

WELCOME BERNADETTE

THE YELL

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



UNIVERSITY of NEVADA - Las Vegas

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LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

March 2, 1971



DUSTIN HOFFMAN - The world's greatest unknown hero? or the world's greatest liar? "Little Big Man" will be presented at the Cinerama March 31, in a special Benefit performance. (see page 10)

"LITTLE BIG MAN" PREMIERES

The premiere of "Little Big Man," starring Dustin Hoffman, will happen at the Cinerama Theater March 31. Tickets will be available at the University and will cost \$5 for orchestra and \$10 for loge.

The proceeds from the premiere will go towards funding a week long Western Film Festival at the University.

The plot of "Little Big Man" centers around Jack Crabb (played by Dustin Hoffman) who is a 120 year old survivor of Custer's Last Stand. During the film he recounts his life as a frontiersman, Indian fighter, Calvary scout, buffalo hunter, professional gambler and adopted Cheyenne Indian. The reviews on this film have been good, and it has an excellent chance of being nominated for an Academy Award.

"Little Big Man" is directed by Arthur Penn who has such fine films as "The Miracle Worker", "Bonnie and Clyde", and "Alice's Restaurant" to his credit.

FILM FESTIVAL
The Western Film Festival will be a week long series of programs dealing with all aspects of film

arts: history, writing, production, acting, and independent and student filmmaking.

The festival will contain an in-depth examination of several works of one Western film director. Budd Boetticher is one of the suggested directors as is John Ford.

Additional films of historical and/or artistic significance will be shown. Suggested films are: Road-runner cartoons, "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid", "High Noon", and "The Great Train Robbery" among others.

Guest speakers and panel discussions orbiting around the various aspects of filmmaking will also occur.

Student films will also be shown and would compete for prizes.

Some of the suggested film stars to invite to the festival are: Robert Redford, Henry Fonda, Randolph Scott, Jerry Lewis, and Peter Fonda (who is also an independent film maker).

The director of the film series in retrospective and the director of the premiere movie will also be invited, as will be film writers, film makers and those dealing with production.

DEVLIN SPEAKS AT UNLV CAMPUS

Bernadette Devlin, youngest and most radical member of the British Parliament is speaking at 8 p.m. tomorrow at UNLV.

Bernadette's constituency is the war torn province of mid-Ulster where battles wage between Protestants and Catholics.

Bernadette is a Catholic and won her seat in 1969 on the platform of civil rights for all the poor and discrimination victims. Since Catholics are in mid-Ulster what blacks were once in the South, it was civil rights for Catholics. Bernadette also advocated non-violence, but her belief here seems to have changed.

She was released from prison this past October. She served four months of a six month sentence for

helping to incite the Londonderry riots of 1969. Witnesses said she used abusive language and threw stones at police; and urged others to defy police attempts to remove the barricades between the Catholics and Protestants.

Militancy is still within Bernadette's being. In December she joined demonstrators outside the Irish Parliament. Parliament adjourned after Prime Minister John Lynch exposed a reported kidnapping conspiracy and threatened to intern extremists. Bernadette was one of the 800 protesting the internment threat. There she stated "as soon as the first man goes into Curragh (internment) camp, the last man must come out of the factories."



BERNADETTE DEVLIN - asks for immediate solutions for Ireland's problems; Revolution or Peace?

PROPOSAL RECONSIDERED

President's Zorn Ad Hoc Committee on the Developing University appears to have listened to the justifiable criticism given them. Their Interim Report, which came out in the middle of February, incorporates many suggestions given them.

The University College has been changed from a glorified Grade 13 to the focus for interdisciplinary courses. It will help to stimulate the birth of interdisciplinary courses, and administer those that do not fit into one of the other departments. Also, it will provide remedial work for those in need (until there is a Junior College). The University College will be the place where the physical education, constitution, and English requirements are absorbed.

The 4-1-4 calendar will not go into effect Fall of 1971. The various departments will study it to see how it suits their needs. It may be implemented in 1972-73 school year.

The proposal to substitute courses for credit hours was eliminated. The Committee recommended there be curricular revisions to make it possible for students to graduate by taking fewer courses.

The Committee added a proposal that would give students and faculty freedom to experiment with the curriculum and implement new courses. A new course desired by

students and/or faculty could be offered immediately on an experimental basis without placing it in the catalog first, thus eliminating a lot of time and red tape.

In the College of Arts and Sciences (formerly the College of Cultural and Environmental Studies) the extra layer of Associate Deans has been erased. The removal of these three positions saved the University about \$60,000 a year in salaries. In the College of Professional Studies (Education, Business, etc.) each school has its own dean.

The report recommends some student representation on the Curriculum Council, the Advisory Council on Budgetary Affairs, and the Tenure, Promotion and Retention Review Council in the College of Arts and Sciences. The Committee recommends forming a University Senate, which will be representative of all segments of the campus; a University Council on Campus Priorities, representing the major segments of the campus and advising the President on priorities for new programs and other campus needs; and a University Council on Interdisciplinary Affairs, functioning as an initiating and receiving body, perhaps under the University College. Perhaps there shall be student representation on these Committees.

IS THIS ENOUGH?

The Committee has improved its entire restructuring proposal in accordance with the student-faculty criticism. The plan has improved and changed, but is it enough of a change?

The only proposal even slightly radical is the 4-1-4 school year calendar. Implementing it is postponed until further study.

The structural reorganization is merely creating four colleges (Graduate, Arts & Sciences, University and Professional) where there are now many.

The report talks of interdisciplinary courses, ease in implementing new courses (and it did make a suggestion in this direction), having the students interact with the community via off-campus learning experiences, and more student involvement.

How much of this is rhetoric? Most of the organizational restructuring does not make one think of anything more than the reshuffling of departments.

Student representation is not GUARANTEED on the three University wide committees; and only SOME student representation is mentioned for the Committees in the College of Arts and Sciences. Most important-- are students going to vote on the implementing of the plan that will remake THEIR university? And if not--why not?

Committee report on page 6 and 7.

NWRO RALLY

MARCH 5

BALLROOM 8PM

SPEAKERS

Jane Fonda
Dave Dellinger

Ralph Abernathy
George Wiley

Don Sutherland

MARCH 6

MARCH ON LAS VEGAS STRIP



by Rick Mitz

The story goes something like this: there's this elementary education girl, majoring in sorority life, who stands nightly in front of the university medical library, waiting to kidnap some promising medical student and bring him home to Mother, who keeps reminding the marriage-minded maiden that, baby, you're not getting any younger.

That marriage myth, however, now is defunct.

Since many say marriage no longer is a fashionable institution, that girl going to college to snatch-a-match at least has the good taste not to admit it.

Matrimonial tastes have changed and many youths, as we are called, have good reason to be disillusioned with the wedding ceremony, if not the whole concept of institutionalized marriage. Half of traditionally married couples now are divorced. Like those marriages, the wedding ceremonies that produced them are impersonal, superficial, showy, and have nothing at all to do with marriage.

One way out of the traditional is Common Law marriage, legal in some states, a quick wedding in the bedding, seven years of dating compressed into seven minutes of mating.

But Common Law marriage (and breaking the Common Law), is nothing new. People have been living together since Adam and his rib lived in sin. Today, though, there is a new alternative, prevalent mostly on college campuses across the country. This is the New Wedding, complete with relevance without reverence, no reception or deception, and the only rice thrown is organically grown.

New Weddings usually are small, informal, and always personal and unique to the couple. They emphasize nature, simple romanticism, and the importance of a loving relationship that just happens to be in the context of that old institution, marriage.

The New Wedding is the Non Wedding. Aisles have suddenly given away to fields, and flora. Barefoot brides with chic have taken to walking between paths of flowers rather than carrying them. LOHENGRIN has been amplified into the Stones and the Beatles. And that Something Old and Borrowed might be a friend's antique farm, the Blue being the sky, and the New a modern life-style from which all this has grown.

The bride has shed her traditional white attire and is dressed in anything from Anything to Nothing. From Central Park to California Communes, couples stroll down grassy lanes, dreaming not of "til death do us part," but of "til life do us together." They Oh-Promise-Me little, and take along Thoreau--not trousseau--on their honeymoons that probably began a few months before the wedding anyway.

These weddings are legal, in the squinting eyes of the law and in the uplifted eyes of many churches. Usually, the person who married the couple is an innovative as the wedding itself.

The Rev. Doug Wallace has his little office in an old building that dons a sign that says "University-YMCA-Welcome." As head of the University of Minnesota YMCA in Minneapolis, Wallace has had the opportunity to meet many marriage-minded students. Having conducted some New Weddings himself in backyards and cozy living rooms, he notes that student matrimonial patterns are changing, indeed.

The 38-year old Baptist minister told me that there are three traits which New Wedding students seem to have in common.

"They are more creative people than most," he said. They're more independent, and have thought what marriage ought to mean to them before getting married."

"Personal" is the key word to the New Wedding, and many other clergymen like Wallace create individualized weddings--sans sermon, never asking for "I Do's"; making the non-ceremony a gathering of friends; a coming together of two people who are in love; never reciting from the Lord's Prayer, but rather various People's Prayers--Gibran, Cleaver, de Beauvoir.

"Weddings can mean anything they want to anyone," Wallace said. "That's where we are right now."

A while ago, two members of a "hippie" motorcycle gang were wed in a park. The service was traditional, even the bride's dress was traditional. ("My God," one guest exclaimed, "this is the only time I've ever seen her with a dress on.") But the unique, New part of this wedding is that the whole hippie community--children, old people, dogs, cats--was invited to the ceremony, which followed a surprisingly quiet motorcycle parade to the park.

"This is the way people should get married," explained the young officiating hippie minister, "in the midst of family, friends and community."

Even if the traditional wedding no longer is chic, that elementary education lass majoring in sorority life needn't give up hope for her hope chest, but she'd better leave it empty. Anything's possible.

The New Wedding follows the now-well-tread paths of the New Sexuality, the New Morality, the New Youth, and the New Nostalgia. But it just may not be new for long.

Picture this New Wedding of ten years from now: bride in white walks down the church aisle...soothing choir sounds echo in her ears...blessed by preacher...thirty minutes of sermon..."I Do"... they kiss...young tenor warbles a few bars of "Oh Promise Me"...

And what follows could very well be the New Divorce.

EDITORIAL

Once again the call has gone out. The struggle begins again. The cause this time "Welfare Rights."

Welfare has been a stigma to the American public ever since it was conceived by the Roosevelt Administration back in the '30's. It, along with World War II, helped bring America out of the Depression. I doubt if that would have been possible without welfare and some of the other Roosevelt programs instituted then.

In the last few years there has been a great struggle on the American continent over this "free-loading" as some people call it. The national problem seems to be focussed on whether the present system is sufficient to take care of the needs of the poor.

Welfare is more than poor people receiving aid. It's mothers, whose husbands have left them, and the children they must raise. They need this "free money" in order to survive. They need it for food, clothing and medicine for their children.

Welfare is also aid to the blind and aged. People who are unable to take care of themselves. Unable to lead productive lives. Unable to participate in the capitalistic system.

In recent weeks much controversy has been raised in our own state of Nevada over welfare recipients. The state welfare director George Miller, claims 50% of the welfare claims in Nevada are fraudulent. He has ordered these people cut off from receiving any further aid.

Who are these people that Mr. Miller claims are receiving fraudulent aid? Over 60% of them are dependent children. Nevada, at \$31.02 a month, ranks 40th in the nation in this aid. We rank 9th in the nation in personal income.

The great state of Nevada says it costs a minimum of \$318 for a family of four to live. That same state of Nevada provides this family with \$144 a month. Anyone can see this amount is totally inadequate.

Nevada has one of the highest per capita incomes in the nation, yet it doesn't know how to spend that money. Our school systems are totally inadequate. The universities are totally underfunded. Is it any wonder the welfare system is also a mess?

On March 6, the National Welfare Rights Organization has called for a march on the Las Vegas Strip. If you want to help, contact the Peoples Office in UNLV's Student Union, Room 307. Or you can call them at 736-6111, ext. 478.

Dear Students:

Do you, as a student of this institution like everything about it? Would you like to see some changes? Would you like to institute something new?

Did you know that it is possible for you to do all these things? Did you know that you are capable of creating change? Yes you are and it is possible. Do you remember last semester when you voted for senators of your college? Well, some of you did. These people can help to create change and want to do this.

The senators have an office in the Student Union--it is on the third floor in room 308. Usually someone is there that you can talk to, but just in case there isn't anyone, leave a note with the secretary in Room 307 and someone will help you later. This is your school and you are the only one that can let your gripes be heard--if you don't give a damn then don't do anything. But if you care, come to Room 308 and let your bitch be heard. CSUN

Dear Editor:

I must admit that I am disgusted and outraged by the current Welfare Issue.

As a tax payer, I do not like seeing my hard earned money going to some lazy bums who refuse to work. I go to school full time and work 40 hours a week to support my family. And when some people can just sit on their butts and get money, it sickens me. Often times my kids have to go without the new shoes they need as my money goes for the taxes which goes to those lazy bums.

The people that are supporting the Welfare Issue are as worthless as those on welfare lists. I'm sick of hippie and/or radicals living off their parents; who claim they are being free. Of course they're being free when they don't have to work for anything. The People's Office and the Welfare Issue is a group of bums supporting bums.

In outrage---

Joe

On February 25, a group of Senators representing various factions of students on this campus, walked out of the Senate meeting in order to break a quorum.

The senators met to go over a proposed constitution presented to the Senate by a committee formed by President Dick Myers. The committee consisted of Tony Vetere, Shelly Levine, Jeffrey Margolin, John Wanderer and Bob Anderson. The constitution presented by this committee to the senate was not satisfactory to a small group of senators, so instead of discussing it in the senate, they choose to walk out. This group consisted of Bob Anderson, who didn't have time to discuss a substitution for the constitution because of a previous engagement, Lloyd Gangwer, Chris Kaempfer, Jeanne Hall, Jim Baekert, Gary Allman, and Ron Kent.

When President Myers was asked if there was any attempt to bring the senators back to the meeting he replied that he went out to talk to them and told them that the senators would hear their constitution as soon as the meeting resumed, but they would not agree to this. "This was obviously a planned walk-out," Jeffrey Margolin replied, "Bob Anderson was on our committee and he as well as every senator could've worked out the constitution's problems before this senate meeting."

There is a meeting set for Tuesday at 7:00 in the Student Union building. Hopefully an agreement can be decided on at that meeting. The Board of Regents is supposed to hear the constitution at their March meeting in Las Vegas. We are presently operating under an Interim Document.

The Yell

Editorials and Features

Las Vegas, Nevada

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

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THE LIGHT COMPANY - "Evangelism in the purest sense - the message of love in a contemporary medium." Three priests who put it together to bring a heavy message to the people.

LIGHT COMPANY PERFORMS

A public utility it ain't. You can't turn it on with a switch. You can't plug your coffee pot into it. And, it won't run your sun lamp.

The Light Company is a musical group made up of three United Methodist ministers who are traveling under the sponsorship of the General Board of Evangelism of the United Methodist Church. As both professional musicians and theologically trained clergymen, the members of the Light Company see their work as "evangelism in the purest sense - the message of love in a contemporary medium."

The Light Company creates light that reflects on life. Through the medium of contemporary music, music with a beat and a message, they interpret life in this complex generation. They allow the songs to speak then add to that a personal dimension, relating the meaning of the songs to their own life and faith.

WHERE & WHEN

The Light Company will be in the Union West Ballroom on Friday, March 5 at 8:00 p.m.



"A CRIMINAL ACT"



"PROGRESS"

RCOBB

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Posters' picture island under Castro

SPURS WANT

APPLICATIONS

Do you enjoy being active in school and community activities? If so, then SPURS would like to invite all freshmen women students to an informal meeting on March 8 at 7:00 p.m. on the second floor of the Campus Student Union building. The purpose of the meeting will be to acquaint freshmen women with the purposes and functions of SPURS and to answer any questions they may have about the organization.

Many applications for membership have already been submitted, so it is necessary for us to begin now on selection teas, in order for us to meet all the girls and complete tapping ceremonies by May.

So if you are a freshman girl and have been looking for a way to become involved in campus activities, then please feel free to come by and let us meet you March 8.

BOOK PORTRAYS CUBA

Boldness--in picture, color, and words--is the main characteristic of a collection of nearly 100 posters published today in book form by McGraw-Hill: *The Art of Revolution* (\$7.95).

The subtitle of the king-size, 13 1/2" x 17 1/2" paperback, *Castro's Cuba: 1959-1970*, is a key to the striking visual contents, as Susan Sontag notes in an introductory essay, "A poster aims to seduce, to exhort, to sell, to educate, to convince, to appeal... A poster claims attention--at a distance. It is visually aggressive." Her essay, "Poster: Advertisement, Art, Political Artifact, Commodity," deals with the whole subject of the position of arts within a political framework. She

analyzes the concept of "creative freedom," both as it is understood in a democracy and in a country such as Cuba, which she has visited.

Dugald Stermer, former art director and vice president of Ramparts Magazine, who compiled and edited 'The Art of Revolution,' further elaborates on this subject. He writes: "This book proposes to exhibit, and explain the reasons for what is virtually a unique visual culture coming out of Cuba during the last five years. Because to a large degree the arts in Cuba are, and have been since Castro, related very closely to the aspirations of the government and the people as a whole the posters--staggering in their brilliance, excitement and

variety--are at once the best examples of Cuban visual art as well as the most important."

The reproductions of the posters themselves are all full page and in full color: political propaganda posters, posters related to cultural events, and lavish posters announcing motion picture productions. Whether they exhort citizens to greater efforts in the sugar cane harvest, honor significant Third World revolutionary activity commemorate historical events or martyred leaders, or introduce films from all over the world, all are stunning expressions of graphic art.

UNCLE SAMS

BELLS
FLARES
LEATHER
SHIRTS

Male

THE UNISEX SHOP - 400 EAST SAHARA
H.K. Corporation, Atlanta, Ga.

UNCLE SAMS: WHERE IT'S ALL RED, WHITE & BLUE

KAPPA SIGMA OFFICERS INSTALLED

On Sunday, February 21, the new officers of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity were duly installed.

They are as follows: President, Dave Beck; Vice President, Jim Farnham; Master of Ceremonies, Frank Bruno; Secretary, Alan Huberman; Treasurer, Tom Rittman; Pledge Trainers, Neil Johnston and Larry McMahan; Guards, Len Kopko and Dan Roman.

Two special awards were received by Ron Ingram for "Brother of the Year" and Pat Endy and Gabe Segura, co-recipients of the "Outstanding Service Award."

Congratulations are in order to the recent initiates of the Eta pledge class, "the Wild Bunch":

Pete Bartmus, Jerry Belcastro, Dave Anderson, Len Kopko, Jim Starkes, Dave Kutiej, and Denny Robinson.

Another recent addition for the Kappa Sigs is six new Stardusters, their little sisters. They are: June Wolever, Kathy Franks, Sharon Boje, Bonnie Braiker, Lillian Leis, and Pam Parker. The brothers are as proud of the new Stardusters as they are of the older members.

At the present time, the Brothers are preparing to move into their new fraternity house on Tropicana Avenue, east of the University. Rushees are invited to visit the present house at 5175 Tamarus until April 1.

NIXON PROPOSES POLLUTION CONTROLS

President Nixon's 1971 Environmental Program submitted to Congress February 8, 1971.

AIR POLLUTION

1. A Clean Air Emission charge on sulphur oxides emissions to be developed to stimulate the reductions in these harmful emissions called for by regulatory requirements and goals. The funds generated by this charge would enable the Federal government to expand programs to improve the quality of the environment.

2. A tax on the lead additives used in gasoline to act as an economic incentive to increase the production and use of unleaded or low-leaded gasolines.

WATER POLLUTION

1. Authorization of \$6 billion for construction of municipal waste treatment plants, to be allocated at \$2 billion per year over the next three years, as part of a total \$12 billion program.

2. Creation of an Environmental Financing Authority to ensure that municipalities can finance their share of waste treatment plant construction costs.

3. Revision of statutory formula allocating Federal funds for treatment plant construction, to permit construction of plants where need is greatest.

4. Requirement that municipalities provide for meeting future waste treatment needs on a reasonably self-sufficient basis, including recovery from industrial users of the portion of construction costs allocable to treatment of their wastes.

5. Extension of Federal-State water quality standards to all navigable waters, ground waters, and waters of the contiguous zone, with a requirement that the standards include specific effluent limitations for individual sources of pollution.

6. Federal effluent standards for hazardous substances.

7. Requirement that new industrial facilities use best practicable technology to enhance and preserve water quality.

8. Authority for Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to enforce water quality standards, with administrative fines of up to \$25,000 per day and court-imposed fines of up to \$50,000 per day for repeated violations.

9. Elimination of the cumbersome enforcement conference and hearing mechanism in current law.

10. Authorization for legal action by private citizens against violators of standards.

11. Authority for Administrator to require that persons responsible for discharging effluent into waterways report on the nature and amount of such effluent.

12. Tripling of Federal operating grants to State pollution control agencies--from \$10 million to \$30 million--over four years.

13. Legislation, international measures, and \$25 million in 1972 funds to control oil spills.

1. Registration of pesticides in one of three categories--general use, use only by a trained applicator, or use only with a permit for each application--to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

2. Streamlining of procedure for appeal from a cancellation by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency of a pesticide registration.

3. Authority for Administrator to stop the sale of any pesticide that is in violation of Federal law.

RECYCLING OF WASTES

1. A new Federal program to purchase paper with recycled content which will soon apply to almost one-half of all the General Services Administration's paper procurement.

2. Expansion of the Federal program to other products with recycled content and technical assistance to States in developing similar programs.

CANNON RECOMMENDS

EARTH DAY OBSERVANCE

Nevada Senator Howard Cannon joined in a congressional resolution recommending an annual national Earth Week observance the third week in April.

Cannon said the observance would offer a week long occasion each year for all parts of the country to focus special attention on the environmental accomplishments of the past year and to plan for the future.

"Although it is a long way to April and Earth Week, which this year would be from Monday, April 19 to Sunday, April 25, it is not so far when measured by the urgency of pollution. Hardly a day passes that another grim fact of environmental neglect, threat or abuse is not reported," Cannon said.

"In 1970, Earth Week was the cement that joined together the ecology efforts on 2,000 college campuses, 10,000 elementary and high schools and some 2,000 local community groups. The enthusiasm in Nevada was overwhelming. It symbolized a new awareness through the State and nation of the growing ecological crisis, and a resolve to turn the tide," he said.

The challenge now, he declared, is to encourage continued efforts on all levels of American life.

Cannon also commended Nevada's 'Earth Week' Proclamation by Gov. O'Callaghan.

Cannon also commended Nevada's 'Earth Week' Proclamation by Gov. O'Callaghan.

TOXIC SUBSTANCES

1. Authority for Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to restrict the use or distribution of any substance which he finds is hazardous to human health or to the environment.

2. Authority for Administrator to stop the sale or use of any substance that violates the provisions of the legislation and to seek immediate injunctive relief when use presents an imminent hazard to health or to the environment.

3. Authority for Administrator to prescribe minimum standard tests to be prescribed on substances.

OCEAN DUMPING

1. Requirement that a permit be obtained from the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for any dumping of materials into the oceans, estuaries or Great Lakes.

2. Authority for the Administrator to place strict limits on ocean disposal in areas of critical ecological significance and to ban dumping of wastes that are dangerous to the marine ecosystem.

NOISE

1. Authority for Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to set noise emission standards for construction and transportation equipment and to require labelling of the noise characteristics of other products.

2. Noise control considerations incorporated in other Federal programs.

NATIONAL LAND USE POLICY

1. Authorization of \$100 million -- \$20 million in each of the next five years -- in Federal matching assistance to States for State Land Use Programs.

2. States to be encouraged to assume control over land use planning and regulation in areas of critical environmental concern, e.g., the coastal zone and scenic and historic areas.

3. States to regulate land use around major growth-inducing facilities, e.g., major airports and highway interchanges, major recreational areas, and new communities.

4. States not implementing programs by 1974 to be ineligible for further grant assistance. In such States, Federal agencies to hold public hearings before proceeding with proposed Federally assisted projects, with findings reviewed by Secretary of Interior.

LEGACY OF PARKS

1. Major expansion of open space programs, focused on urban area parks to bring parks to the people.

2. HUD program of grants to States and localities to acquire and develop open space to be reoriented to help provide urban area parks, with budget authority increased from \$75 million to \$200 million.

3. Full finding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$380 million, of which \$280 million would be used by States and localities to provide local park and recreational areas, particularly in or near major cities. Appropriation of \$100 million from the Fund for Federal acquisition of nationally significant natural and historic areas.

4. Changes in the Internal Revenue Code to encourage charitable land transfers for conservation purposes.

5. Conversion of surplus Federal properties to public park use.

WILDERNESS AREAS

1. A major expansion of the wilderness areas system to include many new areas throughout the nation.

POWER PLANT SITING

1. Electric utilities to be required to submit to State or regional agencies established to balance power and environmental needs plans providing 10-year projections of power and facilities requirements.

2. The State or regional agency to provide preliminary clearance of proposed power plant sites and transmission line routes five years prior to commencement of construction, and certification of specific sites, facilities and routes two years in advance, with public hearings at both stages.

MINED AREA PROTECTION

Federal requirements and guidelines for State programs to regulate the environmental consequences of surface and underground mining, with Federal authority to act if the States fail to do so.

PRESERVING OUR ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORIC HERITAGE

1. Amendment of the Internal Revenue Code to redress the current imbalance which favors demolition of buildings over their rehabilitation and preservation. Specific provisions to encourage the preservation of historic structures and to discourage their demolition.

2. State and local governments to be authorized to use for revenue-producing purposes historic properties transferred to them at no cost by the Federal Government -- to encourage preservation of such properties.

3. Federal insurance of bank loans to restore historic homes--up to \$15,000 and 15 years.

WORLD ENVIRONMENT

Secretary of Interior, with Council on Environmental Quality and Secretary of State, to develop initiatives for presentation in international forums for establishment of a World Heritage Trust to provide protection for and international recognition of places of unique natural, historical and cultural value to mankind.

ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE

Establishment of an Environmental Institute, jointly funded by the Federal Government and a number of private foundations, to conduct environmental policy studies.

FORENSICS CLUB COMPETES

On the weekend of February 12th, the UNLV Forensics Club sent three of its members to compete in the individual events speech tournament at Fresno, California. Iona Bruton, Dave McGrath, and Russel Harvy, entered expository, Oral Interpretation, Persuasion and Impromptu.

The tournament attracted schools from the California area, including San Diego State and the University of California at Berkeley. It also included the two Nevada schools and the Airforce Academy.

Competing in this field of 17 universities, the UNLV Forensics club members received superior and excellent ratings in every round of the tournament. Iona Bruton received superior and

excellent ratings in her rounds of oral interpretation and expository, and Dave McGrath received excellent ratings of his rounds of the same events.

UNLV's greatest success was in impromptu speaking, where Russel Harvy won the second place trophy. He was one of thirty one speakers, and reached the final round by virtue of excellent performances in three qualifying rounds.

Professor Larry Kokkeler, director of UNLV's Forensics Club was extremely satisfied with the performance of the trio at Fresno, and he is anticipating an equally successful tournament at Redland California on March 5th and 6th, when the club members will compete in debate as well as individual events.

TECHNICAL WRITING COURSE ADDED

A short course designed to improve communication skills of persons in technical or specialized fields has been added to the spring curriculum of the Office of Conferences and Institutes at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

Beginning March 1 and continuing through May 17, the technical writing course will meet 7 to 9 p.m. Wednesday evenings in the Interim

Office Building at UNLV. Subject matter of the class will focus upon structural and grammatical problems of business and technical letters, formal technical reports, memoranda reports and technical articles, according to Dr. John Unrue, assistant professor of English at UNLV. The \$50 registration fee includes the price of the class text.

NEW BOOK TELLS OF KENT STATE "ACCIDENTS"

New York, Feb. 25 -- The tragedy of Kent State University was a mixture of 'accidents' and miscalculations, coupled with deliberate attempts by student and professional revolutionaries to destroy the university, according to Pulitzer Prizewinning author James A. Michener.

Michener has written, on commission from The Reader's Digest, a massive interpretive study of the events that culminated in the killing of four Kent State students last May. A 30,000-word, two-part condensation, 'Kent State--Campus Under Fire,' will appear in the Digest's March and April issues. The complete version will be published as a Reader's Digest Press Book in cooperation with Random House on April 30.

In the Digest's March issue, published February 25, Michener traces the origins and development of conflicts between Kent State students and the town; he describes

the riots of Friday and Saturday, May 1 and 2, and the burning of the ROTC building; and he discusses the chance circumstances that resulted in some of the fateful decisions made that weekend.

Among the most telling accidents was the absence of Kent State's president, Dr. Robert I. White, who had gone to a meeting in Iowa just before trouble started on Friday night. In his absence, the university was administered by four vice presidents, none of whom was in clear charge. Throughout the long weekend, the university was without firm control, leaving crucial decisions to be made by city and state officials.

Even on Sunday morning, after two days of riots and the calling of the National Guard, Dr. White, who had been 'assured by his associates that his presence was not required in Kent,' was still in Iowa. On that morning, Michener writes, 'one of the strangest meetings in the history of American education was taking place.' This was the meeting between Governor James A. Rhodes and officials of the city, university and law-enforcement agencies.

During the meeting, Michener reports, the four Kent State vice presidents were not even seated at the conference table. 'Thus, events which would ultimately cause a wave of strikes and protest at 760 American colleges and universities were set in motion at a meeting without the direct participation of a single educator.'

During the meeting, Gov. Rhodes pressed his demand that the university be kept open at all costs. The only dissenter was Portage County prosecutor Ronald J. Kane, who felt that keeping Kent State open could only bring worse trouble.

After the meeting, Gov. Rhodes convened a press conference and 'suddenly launched into 15 minutes of oratory, which included remarks that would be quoted across the nation, inflaming emotions wherever they were heard.'

Although he was quoted out of context--he was actually speaking of just a few revolutionaries--the word flashed across the campus and the nation that he had called students 'worse than Brown Shirts and communist elements, worse than night riders and villantes.' 'The effect on the campus was depressing,' Michener writes.

One surprise of the weekend was the total absence of black students from the rioting, Michener says. Black students had been pressing their own grievances at Kent, and 'most observers thought that they would be behind any trouble that weekend,' he writes. But black student leaders had decided against taking part. Rudy Perry, a black student, explained why: 'We know that when a white man has a gun and sees a black, he gets uptight--he has a compulsion to shoot. And the black man gets shot.'

Michener gives good marks to Kent State officials for their handling of student protest prior to the tragic weekend. He notes, for example, that in 1969 when radical leader Rick Erickson led a rally that ended in brawling with university police, he and five others were arrested and tried, four of them spending six months in jail.

'The administration did everything that it conceivable could to discipline the individual SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) members who had resorted to violence, and it took the further step of banishing SDS itself from the campus,' Michener writes.

In fact, he says, 'the history of Kent State during 1968-69 is a record of the unswerving, often brilliant efforts of the university to contain the attacks emanating from communal houses used as headquarters by radical leaders.'

One of the most notorious of these houses was Kent's grim 'Haunted House,' which served as the model for the setting of the Alfred Hitchcock horror film, 'Psycho.' In 1968, Michener reports, the house 'became the local center for SDS.' According to one student who lived there, 'Some days there would be 30 people staying there. Some of the kids are now on the 'Wanted lists of the FBI.'

This is among a number of factors which answer the question of whether outside agitators played a role in the events of Kent state. Michener reports that visitors to the Haunted House and other Kent communes included such revolutionaries as Bernardine Dohrn and Mark Rudd, both now under indictment in bomb plots; and Terry Robbins, a member of SDS's Weatherman faction, who is believed to have been killed in the bomb explosion last year in a Greenwich Village, N.Y. townhouse.

'As these dedicated revolutionaries passed through Kent, for the first time in its history the stolid university rang to the cries of student demonstrations,' Michener

writes. Another outsider who played a role in fueling conflict between community and campus at Kent was Yippie leader Jerry Rubin, who spoke to some 2,000 Kent State students in April. Among his inflammatory comments were these: 'The most oppressed people in this country are not the blacks, not the poor, but the white middle class. They don't have anything to stand up and fight against. We will have to invent new laws to break.'

The Yippie leader added this challenge: 'The first part of the Yippie program is to kill your parents. And I mean that quite literally. Our parents are out first oppressors.'

Says Michener, 'It is hard to imagine a statement more poorly timed or more certain to disturb the city of Kent.'

Michener notes that the 28,000 white middle-class citizens of the town 'played as important a role as the students themselves' in the riot-torn weekend. At Kent, the usual 'town-vs.-gown' hostilities were aggravated by a singular feature: the main tracks of the Erie & Lackawanna railroad run smack through the center of town. Massive traffic jams occur when trains go by.

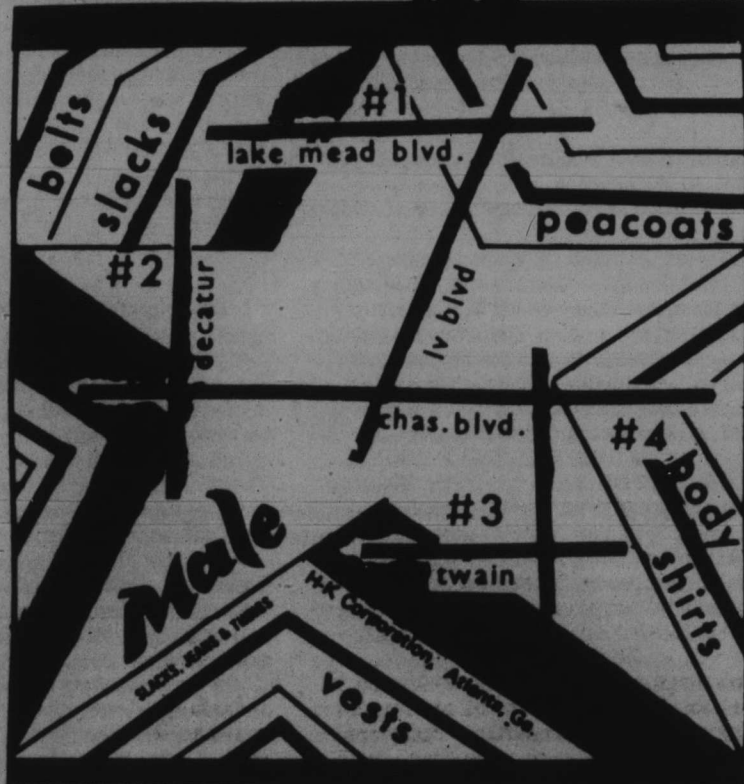
The "townies" blame the students for the jams ("If there weren't so many damned students there wouldn't be so many cars.") and the students reciprocate ("If the damned town would build a bridge over the railroad tracks, the jams wouldn't happen.")

When trouble started on Friday night, Michener notes, an off-duty patrolman who was moonlighting as a watchman in a local bar issued a "Signal 25" - a call which summons all off-duty police officers to the station. Mayor LeRoy Satrom was called and drove to the scene of the riot, North Water Street, a block in the center of town where a number of sleazy bars are congregated.

When Mayor Satrom arrived, he "read the riot act" - an action which notifies those assembled that they are acting unlawfully and must disperse. This incident represented the first official act by the town against the students and, says Michener, "changed the complexion of that night's activities." At that point, arrests of students began.

Earlier, Mayor Satrom had notified Governor Rhodes's office by telephone that Kent police might need National Guard assistance. But before matters could get out of hand, another accident took place--this time a benign one. An electrical repairman near the riot scene was on a ladder fixing a traffic signal, when a car careened into his truck, knocking the ladder away and leaving the repairman hanging from the light. Suddenly, says Michener, everyone's attention was on the man dangling in the air. Cops and kids joined in setting up rescue teams, and when the repairman was finally hauled to safety, a student recalled, "we continued on page 8.

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AD HOC COMMITTEE IMPROVES REPORT

UNIVERSITY PROPOSES MORE STRUCTURE

The following is the Interim Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Developing University, released February 9, 1971. We present it here for our readers' information.

I. INTRODUCTION

This committee's first report, released in early January, provided a point of departure for campus discussion and thought regarding possible changes at UNLV. The intervening weeks of discussion with faculty and students and the emerging clarification of budgetary possibilities for the coming biennium have influenced our thinking considerably and we now consider it appropriate to issue an interim report.

This report differs from the first in several aspects. In response to repeated inquiries, we have added some detail to certain proposals. We have also altered the substance of some of our recommendations. The following list summarizes the major substantive changes.

1. The statement of University goals has been expanded beyond reflecting present realities and now, in general terms, points directions which UNLV has never taken to any significant degree. In particular, these include a broadened notion of the learning experience and an increased emphasis on marshalling university resources to assist in clarifying and solving community problems.

2. Rather than proposing an immediate implementation of a 4-1-4 academic calendar, we now recommend a department-by-department feasibility study to be completed by early fall, 1971. This study should make possible an informed decision and would leave time to convert the 1972-73 calendar if it seems appropriate.

3. Recognizing the possible rigidity of substituting courses for credit hours, we have eliminated this proposal. However, we still urge each department to consider fundamental curricular revisions which would reduce fragmentation of knowledge and make it possible for students to take slightly fewer courses in making normal progress towards a degree.

4. We have retained our proposal for the University College, but we have broadened its anticipated role. We envision it less as a freshman college and much more as the catalytic center for interdisciplinary courses and programs, as well as inter-departmental disciplines (e.g. ethnic studies).

5. We have added a specific proposal aimed at providing greater freedom for students and faculty to experiment with curriculum.

6. The original structural proposal has been modified by eliminating the much-criticized "extra layer of bureaucracy" it originally contained. We feel this will not only enhance communication within the structure, but represents an economizing move as well.

7. A brief statement has been added dealing with all-university bodies.

8. We have outlined possible committee structures within the proposed colleges to illustrate faculty and student involvement in self-government. (See Appendix)

We strongly recommend that each department enter into discussions with its students to determine how they may become more fully integrated into all departmental operations. While recognizing the desirability to involve students at all levels of university affairs, we think that student identification with their respective discipline is strongest and that this is where student-faculty cooperation can be most productive.

It also seems appropriate to state that the procedures employed to fill new administrative positions will be based on the precedents established at UNLV. Faculty-student committees will screen candidates and make recommendations for hiring.

We encourage your careful reading of our interim report and expect the continuing campus dialogue to become increasingly fruitful.

II. UNIVERSITY GOALS

We propose the following statement as an expression of goals and strategies which we have attempted to elaborate in the specific recommendations found in later sections of this report:

American universities have sought to transmit human culture and its accumulated knowledge to a new generation through formal teaching; to generate new knowledge through research and artistic creation; and to provide specific services to the supporting society, both on local and national levels.

At UNLV we sense a responsibility as a public university to honor these accepted goals by providing modern professional training at both undergraduate and graduate levels in the basic academic disciplines and selected fields of applied practice; by pursuing research and artistic activities within the academic departments and interdisciplinary groups; by providing a cultural focus for the geographically isolated Las Vegas community; and by offering a wide range of continuing education opportunities.

At the same time, we are dismayed at the frequency with which these activities result in a separation between formal education and significant personal learning. Teaching can easily become a superficial ritual, research a self-serving pastime, and public service an escape from commitment to the needs of members of the university community.

The present era is characterized by exploding population, urbanization, threats of total destruction, and rapidly changing technology and life style, and we believe that a university should lead society in combating these depersonalizing influences. We seek to aid in the development of truly educated individuals--those who are willing to undergo change. Toward this end we must maintain freedom to seek and establish significant personal relationships within a community of learners, whether with "students" or "teachers."

Furthermore, meaningful learning cannot be confined arbitrarily to a campus, and must not be divorced from the outside world. Members of the university community need to interact with the larger community outside through off-campus learning experiences and by offering their expertise in the investigation and solution of society's problems. The campus itself should be available to a broad spectrum of students, in terms of age, as well as race and economic status.

III. CAMPUS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

A particularly recurrent theme throughout the accreditation report was the recognition that programs at UNLV have far outstripped available resources. This is true across the campus, not merely in isolated instances of especially expensive programs. The University's growth to date has been determined in response to a multitude of internal and external pressures, and we see little evidence of widespread participation in the setting of campus-wide priorities.

We believe that an immediate setting of priorities is essential both at the campus level and within the academic subdivisions. In our own recommendations we skirt the issue of possible curtailment or cancellation of existing programs because, first, we do not find ourselves in a position to make informed judgments, and second, we believe that, on the whole, existing programs are basic to a university. Thus our recommendations are addressed to the future growth of existing programs as well as the eventual introduction of new ones.

Rather than delve into the details of a large number of possible programs, we have chosen to recommend adoption of three successive levels of program priorities, with allocation of resources to follow accordingly:

1) We are convinced that **FIRST PRIORITY IN THE ALLOCATION OF UNLV RESOURCES MUST GO TO REMEDYING DEFICIENCIES IN STAFFING, FACILITIES, AND OPERATING FUNDS FOR PROGRAMS TO WHICH THE UNIVERSITY IS ALREADY COMMITTED.** This is essential to developing and maintaining suitable quality in existing programs.

2) Universities typically gain national recognition on the basis of strength in limited fields of endeavor, with the entire university benefiting in turn from such recognition. We believe this is a reasonable strategy for a developing university such as UNLV, since inordinate time and resources are required to establish a broad-spectrum reputation. We therefore recommend as a second priority that **UNLV IDENTIFY AND DEVELOP PREFERENTIALLY CERTAIN FIELDS WHICH APPEAR LIKELY TO ACHIEVE NATIONAL PROMINENCE,** due to their close relation to the special cultural and natural assets of the local community. In this category we suggest Hotel Administration, Biology (desert and environmental studies), the Performing Arts (theatre, music, dance), and Geology.

We have intentionally relegated the preferential development of specified programs to second priority, realizing that budgetary considerations will likely preclude any definite move in this direction during the coming biennium. Furthermore, we emphasize that we do not recommend such development at the expense of adequate quality in other necessary programs, many of which will surely enjoy excellent reputations. Finally, we recognize that it may well be advisable to review any list of preferential programs regularly and add or delete as appropriate.

3) As a third priority we recommend **AN ORDERLY AND RATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PROGRAMS FOR THIS CAMPUS.** We are apprehensive of a continued, rapid entry into a variety of graduate programs, particularly at the Ph.D. level. With reference to doctoral programs, we would emphasize the need for **CAREFUL ATTENTION** to timing, resources, and demonstrable demand for graduates. We suggest that special consideration be given to the possibilities for graduate programs of an interdisciplinary character.

iv. undergraduate education
It appears unlikely to us that UNLV can expect a level of support during the next few biennia that would allow construction of advanced research facilities or funding of research professorships. Therefore, we maintain that the chief concern of the campus during this time should be with its undergraduates. In formulating a number of recommendations for improving the quality of undergraduate experience at UNLV, we have been guided by the following aims:

- 1) Increase the flexibility of an individual student's program in order to meet more nearly his personal needs and interests.
- 2) Encourage emphasis upon the interrelatedness of the traditional academic disciplines.
- 3) Focus institutional responsibility for the beginning student, and upgrade the quality of his experience.
- 4) Provide more effective academic advisement.
- 5) Encourage broader intellectual experience for undergraduates.
- 6) Identify shortcomings in a student's basic communication skills at the earliest possible point in his university career, and assist him in remedying them.

A. The "4-1-4" academic calendar should be adopted, slightly shortened fall and spring semesters and utility of January for special concentrated educational experiences. Each academic department should make a serious study of January term could be used for a seemingly endless variety of seminars, field trips, laboratory projects, independent work, experiential courses, student exchanges, and other activities which do not lend themselves to the typical semester. The typical semester would concentrate his entire attention upon a single term.

The first step already having been taken in the fall semester 1971 before Christmas, a second step would be to establish a second semester. Each academic department should make a serious study of January term could be used for a seemingly endless variety of seminars, field trips, laboratory projects, independent work, experiential courses, student exchanges, and other activities which do not lend themselves to the typical semester. The typical semester would concentrate his entire attention upon a single term.

B. A University College should be established which would be to serve as a focal point for activities in a number of departments and disciplines. Among possible activities at the University College, we envision the following:

1) Stimulation of interdisciplinary courses and programs within the university, and administration of those which are not currently offered into the departmental or college structure.

2) Year-round academic advising by faculty members who are particularly interested in providing such services.

3) A diagnostic testing program in basic communication remedial work in reading, writing, and listening, until such time as the local community colleges provide the remedial function.

4) Provision of the means for satisfying all-university requirements in physical education, constitutions, and English.

We recommend that prospective students not declare an interest in an academic major upon application for admission. Each entering freshman would matriculate into the University College where he would receive advisement that aims to help him choose representatives of disciplines, if any, that particular student would be offered full flexibility and pursue a major in one of the possibilities.

A student would remain enrolled in the University College until he fulfilled the all-university requirements in physical education, and the constitutions. New university requirements would be available, allowing him to complete his course structure now in effect for this purpose. Freshman English program would be replaced by more intensive instruction through which a student would be allowed to complete his own pace. A variety of courses could be available as team-taught courses in other disciplines, such as writing as one of the conscious course objectives. A revised version of the present PE 100 would be available to allow completion of this requirement. Forms of credit by examination could be used to satisfy the requirement, as could the more familiar course structure.

In all aspects of the University College a concerted effort should be made to upgrade the freshman experience, making it more like that of a year of high school. In order to focus responsibility for instruction offered to freshman, all beginning courses would be administered through the University College. They would continue to be taught by faculty from other departments and would continue to be open to any student. There is no intent of isolating freshmen in any way from the academic departments or advanced students, and from the most effective teachers.

We expect that few, if any, full-time faculty members would be assigned to the University College, the bulk of the teaching, tutoring being handled by faculty and graduate students at the colleges. Student evaluation of faculty performance would be a feature of all courses. A faculty member teaching in the University College would retain his primary role in his own department and would be evaluated primarily by his department and dean, with the Dean of the University College having a veto power. The presence of a body of faculty in the University College should provide incentive for all departments to attract the finest teachers to beginning courses.

One of the most open-ended possibilities for development in the realm of interdisciplinary instruction, stimulating, team-taught courses will be developed at the undergraduate level, which would enrich the options available to students and assist uncommitted majors in becoming committed to a field of disciplinary fields. But the College's interdisciplinary work would by no means be limited to freshmen. It could easily house such courses at all levels and in a variety of course sequences. Such fields as ethnic studies are examples of possible programs that could be developed at the University College with an all-university perspective rather than a department or college.

Members of the Ad Hoc Committee are Paul E. Burns, Chairman, Donald H. Baepfer, Robert O. Boord, Jerry L. Crawford, Robert B. Smith and Janet L. Travis.

STRUCTURAL CHANGES

academic calendar should be adopted, which involves fall and spring semesters and utilization of the month of summer for concentrated educational experiences. This January should be used for a seemingly endless variety of workshops, laboratory projects, independent study, remedial courses, student exchanges, and other experiences which themselves to the typical semester schedule. A student should devote his entire attention upon a single project during the semester.

Steps already having been taken in the decision to close the University before Christmas, a second step should now be taken. The Administration should make a serious study of the opportunities offered to the 4-1-4 calendar and present it by January 1, 1971. Such reports would provide a firmer basis for the final decision. We believe that students should be given this aspect of the academic program.

The University College should be established whose main purpose should be as a focal point for activities which cut across all disciplines and disciplines. Among possible functions of this college are the following:

1. Interdisciplinary courses and programs throughout the University Administration of those which do not fit effectively into the college structure.

2. Academic advising by faculty drawn from all departments, particularly interested in providing this service. This program in basic communication skills, with reading, writing, and listening for those who require the local community college can more effectively function.

3. Means for satisfying all-University requirements in mathematics, physics, and English.

4. Prospective students not be required to specify a major upon application for admission to UNLV. A student would matriculate into the University College, receive advisement that aims to put him in contact with disciplines, if any, that particularly interest him. He would have the flexibility and pursue a more generalized exploration.

5. A student enrolled in the University College until he has satisfied all university requirements in written communication, and the constitutions. New ways of satisfying these requirements should be available, allowing him to circumvent the rigid structure in effect for this purpose. For example, the freshman would be replaced by more flexible, personalized courses which a student would be allowed to proceed at his own pace. Courses could be available, including such opportunities in other disciplines which stress effective communication and conscious course objectives. An expanded and diversified present PE 100 activities could be made available. Completion of this requirement in one year. Various alternatives could be used to meet the constitutions of the more familiar courses now offered for this purpose.

6. The University College a conscious effort would be made to give the freshman experience, making it less like a 13th grade course in order to focus responsibility for the quality of the freshman experience. All beginning courses open to freshmen should be taught by faculty from the respective departments to be open to any student in the university. Isolating freshmen in any way from contact with their peers or advanced students, who are sometimes their role models.

7. If any, full-time faculty would be assigned to the University College to handle the bulk of the teaching, advising, and remedial work. Faculty and graduate assistants from the other departments of faculty performance should be a standard. A faculty member teaching in the University College should have his primary role in his own department and college, and be primarily by his departmental peers, chairman, or the University College having an advisory role. The presence of a body of students uncommitted to the University College provides an incentive for all departments to assign their best faculty to teaching courses.

8. Expanded possibilities for the University College in interdisciplinary instruction. Hopefully, a number of new courses will be developed at the introductory level which the options available in the freshman year. Freshmen majors in becoming acquainted with a number of disciplines. But the College's interest in interdisciplinary instruction should be limited to freshmen and beginning courses. Freshman courses at all levels and even whole programs in such fields as ethnic, urban, and environmental studies. A variety of possible programs that might fit better into a broad university perspective than into any limited departmental perspective.

The University College would exist almost entirely for the sake of the students, and it is therefore appropriate that faculty and students share responsibility for planning and reviewing the effectiveness of activities offered through this College.

C. In order to encourage broadening of a student's contact with various disciplines, he should have the option of enrolling in up to 25% of his academic program on a "credit-no credit" basis. We specify this terminology rather than "pass-fail" in order to make the point that just as there is no grade-point benefit for passing such a course, there should be no grade-point penalty for failing to pass it. Limiting the credit-no credit option during a student's time in the University College to the equivalent of 12 credits could minimize problems which might arise when he later chooses a major field in which he has taken non-graded courses.

D. In addition to optional grading, some of the other rigidities of academic practice should be loosened. It should be possible for any new course proposed by faculty and/or students to be offered once on an experimental basis without the formalities of placing it in the catalog first. This could be done with the approval of the appropriate department chairman or dean, or possibly of the Curriculum Council (see appendix) of the appropriate college. Another means for accomplishing this would be the insertion in each department's catalog offerings of an open-ended course of the "special topics" variety. Especially during the January term, it should be possible to explore contractual independent or group study, in which instructor and student jointly define their goals, regardless of any catalog structure.

We recommend that serious thought be given to removing the rigid time limits now in force in all courses, in order to allow students to proceed at an individual pace whenever feasible. The offering of credit by examination should be encouraged on a wider scale. Similarly, a means should be found for allowing extended time for completion of a course beyond the customary semester, possibly through redefinition of the grade of "Incomplete."

V. ADMINISTRATIVE RESTRUCTURING

Attached to this report you will find two charts, one summarizing our existing structure and the other presenting the modified proposal of this committee. Again we were concerned over the existing problems of inadequate funding to support an excessively decentralized structure; an excessive number of administrators reporting directly to the Vice-President for Academic Affairs, particularly on matters that should not require resolution at that level; structural barriers to interdisciplinary cooperation; and an absence of staffing for certain university-wide functions.

Organization of non-academic administrative functions remains essentially as proposed in our first report and seems to require minimal clarification. We particularly wish to reemphasize the need for a Dean for Administration. We believe that money spent on this position will lead to economies in operating costs and also will insure a smoother running university.

Our major proposals for reorganization are in the academic areas. We propose the creation of four colleges: the College of Professional Studies, the College of Arts and Science, the Graduate College; and the University College, each headed by a dean. The rationale and outline of the University College are provided in the preceding section of this report.

The Graduate College would have a Graduate Faculty drawn from the disciplines in which graduate study is offered. The present laborious system of paperwork would be reduced by the Graduate Dean processing and housing graduate admissions. The present rigid lock-step system (nine paper steps) for advancement through a graduate program would be measurably altered by increasing the discretionary power of the Graduate Dean and creation of the Graduate College. The Graduate Faculty might create a group similar to the existing Graduate Council to formulate graduate policy and recommend priorities in new graduate programs.

The College of Professional Studies remains essentially as proposed in our initial report. However, it is unlikely that the new budget will permit funding the Dean's position during the biennium 1971-73. We envision a council or committee structure for this college similar to the one outlined in the Appendix for the Arts and Science College.

The proposed College of Arts and Science would encompass almost all the departments presently in the Colleges of Humanities, Fine Arts, Science and Mathematics, and Social Sciences. We believe there are mutual needs and interests in the diversity of disciplines represented here and such a grouping should increase inter-departmental communication and ferment. A college of this scope will also allow many matters now handled at the Dean level to be managed at the departmental level where faculty and student participation is greatest. In like manner, many matters now crowding the Vice-President's desk for attention could be routinely handled by the Dean. This delegation of authority will move many key decisions closer to the students and faculty. The Dean of Arts and Science will necessarily have a broader perspective than our present deans can have and with the appropriate faculty and student assistance should be capable of making more meaningful decisions on such matters as budget distribution and program priorities. Another gain to be made by creating this college would be reducing the complexities and difficulties for students wishing to switch majors within the liberal arts area.

The implications of this proposed restructuring for university-wide bodies are considerable. At this juncture we recommend the creation of three such new bodies--a University Senate representative of all segments of the campus, a University Council on Campus Priorities representing the major segments of the campus and advising the President on priorities for new programs (both undergraduate and graduate) and other campus needs, and a University Council on Interdisciplinary Affairs functioning as an initiating and receiving body, perhaps under the University College.

APPENDIX

Suggested Councils for College of Arts and Science

A. CURRICULUM COUNCIL

Seven (7) members elected at-large including three (3) students. Chairman, elected by council, would be non-voting except in cases of ties.

One faculty member of the council would be responsible for Language, Literature, Philosophy, History and Fine Arts.

One faculty member would be responsible for Social Sciences.

One faculty member would be responsible for Science and Math.

DUTIES

1. Formulate and recommend College requirements.
2. Review curriculum and program proposals from the departments.
3. Study existing curricula and programs and make suggestions for change when desirable.
4. Act as a clearing and review body for curriculum and program proposals submitted by faculty and students from outside the department involved or outside the College.

B. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON BUDGETARY AFFAIRS

Comprised of seven members elected at-large with some student representation.

DUTIES

1. Advise Dean on budget priorities, new program priorities, and new position allotments.

C. TENURE, PROMOTION AND RETENTION REVIEW COUNCIL

Comprised of seven members elected at-large with some student representation. No member may review recommendations from his department. In such cases an alternate member would be selected.

DUTIES

1. Review departmental recommendations on tenure, promotion and non-retention.
 2. Create ad hoc committees to hear appeals and make recommendations on disputed tenure, promotion and non-retention cases. Such a body would provide a channel other than the present administrative review and appeal procedure.
- By-Laws and other all-college matters could be handled by ad hoc committees. We assume that something like a College Senate or a body representing all the disciplines would also emerge in this College.

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Taxpayers Ask IRS

This column of questions and answers on federal tax matters is provided by the local office of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and is published as a public service to taxpayers. The column answers questions most frequently asked by taxpayers.

Q) The address is wrong on my blue address label. What should I do?

A) Make the correction right on the label and place it on the front of the form you file.

Q) What's the maximum social security tax for 1970? I had two jobs and I think I paid too much.

A) The maximum social security tax is \$374.40 for 1970. If more than that was withheld from your wages because you had more than one employer last year, enter the excess on line 62 of your Form 1040. This is explained in the 1040 instructions.

Q) Can you include the cost of a house hunting trip with other moving expenses for income tax purposes?

A) Yes, under certain circumstances.

For details on moving expenses, send a post card to your IRS district office and ask for Publication 521 and a copy of Form 3903. This form must be completed and sent in with your return if you claim this deduction.

Q) I drive several hundred miles a week going back and forth from my home to work. Can I deduct anything?

A) Commuting costs are a personal expense and not deductible. However, you may deduct the state and local gasoline taxes you pay as a result of this and other personal driving.

A convenient table to help you determine the amount of your gas tax deduction may be found on Page 8 of the Form 1040 instructions. It is based on the tax rate in your state, number of miles driven and type of car.

Q) Can you include the cost of a house hunting trip with other moving expenses for income tax purposes?

A) Yes, under certain conditions. For details on moving expenses, send a post card to your IRS district office and ask for Publication 521 and a copy of Form 3903. This form must be completed and sent in with your return if you claim this deduction.

Q) My mother just started collecting her social security pension. Does she have to pay tax on it?

A) No, social security benefits are not taxable and do not have to be reported.

Q) I drive several hundred miles a week going back and forth from my home to work. Can I deduct anything?

A) Commuting costs are a personal expense and not deductible. However, you may deduct the state and local gasoline taxes you pay as a result of this and other personal driving.

A convenient table to help you determine the amount of your gas tax deduction may be found on Page 8 of the Form 1040 instructions. It is based on the tax rate in your state, number of miles driven and type of car.

Q) Do the tax tables in the instruction book include the surcharge?

A) No, after you have determined the amount of your tax from either the table or the schedules, you will have to add the surcharge. Use the surcharge tables in the 1040 instructions to determine the surcharge.

Q) Where can I buy a copy of your income tax guide?

A) A copy of Your Federal Income Tax, Publication 17, may be purchased for 75¢ and is sold at our offices. The Tax Guide for Small Business, Publication 334, costs 75¢ and is sold at our offices. They may also be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.D. 20402.

Q) The IRS says it will figure the tax for more people this year. Who can take advantage of the offer?

A) Up to 30 million taxpayers may have IRS compute their tax. To qualify, income should be less than \$20,000 and consist only of wages or salaries, tips, dividends, interest, pensions or annuities. The taxpayer must also take the standard deduction.

Previously, IRS could only compute the tax for those with less than \$5,000 of income, primarily from salaries and wages. These limits disqualified many low and middle income taxpayers as well as retirees living on pensions or annuities.

If you want IRS to compute your tax, just follow the instructions for entries on the return and mail it, with attachments, to the IRS Service Center for your area.

Besides computing the tax, the IRS will also compute retirement to it. This computation has proven confusing to many taxpayers in the past.

Q) Taxes were withheld from a part-time job I had last spring. I don't have to file a return so how do I get this money back?

A) A return must be filed to obtain a refund. Attach W-2 statement showing the wages paid and taxes withheld to the Form 1040 you complete and send it to the Internal Revenue service center for your area.

MASTERING THE DRAFT

Since President Nixon seeks extension of the draft now, it is more useful to consider his reforms proposed for the near future, rather than the volunteer army he dreams about for the distant future. The President's reforms are contained in his request for draft extension, Senate Bill No. 427.

Chief among the reforms is abolition of the II-S deferment. The II-S would not be placed out for men who were enrolled in college as of April 22, 1970. They would remain eligible for deferment under current II-S rules.

As for students who enrolled after April 22, 1970, their future was predicted by Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, Director of Selective Service, in recent testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee: "A young man enrolling . . . after April 22 . . . would be eligible for call when his local board reached his random selection number, with the understanding that he be permitted to complete the semester, term or quarter in which he then was enrolled." His induction might thus be postponed--but not cancelled and then reordered subsequently.

The end of the present cancellation procedure is foreseeable, because Senate Bill 427 would also abolish the I-S(C) deferment. That deferment is currently available and acts to cancel an induction order received by a fulltime student who is making satisfactory progress.

"There is no question in my mind," Dr. Tarr testified, "that the spirit of inquiry and the enthusiasm for scholarship on college campuses would be enhanced greatly if the compulsion imposed by undergraduate student deferments were eliminated."

Dr. Tarr based his opinion upon six years' experience as President of Lawrence College (1963-69): "I have talked with countless numbers of young people during my years as a college president who would have gained a great deal personally by interrupting their college work to take time to understand their purpose in study and how better they might orient their lives. But whenever I asked why they did not choose to take time for this reappraisal, consistently young men reported that they felt bound to continue college work so that they might avoid induction."

Senate Bill 427 would also phase out exemptions for divinity school students (Class IV-D). Should Congress grant President Nixon the authority he desires, "It is his intention," according to Dr. Tarr, "to continue all exemptions to divinity students enrolled prior to January 28, 1971, but not to authorize new ones."

So, if you are planning on a IV-D exemption, but you were not enrolled in a divinity school prior to last January 28, your plans may fall through with the passage of Senate Bill 427.

The Bill is also designed to plug up a loophole opened by the Supreme Court's decision in UNITED STATES v. TOUSSIE (March 2, 1970). Under TOUSSIE the statute of limitations bars prosecution of a young man for failing to register for the draft within 5 days after his 18th birthday, if no prosecution has been initiated with 5 years after the alleged crime, i.e., before the young man reaches the age of 23 years and 5 days.

The TOUSSIE rule would be repealed by Senate Bill 427. The government could prosecute for refusal to register up until the refuser's 31st birthday.

Senate Bill 427 also proposes that the President be given authority to substitute a "uniform national call" for the present haphazard quota system under which draft boards call different lottery numbers at different times. "Under the present law," the President complained last April, "a man with sequence number 185 may be called up by one draft board while a man with a lower number in a different draft board is not called."

Dr. Tarr echoes the President's earlier sentiments and testified in favor of the institution of a uniform national lottery call: "Each local community would be protected against having a disproportionate number of its young men called because we would hold to the same random selection number everywhere in the nation and only those men in the community with numbers below that national number could ever be called by the community's local board."

Other than these few reforms, Senate Bill 427 is conspicuously lacking in any proposals relating to conscientious objection, alternative forms of civilian work, right to counsel, restructuring of the draft board system, change in qualifications for membership on draft boards, annual ceilings on draft calls, or any of the other major issues disturbing draft reformers.

HEAD OF RADIOLOGICAL LAB TO PUBLISH BOOK

The head of the radiologic technology program at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas--already renowned for two books which have become standard reference works--has entered another field of publishing.

Charles A. Jacobi and his wife recently signed a contract with Naturegraph Publishers to co-author a book on the wildflowers of the Cascades.

The Jacobis will provide photographs, most in full color, and short descriptions of the flowers of the mountain range in Washington and Oregon.

Most of the research and photography was done while Jacobi was a radiologic technology instructor at Oregon Technical Institute at Klamath Falls, Oregon, prior to coming to UNLV in 1967.

WHAT SET STAGE

FOR KENT STATE MURDERS?

heard more cheering than we do at a football game."

The tension broken, the crowd dispersed - for that night.

Saturday was a day of telephoned bomb threats, false fire alarms and violent rumors, Michener reports. "One detective told Mayor Satrom that he had spotted two carloads of agitators coming in from Chicago." The Mayor had imposed an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew on the city, and had ordered all bars and liquor stores closed. Still the rumors and threats continued, and at 5:30 p.m. Satrom called the National Guard. Five minutes later Sylvester del Corso, Adjutant General of the Ohio Guard, called back to say that troops would be available.

Before they arrived, however, a mob estimated at 2000 roared down upon the ROTC building, their single objective to burn it. According to Chester Williams, Director of Safety and Public Services at Kent State, "We had plans to neutralize that crowd, and they were good plans. We had taken everything into account but the determination of that crowd."

Firemen called to put out the flames could not get through the mob. Moreover, there is evidence that at least some of the crowd members were well equipped to prevent the fire from being extinguished. According to firefighter Richard Workman, "These were real savage professionals who brought specific weapons with them to chop the hoses."

Another indication of the "professionalism" of some of the mob is the care they exercised not to allow their pictures to be taken. A photographer who took a flash picture of the burning ROTC building - and got many of the faces in the vicinity - was beaten and forced to surrender his film.

Another student reported to Michener that two young men leading the rush to the ROTC building were not Kent State students, and were discussing ways in which they could leave the campus after the night's events had concluded.

Shortly after the fire at ROTC had reached its peak, the National Guard arrived. The stage was now set for the tragic confrontations that would take place during the next two days.

It beat Ferrari, Porsche, Jaguar and Rolls Royce.

The 1971 Capri from Lincoln-Mercury beat everybody.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



served up by the standard model."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Unquote.

The Capri. Under \$2,500
mfrs. suggested retail price.

See your Lincoln-Mercury dealer for his price.



LITTLE BIG MAN

BENEFIT PREMIER

MARCH 31

UNLV FILM FESTIVAL FUND
Sponsored by CSUN, Cinerama Theater



Tickets on sale in CSUN Office or you may use the coupon below.

UNLV BENEFIT PREMIERE TICKET RESERVATION FORM

March 31, 1971 Reception 8:00 p.m. Film Presentation 8:30 p.m.

Please send me _____ Orchestra tickets @ \$5.00 each.
_____ Loge tickets @ \$10.00 each.

Enclosed is my check for \$

Please make checks payable to CSUN Film Festival.

Send to: UNLV-CSUN Office
Room 308
4505 Maryland Parkway
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109

Name _____ Phone _____
Address _____ Zip _____

TENNIS STARTS

Leaves are sprouting and birds are chirping and people are breaking out their tennis rackets. Yes, spring is here and so is UNLV Tennis.

This is only the second year that UNLV has had a large scale tennis team and Coach Scoble feels the team will be better than ever. Last years tennis team had a won lost record of 6-17. Coach Scoble is not disappointed with their efforts for two reasons: first, last year's squad consisted of 6 freshmen and 1 junior, and second, the Rebels ended last years season on a 5 game winning streak.

This year the Rebels have 5 returning lettermen. Leading the Rebel net attack will be sophomore Craig Sirianni. Craig led the team last year in singles with an outstanding 15-7 won-loss record. This record included key wins against No. 1 players from schools such as: San Diego State, Utah State, Weber State, and Long Beach State. Craig taught tennis all summer and he will be trying

for No. 1 position on this year's squad.

Playing in last year's No. 2 spot was returning senior Mike Roe. Mike is a fine team leader and will also be shooting for top position on the team. Coach Scoble commented that "Mike has come back this year with a strong attitude toward winning."

Brad Laue, playing the No. 3 spot last year, is a sophomore on this year's squad. Coach Scoble was quoted as saying, "Brad was an up and down type of a player; he lacked consistency. Brad worked hard last summer and he should put his game together."

In the No. 4 and 5 spots for the Rebels last year were Lyn Booyer and Bob Berge, respectively. Both Lyn and Bob started late in high school and have shown much improvement. Lyn taught tennis last summer while Bob taught and played on the North Western circuit. Coach Scoble stated that: "Both Lyn and Bob should be very confident and much improved."

The UNLV tennis team will see 4 newcomers to this years squad.

The first newcomer, Ralph Piercy is not a stranger to the Rebels as he played freshman basketball. Ralph is from Selma, California, where he was the was the No. 1 doubles player in central California. Ralph had 97 consecutive wins in high school.

Another newcomer to the squad will be Abel Ortiz. Abel is a freshman and he was the No. 1 player for his California high school team. Abel should give added strength at No. 5 or No. 6.

Two more newcomers to the team will be Erin Wynn and Cliff Penell. Both Erin and Cliff will add more depth to the team.

Coach Scoble expects a lot of keen competition for the different positions on this years squad. Our tennis team has a lot of new and experienced talent and they have a major schedule, so if you enjoy tennis, come out and support our team. Here is this year's tennis schedule.

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS
TENNIS SCHEDULE 1970 - 71

DAY	DATE	OPPONENT	LOCATION	TIME
SAT.	MARCH 6	MESA COLLEGE	HOME	11:00 AM
SUN.	MARCH 14	SOUTHERN COLORADO STATE U.	HOME	11:00 AM
MON.	MARCH 15	SOUTHERN COLORADO STATE U.	HOME	2:00 PM
SAT.	MARCH 20	WEBER STATE COLLEGE	HOME	2:00 PM
MON.	MARCH 22	UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	HOME	2:00 PM
TUES.	MARCH 23	UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	HOME	2:00 PM
WED.	MARCH 24	UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	HOME	2:00 PM
SAT.	MARCH 27	SAN DIEGO CITY COLLEGE	HOME	11:00 AM
MON.	MARCH 29	UNIVERSITY OF CALIF., RIVERSIDE	HOME	2:00 PM
TUES.	MARCH 30	UNIVERSITY OF CALIF., RIVERSIDE	HOME	2:00 PM
FRI.	APRIL 2	LA VERNE COLLEGE	HOME	2:00 PM
MON.	APRIL 5	LONG BEACH TOURNAMENT	LONG BEACH, CAL.	TBA
TUES.	APRIL 6	LONG BEACH TOURNAMENT	LONG BEACH, CAL.	TBA
WED.	APRIL 7	LONG BEACH TOURNAMENT	LONG BEACH, CAL.	TBA
FRI.	APRIL 9	U. S. INTERNATIONAL U.	HOME	2:00 PM
SAT.	APRIL 10	U. S. INTERNATIONAL U.	HOME	11:00 AM
FRI.	APRIL 16	LAS VEGAS INVITATIONAL TOURNAMENT	HOME	TBA
SAT.	APRIL 17	LONG BEACH STATE, U. OF SAN DIEGO NORTHERN ARIZONA, UNLV	TBA	TBA
TUES.	APRIL 20	NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY	FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ.	1:30 PM
WED.	APRIL 21	ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY	TEMPE, ARIZ.	11:00 AM
FRI.	APRIL 23	CALIFORNIA STATE, FULLERTON	HOME	2:00 PM
SAT.	APRIL 24	CALIFORNIA STATE, FULLERTON	HOME	11:00 AM
FRI.	APRIL 30	WEST COAST ATHLETIC CONFERENCE	STOCKTON, CAL.	TBA
SAT.	MAY 1	WEST COAST ATHLETIC CONFERENCE	STOCKTON, CAL.	TBA
SUN.	MAY 2	WEST COAST ATHLETIC CONFERENCE	STOCKTON, CAL.	TBA
MON.	MAY 3	PHOENIX COLLEGE	HOME	2:00 PM
TUES.	MAY 4	PHOENIX COLLEGE	HOME	11:00 AM
FRI.	MAY 7	GLENDALE COLLEGE	HOME	2:00 PM
SAT.	MAY 8	GLENDALE COLLEGE	HOME	11:00 AM

BASEBALL OPENER POSTPONED

Due to high winds and extreme cold, the University of Nevada, Las Vegas Rebels' baseball team has to cancel their season opener against the University of Utah. Coach Doering's Rebels return home this Friday and Saturday after opening last weekend against Southern California College in Costa Mesa. The Rebels will have their home opener this Friday at 1:00 with a doubleheader against Southern Utah. The Rebels play another doubleheader Saturday morning against the same Southern Utah team starting at 10:00. Much action is expected in this four-game homestand for the Rebel boosters. See you there!

GOLF TEAM

The first golf game was cancelled due to winds, rain and dust. The UNLV golf team went on to win the second scheduled game here at Las Vegas against Claremont College, 34-20, on the Dunes 72 par course. "There are several ways of scoring," said golf coach Michael Drakulich, "but we prefer the Medal and Best Ball procedure, a system difficult for any non-golfer to comprehend."

The system in layman's language is still not simple to understand. It consists of each team playing nine hole rounds by nine hole rounds and each player of each team playing on a hole by hole basis. The team then with the lowest par per nine holes add two points to the team's score. Then each player with the lowest par per hole adds two points to the team's score.

Ten golf hopefuls turned out for this year's team. However, after try-outs and elimination, only 7 players were chosen: Gary Turner (Sr.), Mike Kerney (Sr.), Tom Paul

(Jr.), Marshall Carter (Soph.), Mike Dunn (Soph.), Benson Ely (Fresh.), H. Barnhart (Fresh).

High scorers for UNLV last Saturday, February 20 against Claremont College on the Dunes course were Gary Turner with 76 strokes, Mike Kerney with 80 strokes, and Tom Pual also with 80 strokes.

When asked how he thought this year would go for the Rebel Golfers, Coach Drakulich said, "I don't think that we have the depth we had last year. We lost quite a few lettermen."

Last year's Rebel golf team finished with 19 wins and 4 losses. "If we can finish close to last season I will be very happy," added Drakulich. It is still too early to tell just how UNLV golf will go. As we go to press, Rebel golf goes against tough competition. In the tournament, February 26-27 at St. George, Utah, our team will face BYU Utah State, SUSC and Weber.

by Steve Chappell

INTRAMURAL VOLLEYBALL

	W	L
Delta Sigma Phi	1	0
Kappa Sigma	1	0
Alpha Tau Omega	0	1
Lambda Chi Alpha	0	1

MARSHAL ARTS MEET

An organizational meeting for the formation of a marshal arts Club, (Karate, Judo, Jujitsu), will be held Thursday, March 4, at 4:00 p.m. in 203, Union Building. Anyone who can not attend the meeting, contact Dr. Murvosh in Biology.



Photo by Wes Williams

BOOKER FOR TWO - In what looks like a scene out of a Russian ballet, Booker Washington scores again like he did all night against St. Mary's. Booker plagued the Gaels with 43 points.

Rebs win 125 - 91

ST. MARY'S

A sellout crowd at the Convention Center last Thursday, February 18, gave way to a spiteful and vengeful Rebel team resulting in a near record breaking night on the floor. The final score left the Rebs with 125 to St. Mary's 91.

Every Reb player saw plenty of action. Toby Houston perhaps played his best offensive game of the year, as he displayed no bashfulness in going for the hoop or vaulting 15 foot shots.

Booker Washington again gave a thrilling display of outside shooting, and numerous fast breaks to wind up high point man with a school record of 43 points in WCAC play.

Sophomore Mike Whaley, taking up the slack for injured starter Odis Allison (who fractured his wrist in the game against Pacific and is out for the season), made a point of going to the basket in the first half and picked up 20 points to thoroughly discourage St. Mary's board game.

The Rebs out rebounded the Gaels 63-45, and out shot St. Mary's 51-100 to 37-92.

UNLV never trailed in the game. The final difference in score, a 34-point advantage, made by Andy Riley on a lay up with one second left, was the largest advantage the Rebels enjoyed.

When it was established early in the game that there would be no big men to contend with clogging the lane, Whaley, Houston, and outside guard Al Clise began challenging Brown and took the game to him. No one on the Gael's squad could stop the very aggressive and effective board game of the Rebs, and the result was Chris Dayak, St. Mary's 5-10 guard, getting only one less rebound than Gael leader, four to five, in the first half.

Dayak had the unenviable task of trying to guard 6-2 Al Clise and the Gael just could not manage the job. Clise scored 8 points in a very aggressive first half.

WCAC STANDINGS

	W	L	GB
Pacific	10	2	...
Loyola	9	3	1
Santa Clara	8	4	2
UNLV	7	5	3
USF	5	6	4 1/2
Pepperdine	4	8	6
St. Mary's	3	10	7 1/2
UNR	1	11	8

Thursday's Results

UNLV 89, USF 82 (OT)
Pacific 68, Pepperdine 63
Loyola 95, St. Mary's 77
Santa Clara 99, UNR 85

Saturday's Games

UNLV at Santa Clara
Pacific at Loyola
St. Mary's at Pepperdine
UNR at San Francisco

INDIVIDUAL STATISTICS

	Scoring			
	FTA	FT	TP	Avg
Booker Washington UNLV	118	46	266	24.2
Romie Thomas UNR	79	59	217	24.1
John Gianelli UOP	92	65	249	22.1
Jim Haderlein LOY	83	56	222	20.2
Richard Dixon LOY	89	40	218	19.8
Sam Hill SMC	83	32	198	19.1
Bob Thomas UOP	72	49	193	17.5
Steve Sims PEP	66	51	183	16.6
Mike Stewart SCU	69	35	173	15.7
Odis Allison UNLV	48	58	154	15.4

	Free Throw Shooting		
	FTA	FT	Pct.
Bob Thomas UOP	55	49	89.1
Booker Washington UNLV	58	46	79.3
Duane Williamson LOY	61	48	78.7
John Gianelli UOP	86	65	75.6
Mart Petersen SCU	45	33	73.3
Romie Thomas UNR	81	59	72.8
Chris Dayak SMC	54	38	70.4
Johnny Burks USF	53	37	69.8

CALENDAR OF EVENTS CAREER PLACEMENT

- MARCH 3** Bernadette Devlin 8 pm S.U. Ballroom
- 4** Where Eagles Dare SS 103 8 PM
- 5** Rally for Welfare Rights S.U.C B. 8:00pm.
Speakers Jane Fonda George Wiley Ralph Abernathy
Donald Sutherland
Baseball So. Utah (2) UNLV 1:00pm.
Golf So. Utah St. Paradise C.C. 1:00pm.
- 6** Welfare Rights March on the Strip
Golf So. Utah St.
Track La Verne College
Palomar Jr. College Las Vegas 12:30
Baseball So. Utah (2) UNLV 10:00am.
Tennis Mesa College Home 11:00am.
- 7** University Chamber Symphony
1-5 PM S.U. Ballroom
Two For The Road SS 103 8 PM
- 12** Golf Northern Arizona Univ. Paradise C.C. 1:00pm.
- 13** Golf Northern Arizona Univ. Dunes C.C. 7:30am.
Track Univ. Nevada Reno
So. Utah St. Las Vegas 12:30
Glendale J.C.
Baseball U.S. Air Force Academy (2) UNLV 11:00am
- 14** Tennis So. Colorado St. Home 11:00am.
- 15** Tennis So. Colorado St. Home 2:00pm
Baseball Colorado UNLV 2:30pm
- 16** Baseball Colorado (2) UNLV 1:00pm.

If your club or organization has information you wish published in 'The Yell', please call 736-6111, Ext. 478, or bring the information to room 303 in the Student Union Building.

Seniors and graduates interested in interviewing with any of the following on-campus recruiters should contact the Placement Office, Room 120 of the Campus Student Union immediately. Other recruiters have been scheduled throughout the year and will be posted here on a weekly basis. A complete listing of recruiters scheduled for the month may be found on the bulletin board outside the Placement Office. As a placement file must be set up prior to interviewing, now is the time to do so. Teachers sign up in Grant 242-C.

- March 3 Laventhol Krekstein Horwath & Horwath will be interviewing Accounting and Hotel Administration majors for Accountant and Management Service positions.
- March 3,4 The Women's Army Corps will conduct an informational visit.
- March 4 Penney's will be interviewing all majors for Management Trainee positions.
- March 8-12 Clark County School District will be interviewing Education majors for grades K-12.
- March 8 Host International will be interviewing Hotel Administration students for Management Trainee positions.
- March 8,9 U.S. Navy Reserve will be conducting informational visit.
- March 9 State Farm Insurance will be interviewing all majors for Sales/Marketing positions.
- March 10 Minnesota National life will interviewing all majors for Sales/Sales Management positions.
- March 11 Saga Food Service will be interviewing all majors for food Service Management positions.
- March 12 Haskins & Sells will be interviewing Accounting majors for Accountant positions.
- March 12 State Farm Insurance, Personnel Division, will be interviewing all majors for Underwriters, Service Supervisors, Field Claim Reps. and Accountant positions.

Need extra money? A representative from the Nurtilite Household Products Company will be on campus March 3 to explain their sales program for college students. A film presentation for interested students will be given at 12:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. in the Conference Room on the second floor of the Student Union March 3. Leads are furnished for interested students. If interested, be there for the presentation or inquire further at the Placement Office.

CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE WORK

1967 MGB GT, 20,000 orig. miles, one owner, air cond, radio, heater, solid white, wire wheels. \$1,595.00 CASH, 737-5389, call after 12 noon Richard Francisco

Need x-tra cash? Earn \$4.00 per hour and up selling Fuller Brush Products. Work 10-40 hours a week -- hours are flexible. Call Dave Kachele student -- 648-0385 or 385-2277.

For sale, good trumpet, 8 trk. stereo tape, AM & FM Stereo multiplex tuner-make offer. 382-5112, Bill

Mechanic's special, 1963 Rambler convertible needs engine work done \$25. Call 731-2667 or 736-6111 ext. 478 or Room 308 in Student Union. Ask for Jim Bekaert.

INFO

Persons wishing information on public events scheduled on weekends at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas may now telephone the Campus Student Union for details. The number to call on Saturday and Sunday is 736-7774.

LOST WANTED

LOST BEFORE CHRISTMAS: FILMS FROM THE UNLV LIBRARY. Return without question to any library desk or to Room 221 Social Science.

Classified Ads: penny/word call 736-6111 ext. 478 or inquire room 304 Student Union Building.

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