

Dave Buchanan still missing

Locker empty; no explanation given



Dave Buchanan

By BOB WISCHNIA

David Buchanan, who had been ASU's leading rusher, has apparently left the team. As of yesterday, nobody apparently knew quite why he has jumped the squad.

The Western Athletic Conference's Back of the Year in 1969, did not show up for the team's charter flight to Salt Lake City on Friday. No explanation was given at the time and he did not play in the Sun Devils' win over BYU on Saturday.

At first it had been thought that he had simply missed the flight, but that proved not to be the case.

Head football coach Frank Kush said yesterday that he doesn't know where Buchanan is and hasn't seen him since Thursday. Kush couldn't give any reasons for Buchanan's departure. He did add that he would like to speak with the 5-8, 190 pound speedster.

None of the players questioned knew where Buchanan was, nor why he left, but many ventured an opinion. Most of the

responses varied except for one fact — he had been injured and it had an effect on him.

He had been slowed by a leg injury incurred in the Washington State game and last week in practice Monroe Eley ran with the first unit much of the time.

Grady Hurst, Buchanan's roommate, said that he had not seen him since Thursday. The State Press tried unsuccessfully to contact Buchanan yesterday.

His family, which had been living in Pasadena, Calif., recently moved to the Los Angeles area. No new address or phone number is known.

The All-WAC performer had been characterized by one former teammate as "a dedicated, gung-ho football player."

Buchanan had gained 423 yards on the ground (second in the WAC), had scored five touchdowns and was second in total offense. His locker has been cleaned out.

state press



ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

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Tempe, Arizona

Backs minorities

Castro 'comes on strong'

By DAVID CURTIS

Raul Castro "came on strong" in support of the needs of minority groups, the smaller communities of Arizona and students in an interview with the State Press in his Hotel Westward Ho suite yesterday.

Supporting his case, the Democratic candidate for governor said, "Approximately 25 or 30 years ago I could not swim at the YMCA until Friday afternoons when the water was black and dirty; at ASU the Mexican-American youngster could only go to sit on a particular side of the theater with the Blacks and certain restaurants wouldn't feed me.

"Great progress has been made," Castro said, however. "Today I would say that Arizona is one of the better states in the union. But I wouldn't give it a clean bill of health."

On small counties he said, "The people of Arizona are getting a little tired of being ruled out of Phoenix, Ariz. The people living in Kingman, Bisbee, Yuma and Winslow no longer feel like they are Arizonans.

"They feel they don't have any voice in government. The people in Winslow feel very strongly at this point that they would like to secede — they feel they don't have a voice in government and would like to get out," he said.

"The matter of university disturbances doesn't bother me," Castro said. "I've lived in South America for six years — and in South America the students run the University and carry machine guns — they're the show. So what little we have in Arizona is peanuts and is not a problem."

Castro said the potential is here, however, because unless

the Board of Regents has some sounding device, a man who will meet with the students once a week, then there will be a problem." I don't want students running the universities,

"It doesn't work in Latin America and it won't work here. But they are the students, they are a part of the university, and they should be listened to," he said.

Castro said, "The greatest shortcoming of the present governor has been his insensitivity to the needs of the people."

A government is established to

BYU report in tomorrow

A report on aspects of the racial situation at Brigham Young University will be released tomorrow by Mike Aguirre, ASASU administrative vice-president.

Aguirre and two Black representatives of the University, Bob Dale and Herbert Ross, were invited to confer with students and administrative officials on BYU's policies toward Blacks last Friday.

Each school in the WAC was sent an invitation to participate, but Arizona State and the University of Arizona were the only campuses to respond by sending representatives. U of A delegates visited BYU earlier this month.

"The report will be considerably different than the one issued by the University of Arizona," Aguirre said.

In a report issued last week, UofA representatives observed that BYU was not racist, just out of touch with the times.

give service to its constituency, Castro said, but they're concerned with building bridges, highways and buildings — the physical side of it, with very little (concern) for the humane side of it.

In answer to the Code of Conduct he said, "The Board of Regents had no choice. They had to have a code of ethics by Nov. 11 or they wouldn't have received any state funding."

After reading the Code of Conduct, Castro said "It's a poor one. I don't think it's workable. It's impractical and I think they (the Regents) will end up with more headaches than they started with — so I recommend a complete revision."

Concerning Mexican-American militancy in the last three years, Castro said, "Sometimes I differ because of my age at the way things are done at the universities. Probably at your age I'd be doing the same thing."

Militancy, he said, is being formed because the government isn't being sensitive to the needs of the Mexican-American.

"They've ignored them. If government is interested in curbing the situation, and avoiding confrontation, the way to do it is to listen to the people and see what their grievances are and try to do something about them," Castro said.

Returning to the rural counties issue, he said industry must be decentralized and an effort must be made by the governor to take notice of the problems of the outlying communities.

"Let's face it, Maricopa County is Arizona, and I don't think this is what we stand for. The governor knows less or cares less what the problems of Kingman, Ariz. are and I think this is wrong," Castro added.

Burke charges

By RANDY D. BAILEY

Charges that the Student Conduct Committee mishandled the suspension hearings of a student involved in the ROTC disturbances last May have been discounted by an administration official.

Joe Burke, a junior, was suspended from the University for six months by the SCC June 9, after he was found guilty of participating in a demonstration in the ROTC building and in another on the ROTC drill field, May 6.

Judge Warren McCarty, Superior Court, issued a temporary restraining order Oct. 9 allowing Burke to re-enter the University until his attorney, Cornelius O'Driscoll, could arrange for a formal hearing in the matter.

But, Friday afternoon, Superior Court Judge Robert Myers rescinded the temporary order and denied a motion to extend the restraint.

The administration official, who asked not to be named, said that Burke did not attend his SCC hearings—one on June 3 and another on June 9—to present a defense.

Burke claims that the SCC never attempted to contact him, and when he finally heard "a rumor" that his hearing was coming up, he was misinformed

of the date of his hearing by a member of that committee.

The administration spokesman said that every effort was made to contact Burke, but that he could not be located.

Burke claimed that he was not on campus during the first hearing, but the University official said that several people saw Burke on campus the day of the hearing.

"Under the rules of procedure in the present Code of Conduct," said Burke, "a student may decide not to appear at his hearing—and this can't be held against him."

He added that the SCC had made a scapegoat of him with the suspension ruling. He pointed out that four other students charged in the May 6 incident had been given much reduced sentences or charges had been dropped.

Burke produced a document signed on June 9 by Dr. John White, chairman of the SCC,



Joe Burke

AAUP raps Regent code

The state chapters of the American Association of University Professors intend to commend the Board of Regents on its preamble to the Code of Conduct—"and that's all."

Law Prof. John Morris, state chapter president of the AAUP, said that this was the combined decision of the three Arizona university chapters attending a meeting here last Saturday.

"We will suggest that the Regents adopt one of three codes in place of the Dunseath code," he said, "and will especially recommend the American Bar Association code on student rights and responsibilities."

"We feel that this code would be more in consonance with the preamble that the Regents wrote than the Dunseath code is," he said.

which stated that Burke was to be suspended for one year. In another SCC decision dated and signed by White on Aug. 11, the penalty had been reduced to six months—for no reason said Burke.

The administration official added that University President H. K. Newburn had reviewed the case and had denied an appeal made by Burke in October for another hearing.

Judge Myers' office reported yesterday that Burke's attorney had attempted to refile his motion for a temporary restraining order early yesterday, but O'Driscoll had improperly applied for the order and it was again denied.

Age of equality

UN delegate talks on woman's suffrage

The Honorable Rita Hauser, delegate to the UN Commission on Human Rights, called the 20th century "the great age of equality" in a keynote address at a Saturday conference commemorating 100 years of Black male suffrage and 50 years of women's suffrage.

Three panels discussed education and counseling, fair employment practices and political responsibilities after her address.

The conference, attended by more than 200 persons, was sponsored by the League of Women Voters of Arizona and more than 70 service organizations.

Mrs. Hauser spoke on "Equality of Opportunity" and reviewed the struggles of turn-of-the-century suffragettes.

She said the decade of the 70's would mark the culmination of what those suffragettes began.

The well-traveled UN delegate, who is also a New York-based attorney, said since 1945 the quest for equality has caused most of the world's restlessness.

In discussing inequality in the United States, Mrs. Hauser said

Series features Italian quartet

In the first of a series of Chamber Music Evenings, the University will celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of the German composer, Ludwig von Beethoven.

The Chamber Music program will be presented at 8:30 p.m. Saturday, in Grady Gammage Auditorium.

Quartetto di Roma, a quartet from Italy, will be featured. Other instruments include violin, viola, and cello.

"The masterful musicians combine vigorous playing with warmth and passion that gives their music unusual power and intensity," said a St. Louis reviewer.

In addition to American and European tours, the quartet has also toured Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

The program will include three quartets which Beethoven wrote at the age of 15. These are quartets No. 1 in E flat major, No. 2 in D major and No. 3 in C major. Opus 16 will also be presented.

Six Chamber Music Evenings are planned for this year. Season tickets can be purchased for \$15 at the Gammage box office. General admission tickets will be \$3 each.

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Coed prepares law suit against talent company

By JOHN BANASZEWSKI
Take 1 Productions of Phoenix may have taken one too many. University student Paula Fiore said a class-action suit will be filed against the now-defunct talent company as a result of her experiences with Take 1.

Miss Fiore said Arthur Mc Brayer, Legal Aid Society investigator, and a district attorney in California are preparing the suit.

Miss Fiore explained her connection with the company.

"A newspaper advertisement explained how Take 1 would give you a chance to become a star in commercials and possibly

movies," she said.

She said she contacted the company and was given an audition. Miss Fiore said she then did a commercial which was played over closed-circuit videotape in Take 1's Phoenix office.

"They supposedly sent this to Hollywood where it was looked at by their talent coordinator. If you passed this, you got a second audition," she said.

She said the second audition included a skit which "was a little more difficult. It was to really find out if you had talent." She said she never heard anything after this session.

Miss Fiore said she put \$185 down and made two monthly payments of \$40 to Western Funding, which handled all finances for Take 1.

"I'm probably out that money," she said, "but I'll let them sue me before I pay the rest."

Law students plan meet on code hearing

Law students will host a meeting tonight at 7:30 p.m. in the Great Hall for groups who plan to have speakers at the Code of Conduct hearing this Friday.

"We want to organize the non-aligned groups so there won't be any repetition on the day of the hearing," said Jerry Wolf, president of the Student Bar Association.

He said the law students will discuss what they have done regarding "due process and substitute rules and regulations."

"We hope many groups will attend and discuss what they've done," Wolf said.

He added that the law students will try to "give students some idea of what the Regents are like."

Calendar

Tuesday, Oct. 20

Law Student Alliance, 11 a.m., Great Hall. Speakers and questions—the role of the lawyer and the courts in the farmworkers movement. Open to the community.

Social Board, 9 p.m., Sigma Nu House, 601 Alpha Drive. Discussion of upcoming events at the University.

Wednesday, Oct. 21

Business Administration Council, 8-10:30 a.m., BA first floor coke room. Coffee for faculty and students.

Meteorites, 3:40 p.m., AG 150. Assistant professor of geology to speak.

Thursday, Oct. 22

Conference on Human Relations, 6 p.m., Velda Rose Motor Hotel. Conference begins with dinner.

Friday, Oct. 23

Tree Museum, 2 p.m., Nees Hall. Meeting on ecology.

Monday, Oct. 26

B.B. King Concert, 8:30 p.m., Gammage Auditorium. B.B. King sings blues.

Poetry contest set by magazine

Frustrated student poets with more material than money might consider entering the Alkahest: American College Poetry contest.

Alkahest is a semi-annual magazine of superior poetry written by undergraduates in American colleges and universities.

Prizes of \$100 and \$50 will be awarded for poems placing first and second in the Spring 1971 issue.

Poems must be original and not previously published except in local campus publications. A committee of undergraduate judges, poets and critics will select the poems.

Deadline for the Spring 1971 issue is Nov. 1. Entries should be sent to Wesleyan University Press, Middletown, Conn. 06457.

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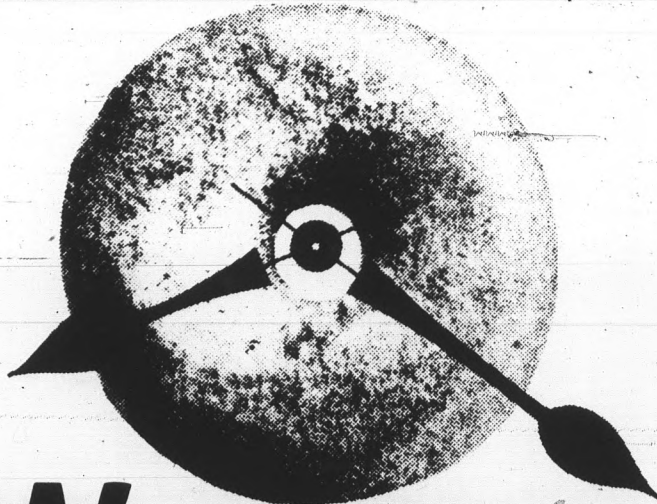
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Lady plumber or a woman?

Josephine, the bouncy lady in the crisp, striped overalls and perky cap in the Comet commercial may like her job, but how would a member of the Women's Lib movement like to be a plumber in real life?

I don't know, but I suspect she would get tired of her dirty garb and of crawling under sinks and houses to reach damaged plumbing.

Actually, there seems to be very little momentum behind the much publicized movement. According to the New York Times Magazine, leadership in the movement consists of less than two per cent of the women in the United States.

A great deal of debate is now taking place in Congress

on a bill that, if passed, will become the 26th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It reads: Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"But most of the 72 million American women over the age of 16 do not take sides; they respond to the Congressional debate with an interest that equals the enthusiasm Spiro Agnew might be expected to show at a hairdresser's convention," reads the article.

The amendment for equal rights, which has been kicked around for 47 years, would seem to do more harm than good. It would destroy laws making it the primary duty of the husband to support his wife and children, laws

concerning alimony, and even laws requiring separate restrooms.

A February release of the Labor Department, Women's Bureau says, "There are a great many questions concerning the equal rights amendment, but very few answers."

Women will truly be liberated under the new amendment should it, by some horrible mistake, be passed. But just how many will enjoy this new freedom? Laws prohibiting women from being bartenders, miners, bellhops and truck drivers will be unconstitutional, but so will laws that impose minimum wages, maximum hours and maximum weight-lifting requirements on women workers.

An article in Sunday's Arizona Republic says, "Women's lib is primarily an upper middle class white movement. A recent Gallup Poll bears out the thesis that women from lower middle class homes perceive their interests quite differently from the college-educated women who are the moving force behind women's lib."

What I'm now wondering is why the minority is getting so much publicity. I think it is time for the majority to stand up and say, "No, we don't want to hold men's jobs. We want to be women from the word go." This would be closer to the popular opinion.

On the other hand, we would not be negating values saying, "We want a voice," or "We want to be individuals."



Peggy Doyle

Letters to the Editor

Agnew speech

Editor:

Let's set the record straight. On Friday, October 8th at the GOP Trunk'n'Tusk fund-raising dinner, Vice-President Spiro Agnew laid blame on the peace demonstrators for not accepting his invitation to make known their thoughts on his remarks.

The apparent refusal by the peace marchers brought forth Agnew's final statements at the dinner: "...this tragedy of our times...There can be no confrontation on an intellectual basis...Let us hope things will improve." These statements as well as Agnew's accusation that the peace marchers failed to accept his invitation were false.

What actually happened as witnessed and recorded on tape by a certain reporter of a certain radio station discloses that it was the Secret Service who refused entry to the willing demonstrators who accepted Agnew's invitation.

It was Sen. Paul Fannin who presented the invitation to the demonstrators outside. They accepted but were halted by an immovable force at the door.

Later in the evening, senator Fannin returned a second time to reiterate the invitation. But, by then the demonstrators became highly unorganized and there was no willing acceptance to the invitation. Even if there was an acceptance, entry into the dinner would have been impossible for the Secret Service had made their decision.

It seems odd that the Vice-President of the United States wouldn't know that the Secret Service would not allow demonstrators into a conservative fund-raising dinner. And it seems odd that senator

Fannin would make a second effort to invite the the demonstrators inside when there was no chance of entry in the first place.

Conclusively, Agnew's or Fannin's view of the situation was distorted originally politically distorted to take advantage of an unorganized demonstration.

The result was that our "liberal news media" reported what Agnew said and failed to see another side to the coin.

So, listen up Arizonans, the "silent majority" has once again been selectively exposed to what they want to hear.

Mike Richter

EDITOR'S NOTE

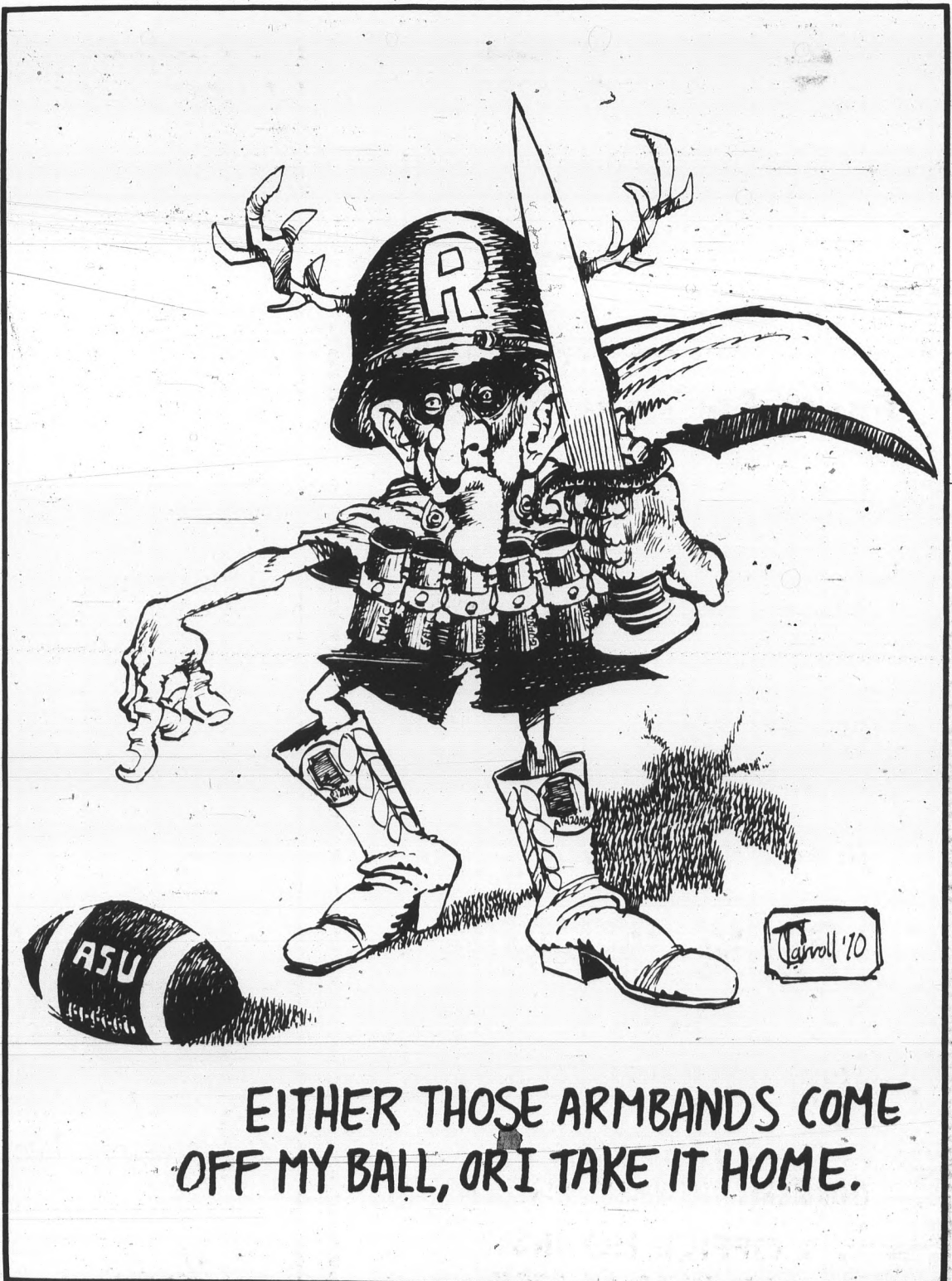
In talking with State Press reporters that were at the Agnew speech, I was told that the Secret Service men involved told the demonstrators that they couldn't let just anyone inside, and that the second invitation was turned down by the demonstrators.

The Secret Service men were acting within the area of their duties to protect the vice-president in refusing to admit the demonstrators. It is unfortunate that they did, but that is what their job as bodyguards entails.

That the demonstrators refused to enter when invited in the second time is their fault, not that of the Secret Service men.

state press

editorial forum



EITHER THOSE ARMBANDS COME OFF MY BALL, OR I TAKE IT HOME.

State Press

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Woman's view on discrimination question

By JIM SPENCER

No knee boots or snarling epithets, no cries of "up against the wall," no comments on the mental and spiritual freedom of bra-less living from Anne Peterson; rather, some common-sense observations on discrimination against women. Anne, who is an alumnus of the

University, might not fit into hard-core Women's Lib circles, but she has some very definite ideas about the plight of the American female—definite enough to cause her to respond, with some vigor, to an anti-Lib editorial which appeared recently in the State Press.

A housewife, mother of two and

part-time journalist, Anne believes the Women's Liberation movement has been unnecessarily vilified in all newspapers.

"One of the things I most resent," she said, "is the flip attitude of the press in its approach to the movement. Women are like other groups fighting for equality, but we are made to look ridiculous by the coverage we are given."

Doesn't she enjoy the deferential treatment given her because of her femininity?

"Let's face it," she said. "I'm not the type men open doors for. And I don't want anyone to open doors for me simply because I'm a woman."

"I hope our social code is changing. I want people to be polite to me, but good manners means helping people when they need it—regardless of sex!

Does that mean our entire masculine-feminine social structure should be changed?

"Of course not. There are times I enjoy being a woman. But I don't want to be expected to be a woman. I want to be me!

"For example, my husband and I are both journalists as well as parents. No one expects him to be a full-time father, but I'm expected to be a full-time mother.

"When I pursue my career, I am accused of being a second-rate parent. Not only that, but I am expected to work for less money than a man who performs the same job.

"At the newspaper where my husband and I work, I can only be hired on a part-time basis because of the paper's nepotism policy."

The mother of a five-year-old boy and a three-year-old girl, Anne rejects the concept that the role of women is to be exclusively wife and mother.

"Some children would be better off in a day-care center, with their mothers working. Some women aren't geared to be around their kids 24 hours a day.

"Besides that, both men and women need to learn to live more

for themselves and less through their children. The way some women become somebody is to have another baby. Simply having great numbers of children and spending lots of time with them does not insure a good family life for either parents or children."

Have Anne's attitudes affected her relationships with others?

She became pensive. "My husband and I have gravitated to a circle of friends who accept us. Still, some people think I'm a nut."

Then her face registered resolution. "A woman must either accept an inferior position and play society's game, or accept the stigma that goes with not playing."

She smiled, "I don't intend to play."



Anne Peterson

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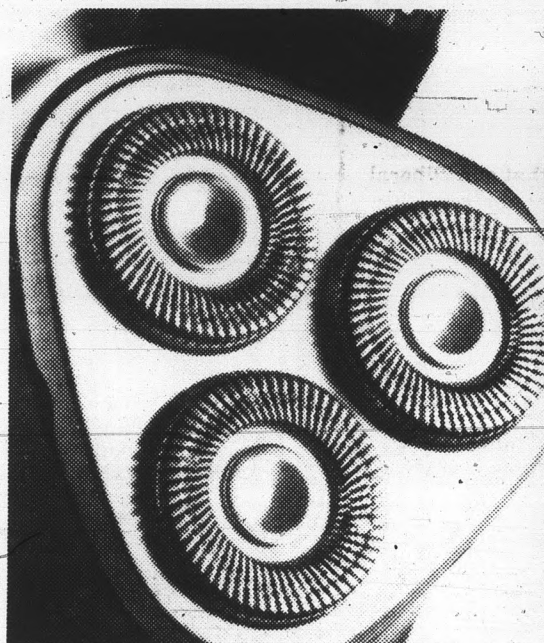
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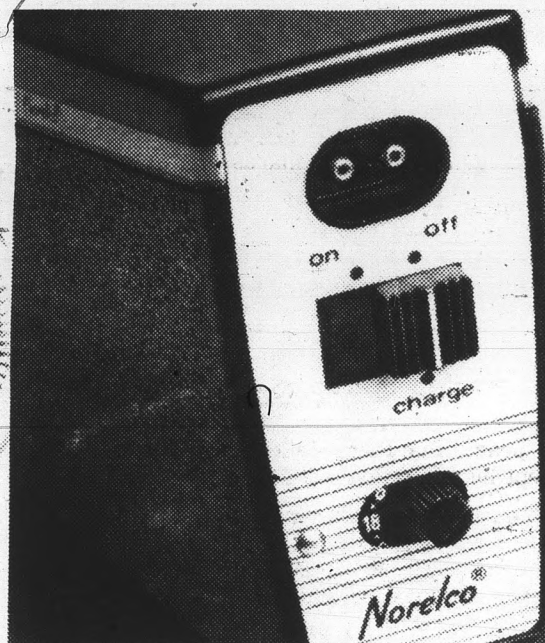
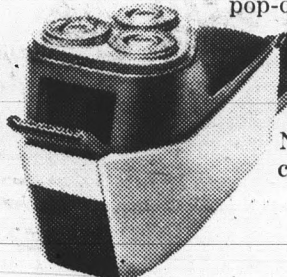
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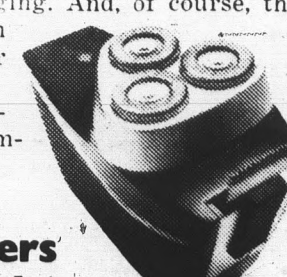
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Individual can combat pollution causes

By MICHAEL J. KRUSE

Many people seem to think that environmental pollution is simply a matter of over-population. It is true that because we have too many people and too much affluence, we have environmental degradation. More importantly though, our wasteful attitude toward natural resources is why we have such pollution. It's not simply because of over-population.

Let's consider air pollution. In the mid-sixteenth century Spanish explorers landing at Los Angeles noted layers of smoke hanging above the area. No one would say that our land was overpopulated at that time. Pollution has been with mankind always and we should remember that each one of us pollutes every day.

A great number of self-proclaimed ecologists ignore or disregard air pollution problems by claiming them to be too widespread, and that individually we can't do anything about it. I agree that atmospheric pollution is very widespread, leaving no part of our globe untouched. But we can't lull ourselves into false security by pushing aside these issues as being too complicated. Airborne garbage is not too complex when we consider what each of us can do to reduce air contaminants.

Talking about environmental issues won't help matters unless we take some sort of action. Here are some suggestions as to what individuals can do to help reduce air pollution.

Drive your car less. Often times we commute by auto, even though other methods of transportation may be more efficient.

A highway lane can carry a maximum of 3,600 people per hour by car. A path for walkers the same width could easily hold two bicycle lanes, allowing three times as many people to be moved. Considering half-filled busses, we find that they can

Graduate joins Iowa transportation area

A Ph.D. graduate from the University, Eugene Wilson, has joined the faculty of the Department of Civil Engineering at the University of Iowa.

The appointment was announced by the Dean's office of the Iowa school.

Wilson earned his B.S. and M.S. degrees at the University of Wyoming. His special interest area is transportation.

move 60,000 people per hour — 17 times as many as the automobile.

If you must drive a car, why not use a smaller one? Along with getting better mileage and easier parking, a small car will pollute less. Other benefits include the fact that they take up less space on the road, thus allowing for more traffic at rush hours.

If you already own a big car, try to organize car pools with other students or workers. If everyone was a part of a car pool on any specific day there would be ample spaces for everyone.

When picking someone up, don't leave the car idling. If you turn your engine off, your car will pollute much less. By practicing this method you help save money as it'll cost a lot less in gasoline to re-start the engine later.

Stop smoking. It's hard to believe that cigarette smoke can add to and even form air pollution. Next time you go to the Coliseum analyze the air visibility first before and then after the game. On a still night the same effect can be seen at Sun Devil Stadium.

Keep your car in good working condition and buy a smog control device if it is possible.

Don't use outdoor barbecues, or burn leaves, branches or other organic matter. By burning organic materials you add to smog while some of that matter could be later used as excellent fertilizer.

Plant trees, flowers and other shrubs whenever possible. Try not to cut down too many trees when you are utilizing the land in any way. Plants not only help to reduce the amount of carbon

dioxide in the air but add more oxygen to the atmosphere.

While camping and fishing, use dead wood that is on the ground for campfires. Try to avoid cutting a living tree.

Support local and national programs favoring rapid transit development. Imagine the

Guest column

reduced traffic along Scottsdale Raod if a rapid transit paralleled the street starting at the University. This would alleviate parking and congestion at our campus. Less smog and the prevention of some traffic accidents may also result.

Discourage the building of new freeways. A new freeway is obsolete and congested right after it is completed. Ask public officials to divert half of the freeway funds to research an development of rapid transit and new subway systems.

Don't believe advertisements concerning gasoline and emissions. "Our gasoline holds down air pollutants as well as any other product on the market." What does this really mean? Probably that no gasoline leaded or non-leaded really helps prevent smog substantially.

Listen and read advertisements carefully. Do they contain mostly materials on pollution or do they fade off into talking about mileage, easy starting, good warmups, smooth pick-up and everything else irrelevant to pollution control?

Utility companies also play on the emotions of thoughtful people. But do these same people relate more lights at home with more dammed-up rivers, more smog and less wilderness elsewhere? "The closest thing to total cleanliness is total electricity." Have the utility companies forgot the facts about electric power generation? It accounts for more than 13 percent of the total pollutant tonnage; 50 percent of the sulfur dioxide; 27 percent of the nitrogen oxides and about 30 percent of the particulates.

Determine what industries are

the worst contributors to airborne garbage in your community. Oil refineries, steel plants, copper smelters and pulp mills are among the worst. If they continue to pollute, take pictures and show them to municipal, regional and U.S. government health officials.

Don't let pessimistic thinking or the complexity of the situation lead you to believe that you can't help matters any. Let's get a little more optimistic than Dr. Paul Erlich seems to be. He said in a recent interview "emission standards for automobiles and so forth — are like giving aspirin to a cancer victim."

New In Paperback

"Human Zoo"—Morris

"Do It"—Rubin

BEST SELLERS IN HARDBACK

"Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Sex"—Rueben

"Mastering The Art Of French Cooking" Vol. II — Julia Child



HILLS Records & Books

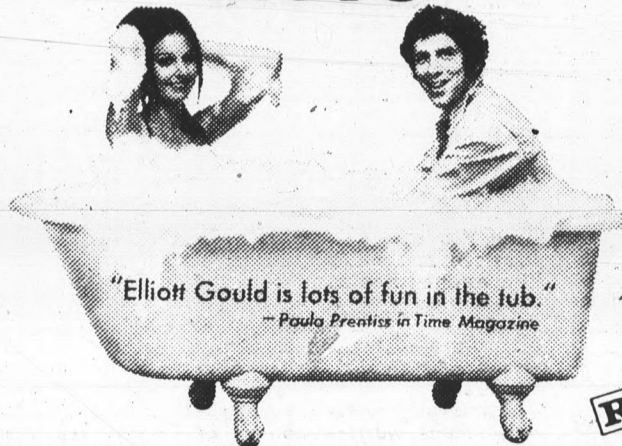


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"move"



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— Paula Prentiss in Time Magazine

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THE CRITICS GREET THE SICILIAN CLAN!

PURE THRILLER ALL THE WAY. WELL ACTED, COLORFUL, AND FAST MOVING.
—Hollis Alpert, Saturday Review

FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT! A FLAWLESS CHILLER.
—Playboy Magazine

FIRST-RATE. A FAST-PACED IN-DEPTH THRILLER THAT BLENDS CHARACTERIZATION WITH THE ACTION TO PROVIDE A MOST SATISFYING ENTERTAINMENT. A TENSER, TAUTER, MORE FASCINATING STEP-BY-STEP COMMISSION OF A COMPLICATED CRIME IS DIFFICULT TO RECALL.
—Judith Crist, New York Magazine



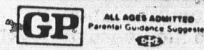
THE SICILIAN CLAN

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Code Of Conduct

Definitions

IN THIS CODE OF CONDUCT, UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE PROVIDES OR REQUIRES:

1. "President" means the president or acting president of the university and any person authorized and directed by him to act for him.
 2. "University" means the appropriate university involved. The University of Arizona, Arizona State UNIVERSITY, Northern Arizona University and any other university governed by the Board of Regents.
 3. "University Community" means administrative and staff personnel, members of the faculty, registered students and all university employees.
 4. "University campus" means all land, buildings, facilities and other property in the possession of or owned, used or controlled by the university.
 5. "Dean of students" means the administrative officer bearing such title and as used in this code may include the Dean of Men or the Dean of Women and shall include their assistant deans.
 6. "Board of Regents" means the Arizona Board of Regents.
 7. "Visitor" means any person on the campus who is not a member of the campus community.
 8. "Guest" means a person, not a member of the campus community, who is on the campus at the invitation of the university.
 9. "Person" means a member or a non-member of the campus community.
 10. "Chairman" means the person who presides over and conducts the hearing or meeting. The chairman of courts and boards mentioned in this code shall have the right to vote. In the absence of the chairman, the person designated by him shall act as a temporary chairman. In the absence of a designated temporary chairman the members of the court or board shall select a temporary chairman.
 11. "University Officer" means the president and all vice-presidents, provosts and deans.
 12. "University property" means all real and personal property owned by the university or owned by the Board of Regents and used by the university and includes all such property in the possession or subject to the control of the university.
- Note: Should any person affected by this code be of the feminine sex the relative words written herein shall be read as if written in the feminine gender.
p.f.

CODE OF CONDUCT PREAMBLE

The University Community

The primary purpose of a University Community is the exchange of knowledge and the pursuit of wisdom, ideally conducted in an environment which encourages reasoned discourse, intellectual honesty, openness to constructive change and respect for the rights of all individuals. By accepting membership in this community, an individual neither surrenders his rights nor escapes his fundamental responsibilities as a citizen, but acquires rights in as well as responsibilities to the whole University Community.

Attendance at a tax supported educational institution is not compulsory. The individual who enters this community voluntarily assumes obligations of performance and behavior reasonably imposed by the institution, relevant to its lawful processes and functions. These obligations are generally higher than those imposed on all citizens by civil and criminal laws.

All members of the University Community have the right of freedom of speech and the right to assemble and press for action in regard to relief from grievances, in a peaceful and orderly fashion. All members of the University Community have the right to assume that they will not be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

The freedom of all members of the University Community to inquire, study, evaluate and gain new understanding and maturity is essential to the future of our nation and these freedoms must be protected against even the slightest suppression. Reasoned dissent plays a particularly vital part in the special role of a university. Freedom of thought and criticism is accepted in an attempt to avoid error, discover truth and to encourage originality and accomplishment.

Freedoms cannot, however, be protected or exercised in a community which lacks order and stability. Any individual who desires freedom must support the constitution, the law and the authority of the university. Although the administrative processes and activities of the university are not ends in themselves, they provide an orderly and stable community without which the work of all members of the UNIVERSITY Community can not be pursued. Therefore, interference with members of the university in the performance of their normal duties and activities is regarded as unacceptable obstruction of the essential processes of the university and is actually self defeating.

Freedom belongs to all members of the University Community. The right of free speech carries with it the responsibility to allow free speech. The right to assemble and listen to the expression of a viewpoint carries with it the responsibility to listen without interruption to the proper expression of dissenting viewpoints. The right to move freely in and out of university buildings on proper business carries with it the responsibility not to deny the same right of ingress and egress to others.

The right to be present on the campus of the university carries with it a responsibility not to interfere with or obstruct the rights of others to use university facilities for their normal activities and function. The right to own private property and to be protected from acts of physical violence carries with it a responsibility not to steal or damage the property of others, including the property of the university, and not to commit a violent act against any member or guest of the University Community.

The fact that the rights of the members of the University Community are enumerated in this code shall not be construed to excuse or approve of the disregard of any rules and restraints hereinafter contained nor to justify any practices by the members of the University Community inconsistent with the objective of this code as hereinafter expressed. It is the responsibility of all members of the University Community to maintain an atmosphere in which the violation of rights are not likely to occur and in which the exercise and enjoyment of such rights are fully assured.

Purpose of This Code of Conduct

The purpose of this code is to provide an orderly and stable community in which the freedoms to which the members of the University Community are entitled may be protected and practiced and in which the University Community can pursue and accomplish its primary purpose and carry out its normal activities.

The need for this code was recognized and the work of drafting the same was started long before the Arizona Legislature adopted Section 12-1093, A.R.S. in 1970. The matters herein contained constitute full compliance with the provisions of such legislation.

It is the intent of this code to set forth in a clear, concise and uniform manner the duties owed by those who join the University Community, to each other and to the university, and to set forth administrative and judicial procedures whereby those who are accused of violating the rules may be afforded due process and, if appropriate, fair and just sanction.

It is the intent of the Board of Regents to repeal any and all ordinances adopted by the board and any and all rules adopted by any university which are contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions contained in this code. The enumeration in this code of certain rights and duties shall not prohibit any university from adopting or retaining other rules which are not in conflict nor inconsistent with the rules contained in this code but the procedure followed to hear and determine violations of such rules shall be the same as herein provided. Any pending action or proceeding shall not be affected by this code except that subsequent proceedings therein shall conform with the provisions of this code so far as applicable.

THE MAINTENANCE OF ORDER WITH JUSTICE

Administrative Procedure

A complaint charging a member of the University Community with the violation of one or more rules or regulations contained in this code shall be in writing on a form prepared by the campus attorney and shall be filed in the office of the Dean of Students.

The Dean of Students, upon the receipt of such complaint, shall consult with the person making the charge and the person charged. If the accused is a member of the faculty, the Dean of Students shall also consult with the Dean of the appropriate college. The Dean of Students shall conduct such investigation of the matter as he deems warranted and may call upon the office of the campus attorney for assistance in making such investigation.

The Dean of Students shall report his findings in an oral conference with the accused and shall advise the accused what disposition of the complaint he intends to recommend to the President. If the accused is willing to accept the findings and proposed recommendation he shall indicate that fact and the matter shall be submitted to the President for his approval or disapproval. If the President approves the recommendation made by the Dean of Students and agreed to by the accused, the facts and the sanction or punishment, if any, shall be reduced to writing on a form prepared by the Dean of Students and shall be approved of and agreed to by the accused who shall sign the same. All action on the complaint shall then be considered closed with the exception of those cases involving the suspension or dismissal or the failure to suspend or dismiss a faculty member or employee. In matters where, upon a finding or confession of guilt, the penalty of suspension or dismissal of a faculty member or employee could be imposed, the recommendation of the Dean of Students and the approval to the President shall be submitted to the Board of Regents for final action which may then be agreed to by the accused and the matter closed.

In the event the accused refuses or fails to accept the findings and recommendation of the Dean of Students or the action taken by the Board of Regents or if the President or Board of Regents so directs the matter shall be referred by the Dean of Students to the office of the campus attorney for presentation to the proper court. The Dean of Students may not be called to testify as a witness in any court regarding a matter which he has dealt with in the foregoing manner.

The Office of the Campus Attorney

The campus attorney shall be an adult trained and experienced in the practice of law. He shall conduct a thorough investigation of all complaints referred to him by the Dean of Students or the President and shall prepare and present the matters to the appropriate courts.

In making his investigation the campus attorney shall collect all available evidence relevant to a determination of the true facts concerning the charge including such evidence as may be considered in mitigation or extenuation. The campus attorney has the right to call upon campus security for assistance in conducting investigations.

The campus attorney shall also have the right to select and appoint a reasonable number of members of the University Community, who are willing to act, to assist him in the preparation and trial of cases before the courts. The campus attorney shall be appointed by the President and shall serve at the pleasure of the president who may remove and replace him at any time and for any reason.

In investigating a charge the person conducting the investigation shall not interrogate nor request any statement from the accused without first informing the accused of the nature of the charge and advising the accused of the right of the accused to remain silent, of the right of the accused to counsel and the right to have counsel present at the interrogation and advising the accused that any statement made by the accused may be used as evidence against the accused at a subsequent court hearing.

The Office of the Campus Defender

The campus defender shall be an adult trained and experienced in the practice of law. He shall, upon the request of the accused, assist any member of the University Community in his defense before a campus court or board. The campus defender is not required to assist nor represent any accused who is uncooperative, abusive or who treats with disdain and fails to follow the advice given him by the campus defender.

The campus defender shall have the right to call upon campus security for assistance in conducting investigations and shall have the right to select and appoint a reasonable number of members of the University Community, who are willing to act, to assist him in the preparation and defense of cases before the courts. The campus defender shall be appointed by the President who may remove and replace him at any time and for any reason. The campus defender may also act as a legal adviser to the members of the University Community in regard to matters of common concern to most members of the University Community but may not act as a personal legal adviser to individual members of the University Community except as hereinabove provided.

Double Jeopardy

The members of the University Community are subject to all city, state and federal laws and are accountable to the city, state and federal courts for any violations of such laws. As a general rule, the campus courts should not process a complaint that a member of the University Community has violated, off campus, a city, state or federal law unless the matter constitutes a substantial disruption of or material interference with the legitimate purpose and interests of the University. The violation by a member of the University Community of a criminal law which brings the University into disrepute and seriously affects the ability of the University to carry out its normal activities shall be considered of legitimate interest to the University.

A complaint alleging that a member of the University Community has violated, on campus, a city, state or federal law may be processed in campus courts. University disciplinary proceedings and campus court proceedings are not criminal proceedings. Campus courts, contained in this code, have no power to impose a fine on or to order the imprisonment of any person. In those cases where proceedings involving the violation by a member of the University Community, on or off the campus, of a city, state or federal law are processed by campus courts, such courts may consider but are not bound by any action taken in regard to the same violation by city, state or federal courts. To avoid injustice resulting from the imposition of multiple penalties for the same conduct, campus courts should avoid subjecting a member of the University Community to a penalty in regard to the same violation substantially in addition to that imposed on such member by a city, state or federal court, unless there is real justification for such action.

The commission of a serious criminal offense or an attitude of defiance and declared intent or actual continued disregard of rules and regulations or disruptive behavior or the advocacy of impending violence or unlawful acts or material interference with the efforts and ability of the University to carry on its normal activities shall constitute real justification for additional substantial sanctions.

These matters are, however, addressed to the sound discretion of the courts. There is no legal basis for any claim of double jeopardy and no right of immunity based thereon may be urged in the court last to act.

UNIVERSITY JUDICIAL SYSTEM

It is to the best interests of the university and the members of the University Community for the university, when possible, to function in regard to disciplinary matters as a self-contained community in an orderly environment. Assurance that fair sanctions will be promptly imposed on those found guilty of misconduct will help the university preserve order. Having its own responsible judicial system will free the university from any obligation to rely upon off campus courts. The university judicial system contained in this code is designed to help the university exercise proper control over its own disciplinary affairs. Procedures have been established which are reasonably calculated to facilitate a reliable determination of the issues and, in fundamental fairness, to afford any person accused of misconduct the protection of procedural due process.

Courts and Boards

The University judicial system shall consist of one or more minor offense courts, one or more major offense courts, a review and advisory board and a campus conduct board.

Minor Offense Court

Membership

A minor offense court shall have five members. The President shall appoint two student members from a list of seven names submitted to him by the student senate and three faculty members from a list of ten names submitted to him by the faculty senate.

In the event the case load becomes an unreasonable burden, the President may appoint additional minor offense courts from the above-mentioned list of names. Vacancies on such courts shall be filled from such lists. Should the faculty senate or the student senate refuse or fail, for any reason, to submit the above-mentioned list of names to the President, the President shall make all required appointments.

Term of Office

Members of a minor offense court shall be appointed for a term of one year from the 1st day of September to, but not including, the 1st day of September the following year. Members may be reappointed provided their names are included on the current above-mentioned lists submitted to the President. The Chairman shall be a member of the faculty designated by the President and shall serve at the pleasure of the President who shall have the right to remove him, as Chairman, at any time and for any reason.

Jurisdiction

A minor offense court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction as to the violation of any rule or regulation contained in this code or hereinafter adopted by the University or the Board of Regents, the violation of which is designated to be a minor offense.

Powers

When guilt is found, a minor offense court may impose the following appropriate penalties or sanctions: warning, admonition, censure, reprimand, suspension of or forfeiture of campus privileges for a definite period of time or probation for a definite period of time. Restitution may be required in addition to any of the above listed sanctions.

MAJOR OFFENSE COURT

Membership

A major offense court shall have five members. The President shall appoint three faculty members from a list of ten names submitted to him by the faculty senate and two student members from a list of seven names submitted to him by the student senate.

In the event the case load becomes an unreasonable burden, the President may appoint additional major offense courts from the above-mentioned list of names. Vacancies on such courts shall be filled from such lists. Should the need arise, the faculty senate and the student senate shall, at the request of the President, submit additional names to the President to enable him to fill vacancies. Should the faculty senate or the student senate refuse or fail, for any reason, to submit the above-mentioned lists of names to the President, the President shall make all required appointments.

Term of Office

Members of a major offense court shall be appointed for a term of one year from the 1st day of September to but not including the 1st day of September of the following year. Members may be reappointed provided their names are included on the current above-mentioned lists

submitted to the President. The Chairman shall be a member of the faculty designated by the President and shall serve at the pleasure of the President who shall have the right to remove him, as Chairman, at any time and for any reason.

Jurisdiction

A major offense court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction as to the violation of any rule or regulation contained in this code or hereinafter adopted by the University or the Board of Regents, the violation of which is designated to be a major offense.

A major offense court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to actions appealed from a minor offense court and as to all decisions made by a university board or committee from which an appeal to a major offense court is authorized and may be taken.

Powers

When guilt is found, a major offense court may impose any penalty or sanction which may be imposed by a minor offense court or may impose the following appropriate penalties or sanctions: suspension for a definite period of time; expulsion; forfeiture of the right or expectation to an increase in pay, sabbatical leave or summer employment for a definite period of time; failure to renew employment contract, or dismissal and termination of employment. Restitution may be required in addition to any of the above listed sanctions.

REVIEW AND ADVISORY BOARD

Membership

The review and advisory board shall have five members. The President shall appoint two faculty members from a list of five names submitted to him by the faculty senate and one student member from a list of three names submitted to him by the student senate. The President shall appoint two administrative or staff members selected by him. Should the faculty senate or the student senate refuse or fail, for any reason, to submit the above-mentioned lists of names to the President, the President shall make all required appointments.

Term of Office

Members of the review and advisory board shall be appointed for a term of one year from the 1st day of September to but not including the 1st day of September of the following year. Members may be reappointed provided their names are included on the current above-mentioned lists submitted to the President. The Chairman shall be designated by the President and shall serve at the pleasure of the President who shall have the right to remove him, as Chairman, at any time and for any reason.

Jurisdiction

The review and advisory board shall have appellate jurisdiction as to all actions appealed from a major offense court, as to all recommendations submitted to it by the campus conduct board and as to decisions made by a university board or committee from which an appeal to the review and advisory board is authorized and may be taken.

Powers

The review and advisory board shall not take final action on any matter without the advice and consent of the President. The function and purpose of the review and advisory board is to review all matters within its jurisdiction and to advise the President as to what action should be taken by him in regard to the same. When the President has made a decision, the review and advisory board may enter such order as it may deem necessary to carry out the decision made by the President and to close the matter.

Procedure

The review and advisory board may adopt rules of procedure which are not inconsistent with any rule or regulation contained in this code. A majority of the members of the review and advisory board shall constitute a quorum and action may be taken by the affirmative vote of a majority of those present.

CAMPUS CONDUCT BOARD

Membership

The campus conduct board shall have eleven members. The President shall appoint four faculty members from a list of eight names submitted to him by the faculty senate and three student members from a list of six names submitted to him by the student senate. The President shall also appoint three administrative or staff members and one student member to represent any students who may not have the right to vote in the associated students organization. If the faculty senate or the student senate should refuse or fail, for any reason, to submit the above-mentioned lists of names to the President, the President shall make all required appointments. Appointments to fill vacancies shall be made from the above-mentioned lists and shall be made for the period of the unexpired term.

Term of Office

Members of the campus conduct board shall be appointed for a term of one year from the 1st day of September to, but not including, the 1st day of September of the following year. Members may be reappointed provided their names are included on the current above-mentioned lists submitted to the President. The Chairman shall be designated by the President and shall serve at the pleasure of the President who shall have the right to remove him, as Chairman, at any time and for any reason.

Purpose

The primary purpose of the campus conduct board shall be to entertain suggestions, consult with others and to review and study the rules and regulations which govern the conduct of the members of the University Community. After performing the foregoing, at the request of others or on its own, the campus conduct board may recommend the adoption of new rules or regulations; the revision, modification or amendment of current rules or regulations; or the rescission of current rules or regulations. The campus conduct board shall also consider the procedure governing the enforcement of rules and regulations and may make recommendations pertaining to the adoption of new rules of procedure or the modification, amendment or rescission of present rules.

Objective

The primary objective of the campus conduct board shall be to give all members of the University Community an opportunity to be heard and to urge that action be taken in regard to the adoption or change of rules and regulations which govern the conduct of the members of the University Community and the procedure governing the enforcement of such rules and regulations. The members of the board shall listen to, consider carefully and comment promptly upon every reasonable request which comes to them from the Campus Community.

The rights and responsibilities on which the University relies to provide mutual respect and trust should, so far as possible, represent agreement on standards of conduct by an apparent majority of the members of the University Community and such standards should be continually revitalized. This does not mean that the University must acquiesce to all demands nor satisfy all requests. In the process of decision, consultation should be had with those who have to live with the results of the decision and any mode of behavior which threatens the purpose, stability or very existence of the University Community must be found to be unacceptable.

Powers

Recommendations adopted by the board regarding rules and regulations established or to be established by the University pertaining to the conduct of members of the University Community shall be transmitted to the President for final action.

Recommendations adopted by the board regarding rules and regulations established or to be established by the University pertaining to the enforcement of rules and regulations shall be transmitted to and filed with the appeal and review board and forwarded by that board, with comments, to the President for final action.

Recommendations adopted by the board regarding rules and regulations established or to be established by the Board of Regents shall be transmitted to and filed with the appeal and review board, forwarded by that board, with comments, to the President and forwarded by the President, with recommendations, to the Board of Regents for final action.

Procedure

The campus conduct board may adopt rules of procedure which are not inconsistent with any rule or regulation contained in this code, and the members shall meet at least once a month during the regular nine month school term. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum to do business and a recommendation may be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of those members present.

TRIAL BEFORE A MAJOR OFFENSE COURT

Action Prior to Trial

Notice

The campus attorney shall prepare and file with the court a statement of charge or charges which shall contain the following information:

- The name of the court.
- The name and university address of the chairman of the court.
- The name and, if known, the address of the accused.
- (Offense)
- The rule, regulation or law the accused is alleged to have violated.
- A concise statement of the particulars of the offense including, if known, the time, date and place of the alleged violation.
- The name or names of the accuser and, if not the same, the name of the person who signed the complaint.

(Rights)

The accused shall be advised, in this document, that he has a right to an adviser to consult with and assist him in this matter and that such adviser may be present during any interrogation of the accused. The accused shall be further advised that he has the right to remain silent and shall be warned that anything stated by him can be used in evidence against him.

(Due Process)

The accused shall be further advised, in this document, that he has a right to be present at the trial, to hear the evidence and testimony presented against him, to object to such evidence and to question any witness who gives oral testimony against him, that he has the right to present his own defense against the charges and to produce and offer evidence and oral or written testimony of witnesses in his behalf. The accused shall be warned, in this document, that if he, without valid excuse or authorization, fails to appear and attend the trial as scheduled the hearing will proceed to a determination of the matter, and, if appropriate, the imposition of a penalty or sanction in his absence. The accused shall be further advised, in this document that a record will be made of the events at the trial and, in the event timely request is made, he shall have a qualified right to appeal the decision of the court.

Service

A copy of the above-mentioned statement of charge or charges shall be served upon the accused, in person, at least ten days before the date of trial.

Notice of Date of Trial

The campus attorney shall give the accused at least ten days written notice of the trial date. This notice may be delivered to accused in person or may be mailed by registered or certified mail to the most recent address listed by the accused with the University.

Discovery

The campus attorney shall, at least six days prior to the date of trial, furnish to the accused a written list of the names and addresses of the witnesses who have given evidence against him, with a concise statement of the substance of their testimony, and shall also furnish the accused with a copy of any affidavits or written exhibits which will be offered in evidence at the trial.

The accused shall, at least three days prior to the date of trial, furnish to the campus attorney a written list of the names and addresses of the witnesses who will be called to testify in his behalf and in the event the accused intends to use alibi as a defense the accused shall indicate the witnesses who will testify in support of that defense and shall furnish the campus attorney with a concise statement of the substance of their anticipated testimony. The accused shall also, within the above-mentioned time limit, furnish the campus attorney with a copy of any affidavits or written exhibits which he will offer in evidence at the trial.

Challenges

The accused or the campus attorney may, in a written statement submitted to the Chairman of the court at least three days prior to the date of trial, challenge any member of the court. The challenge shall be considered and sustained or denied by the Chairman. In the event the Chairman is challenged and there remain members of the court who have not been challenged, the Chairman shall appoint a temporary Chairman to act on his challenge.

Any member of the court who intends to appear as a witness or adviser or who is related to either the accused or the campus attorney or who sincerely believes that he cannot give the accused or the university a fair and impartial trial and base his decision on the evidence admitted at the trial should disqualify himself and notify the Chairman of that fact as soon as possible.

Conduct of the Trial

The Chairman shall preside and conduct the trial, and shall rule upon all matters of procedure including the admission of evidence. There shall be a clerk and a recording secretary and such other staff as may be required by the court.

Continuance

The University and the accused shall each have the right to a speedy trial and all administrative and trial procedures shall be expedited and completed as quickly as possible. The Chairman, on the written application of the campus attorney or the accused filed prior to trial, or on his own, may, for good cause, grant a postponement of the trial.

If application for a continuance is based upon the absence of a witness, the opposing party may agree as to what the absent witness would testify to if present and the application for a continuance may then be denied.

Order of Trial

A. The Chairman shall read the offense portion of the statement of charge or charges to the accused and the accused shall plead to the same. In the absence of a plea the Chairman shall enter a plea of not guilty for the accused.

B. The campus attorney shall make an opening statement and offer evidence in support of the charge.

C. The accused may make an opening statement and offer evidence on his behalf.

D. The campus attorney and the accused may then, in turn, offer rebutting evidence.

E. When the submission of evidence has been concluded the campus attorney and the accused may then argue the case to the court with the campus attorney opening and closing the argument.

F. The court shall then clear the courtroom and reach a decision.

G. In a complicated or involved case, the court may take the matter under advisement and direct the submission of written memorandums.

Open Hearing

The members of the court; its staff; the accused; his adviser; the parents, guardian or spouse of the accused; the campus attorney and the persons who made the charge or signed the complaint, unless excused by the Chairman, shall have a right to attend the trial. No other persons have a right to object to their exclusion. The Chairman, as a general rule, shall permit other interested members of the University Community to attend the hearing provided they can be seated and do not crowd the hearing room. The taking of photographs in the hearing room; the broadcasting, from the hearing room, of the proceedings by radio or television, or the recording of the proceedings for non-official use or for later release or broadcast to the general public shall not be permitted. The Chairman shall have the right to clear the hearing room of all persons, except those who have a right to be present, at any time to preserve the orderly administration of justice, or at the request of the accused.

Witnesses

Witnesses, other than those persons who have a right to be present at the hearing, may, at the discretion of the Chairman be excluded from the hearing room except when they are testifying.

When possible, witnesses shall appear and testify before the court and shall be subject to cross-examination. The Chairman, upon a showing that the presence of a witness, after due diligence and effort has been exercised, cannot be obtained, may permit the presentation of the statement of such witness in the form of an affidavit.

A witness may not appear and testify and the statement of a witness may not be received into evidence, without the consent of the Chairman, unless the person offering the same has complied with the foregoing discovery rules and such consent shall not be given unless the Chairman believes that the party is acting in good faith and that the case cannot be tried with justice without the admission of such testimony.

Applicable Evidence Rules

The court shall receive and consider oral and documentary evidence of the kind on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in serious matters and shall attempt to achieve the expeditious and effective ascertainment of the entire truth regarding the matters involved.

The accused must be given the opportunity to present to the court his own defense against the charges and to produce either oral testimony or written affidavits of witnesses and other evidence in his behalf. Evidence shall not be excluded on objections to its credibility or weight. Comments regarding such matters may be included in the final arguments to the court.

The Chairman may limit the number of witnesses and their direct or cross-examination when it appears to the Chairman, in his discretion, that the testimony is not relevant or material or that the testimony is cumulative and repetitious.

No evidence of a conversation between the accused and a law enforcement officer may be admitted in evidence without first showing that the accused was advised, prior to such conversation, of his rights as set forth in the rights portion of the statement of charge or charges.

The members of the court may address questions to any person admitted to the proceedings or to any witness called by the parties. The accused has the right to decline to testify at the hearing and his failure to do so shall not in any manner prejudice him or be used against him at the hearing.

Conduct Before the Court

All persons attending the proceedings shall conduct themselves in an orderly and respectful manner. Any person, including the accused, who engages in obstructive, contemptuous, disruptive or noisy conduct in the presence of the court may and should be summarily ejected.

Right to an Adviser

The accused shall have the right to an adviser of his choice. The adviser may be present at all proceedings and may fully advise and assist the accused at all times and during the trial. The adviser or the accused, but not both, may examine and cross-examine witnesses and summarize the evidence in final argument to the court.

The Chairman shall have the right to control the conduct of the campus attorney and the conduct of the adviser in his participation in the trial and shall have the right to protect witnesses from improper questions, insulting treatment and unnecessary inquiry into their private affairs. No person shall address the court without first being recognized by the Chairman and the campus attorney and the adviser shall communicate in open court only through the Chairman.

Common Hearing

Should two or more persons commit, at or near the same time, the same or a related offense, a single trial may be held for all or any part of them. In a common hearing each accused should be accorded so far as possible every right and privilege which he would have if tried

separately. In a common hearing evidence which is admissible against only one or some of the persons charged shall be considered against only the person or persons concerned and judgment shall be rendered separately as to each accused. The Chairman may, upon his own motion or at the request of the accused, grant the accused a separate hearing.

Failure to Appear or Attend

The voluntary and unauthorized absence of the accused from the hearing or the ejection of the accused by the court for misconduct during the hearing shall not have any effect upon the jurisdiction and power of the court to proceed to a determination of the matter and, if appropriate, to impose a sanction or penalty notwithstanding the absence of the accused.

Decision by the Court

The members of the court shall deliberate in private and reach a decision upon only the evidence adduced at the trial. The court should not make any finding of fact which is not supported by substantial evidence. The burden of proof is upon the campus attorney and the guilt of the accused must be proven by a preponderance of the evidence. The decision of the court shall be reached by the affirmative vote of a majority of those members of the court in attendance throughout the trial. The failure of the court to find the accused guilty shall constitute a judgment of not guilty.

In the event the accused is found guilty, the court shall determine, in the same manner as hereinabove provided, the sanction or penalty to be imposed against the accused. The sanction or penalty should be fairly and justly commensurate to the offense involved. The court may reconvene and announce its decision or it may delay reaching a decision to a later date. The decision of the court shall be made within five days after all evidence and written memorandums, if any, have been submitted to it. The decision of the court and a brief statement of the reasons for it and, if appropriate, a reminder that an appeal may be taken from such decision shall be reduced to writing and filed with the court within three days after the decision is reached. Unless otherwise provided in the decision, the effective date of the decision shall be the date it is filed. Copies of the decision shall be sent to the accused, the campus attorney, the Dean of Students and made available to others with a legitimate interest.

Record of Proceedings

A taped record of the trial shall be made and if it appears vital, to the court or an appellate court, for a proper disposition of the case, the proceedings and testimony shall be transcribed. The recording secretary in addition to making a verbatim tape recording of the proceedings shall make and file with the court a written digest consisting of a summary of the proceedings, evidence, testimony and a true and exact copy of the decision made and filed by the court. The accused is entitled, upon request, to a copy of the digest, and the tape recording shall be available to the parties and the courts. The record of the trial with the exception of bulky exhibits shall be kept for a period of three years after the final decision.

PROCEDURAL DUE PROCESS IN ACTION

Due process is not a technical conception with a fixed content unrelated to time, place and circumstances. It is an elusive concept in that its exact boundaries are indefinable and its content varies according to specific facts. The nature of the right involved, the nature of the proceeding and the possible penalty are all considerations which must be taken into account. The very nature of due process negates any conception of inflexible procedures universally applicable to every imaginable situation. There is no requirement of a full dress formal court type judicial hearing. Any University procedure which is reasonably calculated to be fair to the accused and to lead to a reliable determination of the issues is acceptable.

Without procedural safeguards the substantive protections would be useless and without substantive protections procedural safeguards could not exist. Consequently, whenever a governmental body acts so as to injure an individual the constitution requires that the act be consonant with due process of law. The State cannot condition the granting of even a privilege upon the renunciation of the constitutional right to procedural due process.

The concept of "in loco parentis" has been historically invoked to confer upon university authorities virtually limitless disciplinary discretion. Such paternalistic procedures probably gave much greater protection to student offenders and, in most cases, the student offenders would probably fare much better under quasiparental forms of correction than under a quasi-judicial procedure. Many will mourn the passing of the "in loco parentis" concept and resist the codification of rules, the detailed specification of behavior norms and set procedures for their enforcement. Times have changed and the constitution has come to the campus. It is far better for the university to accept the constitution, as a fact of life and on its own initiative, rather than to wait until it is forced upon it by the courts.

The requirements of due process are flexible and different cases will require different procedural safeguards. The nature of the hearing should vary depending upon the circumstances of the particular case.

The following fundamental safeguards are required in every proceeding at this university that may lead to a serious penalty:

1. The accused must receive timely notice of the specific charge against him. The charge should be sufficiently precise to enable the accused to understand the grounds upon which the university seeks to impose a penalty against him and to enable him to adequately prepare any explanation or defense which may be available to him.

2. The accused must be given the names of the witnesses who have given evidence against him and a summary in narrative form of the statements of such witnesses.

3. The accused must be given an opportunity to respond to the evidence against him. He should be able to present his position, make such admission, denial or explanation as he thinks appropriate and testify or present such other evidence as is available to him. The technical rules of evidence normally followed in civil and criminal trials are not applicable.

4. The decision of the court or board must be based upon the evidence presented at the hearing and a finding of guilt must be based upon substantial evidence.

5. The accused must be given the right to be advised and represented at the hearing by any person selected by and available to him.

Time and money are required to administer a discipline system that meets constitutional standards. Both are well spent in providing assurance to the person charged and to the remainder of the University Community that sanctions have been fairly and responsibly imposed. The long term interests of the University require that it do what is right.

APEALS

Right to Appeal

An appeal may be taken by any person aggrieved by the decision or judgment of a minor offense court, a major offense court or a university board or committee from which an appeal is authorized. An appeal may be taken from a minor offense court to a major offense court but no further appeal may be taken. An appeal may be taken from a university board or committee from which an appeal is authorized to a major offense court but no further appeal may be taken. An appeal may be taken from a major offense court to the Review and Advisory Board.

Grounds for Appeal

A decision or judgment of a minor offense court or a major offense court may be appealed by the aggrieved party upon the following grounds:

1. Prejudicial error committed during the hearing whereby the aggrieved was deprived of a fair trial.

2. Non-cumulative material and relevant evidence, new or newly discovered, which, with reasonable diligence, could not have been produced at the trial.

3. The decision or judgment is not supported nor justified by the evidence.

4. The penalty or sanction imposed was excessive.

A decision or judgment of a minor offense court or a major offense court may be appealed by the campus attorney on the ground that the decision or judgment is not supported or justified by the evidence or upon the ground that the penalty or sanction imposed was insufficient.

The decision of a university board or committee from which an appeal is authorized may be appealed by the aggrieved party on the ground that the rights of the aggrieved party have been denied.

Notice of Appeal

A notice of appeal shall be in writing, shall be filed with the court or board to which the appeal is taken within ten days from the promulgation and filing of the decision or judgment from which the appeal is taken, and shall specify in detail the grounds upon which the appeal is based. Failure to timely file the above mentioned notice shall constitute a waiver of any right to appeal.

Record on Appeal

Every document filed in an action or matter shall constitute a part of the record. The person taking the appeal shall, within five days after filing notice of appeal, file with the court or university board or committee from which the appeal is taken a written notice as to where such record shall be forwarded. The above mentioned notice should indicate whether the tape recording of the proceedings should be included or whether the person taking the appeal will rely upon the digest consisting of a condensed statement in narrative form of the proceedings and testimony prepared by the recording secretary at the hearing.

Procedure on Appeal

The appellate court or board may adopt rules of procedure which are not inconsistent with any rule or regulation contained in this code. Hearings before appellate courts or boards shall not be trials de novo and no oral testimony or oral argument shall be heard on any matter except as directed by the appellate court or board.

A written memorandum in support of the grounds for appeal may be filed with the appellate court or board within ten days after the notice of the appeal is filed and, if filed, a copy shall be served at the same time upon the opposing party who shall have ten days after the receipt of such copy to file a written answer to such memorandum.

The matter shall be considered submitted as soon as the above-mentioned record and

memorandums have been filed with the appellate court or board and ordinarily a decision shall be rendered within twenty-one calendar days following that date.

In appeals from the decision of a university board or committee, where a prompt decision is required, the parties may agree that the appellate court or board may render a decision as soon as it feels that it has a sufficient understanding of the matter to make a fair and just decision upon the merits.

Decision on Appeal

The appellate court or board may affirm, modify, reverse or reverse and remand the decision or judgment appealed. In modifying the decision or judgment, the appellate court or board may correct the decision or judgment of the court or university board or committee from which the appeal was taken as to the offense charged and the penalty or sanction imposed and then affirm the decision or judgment appealed, the appellate court or board may enter a final decision or judgment, remand the matter for the rendition of a proper decision or judgment or remand the matter for further proceedings or for a new trial or a new hearing.

The decision of the appellate court or board shall be in writing, shall give the reason or reasons for the decision and copies of the same shall be mailed to the persons involved and made available to others with a legitimate interest.

Automatic Appeal

In all cases where the accused is a member of the faculty or an employee and is tried by a major offense court and the penalty or sanction imposed is or could have been suspension for a definite period of time, failure to renew employment contract or dismissal and termination of employment, the matter shall be automatically submitted to and reviewed by the Review and Advisory Board. In such actions, the Review and Advisory Board shall forward the matter, with recommendations, to the President and the President shall forward the matter, with recommendations, to the Board of Regents. The Board of Regents in taking action in regard to such matter, may take the same action an appellate court or board may take as hereinabove set forth, or any other action authorized by law.

Dismissal of Appeal

An appeal, other than an automatic appeal involving an employee or a member of the faculty as above provided, may be dismissed when it appears to the appellate court or board that the appellate court or board lacks jurisdiction, that there is no right of appeal, that the issues involved are moot, or that the appeal proceeding is frivolous.

INTERIM SUSPENSION

As a general rule, the status of the accused should not be altered until a final determination has been made in regard to the complaint or statement of charges filed against him. Summary suspension of the accused from the university campus may be imposed when the president is satisfied that continued presence of the accused on the campus constitutes an immediate threat to the physical or emotional safety and well-being of the accused, or constitutes an immediate threat to the physical or emotional safety and well-being of members of the University Community or guests or the property or the normal functioning of the university. If interim suspension is imposed against the accused prior to administrative disciplinary action or a trial he shall be entitled to a prompt hearing on the charges against him. If he requests and cannot be given a trial within fifteen days from the date of his suspension, the accused shall be entitled to a prompt informal review of the decision to impose interim suspension before the review and advisory board.

NOMINATION LISTS

The faculty senate and the student senate shall submit to the President lists of the names of persons nominated to serve on the minor offense courts, the major offense courts, the review and advisory board and the campus conduct board during the month of May of each year or at such other time or times requested, in writing, by the President.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Board of Regents deprecates the need to make a detailed list of prohibited conduct and does so in recognition of the right of the members of the university community to be more fully advised as to what acts of conduct must be considered unacceptable if freedom of expression of opinion is to be enjoyed and exercised on the campus and the university is to accomplish its educational purpose.

The effectiveness of these rules and regulations are dependent on the attitude of the university community and the assumption of a widely shared commitment to the principle of institutional self-government. There must be a general willingness to report misconduct, to participate in the proceedings and to respect the finality of the results.

MINOR OFFENSES

It shall be a violation of the rules and regulations of the university and a minor offense for any person or persons to commit or attempt to commit any of the following acts of misconduct:

1. Obscene, indecent or disorderly conduct or breach of the peace on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised function.

2. Repeated and loud use on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised function of words which offend by clearly infringing on and breaching the minimum standards of propriety and the accepted norm of public behavior of the university community and have no redeeming social value.

3. Assault upon the individual privacy of any individual on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised function by forcing spoken or written offensive words or language upon him, contrary to his wishes, in a manner which makes it impracticable for him to avoid exposure to it.

4. Distribution or wearing of arm bands, buttons or signs or the carrying or posting of signs, banners or posters having an obscene or controversial significance in a manner which distracts and substantially interferes with the normal activities or appropriate discipline of the university or the lives of others including their right to live in peace and security and to be let alone.

5. Use of the outdoors speakers' stand or any other part of the campus grounds when such stand or area is being used by or is reserved for use by another individual, group or organization.

6. Obstructing and substantially interfering with the normal flow of pedestrian traffic on the malls or sidewalks of the university campus.

7. Participation in a peaceful mass assembly or demonstration which obstructs and substantially interferes with the free access of any person to or from any university building or facility.

8. Unauthorized possession or use of a key to any university building or facility.

9. Unauthorized possession, use or sale of any firecrackers, cherry bombs, fireworks or similar noise making devices on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised function.

10. Possession or use of a fire extinguisher or any fire fighting equipment or setting off a fire alarm or use or tampering with any safety equipment without good reason to believe the use of such alarm or equipment is needed for its intended purpose.

11. Failure to report to campus security the presence of a bomb, explosive or incendiary device on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised function when the presence of such bomb or device is known or reasonably suspected.

12. Reporting the presence of a bomb, explosive or incendiary device on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised function without good reason to believe the facts reported are true.

13. Failure to promptly obey a subpoena duly issued by any campus court or board.

14. Violation of any rule or regulation pertaining to residence in a university building or facility.

15. Failure to comply with any rule or regulation adopted by the university or the Board of Regents the violation of which is designated to be a minor offense.

MAJOR OFFENSES

It shall be a violation of the rules and regulations of the university and a major offense for any person or persons to commit or attempt to commit any of the following acts of misconduct.

1. Intentional substantial obstruction, disruption or interference with the normal activities of the university including, but not limited to, teaching, research, service, administration, disciplinary procedures and university sponsored or supervised functions.

2. Occupation, seizure or detention, in any manner, of any university building, facility or portion thereof for a use which is inconsistent with the customary and normal use of such premises or preventing, obstructing or interfering in a substantial manner with the customary and normal use of such premises by those persons for whom and to whom such space is assigned.

3. Entry of any university building, facility or portion thereof including, but not limited to, offices, classrooms or hallways and the use of force, including force of numbers or loud noise, to disturb, disrupt and interfere with the normal activities being carried on therein.

4. Remaining in any university building, facility or portion thereof, except a residential hall, after normal closing hours or after being asked to leave by a university officer or a campus security or other law enforcement officer.

5. Failure to comply with university rules pertaining to visiting hours and guest privileges in university resident halls and chapter houses.

6. Camping at the entrance to or upon the platforms, steps or sidewalks leading to any university building or facility.

7. Physical injury to or threatened physical injury to or engaging in conduct which threatens or endangers the health, well-being or safety of any person on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised activity with the exception of the players in sport events.
8. Participation in any crowd, assembly, parade, demonstration, sit-in or similar event which substantially interferes with or disrupts the normal activities of the university or any university sponsored or supervised function.
9. Participation in any crowd, assembly, parade, demonstration, sit-in or similar event where force is used and an act or acts of violence occur or remaining in such an event after an act of violence has occurred or remaining at the scene where an act or acts of violence have occurred or are occurring after having been asked to leave by a university officer or campus security or other law enforcement officer.
10. Aid of others in committing or the inciting of others to commit any act of misconduct which involves the use of force or violence or which substantially interferes with the normal activities of the university.
11. Conspire with any other person or persons to commit any act herein declared to be an offense.
12. Theft or appropriation of or the intentional damage to or destruction of any university property located on or off the campus or the property of any visitor or guest while attending a university sponsored or supervised function.
13. Intentional damage to or destruction of any university records, any research materials or any library materials.
14. Intentional interference with or denial of the lawful right of access of any person to any university building, facility or area or any university sponsored or supervised function.
15. Falsely imprison or unlawfully detain or exercise unlawful control over the freedom of movement of or to impede, intimidate, or coerce any person connected with the university by the use of force or the expressed or implied threat of force or extortion.
16. Possession, use or storage of any firearm, incendiary device, explosive or dangerous weapon on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised function except in an area designated by the university.
17. Set fire to, burn or cause to be burned or to aid or encourage the burning of any university property located on or off the campus or the property of any other person while on the campus or to set any fire on the university campus without the prior written approval of the Dean of Students.
18. Use of threats or force to deter, delay or obstruct or to resist any campus security or other law enforcement officer or fireman in the performance or attempted performance of his duty on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised function.
19. Use of any menacing word, sign, or gesture in the presence of any member of a university court or board or in the presence of any member of the Board of Regents.
20. Disorderly, contemptuous or insolent conduct before any university or university connected court or board which substantially interferes with the normal activities of such court or board or impairs the normal respect due to its members.
21. Publish or threaten to publish any malicious falsehood, expressed by writing, printing or pictures, which tends to impeach the honesty, integrity or reputation of any member of the university community or which tends to bring such person into disrepute, contempt or ridicule.
22. Unauthorized reading, removal, copying or photographing of any university files, documents or records.
23. Changing, without the consent of the president, the position of the flag of the United States or the State of Arizona while being displayed by the university or tampering, in any way, with the pulleys, ropes or flagpoles on the university campus.
24. Involvement of an involuntary audience in a controversial matter in a way which deprives the members of the audience of their right to see, hear and enjoy in peace and with safety to themselves the university sponsored function attended by them.
25. Failure by a member of the university community to carry a valid university identification card and to permit the inspection of the same by any campus security or other law enforcement officer or the failure to promptly comply with the directions of such officer while acting in the performance of his duties.
26. Unlawful possession, use, distribution or sale of any narcotic or dangerous drug, as defined by the statutes of the State of Arizona, on the university campus or at any university sponsored or supervised function.
27. Forgery, counterfeiting, alteration or misuse of any university record or document.
28. Cheating, plagiarism, or making a false oral or written statement to any university court, board or committee or knowingly furnishing false information to any university office or officer with the intent to deceive.
29. The violation of any State of Arizona or federal law. The violation, within a period of thirty days, of two or more university regulations designated minor offenses. Violation of any university rule or regulation while on probation or failure to comply with the terms and conditions of probation.
30. Failure to comply with any rule or regulation adopted by the university or the Board of Regents, the violation of which is designated to be a major offense.

ORGANIZATION OFFENSE

In the event the majority of the members of a campus organization, club, group or society or its officers shall vote in favor of, actively encourage, join in the preparation of or directly take part in the violation of a minor or major offense, a complaint may be filed against the organization, club, group or society. The complaint or statement of charges shall be processed against the president or someone appointed by him to represent the organization and, in the event of a trial, the organization shall be entitled to the same procedural due process granted to an individual. The sanctions which may be imposed against an organization, club, group or society include probation, denial of the use of university facilities for a definite period of time, temporary suspension or cancellation of registration for a definite period of time or permanent cancellation of registration. The filing of a complaint or statement of charges against an organization shall not affect, in any way, the filing and processing of a complaint or statement of charges against an individual member of the organization, club, group or society for the same offense.

RESIDENT HALLS AND FRATERNITIES

It is assumed that each resident hall and fraternity and sorority will adopt its own hall and house rules, that the head resident or president will be responsible for the observance of such rules and that when a substantial or continued violation of such rules occurs a complaint will be filed and processed in accordance with the provisions of this code of conduct. Trial of alleged violations of hall and house rules shall be held in the minor offense court. Rules pertaining to residence in a resident hall, visiting hours and guest privileges shall be adopted by the university. The sanction imposed against a resident of a resident hall may include termination of contract and eviction from the resident hall.

MATTERS NOT INCLUDED

The rules and regulations contained in this code relate to conduct and do not include academic matters. Also excluded are rules and regulations adopted by the university pertaining to motor vehicles. There is no intent to include nor to interfere with the internal corporate affairs of associated students, fraternities, sororities, interfraternity council, associated women students and similar organizations, including honor societies, excepted as provided under the heading ORGANIZATION OFFENSE.

MATTERS OF SPECIAL CONCERN

Subsidiary Use of University Campus

As a general rule, visitors to and guests of the university who desire to occasionally visit the university campus in a casual and informal manner are welcome. Non-members of the university community who have not been authorized in writing by the university to use university facilities and who repeatedly visit or spend a large portion of their time on the university campus interfere with the normal activities of the university, are not welcome and will be asked to leave.

The buildings, facilities and campus of the university are reserved for and dedicated to educational use, and no use may be made of the same which is inconsistent with that primary use.

The university, acting on its own or at the request of a registered and recognized campus organization, may invite speaker, performers or entertainers to appear before audiences on the university campus. No non-member of the university community may speak, perform or entertain before an audience on the university campus without such an invitation and the written approval of the university of the time, place and manner of such appearance.

No person or persons shall use any sound amplifying equipment on the university campus other than that required by the university in carrying on the normal activities of the university.

No person or persons shall take advantage of the large concentration and semi-captive audience of students and faculty on the university campus and organize, on the campus, any assembly, moratorium, strike, sit-in, parade, demonstration or similar activity which substantially interferes with the appropriate discipline in the operation of the university or the normal activities of the university or the rights of others.

No person or persons who threaten, with the apparent ability to carry out such threat, to substantially interfere with the normal activities of the university or to substantially interfere with or deny the lawful rights of others to use the facilities of the university shall enter or remain upon the university campus.

No person or persons who substantially interfere with the normal activities of the

university or substantially interfere with or deny the lawful rights of others to use the facilities of the university shall enter or remain upon the university campus.

Non-members of the campus community are required, while on the campus, to observe and comply with the rules and regulations adopted by the university or the Board of Regents. Non-members of the campus community are also required, while on the campus, to identify themselves upon the request of a university officer or campus security or other law enforcement officer in the performance of his duty.

The university campus is not a sanctuary and any person who violates any city, state or federal law shall not be protected nor given any preferred status in the eyes of the law by reason of the fact that the violation occurred on the university campus or by reason of the fact that the violator is a member of the campus community.

When it appears to the president, or any university officer or member of campus security authorized and designated by him to maintain order, that any non-member of the campus community has violated on the campus, any city, state or federal law or any university rule or regulation, such person or persons may be ordered by such officer or member of campus security to leave the university campus and if such person or persons refuse or fail to promptly comply with such order the person or persons may be escorted off the university campus and the matter shall be reported as soon as possible to the local law enforcement agencies and to the county attorney. It shall be a major offense for any member of the university community to violate any of the above mentioned rules or regulations.

The president may make due application to any court for injunctive or other judicial relief in regard to the threatened or actual violation of any of the above mentioned rules or regulations.

Outside or Off-Campus Speakers

A request to invite an outside or off-campus speaker to speak on the university campus may be made by the university on its own or at the request of any registered and recognized student or faculty organization. The fact that the speaker may be provocative and strike at prejudices or preconceptions and may hold views contrary to and disliked by the campus and the surrounding community is not a permissible basis for the denial of the right of the faculty or student organization to hear him.

There is, however, no absolute right on the part of any organization to assemble and hear a speech at any particular time or place and under any and all circumstances. Consequently, the university shall adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem to be necessary and proper in regard to the issuance of invitations to outside or off-campus speakers and no such invitation shall be issued by the university at the request of any registered and recognized organization prior to its compliance with such rules and regulations.

The rules and regulations adopted by the university may require a disclosure of the name of the sponsoring organization, the proposed time and date of the speech, the expected composition and size of the audience, the name of the speaker, the topic of the speech and any other information needed by the university to help it provide a suitable forum for the invited speaker and to avoid any conflict with academic functions and the normal activities of the university. The rules and regulations shall provide for the consistent application of reasonable standards and shall afford procedural due process by authorizing and providing for an appeal to a major offense court.

A request to invite an outside or off-campus speaker made by a registered and recognized organization shall be denied if the president determines, after proper inquiry, that the proposed speech will constitute a clear and present reasonable apprehension of imminent danger to the normal activities and the essential purpose of the university. The determination by the president of the existence of a clear and present danger may be based upon the fact that the speaker will probably advocate and incite the violent overthrow of the government; the willful damage or destruction or seizure or invasion and subversion of university buildings or property; the forcible disruption or impairment of or interference with the regularly scheduled classes or normal university activities; physical harm, coercion, intimidation or other invasion of the lawful rights of members of the university community or its guests, or any other campus disorder of a violent nature.

The president should weigh the interests of the university in the orderly administration of normal university activities against the interests of the students and faculty in hearing controversial speakers and may consider all relevant facts including whether the proposed speaker has, within the past five (5) years, incited violence resulting in physical injury or the destruction of property at any educational institution or has willfully incited and caused the forcible disruption of regularly scheduled classes or any other normal university activities at any educational institution.

The extension of an invitation to an outside or off-campus speaker to speak on the campus shall not constitute endorsement of the speaker nor approval of his views by the university or the organization which sponsors his appearance and no speaker or sponsoring organization shall represent nor imply, in any manner, that the speaker has been endorsed or that his views have been approved by the university. The university may require the meeting be chaired by a member of the administration or faculty and this fact or the fact that the speaker is introduced by a member of the administration or faculty shall not imply that the speaker or his views have been endorsed and approved by the university.

A speaker is subject to all city, state and federal laws and all university rules and regulations and by his acceptance of the invitation to speak shall assume full responsibility for any violation of such laws or rules committed by him while on the campus. An utterance in a context of violence, involving a clear and present danger, can lose its significance as an appeal to reason and become part of an instrument of force and as such is not protected by any constitutional right.

Sponsoring organizations are subject to all city, state and federal laws and to the rules and regulations adopted by the university and the Board of Regents. Violations shall be handled in accordance with the procedures set forth in this code pertaining to major offenses.

Registration of Faculty and Student Organizations

The university shall adopt and enforce such rules and regulations as it may deem to be necessary and proper in regard to the registration, recognition and function of faculty and student organizations which operate on the university campus. The rules and regulations adopted by the university shall provide for the consistent application of reasonable standards and shall afford procedural due process by authorizing and providing for an appeal to a major offense court.

Membership in a faculty or student organization shall be limited to members of the university community and membership shall be extended to such persons without regard to their race, religion or national origin.

The registration and recognition of a faculty or student organization by the university does not constitute university endorsement or approval of the policies and activities of the organization. No faculty or student organization shall represent nor imply, in any manner, in its contacts with the public, or otherwise, that it speaks for or in the name of the university.

The Board of Regents finds that any organization which seeks to accomplish its local or national objectives, goals, purposes or activities by the use of force or violence and which advocates and incites immediate action which will probably materially and substantially interfere with the discipline and normal activities of the university and the rights of others, constitutes a clear and present danger to the property, personnel and orderly function of the university, that the state has a compelling interest therein and that, to preserve the legitimate purpose of the university, no such organization shall be permitted to register at nor be recognized by the university.

In determining whether an organization should be permitted to register and be recognized by the university, the university should make proper inquiry as to the past conduct, declarations and stated objectives of the organization. Inquiry should also be made as to whether the organization advocates the violation of the law and the disregard of university regulations and whether there is a probability that such advocacy has and will incite and produce closely related lawless action.

Faculty and student organizations and their members are subject to all state and federal laws and to the rules and regulations adopted by the university and the Board of Regents. Violations shall be handled in accordance with the procedures set forth in this code pertaining to major offenses.

Faculty Conduct

The faculty at the university consists of those professors, associate professors, assistant professors, instructors, teaching assistants, lecturers and others who have been employed by the Board of Regents to teach at or for the university. A person, such as a dean who teaches, may be both a member of the administration and a qualified member of the faculty.

Each member of the faculty, while performing his professional academic duties, is expected to conduct himself in the following manner:

1. To conduct each course he has been employed to teach in general conformity with the content, format and official description of such course as established by the faculty senate and approved by the President.
 2. To meet with and conduct his classes at all regularly scheduled times and places. Provided, however, the President or his duly appointed representatives may authorize a member of the faculty to be absent from his class for reasons of health or when such absence is to the best interests of the university.
 3. To conduct and grade such examinations as have been established by the faculty senate and approved by the President at regularly scheduled times and places.
 4. To promptly report to the department head all facts known to him regarding a threat of or actual disruption and interference with the normal manner in which he conducts his class.
 5. To stop acting as the adviser or the counselor to any student organization or group when asked by the President to terminate such activities and to end such conduct.
- It shall be a major offense for any member of the faculty to violate any of the above mentioned rules of conduct.

Baha'is celebrate birth of their leader

By BILL KLEIN

Just over 100 years ago the Bab (pronounced Bob) announced himself to the world as "The Prophet of God and Herald of Him Whom God Shall Manifest—the Well-Beloved One." Today millions of the Bab's followers, the Baha'is celebrate his birth.

Bab, meaning "the gate" in Arabic, began his life as a Prophet of God. For six years, starting in May 1844, until his death in July 1850, when he was publicly shot, Bab spread his teaching of his main doctrine, "the oneness of mankind" throughout the East.

In 1863, a Persian nobleman named Prince of Nur, left his fortune to become a follower of Bab. He was exiled to Baghdad. His crime was that he was a follower of Bab. As punishment, he was to be chained in the Black Pit, an underground sewage chasm in Tihiran.

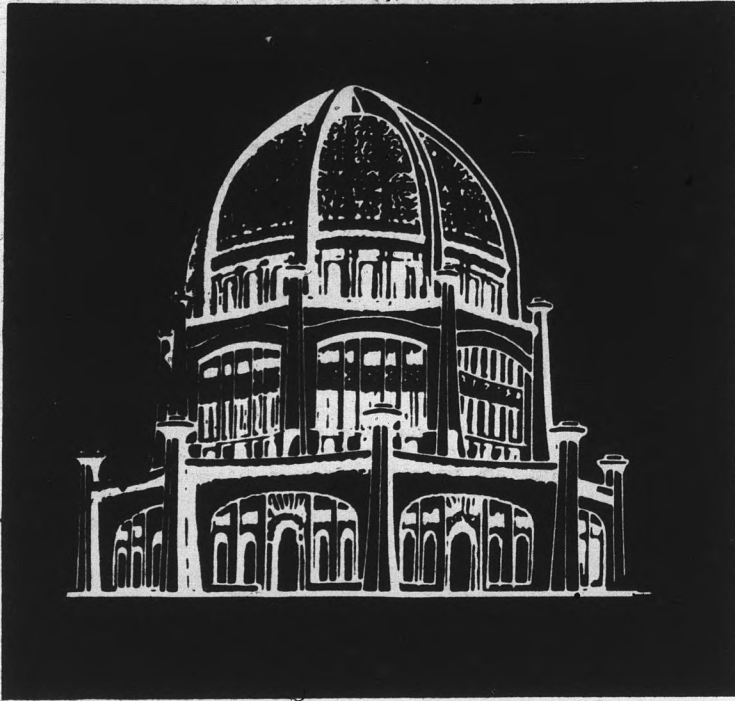
While in prison, he had a vision. He was to become the "Promised One of the Bab." He was to be known as Baha'u'llah, "the Glory of God, the Well-Beloved One."

Almost 30 years of exile, prison, humiliation and anguish lay ahead of Baha'u'llah and his followers. Before he died, he established his Faith. This Faith according to the teachings of Bab, is open to the "Jew and Buddhist, Christian and Muslim, occidental and oriental, black and white, rich and poor, old and young, academic and unlet-

tered."

As Nancy Barnam, a University student who is a member of the Baha'i Faith said, "Bab taught that all religions are of accord there is no conflict. Each religion has come to people

"Bahai's believe in one God, she said, "There is only one God—the God that is worshipped by everyone. Call Him Jehovah, the Great Spirit, the Messiah or anything you want; he is the same God."



at the time they needed it."

She said, "True followers of religion are not in conflict, only the social issues are at conflict"

Miss Barnam said, "To believe in the Baha'i faith, you have to believe in its basic doctrines and live your life in accord with these doctrines."

"We believe that spiritual teachings are exactly the same," she said, "for example, those of the Mohaves, a very peace-loving people, have the same qualities as those of the Zulu warriors. The qualities of fairness, honesty, and moral conduct enter into, all cultures as good qualities."

One principle the Baha'i Faith advances is the equality of man and woman.

According to the faith, "The world of humanity possesses two wings—man and woman. For the human race to meet its full capabilities, man is "dependent upon the equal development of these two factors."

Another fundamental belief of the Baha'i Faith, Miss Barnam said is "the abolition of all forms of prejudice. This includes economic, social, racial, educational and religious differences."

According to the Baha'i Faith, these prejudices are "destructive

to the divine foundations of man."

"We are not the same, we are different. But like the fingers of a hand or the leaves of a tree, we are of the same family," Miss Barnam said. "The earth is one home created for mankind to live with equal endowment."

People of the Baha'i faith believe that the past, with its hatred, prejudices, and distrusts, is gone.

They teach a doctrine of "The Oneness of Mankind" which will lead to the "Dawn of Unity."

"O Children of men! Regard ye not one another as strangers . . . The earth is but one country, and all mankind its citizens."

Man's survival

Ecology cause stressed

David Gribin is founder of the Tree Museum, an organization which stresses the need for ecological changes if man is to survive.

A "desire to unite people in the ecology cause resulted in the idea for the Tree Museum last summer.

It materialized last Friday in the La Mancha conference room when Gribin, a University sophomore, introduced his community-wide effort to a core group of University students. The Tree Museum will work

with ideas communication and action. By communicating information on ecology to people Gribin believes that an organization can be formed that can produce needed changes. Gribin has talked with teachers, people in the community and leaders in government in gathering ideas to help the Tree Museum work.

The Tree Museum will sponsor a general information booth on the mall beginning today. Friday at 2 p.m. the first general meeting will be held in Neels Hall.

Catalyst hurting for creativeness

Material for the 1971 Catalyst is currently being accepted in South Hall 219 and in the "Catalyst" box on the fifth floor of the Language and Literature building.

It is essential said Catalyst staffer Bob Kauffman, that students submit their photography, poetry and short stories for a Catalyst to be published.

The Catalyst is the University's photographic and literary magazine — more commonly referred to as the Fine Arts Book — published each year by and for students. Any and all submissions are welcomed, said Kauffman.

In an effort to avoid late publication, as has been experienced in the past, the staff is asking all material be submitted prior to Christmas vacation.

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Ring myth turns lucky

By LISA PARSON

Throwing things into a fountain, according to a myth, is supposed to bring you luck. But Mary Kibler, a junior anthropology major, considered it bad luck when she realized it was her ring she had tossed into the Mall fountain by mistake.

"The ring was loose anyhow, and it just slipped off my finger," Mary said. "It was at night and even though I looked I just couldn't locate it."

The next day Mary looked for the turquoise ring, which was a gift from her mother, again after classes. "Even in the daylight I couldn't see it because of the circulation of the water," she said.

So Mary went to the Physical Plant. "I asked if the Mall fountain could be turned off so I could find the ring," she explained. "I waited for awhile as they were trying to find a plumber."

Kenneth Duplissa, an assistant foreman, came to the rescue. He turned off the water, and Betty Hiscox, a junior anthropology major and a friend of Mary's took about two steps and immediately found the ring.

"I was amazed that we were able to locate the ring. And I was really shocked that the people at the plant were so helpful. I still am surprised," Mary said.

It turned out to be a nice ending to a not-so-nice beginning. "I think I'll be more careful with my ring," Mary added.

Curbing drugs concerns teens

America was caught "totally unprepared" by the impact of drug abuse, said Dr. Jack Toohey, associate professor of health education.

This is why, he said, his department is working with Dope Stop to organize a training program for teen counselors.

The teen counselors who work with Dope Stop have a good "street knowledge" of drug problems, Toohey said, but lack "important scientific knowledge."

He said that there is a need for trained high school counselors because "they can communicate more readily with elementary and junior high school students than can an adult or college student."

The training program will begin at 10:30 Saturday in the Phoenix Library auditorium.

The health education department is also conducting a 16-week drug abuse education program for 50 high school teachers from the Tempe district.

3rd human relations confab set Thursday

The University will co-sponsor the third annual Conference on Human Relations in Education Thursday through Saturday at the Velda Rose Motor Hotel east of Mesa.

The conference will open with a dinner at 6 p.m. Thursday and close with a luncheon Saturday.

Registration forms may be obtained from the Arizona Education Association office, 2102 W. Indian School Road, Phoenix, or from Dr. Kingsbury in FARMER 402C

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Diamond gets ovation; relates own experiences

By DAVE LUCAS

"I am an emotional performer," the entertainer said following a performance that merited him a standing ovation at Gammage Auditorium Friday night.

And Neil Diamond took an approving Gammage audience of 3000 on a one-hour emotional trip through the performer's world of personal experiences. He took them down with his childhood fantasies and feelings of loneliness and depression and brought them back up with his songs of elation and happiness.

Diamond strolled on stage following a 40-minute performance by comedian Sandy Baron. He picked up his guitar and proceeded to play a gospel-type number to which the audience applauded politely.

When he launched into his more familiar songs, "Sweet Caroline" and "Solitary Man," the audience was his, and they responded warmly with a tremendous ovation in approval.

From the meditative serenity with which he did "Solitary Man," he rocked into the moving "Thank The Lord For the Night Time," and displayed an Elvis-like posture of hunched shoulder, knees together, and swivel-stepping around the mike stand. He gave the number so much, it appeared he might tear himself apart from the centrifugal force of his dancing. "I think I hurt myself doing that song," he remarked at its finish. The audience probably did the same. He performed the other Diamond favorites with equal gusto.

Review

"Cracklin Rosie" was sung in a voice as cracklin' as the title. "Kentucky Woman" and "Brother Love's Traveling Salvation Show" were done in the swinging manner that is all his own.

As he sang "Brooklyn Roads," it appeared as though he was enveloped in sentimental thoughts while singing the lyrics which told of his family and past friends.

During his gospel-type songs and the late Bob Russell's "He Ain't Heavy, He's My Brother," he struck poses, with the help of a spotlight, which were almost angelic.

Backing Diamond was one of the most talented and experienced rock-folk groups in the business, highlighted by Carol Hunter, a female 12-string lead guitarist considered by Diamond to be the best in the country. The group gives Diamond's music a special rock touch instrumentally, and a different folk flavor vocally.

Although quite talkative between numbers, Diamond appeared somewhat bashful and almost embarrassed as he would flash a boyish grin at the conclusion of a song when the audience would thunderously cheer its approval.

After the show he expalined in an interview that he was always very shy as a youth and took up writing songs to express his feelings.

"The only way I can express myself is through music," he said. "Almost all my songs reflect some personal experience in my life," he added.

Diamond started writing songs at 15 and spent the first five or six years "just learning the craft."

"Later on," he commented, "I wanted to say something in my songs that I really felt."

His songs have been recorded by many big name artists and have earned many gold records including several for The Monkees.

Diamond had kind words for the Gammage audience: "They were great." The feeling appeared to be mutual by the ovations he received. By all indications, "Tap-root Manuscript," his next album, may soon become one of the most sought-after albums on campus.

Cooperative business merger yields student, faculty council

By JUDY RUCH

In an age when college campuses reverberate with demands and counter-demands, the University's College of Business Administration — students, faculty and administration — seem to have found a common meeting ground in the form of the Business Administration Student Council.

Through the efforts of this body, last week students achieved representation on two faculty committees — curriculum and improvement of instruction. Students have served on the library and student activities faculty committees in the past.

The students attend all sessions of the faculty committees and have access to all information concerning their activities, Chuck Kruger, Council vice-president, said.

"The B.A. Council is a sounding board," Kruger said. "Student representatives on the faculty committees report to the council and the council passes on the information to let the student body know what is going on in the college."

In turn, the student representatives keep the faculty and administration informed of the students' needs and opinions, Kruger added. He said because of the interest generated by the Board of Regents' Code of Conduct, the council felt a copy of

Farm worker cause basis for discussion

The Law Students Alliance will present a discussion of the legal, social and political aspects of the farm workers' movement at 11 this morning in the Great Hall.

Speakers will include Bob Begam and Noel Fidel, attorneys for farm workers and Gus Gutierrez, Arizona leader in the movement.

the full document should be available to the students. When Dr. Glenn Overman, dean of the College of Business Administration, heard the request, he put a copy on reserve in the Bimson Library, Kruger said.

The council has also set up a scholarship committee which will inform students of the funds available and inform the ad-

Minds elevated in meditations

Charles Lutes, student of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, told listeners last week that "there is another state of consciousness you can take your mind to."

At a lecture in Murdock Hall he explained transcendental meditation as taught by the maharishi. He said it takes the mind from a surface level and transcends it.

Lutes, who has traveled throughout the world with the maharishi, stated that since he began meditating he requires only three and a half hours of sleep each night. His teacher, he said, requires only two hours.

An academy is being built in Santa Barbara, Calif., where the maharishi will be able to teach about 500 students. Classes in meditation are also being taught in various colleges including Harvard, Oxford, and the University of Michigan.

ministration of students' financial needs, Kruger said. "We're trying to prevent these scholarship funds laying unused simply because students aren't aware of their availability," Kruger explained.


He said the council wants to give recognition to Valley businesses and industries who are contributing to the furnishing of rooms now under construction. Students don't realize how much business leaders contribute to and use the facilities of the college, Kruger said. "This is part of the council's function."

The council is sponsoring a student-faculty coffee from 8 — 10:30 a.m. Wednesday, in the BA first-floor coke room.

Kruger invited all students and faculty to attend council meetings whenever meetings are announced.

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Texas-El Paso	2	1	78	3	2	117
Utah	2	1	92	2	3	126
Wyoming	1	2	35	4	4	81
Brigham Young	0	3	20	1	5	58
Colorado State	0	3	52	1	5	108

Last Week's Results
 Arizona State 27, Brigham Young 3
 Texas-El Paso 41, Colorado State 37
 New Mexico 24, New Mexico State 17
 Utah 20, Wyoming 16

This Week's Games
 Arizona State at Texas-El Paso
 Arizona at Utah
 Utah State at Brigham Young
 Colorado State at West Virginia
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Student jobs, flexible hours. Long hair o.k. Apply Adams Hotel, Rm. 100. 9-5.

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Want to live near campus? Need male roommate, Riviera Apts. #215, 914 E. Lemon. Leave note. 968-0141. (10-23)

Male roommate needed. Terrace Rd. Apts. \$56 a month. Call after 2:00. 966-2646. (10-20)

Take over lease which terminates Jan. 31. 1 bedroom, furnished, refrig., carpeted apt., 10 min. from campus. Call 967-7405 after 5:00. (10-20)

Graduate student wanted to rent room. North Scottsdale location. 946-9254. (10-23)

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Sun Devil Notes

Houston University took both the team and individual titles and Arizona State finished fourth in the Tucker Intercollegiate golf tournament in Albuquerque over the weekend.

Houston's 1202 was 12 strokes lower than runnerup Brigham Young University. Next was Florida (1218), Arizona State (1228), New Mexico (1229), Arizona (1252). Houston's Bruce Lietzke won a four-way playoff for the individual title. He finished with a 298 along with Dennis Walters of North Texas State, Andy North of Florida and Ray Leach of BYU.

Howard Twitty led ASU's scoring with a final round 76 for a 301 total. OTHER Devil finishers

were Ernie McCray (76 for 302), Dave Sheff (78 for 302), Wally Kuchard (88 for 232), Don Splonick (80 for 324) and Bill Meyers (87 for 327).

The Arizona Outdoor Intercollegiate Archery Meet will be held Oct. 18 at the University. Central Arizona College, Phoenix College, Northern Arizona University, University of Arizona and the University will be competing.

The tournament is a Double Columbia Round (24 arrows at 50, 40 and 30 yards with a 48-inch target face).

Medals will be given to first, second and third place winners in both the men's and women's

divisions.

University students who will be competing are: Steve Lieberman, John McGarey, Mike Mills, Mike Friedman, Randy Shaw, Carol Jurn, Carrie Tamarin, Patsy Tamarin, Pat Helms and Chris Zehrbach. Officiating will be Donna Wesson, the lady paramount and Ronnie Vawter, the field captain.

Volleyball round robin inter-school matches will be held Saturday, Oct. 17 beginning at 10 a.m. at the University.

Besides the University, Phoenix, College, University of Arizona and Northern Arizona University will be competing.

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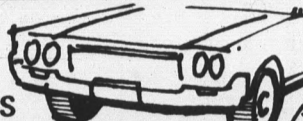
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Spag (right) fires TD pass to McClanahan (center), Cougar sighs



Photos by Barney Hutchinson

Devils stumble to 27-3 win

By BARNEY HUTCHINSON
Sports Editor

A 27-3 score still wins football games but, where Arizona State is concerned, it can be almost disgraceful as a loss.

The method and manner of ASU's 24-point margin of victory over Brigham Young University Saturday is a case in point.

To many observers including BYU coach Tom Hudspeth, Arizona State did not play up to its capacity. At least not as good as an 11th-ranked team in the nation, the highest ever to play in the state of Utah.

In an unusual move, Coach Hudspeth came into the Sun Devils lockerroom after the game and told them, in essence, that they are the class of the league but if they play in a similar lackluster manner from now on, they're in trouble.

"It's what we've been trying to tell these youngsters this season," said Frank Kush, ASU head coach. "We've seemed to go downhill after the first half of the Wyoming game. We've all got to find a solution or an undefeated season is out of the question."

What developed in Provo, Utah, last Saturday afternoon was not the usual Sun Devil game. A team that averaged over 500 yards total offense per game was held to 397. And after averaging over 40 points per game, they managed 27 with only seven coming after a sustained drive.

It was almost nightmarish for the Sun Devils. Quarterback Joe Spagnola, who had a completion percentage of .560, hit only 6 of 22 (.273) passes for 62 yards. In the early going he was off target but most of his later passes were dropped.

Then on a running play in the fourth quarter, Spagnola turned his ankle and was forced to the sideline with 10 minutes left in the game.

The Sun Devils were without their top rusher in Dave Buchanan, who unexplainedly missed the flight to Provo. In his absence, sophomore Monroe Eley pounded for 119 yards in 24 carries and had a 34-yard TD and runs of 40 and 20 yards called back because of penalties.

"It seemed like when ever we got going," Spagnola said, "somebody moved." The result was procedure penalties that slowed the ASU attack. The Devils were assessed 134 yards in penalties to maintain a better than 100-yard average.

Spag praised the work of Eley, the 6-3, 205-pound transfer from Palo Verde (Calif.) Junior College. Eley was the main cog in ASU's only drive of the day running for 25 yards in four carries before Spag passed to sophomore Brent McClanahan four yards for the second-period touchdown.

It was still another sophomore, Steve Holden, who put the Devils on the scoreboard initially. He threaded his way 94 yards with a punt for a touchdown in the first quarter. That broke a school record of 90 yards by Larry Walton in 1967 and tied the Western Athletic Conference standard set by BYU's Kent Osborn in 1965.

Windan Hall gave ASU its second score in the second quarter when he returned a pass interception 29 yards for a touchdown. It was a play similar to his 65-yard dash with a Ty Paine pass against Washington State one week before that gave ASU a 37-30 win.

Hall's other interception started the Devils on their lone drive and even that had to be aided by a first-down pass interference penalty against BYU of 24 yards.

Only at that point and again in the third quarter

did the Devils manage to move the ball with authority. Spag directed a 53-yard drive that slowed on an incomplete pass to J. D. Hill and stopped when BYU blocked a Don Ekstrand field goal attempt.

ASU got its last touchdown on a 69-yard run by Hill in the fourth quarter. Hill seemed to be trapped and out of running room but used his blocking to the hilt for the final score.

"I felt it was our finest defensive game of the year," said Hudspeth about his Cougars. "And that's including our 10-7 win over North Texas State. If we could have contained Hill on his lone run, it would have been one of the best defensive effort for any BYU team."

There were only two phases of the ASU game that did not come under severe criticism. The first was the work of the offensive line which gave the team 305 yards rushing and didn't allow the two quarterbacks to be trapped behind the line.

The second was the second-half work of the defense. The Cougars, relying on sophomore quarterback Dave Coon as the first-string tailback, made 134 yards in the first half. That was four more than ASU in the same time period.

But the defense gave up only 39 yards to BYU the second half that included 39 yards in losses. Only a 38-yard scramble by quarterback Rick Jones kept the Cougars from marching backwards in the final half.

Besides Holden's long punt return, Spagnola made another entry into the school record books with his 4-yard TD pass to McClanahan. It was his 29th career touchdown toss topping John Torok's record by one.

The only BYU score came in the first period when Joe Liljenquist kicked a 38-yard field goal.

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Bolin, Gage debate in near-empty hall

Arizona Secretary of State Wesley Bolin faced G. David Gage, campaign representative for John Roeder, Republican candidate for that office, before an empty lecture hall Friday.

A few Young Americans for Freedom (YAF), who sponsored the publicized event, were present.

Despite the poor turn out, Bolin and Gage did debate the present status of the office of secretary of state.

Gage said he believes in "one party government. It's a fact of life that with a Republican governor running the state, a Republican secretary of state is needed," he said.

Bolin disagreed and said, "For 14 years I've worked under a Republican governor and for eight years under a Democratic governor. A chain of communications has always been open."

According to Gage, "Roeder would like to expand the functional duties of the secretary of state so that the secretary of state may take a more active part in government."

But Bolin contended that such expansion would not be successful, if members of the same party held state offices.

Bolin stressed that the position of the secretary of state in Arizona was "a state administrative office only."

When Bolin was informed that Gage would take the place of Roeder, who, according to Gage, "had to be elsewhere," Bolin remarked that he "could have been elsewhere, too."

After about 15 minutes of discussion, the two men left. Before departing both said "It's too bad that ASU students aren't interested enough to come and learn how their state government works."

Sen. Bayh opposes electoral college

By JOHN BANASZEWSKI

Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., said the American Bar Association believes the electoral college's "archaic, outdated, undemocratic and dangerous," Friday night.

Bayh was speaking at the Maricopa County Bar Association's second annual awards banquet at Del Webb's TowneHouse.

Bayh gave three criteria for direct election which he said would "diminish the fruits of fraud" in future elections.

People need a direct and personal involvement in the election, he said. "The people governed should have a personal voice in the election."

The next point called for was equality of voters. "Each of us should have an equal chance to voice the outcome," Bayh said. He added that if a political party

can carry the 11 most populated states' electoral votes they can win the presidency. "This is hardly equity," Bayh said.

The final point is the "guarantee that the man who wins has got the most votes," Bayh said. He said it would be impossible for man to rule if he didn't have the popular backing behind him, in this volatile age.

Bayh said the electoral college is "a primitive system originally designed for 10 million people and not capable of providing for a space-age system of 200 million people. It's time to make our presidential election system conform to the needs of our society."

As for the passage of the direct election bill, Bayh said, "It's tough to get the U.S. Senate to vote on anything that's controversial." The bill was passed by the House but stalled by filibuster in the Senate," he said.

Geography emphasizes

By SCOTT ADAMS

The geography department has almost doubled its staff to increase its output of graduates to meet "a tremendous shortage of trained geographers," Dr. John Lounsbury, chairman of the department, has said.

"We want to develop a geography department that will emphasize the modern approaches to geography in both graduate and undergraduate studies," Lounsbury said.

This is the main reason why the department has added six new professors to the department in the last two years, he said.

The men are: William Acker, associate professor; Frank T. Aldrich, assistant professor; Malcolm Comeaux, assistant professor; Sidney Ekblaw, visiting professor; H. Reid Wagstaff, associate professor, and Dr. Lounsbury.

It is almost a necessity that the

geography faculty are Ph.D's to let the students know they have trained specialists to turn to, Dr. Lounsbury said.

The University geography department is "as strong as any in the country" in training students for professional work," he said, adding, "geography employment opportunities are tremendous."

In February two new men will be added to the staff. They are Prof. William McTaggart from Scotland, who is a senior lecturer at the University of Malaya and Prof. Robert Durrenberger, an environmental scientist.

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This is a multiple choice quiz:



- (a) Big Red is Blue.
- (b) Big Red is Pinko.
- (c) Big Red is Orange.
- (d) I give up.

If you checked --

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- (c) Right on. We told our Parker designers Big Red was somewhat too Orange to be Red. But they turned Very Pale themselves, so what else could we do? Call him Big Orange Red, if you want. Big Ocher? Big Apricotta?
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