluation.

Also, the instruction will examine the handling of subordinates grievances; human relations; training; decision making; and, automatic data processing.

# SEN. BIBLE ON ATOMIC GROUP

WASHINGTON—The appointment of Senator Alan Bible, D-Nev., to the powerful Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy was announced last week by the Senate Democratic leadership.

Bible will succeed the late Senator Richard Russell, D-Ga., on the committee. Russell, dean of the Senate, died last week after a long illness.

The appointment will give Nevada's senior lawmaker an even greater voice in determining the scope of Atomic Energy Commission activities in Nevada and throughout the nation.

Bible already holds membership on the Senate Public Works Appropriations Subcommittee, which determines the level of funding for AEC programs. His new assignment will give him a controlling hand in the authorization of those programs as well.

Bible said he was honored by the appointment, 'particularly since I was asked to succeed one of the greatest lawmakers in the history of the American democratic process.'

Acceptance of the new post made it necessary for Bible to resign from the Senate District of Columbia Committee after 15 years' service, including 11 years as chairman.

He will retain his other assignments, including membership on the Appropriations, Interior and Aging Committees and the chairman of the Select Committee on Small Business. He also remains on the influential Senate Democratic Steering Committee.

Bible said his decision to join the Committee on Atomic Energy was based principally on the major role of the AEC in Nevada.

'Operations at the Nevada Test Site make up a substantial part of the state's economy,' he declared. 'It is therefore important that we take advantage of every opportunity to increase our representation where it counts the most.'

Bible is one of five Democratic senators on the committee. Others are John Pastore, Rhode Island; Henry Jackson, Washington; Clinton Anderson, New Mexico and Stuart Symington, Missouri.

# PRACTICAL FRENCH TAUGHT

Professor Charles Weingarten is starting a new class of French entitled 'Beginning French'. This course will cover basic French conversation and the various aspects of the country itself. It will be very helpful for anyone planning a trip to France in the near future. This class will meet twice a week at the Moyer Student Union Building, second floor, conference room, Monday and Wednesday from 7:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m. starting Monday, February 15, for twelve weeks. The cost will be \$22, which will cover the whole course plus one year membership of the Alliance Francaise.

This class will be followed by another class, 'Advanced French', designed for the students who have already a knowledge of the spoken language, and the emphasis will be on teaching the various aspects of French culture and civilization. It will be held from 8:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday and Wednesday, starting the 15th. Charles Weingarten is a native of France and a Teaching Assistant of French at UNLV. He is starting this course for the Alliance Francaise, of which he is the Vice-President. He is particularly well qualified to teach about his native land in which he has travelled extensively. He studies at the University of Nice before coming over to the United States. His major fields of interests are literature and history.

For more information, please call 736-6111, ext. 224, from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.; registration will be held the first day of class at 7:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. in the classroom.

FRANKLY SPEAKING by Phil Frank



RINGS OF SATURN--James Mark, 9, views the rings of Saturn through the University of Nevada, Las Vegas's eight-inch telescope during a recent tour of the new \$1.5 million Chemistry Building. Assisting him is Harold Coskey, a junior research assistant in the Physics Department while Shain Strnod, 9, waits his turn. The Cub Scouts are from Pack 140.

# CAREER PLACEMENT

Seniors and graduates wishing to set up a confidential recommendation file and/or participate in the spring on-campus recruitment activities are urged to register with the Placement Office immediately. Business and Commercial Placement is handled in Room 120 of the Campus Student Union--Student Personnel Services. Teacher Placement is handled in Grant 242-C. Recruiters for February are listed below.

Business firms and school districts have been scheduled beginning in the middle of February and a confidential recommendation file must be set up prior to scheduling interviews.

Graduating seniors who do not wish to interview on campus because they have already accepted employment or are draft eligible are also encouraged to register with placement as the recommendation files will likely be needed at a future time. Also, draft eligible students are still encouraged to participate in recruitment to establish contacts and keep their employment options open.

- February 11 Placement pictures being taken in SS112, 3 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. Twelve color photos for \$2.50.
- February 16 Orientation--Teacher Placement, How To Prepare for the Hiring Interview. Lounge 202, Student Union, 3:30 pm.
- February 18 Burroughs-Wellcome & Co. will be interviewing Business majors for Pharmaceutical Representative.
- February 19 U.S. Atomic Energy Commission will be interviewing Business related and Engineering majors for Management Trainee positions.
- February 23 Mutual of New York will be interviewing all majors for Insurance Representatives positions.
- February 24 Financial Advisory Clinic will be interviewing all majors for Financial Planning Advisor.
- February 25 Arthur Anderson & Co. will be interviewing Accounting majors for Accountant positions.
- February 25 Equitable Life Assurance will be interviewing all majors for Insurance Representative positions.
- February 25,26 U.S. Marine Corps will have information booth concerning their Officer Trainee program.
- February 26 Disneyland Hotel will be interviewing Hotel Administration majors for Management Trainee.

The PUSHER is Coming

# CHANNEL 10 FOCUSES ON THE DRUG PROBLEM

Channel 10 will air 'The Shade of a Toothpick,' an hour-long color exploration of efforts, attitudes, and sensitivities toward the prevention of drug abuse. The program, with David Susskind as host, will air at 7 p.m., Wednesday, February 10 on the Public Television series on drug abuse titled The Turned On Crisis.

With the theme of adult sensitivity as the essential ingredient for successful drug prevention projects in motion across the nation, moves in on a panel discussion by law enforcement authorities on the role of organized crime in the drug crisis, and features an appeal to parents by Public Television's Fred Rogers.

Prevention projects documented in the program include a variety of approaches across the nation, among them: Totem West, a federally-funded crisis intervention drop-in center in Berkeley; the Stanford, Connecticut experi-

mental in-school curriculum which follows the behavior approach; and a total community effort to provide creative alternatives in a Pittsburgh suburb.

Though the personal motivations and techniques vary greatly, individuals in these segments share the sense of urgent need to help young people to seek and find alternatives to drug abuse. When asked by an interviewer if he did not get discouraged by the monumental task that lies ahead in drug prevention, a young staff member at Totem West replied: 'Well, we feel the shade of a toothpick is better than the hot blazing sun. So we deal with it in that context. If you can do anything about the problem then you are doing something about the problem; so that is how we try to help.'

David Susskind moderates the panel discussion on organized crime and drug abuse. Guest authorities include John Finlator, Deputy Director of the Federal

Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, National Institute of Mental Health; Shane Cramer, recently appointed Attorney General of Pennsylvania; and Virgil Peterson, former Chicago Crime Commissioner.

Fred Rogers of Public Television's popular Misterogers' Neighborhood addresses parents with an appeal urging them to be creative in fulfilling their role as parents. He stresses the point that development of the sense of 'being special' and of being respected is crucial to the young person who must grow up to face world problems.

'The Shade of a Toothpick' was produced by WQED in Pittsburgh as part of The Turned On Crisis, Public Television's national project on drug abuse. This national project is made possible under a grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, and the programs are a presentation on PBS (Public Broadcasting Service).

# SURF'S UP

Surf's Up! The Collegiate Inland Surfing Classic for team and individual entries will be hosted by Big Surf, Inc., 1500 N. Hayden Road, Tempe, Arizona, on March 20 and 21. \$1000.00 in scholarship prizes will be awarded.

Chuck Newsome, this years Competition Director, stresses early registration since over 230 schools from 11 states have been contacted.

Surfers from UNLV are welcome to enter. You may do so as an individual or on a team basis. Individual scholarship prizes are: 1st Place - \$400.00; 2nd Place - \$200.00; 3rd Place - \$175.00; 4th Place - \$125.00; 5th Place \$100.00. Trophies only will also be awarded to the top three five man teams, although individual team members are eligible to earn scholarship money.

On Saturday, March 20, Big Surf will also throw a free party for all contestants and friends. You'll hear live local rock sounds and drink free beer (if you are 21 years or over).

To register, send \$1.00 along with your name, age, address, zip and school affiliation to: Chuck Newsome, Competition Director, Big Surf, Inc., 1500 N. Hayden Road, Tempe, Arizona 85281. Only 150 applications will be accepted for this tournament, so you are urged to write in soon.

Entrants accepted will be mailed complete details on the contest and related information on March 8, 1971. It is recommended that you bring a wetsuit, since water temperatures may be cool.

Big Surf, the world's first authentic inland surfing facility is located ten miles due east of Phoenix, Arizona. The complex features a 2 1/2 acre lagoon, 400 feet long and 300 feet wide, where surfing waves up to five feet in height are produced. The key hole shaped lagoon contains four million gallons of fresh re-circulating treated water which borders a 4 1/2 acre sandy beach. The recreational portion of the twenty acre site is almost entirely enclosed by landscaped earth walls or berms, which capture and enhance the polynesian atmosphere. Located on a one acre mall are bathhouses, a Food Service, Beach Rentals, Surf Shops and an Arcade.

20 MILLION



# AMERICANS GET STONED

by Rod Clifford

Approximately 20 million Americans have smoked pot at least once. Nearly 47 per cent of all U.S. troops in Vietnam have tried it, and surveys show over half the undergraduates in those universities studied use marijuana.

Wide-spread use of the illegal drug, sometimes in open defiance of the law, has divided the population into two camps. Users, some scientists, and some police officials maintain grass is not harmful, that penalties for possession are too harsh, and question whether there should be penalties at all for smokers.

The other side claims "The Weed" is psychologically habit-forming, that users as well as pushers should be punished to the limits of the law, and pot should be treated the same as the "hard narcotics". A large portion of the public remains waveringly neutral, since it is always "someone else's kids anyway".

Those proponents of pot who favor the non-addicting-harmless theory have a point that is hard to contend with. Although research data is still greatly lacking, most scientists agree marijuana is not addicting regardless of how often it is used. Unlike hard narcotics, pot does not produce a physiological craving for harder drugs. It

does not excite the user criminally or sexually. In fact, it sometimes causes sexual passivity.

This does not mean a pot smoker cannot have a bad trip. Psychotic reactions - depression, anxiety, panic - are not uncommon, especially among first-time users. According to the head of the Harvard University Health Services, Dr. Kana L. Farnsworth, "the drug is especially apt to trigger such reactions in people with unstable personalities or emotional difficulties".

While pot smokers do not develop a physical craving for hard drugs, there is evidence users tend to become fascinated with "mind-bending" and go on to other drugs. One survey, for instance, showed 43 per cent of the chronic smokers studied had tried LSD, amphetamines, or barbiturates.

Opponents of pot also fear the chronic use of any drug, pot included, which distorts reality and is used as an escape by adolescents since it can often seriously impair their ability to cope with adult life.

No one knows yet what effects extended "turning on" will have on users. The problem simply hasn't existed long enough to study it extensively. Until more is known, the American Medical

Association considers pot "a dangerous drug and as such a public health concern".

Until a decision is made concerning marijuana on the medical front much of the battle will be waged in or around the courts.

Growing, sale, and possession of marijuana is still illegal in all 50 states, but many people think the penalties are too harsh. For example, a 20-year-old Virginia student is faced with 20 years in that state's prison for possession of six pounds of "grass". Many opponents of the laws also claim the wide-spread use of pot is impossible to control and therefore the laws make technical criminals of many otherwise law-abiding young people.

Already certain places exist where pot is openly used and no policeman would attempt a bust. No student at Harvard has been

busted in four years, even though it is grown in some dorm window-boxes. Middle-class homes are reasonably safe places for "getting high", as young couples from interns to business executives "turn on" at home.

No one knows what will

happen when the pot smokers on today's campuses become tomorrow's judges, lawyers, legislators, and policemen. Changes will no doubt come. Until then, the argument continues, tempers flare, and Proud Mary keeps on burnin'.



THE PUSHER  
GORDON  
BAD DREAMS AT THE WHITE HOUSE!

# GUARANTEE GIVEN

The following is the complete text of the landmark Students Rights and Responsibilities Statement, which was passed last summer by the Board of Trustees of George Washington University in Washington D. C.

The Yell reprints the statement in full with the hope members of our University community can use it as a reference guide.

## Preamble

Academic institutions exist for the transmission of knowledge, the pursuit of truth, the development of students, and the general well-being of society. Free inquiry and free expression are indispensable to the attainment of these goals. As members of the academic community, students should be encouraged to develop the capacity for critical judgement and to engage in a sustained and independent search for truth.

Freedom to teach and freedom to learn are inseparable facets of academic freedom. The freedom to learn depends upon appropriate opportunities and conditions in the classroom, on campus, and in the larger community. Students should exercise their freedom with responsibility.

The responsibility to secure and to respect general conditions conducive to the freedom to learn is shared by all members of the academic community. The University has a duty to develop policies and procedures which provide and safeguard this freedom.

The George Washington University believes that the procedures, rights, and safeguards outlined below are indispensable to achieving the goals desired—freedom to teach, to learn, and to search for truth.

### I. Basic Assumptions

#### A. Freedom of Expression

Student organizations and individual students shall be free to examine and to discuss all questions of interest to them, and to express opinions publicly and privately. They shall be free to support causes by orderly means which do not disrupt the regular and essential operation of the institution. At the same time, it shall be made clear to the academic and the larger community that in their public expressions or demonstrations the students or student organizations speak only for themselves.

The students have the rights and responsibilities of a free academic community. They should respect not only their fellow students' rights but also the rights of other members of the academic community to free expression of views based on their own pursuit of the truth and their right to function as citizens independently of the University.

#### B. Freedom from Discrimination

The University will not permit discrimination on the grounds of race, creed, or national origin in any University-recognized area of student life, such as housing, athletics, fraternities, social clubs, or other organizations, except in those organizations which are essentially and avowedly sectarian.

#### C. Student Rights in the Governing of the University

The University is a community of scholars engaged in the search for knowledge. Students, faculty, and administrators participate in this search. In light of this, the student body shall have clearly defined means, including membership on appropriate committees and administrative bodies, to participate in the formulation and the application of institutional policy affecting student affairs.

The concern of students, however, legitimately extends beyond what has normally been considered student affairs. Their interest in academic policies, for example, is a development to be encouraged bearing in mind the teaching-learning context of the University community.

#### D. Professional Rights of the Faculty

In order to guarantee the professional rights of the faculty, no provision for the rights of students can be valid which suspends professional rights or in any measure invades them.

## II. Students in the Classroom

The professor in the classroom and in conference should encourage free discussion, inquiry and expression. Student performance should be evaluated solely on an academic basis, not on opinions or conduct in matters unrelated to academic standards.

### A. Protection of Freedom of Expression

Students should be free to take reasoned exception to the data or views offered in any course of study and to reserve judgement about matters of opinion, but they are responsible for learning the content of any course of study for which they are enrolled.

### B. Protection Against Improper Academic Evaluation

Students should have protection through orderly procedures against prejudiced or capricious academic evaluation. At the same time, they are responsible for maintaining standards or academic performance established for each course in which they are enrolled.

### C. Protection Against Disclosure

Information about student views, beliefs and political associations which professors acquire in the course of their work as instructors, advisers, and counselors should be considered confidential. Protection against disclosure is a serious professional obligation. Judgements of ability and character may be provided under appropriate circumstances, normally with the knowledge or consent of the student.

## III. Student Participation in Academic Policy Making

In light of the basic assumption of student involvement in academic affairs, each department or academic unit administering a degree program should encourage formation of an organization of its majors to reflect student views in matters of academic policy; and each department or other academic unit administering a degree program shall establish an advisory council representing faculty, students, and others as deemed advisable, so as to provide a meaningful exchange of views on departmental policies among the parties so represented; provided, however, that the application to specific individuals of departmental policies on salary, promotions, and tenure is a matter of faculty responsibility.

In addition, clearly defined means for student participation in academic policy-making at the college or school level, of the respective schools and colleges where college or school-wide advisory councils have not been established in accordance with the provisions above, shall be developed by faculty-student committees.

In the absence of a transcript, there shall be both a digest and a verbatim record, such as a tape recording, of the hearing.

Following an alleged act of student misconduct, and until final disposition of the charges, the status of a student shall not be altered or his right to be present on campus and to attend class suspended, except for reasons relating to his physical or emotional safety and well-being, or for reasons relating to the safety and well-being of other students, faculty, or University property, or for reasons relating to the protection of the normal functions of the University.

Changes in the status of a student that are not disciplinary in character, intended neither as punishment nor as censure, but required by administrative, academic or security interests of the University and its community are not governed by these disciplinary procedures.

The University disciplinary hearing system should not become excessively legalistic or adversarial. The hearing bodies may find it

necessary frequently and firmly to remind parties, counsel or advisers that the proceedings are not criminal or civil trials, that criminal or civil standards of due process and rules of evidence are not controlling, and that the hearing bodies shall enjoy considerable discretion to interpret, vary and waive procedural requirements to that end that a just and fair decision may be obtained.

## VI. Students as Off-campus Citizens

In their off-campus lives, in matters not related to University functions, students shall not be considered under the control of the University, nor shall the University or its student governments be held responsible for the off-campus activities or personal conduct of its individual students.

### A. Off-campus Political Activities of Students

No disciplinary action shall be taken by the University against a student for engaging in such off-campus activities as political campaigning, picketing or participating in public demonstrations, subject to the provisions of paragraph B.

### B. Other Off-campus Activities of Students

Students who violate a local ordinance or any law risk the legal penalties prescribed by civil authorities. Not every conviction under the law is for an offense with which an educational institution must concern itself. Nevertheless the University may impose sanctions based on such conviction when University functions or the safety or security of the University community may be affected.

### C. Student Records

Policies concerning the retention, release, and confidentiality of student records shall be recommended by the registrar, the schools, departments, and other record keeping agencies, with appropriate student representation in the formulating of these policies, and shall be published upon adoption by the Board of Trustees.

## IV. The Student as a Campus Citizen

### A. Student Government

The University recognizes the right of the students to form and democratically elect their governing bodies as a means to participate in discussion of issues and problems facing the academic community. The governing bodies shall function as representatives of the student of the administration and faculty of the University, as well as to the entire community.

The electorate of a University-wide student government shall consist of the entire student body. Any elected members of a governing body representing less than the entire student body shall be elected in such manner as to create or preserve essential representational equality.

### B. Student Organizations

1. Freedom of Student Association: The students of The George Washington University are free to organize and join organizations to promote their common and lawful interests, subject to University regulations. The fact of affiliation with any extramural association or national organization or political party, so long as it is an openly declared affiliation, should not of itself bar a group from registration or recognition.

However, action may be taken to insure that the University does not, through the activities of campus organizations, stand in violation of laws that place limits on campus political activities. The administration and faculty shall not discriminate against a student because of membership in any student organization meeting the conditions of Section IV.

# N ON STUDENT RIGHTS

2. **Registration, Recognition, and Disclosures:** All student organizations shall be registered and recognized in accordance with University regulations. Registration or recognition may be withheld or withdrawn from organizations which violate University regulations. Registration and recognition procedures shall require identification of responsible officers and all non-University members, but shall not otherwise require membership lists except as such lists may be required to insure that organizations observe the provision of Section I, paragraph B.

3. **Use of Campus Facilities:** Meeting rooms and other campus facilities should be made available, on an equitable basis, to all registered student organizations, as far as the primary use of these facilities for other University purposes permits, and in keeping with the best interests of the University.

### C. Student Sponsored Forums

Students shall have the right to assemble, to select speakers, and to discuss issues of their choice, provided that the assembly is lawful in nature, does not interfere with the processes of the University, and does not infringe upon the rights of others. The University reserves the right to prohibit assemblies having in its judgement the clear likelihood of failing to meet one or more of these conditions.

Students shall be allowed to invite and hear any person of their own choosing, subject to the conditions of Section IV. Those routine procedures required by the University before a guest speaker is invited to appear on campus shall be designed only to insure that there is orderly scheduling of facilities and adequate preparation for the event, and that the occasion is conducted in a manner appropriate to an academic community.

The control of campus facilities shall not be used as a device to restrict a guest speaker's expression solely on the bases of disapproval or apprehension of his ideas or motives. However, it shall be made clear to the academic and larger community by sponsoring organizations that sponsorship of guest speakers does not necessarily imply University approval or endorsement of the views expressed.

Students must recognize their responsibility to uphold the right of free speech and to permit invited speakers to appear and speak without inappropriate interruption or demonstration. The members of the University community are urged to hear out all sides of controversial issues represented.

### D. Pamphlets, Petitions, and Demonstrations

The George Washington University is committed to the protection of free speech, the freedom of assembly, and the safeguarding of the right of lawful protest on campus.

Therefore, student organizations and individual students shall have the right to distribute pamphlets, collect names for petitions, and conduct orderly demonstrations provided these actions are not disruptive of normal University functions, or do not encompass the physical takeover or occupation of buildings, offices, classrooms, hallways, or other parts of buildings without authorization of the University, whether or not University functions are performed in them at that time.

While all students have the right to dissent and to protest, the limitation exists that these rights shall not be exercised in such a manner as to infringe on the rights of other students, or of faculty members, to conduct classes, hold their own meetings, or hear another speaker, or in such a manner as to be disruptive of normal University functions.

No one group or organization holds a

monopoly on dissent or on freedom to hear all sides. Further, the fact that students may pursue their interests through speech and assembly on campus does not abrogate their accountability as citizens to the laws of the larger society, and the University is entitled to reflect these constraints in its own regulations.

### E. Student Publications and Media

The student press and media shall be free of censorship and advance approval of copy, while being governed by the canons of responsible journalism.

Editors and managers of student publications or broadcast stations shall be free from arbitrary suspension and removal because of student, faculty, administrative, or public disapproval of editorial policy or content. Only for proper and stated causes shall editors and managers be subject to removal and then by orderly and prescribed procedures. Such removal shall be deemed a form disciplinary cases. The agency responsible for the appointment of editors and managers shall be the agency responsible for their removal.

Even though certain publications may be financially dependent on the University, in the delegation of editorial responsibility to students, the University shall provide sufficient editorial freedom and financial autonomy for the student publications to maintain their integrity of purpose as vehicles for free inquiry and free expression in an academic community.

All University published and financed student publications shall explicitly state on the editorial page that the opinions there expressed are those of the publication and are not necessarily those of the University or the student body.

Any committees for the supervision of such publications or media shall have student members.

## V. Regulations Concerning Student Life on Campus

### A. The Enactment of Regulations

University-wide regulations intended to formalize general standards by student conduct may be recommended to the Board of Trustees by appropriate committees composed entirely of students or jointly of students, faculty, and administrative representatives. University-wide regulations do not contemplate specialized regulations or rules governing academic, business, or contractual matters, nor rules or regulations published by administrators, students or faculty for the control of facilities or programs, such as those not normally submitted to the Board of Trustees for approval. Generally understood standards of conduct, such as respect for the persons and property of others, continue to apply and may form the basis of disciplinary action through nowhere specified in particular detail.

It is the intent of this section to bring students into active participation in the formulation of University-wide regulations not expected above, and to encourage the inclusion of students as active participants in the formulation of those regulations expected above to the extent that such involvement can be accomplished reasonably and practicably.

### B. Standards of Fairness and Student Rights in Disciplinary Cases

The George Washington University respects and is determined to protect the individual dignity, integrity, and reputations of its students. At the same time it requires that students comply with those conventions and regulations of University life which it feels are necessary to maintain order, to protect individuals and property, and to fulfill its purposes and responsibilities as a University.

To this end the University realizes that the

prevailing rule in matters of student discipline must continue to be that of common sense, and an excessive legalism can only disserve the University and its community of students, faculty, and staff. The model for disciplinary procedures that the University adopts is that of the administrative process, not that of the criminal or civil courts.

Certain procedural rights shall be guaranteed to a student in any University disciplinary proceeding in which he stands to bear significant injury, such as expulsion, suspension, permanent reprimand, or other stigmatizing personnel action. A student subject to such disciplinary action is in danger of injury to his reputation, opportunity to learn, and earning power. He therefore should enjoy full protection of his rights.

1. The right to notice of charges whenever formal action upon such charges is initiated, such notice to be given within a reasonably prompt period and with sufficient particularity as to the facts that the student may reasonably investigate the charge and prepare his defense, with reasonable and appropriate recesses and continuances being provided to all parties.

2. The right to confront and cross-examine any witnesses appearing against him, to produce witnesses on his own behalf, to present evidence, to know prior to the hearing the contents of and the names of authors of any written statements which may be introduced against him, and to rebut unfavorable inferences that might be drawn from such statements. The right not to be compelled to be a witness against himself or to have his silence taken as an indication of guilt.

3. The right to a decision based upon evidence of a kind upon which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in serious affairs. However, rules of evidence in courts of law shall not as such be applied. The reliance upon evidence shall be determined by fundamental principles of fair play.

4. The right not to be punished or censured unless the decision maker is strongly persuaded that the student is guilty.

5. The right to be accompanied in all proceedings by an adviser (student, faculty, or other) of his own choosing, and at his own expense, or if such adviser is unavailable, a student or faculty member provided by the hearing body.

6. The right to have the option of a public hearing unless the hearing body's reasonable determination is that a public hearing would unduly and adversely affect the proceedings.

7. The right to appeal decisions to a higher authority or hearing body within the administrative processes provided.

8. The right to have his case processed without prejudicial delay.

## VII. Amendment, Interim and Emergency Powers, and Implementation

In conformity with the University Charter, and the By-Laws of the Board of Trustees, this statement may be amended by the Board of Trustees; the faculty retains interim power to discipline the students prior to action of the Board of Trustees under regulations adopted by the Board of Trustees.

Nothing in this statement can infringe or intends to infringe upon the authority of the Trustees to amend the statement. Further, this statement shall not prevent the Administration of the University from taking such action as it deems necessary to the functioning or welfare of the University in any matter prior to action of the Board of Trustees.



"I was a nobody.  
 An educated pauper  
 with a lot to say but  
 no money to spend.  
 Why me, I thought?  
 Why shouldn't I experience  
 some of life's finer moments?  
 Why can't I attend  
 Clint Eastwood film festivals?  
 Why can't I afford a pepperoni pizza?  
 What I needed was a way to earn  
 good money while I go to school.  
 Then I discovered the American  
 Campus Sales Associates.  
 They changed my life.  
 Now I earn cash while I attend  
 school. I represent a nationally  
 advertised line of diamond  
 engagement and wedding rings.  
 American Campus Sales Associates  
 supplies me with all the materials,  
 sales aides and samples that I need... for free.  
 It takes very little of my time. All I do  
 is show the rings around  
 campus and collect the big commission.  
 Great job! Now, I have a famous name  
 to talk about, a star to hitch my wagon to  
 and a beautiful, beautiful outlook on life.  
 Thank you, American Campus  
 Sales Associates."

**AMERICAN  
 CAMPUS  
 SALES ASSOCIATES**  
 11150 NE Weidler, Portland, Oregon 97220

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ (CIRCLE ONE) FRESHMAN SOPHOMORE JUNIOR SENIOR GRADUATE  
 ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_  
 CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

If you, dear reader,  
 would like to earn healthy  
 commissions (money) while you attend school, just fill in the coupon and mail it right away.  
 We're looking for someone to represent us on this campus.



# NILES IS TOP MAN IN BIOLOGY

Dr. Wesley E. Niles has been appointed acting chairman of the Department of Biological Sciences at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

In his third year on the UNLV faculty as assistant professor of botany, Dr. Niles is a native of Taos, N. M. He earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees from New Mexico State University, and his Ph.D. at the University of Arizona.

According to Dean Robert B. Smith of the College of Science and Mathematics, Dr. Niles is highly popular among students and has a reputation as one of the most effective teachers on campus.

During his academic year he teaches courses in general botany and plant taxonomy and anatomy and lectures on desert plants in evening courses offered by the Extension Office. He has also introduced a summer course for

amateur botanists on the plants of the Southwestern desert.

Dr. Niles is active in many phases of the University as a member of the campus Physical Plant and Master Planning Committee, the Intercollegiate Athletic Council and is chairman of the Faculty Senate Library Committee. In addition he serves on the Environmental Studies Coordinating Committee of the University System and a coordinating committee of the University System and a coordinating committee on ecological studies at the Nevada Test Site.

Prior to arriving at UNLV, Dr. Niles was a research botanist at the New York Botanical Gardens.

Dr. Niles is a member of the American Society of Plant Taxonomy, California Botanical Society, International Association for Plant Taxonomy, the Southwestern Association of Naturalists and Sigma Chi.

## TRY OUTS HAPPENING FOR ANTIGONE

LAS VEGAS--Roles for eight men and four women are available in the upcoming University of Nevada, Las Vegas stage production of 'Antigone' by French playwright Jean Anouilh.

Interested persons may read for a part in Room 116 of UNLV's Social Sciences Building at 7:30 p.m. on Monday and Tuesday. Persons cast will be required to leave Las Vegas for one week in March during a roadshow production in Northern Nevada.

Production dates at UNLV are March 31 through April 3 and again April 7-10.

'Antigone' is a modern adaptation of the classic tragedy, which concerns an individualistic young woman who defies political tyranny in order to give her brother a consecrated burial. Antigone, in her quest for justice, faces the powerful force of her uncle, Creon, regent of the state.

The result, according to Dr. Jerry Crawford, director, is a head-on clash, which becomes material for tragic and meaningful theatre.

## SCIENCE FAIR HOSTED BY UNLV

The Southern Nevada Science and Engineering Fair, scheduled April 1-3, will again be hosted by the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Dr. Robert B. Smith, dean of the College of Science and Mathematics, said that 150 exhibits are expected to be constructed in the ballroom of the Campus Union by high school, junior high and elementary students.

In its fourth year at UNLV, the fair will include exhibits in geology, chemistry, physics, mathematics and two new divisions--engineering and behavioral and

social sciences.

Prizes will be awarded to first, second, and third place winners in each category, Dr. Smith said. In addition, the sweepstakes winner will go to the International Science and Engineering Fair later this year.

Sponsored by the Clark County Science Teachers Association, the fair in the past has featured such exhibits as functioning computers, laser beams and frictionless pendulums.

# G.I.'s organize underground papers, communes for troops

By JON UNGER

(Editor's note: Jon Unger is co-author of "Indochina; The Widening War" (Simon & Schuster) and is a Fellow at the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of California. He is presently in Asia where he is writing for a variety of newspapers.)

(DNS) IWAKUNI, JAPAN — Anti-war activists are proselytizing G.I.'s at R&R entertainment centers and U.S. military bases throughout the Pacific. According to various members of the military, they are having at least moderate success in places ranging from Sidney, Australia, to Misawa in northern Japan. Spurred on in part by the activists' efforts, the past year has seen the emergence of underground newspapers, political discussion groups and associations of militant black enlisted men throughout America's Pacific forces.

The anti-military organizers are beginning to gear their activities to the conditions of their specific locales. In Hong Kong they are distributing an R&R guide to the city which features recommended accommodations and sights plus pointers on military law and desertion. The Hong Kong activists also run a "commune" where G.I.'s "rap" and bed down free of charge.

A pacifist group in Sidney counsels G.I.'s on military law and edits a newspaper aimed at vacationing soldiers, while at giant Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines church affiliated organizers are helping to publish "The Whig," an underground anti-military newspaper.

On Okinawa, U.S. and Okinawan peace workers have brought in an American attorney to set up a law office to defend anti-military G.I.'s. This office is the first attempt of its kind to provide legal assistance to military dissidents outside the U.S.

In Japan, where anti-military dissent has been steadily growing among G.I.'s, American anti-war organizers have brought together disaffected servicemen and the Japanese anti-war movement. Japan's massive Vietnam Peace Committee, Beheiren, which in 1968 spirited four crewmen of the USS Intrepid through Siberia to Sweden, now devotes most of its efforts to working with G.I.'s.

A militant offshoot of Beheiren, the Japan Technical Committee to Aid Deserters, has harbored some two dozen enlisted men over the past year.

Under the joint sponsorship of Beheiren and the Pacific Counseling Service, a California based religious pacifist group, five Americans and 25 Japanese are working full time with the part time help of several hundred volunteer students. A few months ago Japanese students at Misawa Air Base opened a G.I. coffee house where politics are served with drinks.

In Tokyo, on the Ginza, the city's plush entertainment strip, pretty Japanese college girls have been flirtatiously propositioning G.I.'s to join them and discuss Army life and the Vietnam War. The U.S. military suddenly discontinued R&R flights to Tokyo this fall and the anti-military organizers are convinced that the girls are the cause.

The civilian activists have provided the manpower for activities prohibited to servicemen, but G.I.'s control and direct most of the G.I. movement. The dozen anti-military newspapers that have sprouted up quietly on Far East bases are written and edited by clandestine boards of soldiers. The civilians are relegated to

distributing the papers, a task for which G.I.'s are liable for punishment. "We want to assist on-base movements any way that's humanly possible," noted an energetic minister in Tokyo. "But it's the G.I.'s ballgame."

The Japanese Government is now attempting to deport American organizers, using legal arguments that have aroused concern in the press. In the case of Ronald McLean, a 35 year old activist teacher, the Japanese Ministry of Justice argued that, "Because foreigners do not have the right to vote, freedom of expression, such as speech and assembly, is not guaranteed to them."

However, recently the Tokyo High Court temporarily blocked the deportation of Barbara Bye, a 26 year old Pennsylvania Quaker who arrived in June to counsel G.I.'s on how to get conscientious objector discharges. The judges declared that Miss Bye had not violated the terms of her tourist visa.

Most anti-war civilian organizers are not perturbed by the rash of deportation proceedings against them. As one organizer at Iwakuni Marine Base put it, "The G.I.'s no longer need civilian help. The movement on base has at last become strong enough to stand by itself."

## TEACHER ON CHEMICAL MAG. STAFF

An associate professor of chemistry at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas has been selected to the editorial advisory board of 'Analytical Chemistry,' a publication of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Edward J. Billingham Jr. was appointed to the post by the society's publishers to review research papers submitted to the scientific journal. The publication is the standard reference for creative work in the field of analytical chemistry.

As an advisory editor, Dr. Billingham's suggestions and comm-

ents about each paper for which he is referee will determine if, and in what form, articles will be published.

Dr. Billingham is also the secretary-treasurer of the Boulder Dam Section of the American Chemical Society. He recently published innovative programs for teaching in chemical laboratories.

Dr. Donald K. Pennelle, chairman of the Chemistry Department, said, "We are very proud of the recognition afforded Dr. Billingham in his selecti-

## THE PUSHER



The meandering of a polluted creek.

# MORE ON THE ROAD HEADACHES

After UNLV's loss to UNR, I have to re-evaluate our new team. Some people might say, what team? Losing to Houston was not a surprise as they have a fine and powerful team. And a loss to SW Louisiana is no surprise either, but when our squad starts losing to teams like St. Mary's and UNR, something is wrong somewhere. St. Mary's has only won two games in conference play in three years. One of those games was against UNR and the other was against UNL. The only thing worse than losing to St. Mary's is losing to a team that they beat and would be losing to Reno, 64-61. At this point, all hopes of finishing high in the conference are disappearing.

Many students are passing around theories about reasons for our losses, but rumors never give anything. Some of the rumors are things such as: the players hate the coach; the players hate each other; the players lack drive and don't care; the coach is cruel during workouts; and numerous other take-offs from these intelligent speculations.

I restate that something is very wrong, but I also see that Coach Bickel is a fine coach and he will need to prove his abilities to anyone. As for the question of tensions from among players, I don't really know, but I can say that athletes rarely enjoy a hard workout, and champions take hard workouts

with a smile, and basketball players work their tails off for something above a scholarship, they're out there to show the other universities that we are not a whistle-stop university, that we have something more than some turn-of-wood roots that we are as good as anyone.

The Rebel losing streak began with a 77 to 67 loss to the University of Pacific. This outcome came as a surprise to Rebel fans because our season until then had looked very good, and after beating Louisiana we appeared to have an edge on the conference standings.

The second of five losses came in a road game to St. Mary's, St.

Mary's last year's dormat, beat us 88 to 83, according to statistics, St. Mary's didn't have a prayer, but they did the unbelievable and it still hurts.

Following that act was hard to avoid, as the Rebels traveled to the Cougar's home ground, the Hot-benz Pavilion, for a blistering defeat, 130-73.

The next link in the chain came in a battle with South West Louisiana. The Rebels played a better game but were constantly under the unbelievably attack of Dwight Lannan, who seemed to hit us nearly how tough the shot we made. The Rebels gave them a run for their money but lost in the closing minutes, 96 to 95.

The final humiliation came in a loss to this year's dormat, UNR, 64 to 61. UNR had not beat UNLV in 4 years. Again, the statistics claimed that we couldn't lose, but lose we did, and I still wonder why. After that game I am curious to see if the UNLV fans turn on their team and boycott the convention center. How many fans will come to see Bickel score 3 points because of foul trouble?

We need to win! There is still time to finish high in conference standings, it will be up to the rest of the season. Whatever the problem is for one, and crossing my fingers for each player to stay healthy out of the team and start winning.

## LVCA Accepts Stadium Bid

By A. D. HOPKINS  
SUN Staff Writer

Las Vegas should get its long-awaited sports stadium by Oct. 21.

The Las Vegas Convention Authority yesterday voted unanimously to accept the bid of the John E. Yoxen Construction Co. to build the stadium for \$2,529,697.

That figure will build a bare-bones stadium, without the much-touted, elaborate press box which would have cost \$143,378 by Yoxen's bid and the gravel for the parking lot, for which Yoxen would have charged \$58,157. Authority members said some sort of press facility will be built on the stadium, but will not be part of this contract.

Several other frills — chair-type seats, special field lighting, parking lot lighting, and a paging system — were bid as alternates. The bid was awarded without consideration of these alternates, with the understanding that the bids on these alternates will remain unchanged for 30 days, and that the convention authority will decide within that time which, if any, it wants.

Yoxen's price tags on the alternates are: chair-type seats, \$115,256; field lighting adequate for color television, \$207,092; parking area lights, \$26,210; and sound and paging system, \$24,832.

Notice will be given to proceed today, and the count-down for completion will begin in 10 days and end on Oct. 21. For every day beyond that date the construction company will be required to pay a \$1,000 penalty.

The decision as to who would build the Stadium boiled down to a choice between Sletten Construction, who would have built the same basic stadium for \$2,606,865, with generally comparable bids on the alternates. These were the most-acceptable of eight bids opened on Jan. 26, but Yoxen was not named low bidder at that time because Yoxen officials didn't think they could build the stadium in less than 310 days, which was regarded as too long. With the elimination of the press box and gravel, however, Yoxen felt it could do it in 250 — the same amount of time Sletten felt would be required to build with or without the press deck and gravel.

The authority's audience seating was overflowing with members of the UNLV booster's Club, and a slight cheer rose with acceptance of the bid.

The action was taken immediately after the authority received word that Gov. Mike O'Callaghan had approved a bill authorizing the sale of the convention authority bonds approved by the voters last year.

This bond issue would allow up to \$1 million for construction of the stadium.

But the authority hedged their bet by including, in the contract with Yoxen Construction, a provision allowing the authority to drop construction with prorated payment of the company should money run out for any reason, including failure to sell the bonds.

### KAPPA SIGMA BASKETBALL

On Sunday, January 17, the Kappa Sigma basketball team wrapped up 1st place in I.F.C. basketball by beating Sigma Chi, 34 - 32 in overtime. It was the final game for the Kappa Sigs, climaxing their undefeated season.

### Rebel Cage Statistics

UNLV	G	F	R	A	P	T
Al Clise	0-1	4-7	8	0	3	4
Odis Allison	5-12	10-14	9	5	3	20
Toby Houston	7-6	0-1	8	0	4	4
B. Washington	13-21	7-2	2	3	2	28
Mike Whaley	1-4	0-1	1	1	1	2
Robert Riley	6-7	6-6	10	7	1	18
Ed Carman	0-0	0-0	0	0	0	0
Totals	27-51	22-31	38	16	14	76

USF	G	F	R	A	P	T
John Hancock	3-9	0-1	4	2	3	6
Mike Murov	0-1	0-0	0	0	1	0
Johnny Burks	5-13	1-7	6	0	5	11
R. Centerwall	3-7	0-0	2	1	2	6
S. Ferreboeuf	5-14	2-2	6	4	4	12
Rundy Little	2-3	0-0	1	0	0	4
Mike Quick	1-9	2-2	3	3	2	4
Ron Dahms	7-11	0-3	8	3	2	14
Terry Senn	1-1	1-1	1	3	0	3
Phil White	2-6	0-0	2	0	4	4
Totals	29-74	6-11	33	16	23	64

UNLV 42 - 34 - 76  
USF 29 - 35 - 64  
A - 4900.

UNLV Fresh	G	F	P	T
Bell	6-15	3-7	2	15
Show	6-10	4-7	4	16
Piercy	8-13	0-0	3	16
Fiorance	18-24	6-7	4	42
Wright	6-13	1-2	4	13
Gifford	2-6	1-2	1	5
Totals	46-81	15-25	18	107

Palos Verde JC	G	F	P	T
Ector	2-8	4-6	2	8
Simms	1-1	0-0	0	2
Goodman	0-1	0-0	0	2
Nelson	5-12	0-0	2	10
Sims	3-13	0-1	1	6
Wiley	1-6	0-0	3	2
Campbell	8-20	5-7	4	21
Robinson	8-25	3-4	4	19
Totals	29-86	12-23	17	68

UNLV Fresh 58 - 49 - 107  
Palos Verde JC 29 - 39 - 68

## NO. 2, U.S.F., FALLS 76-64

Playing to a moderately packed Convention Center crowd, the UNLV 'Rebels' walked the University of San Francisco 'Dons' to a 76 to 64 victory.

Scoring the first point off of a 'Don' foul, guard Al Clise, 11, found the key that unlocked a hard fighting 'Rebel' team.

It was apparent to any spectator the immense pressure that both teams were playing under. Al Clise, having gotten off to a good start, had a lot of trouble. He kept running into things like San Francisco players. Booker Washington, 25, had a fair first half. He picked up 14 points. Behind him was Odis Allison, 22, taking 12 points, four of which were free throws made on 'Don' fouls. Grabbing 9 points was Robert Riley, 34.

San Francisco called their first of five time outs midway through the first half with the score at that time 17-8.

The 'Dons' appeared to play a hot and cold game through the en-

tire first half.

It was hard to find a dominant player for San Francisco in the first half because head 'Don' coach Bob Gaillard was pulling the quick change for the first 20 minutes.

Half time score was 42-29. A narrow 13 point spread was the farthest the Rebels could go against the 'Dons' in the first half of play.

Half time entertainment saw the Moapa Valley High School Debbonettes, doing Sweet Caroline and the theme from M\*A\*S\*H.

Second half play went hot and heavy with San Francisco cutting away at the 13 point lead.

For about the first 9 minutes of play, the 'Dons' put on tight ball control on the 'Rebels'. Over guarding in the second half by UNLV let San Francisco take more points.

Top scorers for the 'Dons' were Randy Little, 42, with 10 points. Taking 8 points for second half play was Don Centerwall, 23. Johnny Burks, 22, also added 8 points to the 'Don' score.

Hot in the second half again was Booker Washington, 25, with 14 points, two of which were played off 'Don' fouls.

Odis Allison, 22, took plenty of advantage over bungling San Francisco players toward the end of the game, with 6 of his 8 points being 'Don' fouls. Robert Riley, 34, also helped himself to 4 of his 8 points being 'Don' blunders. Al Clise, 11, a victim of his own fouls in the first half, came in on two more San Francisco fouls.

Not the highest 'Don' scorer, but one who thought he might start a 'Don' comeback was John Hancock, 14, who grabbed 6 San Francisco points in second half play.

San Francisco coach Bob Gaillard looked quite stumped at the thought of a 'Don' loss. His constant calling for time outs only left more time for the 'Rebels' to plan out their strategy which in the end led the Rebels to a 76 to 64 win over the University of San Francisco Dons.

NAME	G	FG	FGA	PCT	FT	FTA	PCT	REB	AVG	PF-FO	TP	AVG	MI
Washington	17	125	294	.425	42	60	.700	46	2.7	45-2	292	17.2	38
Allison	5	38	82	.463	24	31	.774	10	2.0	16-1	100	20.0	38
Riley	5	25	59	.424	18	33	.545	179	10.5	48-0	276	16.2	27
Whaley	17	96	165	.582	38	70	.543	129	7.6	62-4	230	13.5	26
Houston	5	27	53	.509	7	19	.368	38	7.6	20-2	61	12.2	18
Clise	4	25	42	.595	2	4	.500	33	8.3	10-0	224	14.0	24
Carman	17	76	142	.535	41	72	.569	188	11.1	58-3	193	11.4	21
Riley	5	18	29	.621	15	25	.600	53	10.1	17-1	51	10.2	16
Carman	17	41	87	.471	29	39	.744	58	3.4	45-2	111	6.5	15
Riley	5	14	28	.500	9	12	.750	24	4.8	16-0	37	7.4	10
Mitchell	13	15	39	.385	8	16	.500	15	1.1	15-0	38	2.8	6
Zarrdt	5	3	8	.375	0	2	.000	6	1.2	1-0	6	1.2	2
Warner	2	0	22	.273	2	4	.500	3	-3	8-0	14	1.4	6
Mitchell	5	2	6	.333	2	3	.667	1	.5	2-0	0	0	0
Zarrdt	1	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	1	1.0	0-0	0	0	0
Warner	6	1	6	.167	1	2	.500	2	-3	3-0	3	.5	2
Warner	7	1	0	.000	0	0	.000	0	0	0-0	0	0	0
Warner	1	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	11	1.6	8-0	2	.3	2
Warner	1	0	0	.000	0	0	.000	1	1.0	0-0	0	0	0

TEAM	G	FG	FGA	PCT	FT	FTA	PCT	REB	AVG	PF-FO	TP	AVG	MI
UNLV	17	559	1206	.464	271	469	.589	966	53.3	333-11	1,389	81.7	86
OPPONENTS	5	150	383	.425	75	127	.591	239	47.8	97-4	375	75.0	81
UNLV	17	532	1257	.423	292	436	.670	799	47.0	341-12	1,356	79.8	130
OPPONENTS	5	150	352	.423	75	120	.625	213	42.6	93-3	375	75.0	85

- UNLV SCORES AND HIGH SCORER:  
 UNLV 106, Hastings 74—Washington (26)  
 UNLV 72, Oklahoma City 76—Washington (17)  
 UNLV 87, Evansville 82—Whaley (24)  
 UNLV 79, Centenary 71—Allison (23)  
 UNLV 99, Idaho State U. 77—R. Riley (26)  
 UNLV 92, Oklahoma City 74—Washington (23)  
 UNLV 103, Cal State L.A. 79—Allison (27)  
 UNLV 76, Indiana State U. 78—Washington (28)  
 UNLV 68, Long Beach 65—Allison (21)  
 UNLV 76, Memphis State 83—R. Riley (18)  
 \*UNLV 73, Loyola 64—Washington (22)  
 \*UNLV 81, Pepperdine 64—R. Riley (18)  
 \*UNLV 77, U. Pacific 95—Washington (38)  
 \*UNLV 83, St. Mary's 88—Washington (25)  
 UNLV 73, Houston 130—Houston (21)  
 \*UNLV 86, SW Louisiana 95—R. Riley (22)  
 \*UNLV 61, U. Nevada, Reno 64—Allison (19)  
 \*—WCAC games.

# It beat Ferrari, Porsche, Jaguar and Rolls Royce.

The 1971 Capri from Lincoln-Mercury beat everybody.

It was named "Import Car of the Year" for 1971 by "Road Test" magazine.

Here are just a few of the things they had to say about the Capri.

"All of our staff had heavy exposure to the car during the months just passed, along with dozens of other imports, but despite this varied experience, our choice was unanimous."

"...in some years it's difficult to pick a single one that's outstanding. That was not the case this time."

"Remember that theoretically, Rolls Royce was just as much in contention for this award."

"To find a match for the car's roadability, you have to compare it with something much more expensive such as a Porsche 914 or a Datsun 240Z."

"Now...available as an option the spanking new 100 horsepower, overhead-cam four...and that extra cost isn't much... \$50 surcharge for the optional power. What you get for that modest sum is a Capri that will do zero to 60 mph in 11.8 seconds... without sacrificing much if any of the 24.5 mpg economy



served up by the standard model."

"...the Capri corners like a Siamese cat on sandpaper."

"The four-speed gearbox with its fully enclosed 'rail' shift linkage stems directly from the LeMans-winning GT40 Fords."

"No car at any price except the rare few that are equipped with genuine ZF boxes can compare for shifting ease with the Capri's so-called 'rail-linkage' in the standard four-speed box."

"...options include a three-speed automatic transmission..."

"Another surprising feature on a modest-cost, volume-produced engine (100 hp) is the use of twin-venturi Weber carburetion. Though probably not the same design, the six Weber 2V's used on the 12-cylinder Lamborghini cost \$1,800 to replace."

"The Capri... represents a remarkable bargain... it offers outstanding value at any reasonable price—say, even \$2,900 in standard form... would be a good buy with just normal handling characteristics."

"There's not much fault that can be found with the Capri, a tangible that caused us to choose it as our Import Car of the Year for 1971."

Unquote.

**The Capri. Under \$2,500**  
mfrs. suggested retail price.  
**See your Lincoln-Mercury dealer for his price.**



# CALENDAR OF EVENTS

- FEBRUARY 9-** Basketball Freshman Findley Olds UNLV 7pm
- 11-** George Lakey lectures on Non-violence 7:30 SUB Seminar 10-12,2-4  
Goodbye Columbus, SS103 8pm
- 12-** Final date for late registration, course additions or changes
- 13-** Spokesmen Club Trip  
DZ Valentine Party
- 14-** Charade, SS 103 8pm
- 17-** Cinema X From Mexico by Luis Bunuel Valentin by Bruce Baillie SS 103 8pm
- 18-** Basketball U.of Pacific Convention Center 8pm  
Freshman-Delay Masonary Convention Center 6pm  
French Alliance of Nevada- Film SS 116 8pm
- 19-** Applications for June graduation due in registrar's office
- 20-** Basketball St. Mary's Convention Center 8pm  
Freshman- Arizona Western College Convention Center 6pm
- 21-** Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolfe SS 103 8pm
- 22-** George Washington's Birthday Recess
- 24-** Cinema X Miracle in Milan by Vittorio de Sica Report by Bruce Conner  
SS103 8PM

## CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE	PERSONALS	LOST	INFO	WANTED
32 Ford B, 355 Olds Engine, 2-4 barrel carbs, 4 speed stick hydro. Excellent condition, lots of chrome, sell or trade. 553 Canosa, L.V. or call 734-0085.  FOR SALE: 1960 Corvair 4-door, radio, heater, automatic transmission, new battery & tires. \$275.00 Call 737-3849  <b>FOR RENT</b>  Room for Rent, Girls preferred Private home; Call 382-8676, Blanche Murphy.	Sue; forget HIM, I want you back, same situation, permanently Bill.  Sorry Ralph!  Howard; Come home, Bob.	LOST BEFORE CHRISTMAS: FILMS FROM THE UNLV LIBRARY. Return without question to any library desk or to Room 221 Social Science.  <b>WORK</b> ***** Persons wishing information on public events scheduled on week-ends at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas may now telephone the Campus Student Union for details. The number to call on Saturday and Sunday is 736-7774.	Need x-tra cash? Earn \$4.00 per hour and up selling Fuller Brush Products. Work 10-40 hours a week -- hours are flexible. Call Dale Kachele -- student -- 648-0385 or 385-2277.	Classified Ads: penny/word call 736-6111 ext. 478 or inquire room 304 Student Union Building.  Marker Bindings rotomat & telmat. call 736-6111 ext. 479, Max  Wanted: 'wah wah' pedal for guitar, good condition, cheap. Dorm Room 506, Smoky 736-9905