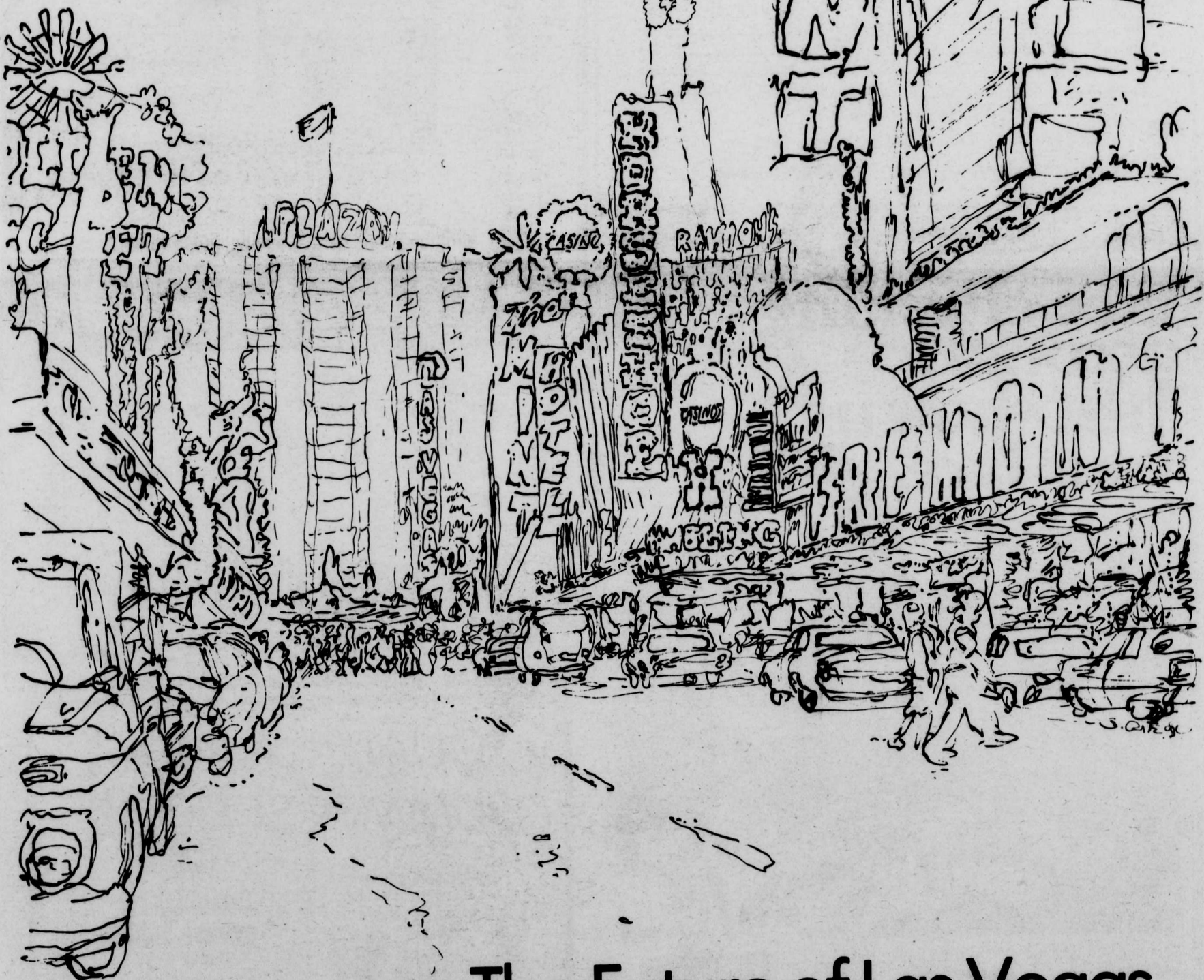


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Mail

Dear Editor,

Here's an issue that makes the Nevada Industrial Commission, the Nevada Power Company, James Ray Houston, and Nixon look like innocent babes in comparison. If you think the former two are blatant rip-offs, and the latter two have unmitigated gall in showing their faces, consider the rape each Nevada motorist experiences at the Department of Motor Vehicles.

Since when is it constitutional for parasitical legislators to force Nevadans to widen the profit margins of parasitical insurance companies with the registration of each vehicle? I don't recall voting for that mandate. And, speaking of recall, there's more than one way to "initiate" a protest!

Well, if Carter can ignore the U.S. Congress when it comes to chop suey, I guess our legislators can ignore the constituencies when it comes to insurance company lobbyists and lackeys...right? WRONG!

I wouldn't mind signing a commitment to bear responsibility for damages by my

vehicle. And I wouldn't mind our parasitical judiciary enforcing that pledge, however, I don't like the big money special interest groups and carpet-bagging insurance companies getting fat on a totalitarian dictate which treats the population like dumb cows.

Is there no so-called lawyer around here who can expose the unconstitutionality of legislation that blatantly favors the arrogant special interest groups? Are you all part of the "system"? Compulsory insurance laws are as brazen as the Communistic gun-prohibition shams. What's next? Genocide a la Red China?

Motorists, send this letter to your local bureaucrat along with an endorsement. It's time we stopped getting pushed around by "ourselves". Santini and List are the only ones I know of that listen to the little people.

Santini's address is:
U.S. Congress
House of Representatives
Washington D.C., 20515

Dear Editor,

It is the beginning of a new semester at UNLV and just like any other semester, the first week or two will have the same old problems. The bookstore will be packed with people trying to find a book that has not come in yet; people will be running all over campus dropping, adding and mutilating their schedules; and probably worst of all, every fraternity and sorority on campus will be in the union trying to sign up everybody in sight. I was on that side of the rush table once. It seems I could not walk through the union without two or three fraternities giving me reams of calendars and folders then, trying to have me sign the list. Obviously I was annoyed.

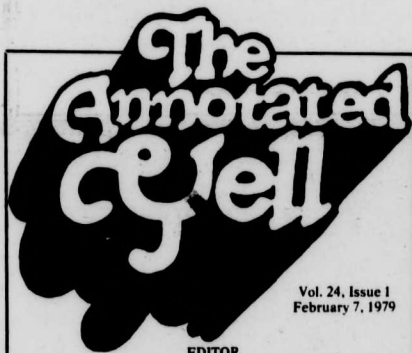
I had heard alot of bad things about fraternities in high school and I was not really interested in spending my college years drinking beer and being obnoxious. After all the sales pitches and handshakes I finally gave in and decided to see what fraternities were all about. I checked out the four main social fraternities on campus

(Sigma Chi, Kappa Sigma, Alpha Tau Omega, and Sigma Nu) and to my surprise, I liked what I saw. I found that every fraternity is different. **THEY ARE NOT ALL ALIKE!**

I think you owe it to yourself to check out the Greeks this spring. Before you say you don't like us, look at us from the inside. Go to the rush functions of all the fraternities and see for yourself. Maybe Greek life is not for you, but maybe there is one fraternity on campus that you want to be a part of. You will never know unless you check us out for yourself.

Don Soderberg
Past President
Sigma Chi Fraternity

In the interest of furthering intellectual communication The Annotated Yell will consider any and all letters for publication. While name will be withheld upon request, preference will be given to signed letters.



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Becomes an
Urban Jungle

Contributing Editor George Stamos looks at the urban problems facing Las Vegas. "This should be viewed as a starting point for further discussion on urbanization, since the topic deserves more attention than I can give it in a single article," Stamos observes.

6 Gambling is
Good For You

Author Felicia Campbell has written extensively on the positive aspects of gaming. Much of the material presented here originally appeared in *The Futurist*. Dr. Campbell, an associate professor of English at UNLV, received her Ph.D. in leadership and human behavior.

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DESERT NEVER NEVER LAND

Like the hot, dry and dusty winds that rake the valley floor during the summer months, urbanization is sweeping Las Vegas, remaking the once barren landscape into an intricate maze of streets, shops, schools, hospitals, hotels, office buildings, and parking lots. The consequences of this urbanization process will profoundly affect all Las Vegas for years to come. The pace and effects of urbanization directly influences that intangible, but vitally important, aspect of an area: "its livability." Will we be content to live in a congested, smog filled valley that is a mere Xerox copy of thousands of other urban areas? Or, will we fight to preserve that unique part of our Nevada heritage that has always emphasized open spaces and freedom? To understand the choices that must be made in the future, we should have a better knowledge of both the city's current urbanization and past history.

The effects of urbanization in the Las Vegas valley surround us. We experience urbanization so routinely everyday, we probably give it little thought. But stop to think about what it is like to drive down Maryland Parkway during the rush hour. You do not have to be an "old-timer" to realize the monumental change that has taken place along this thoroughfare over the past few years. Once, Maryland Parkway was a two-lane road that was considered "way out of town". Now it is the economic spine of Paradise Valley, an area in size and population considerably larger than Las Vegas itself. To chronicle the larger changes that have transformed Maryland Parkway from a minor road to a major focus of economic and transportation activity is to visually define the process of urbanization.

Technically, urbanization is the rapid change of land so as to increase the rent value per lot. This process can perhaps be no better demonstrated than directly across from UNLV. Not more than five years ago, the land across Maryland Parkway was virtually untouched. But in the past several years, developers have seen the financial bonanza which the university community presents, and have filled that once vacant land with restaurants and retail shops. And right up the street, no less than three shopping centers-Campus Village, Balkan Village and the Mission Center-have sprung from the sand and sagebrush almost, it seems, overnight. And, as vacant property is developed, or "improved," the rent value skyrockets, for profits are the name of the real estate game.

"The meadows" is the English translation of the Spanish "las vegas." And the name aptly described the verdant valley that greeted travelers and settlers along the Spanish Trail. Las Vegas was originally settled in the 1850's by Mormon pioneers who built a fort and attempted to mine the lead and silver rich Potosi Mine 25 miles to the southwest of their settlement. For the next 50 years, Las Vegas remained a sleepy stopover on the way to Los Angeles. A traveller gazing down from the foothills of Sunrise Mountain would have seen a rich, green swath of trees and other foliage cutting through the valley, fed by underground streams that periodically bubbled to the surface. Then, in 1905, the Las Vegas townsite, a grouping of lots squared off in a grid formation that can still be seen on today's maps, was sold at auction by the Union Pacific railroad. The city of Las Vegas was born. But it was not until the 1940's and 50's that this still-sleepy village began to take on the trappings of a cosmopolitan metropolis. And, with the construction of the \$3,500,000 Desert Inn, in the early 1950's Las Vegas began to tout itself as a resort community. Growth in Las Vegas has taken off during the 1950's at an ever-increasing pace, and, consequently, the Las Vegas urban profile is relatively new. From a few thousand hardy souls who inhabited a literal "tent city" in the early 1900's, to a pulsating and modern metropolitan area, the face of Las Vegas has changed at least a hundred times and is changing still.

Recently UNLV played host to several national experts in the field of urban problems and urban history. Sponsored by the Department of History and Phi Alpha Theta, History Honorary Society, UNLV chapter, the two day event, called Cities in Crisis, brought together experts and local leaders in a discussion of national and local urban problems. Panelists included Dr. Richard C. Wade, Distinguished Professor of American History at the City University of New York and leading expert in the field of Urban History; Dr. Ronald Brown, Vice President for Programs of the National Urban League; Dr. Arthur Ellis, an expert on inner-city problems who is currently teaching at San Diego University; and Dr. John Reid who heads the Census Bureau's Office on Statistical Research. These experts discussed such topics as "The Urban League and Federal Policies", "Rising Problems of the Black Inner-Cities", and "The History of the Recent Fiscal Crisis in New York City", to mention but a few. This forum provided

and opportunity for local residents to voice their opinions on the future problems Las Vegas will face. Unfortunately, only a handful of citizens attended the two-day conference. The poor turnout indicates two things: first, that Las Vegas are not interested in nor are aware of urban problems and, second, our citizens do not believe we have any problems to begin with. But we do have problems and they cannot be solved without public input. Apathy is in itself a problem. It is a problem that must be licked before other urban problems can be tackled. Community interest in community-related urban problems is vital. People should care about where they live, otherwise that place "where they live" will suffer economic and environmental decline.

A major problem that was discussed during the "Cities in Crisis" conference held at UNLV was the plight of the inner city. Historically, the decay of urban areas is not a new phenomenon. The trend in major cities has been for movement away from the central city towards outlying areas. This has resulted in the death of the inner city and the creation of economically and socially depressed areas. There is perhaps no better example of this than Harlem.

During the 19th century, New York City had already established itself as one of the world's great metropolises. Harlem at that time was a playland of the rich and well-to-do who lived there and commuted, thanks to the installation of streetcar trolley lines, to the central business district of downtown New York. Harlem in its heyday

flourished as a white, upper middle-class community...."But the vast immigrant population of New York in the 1890's would soon overrun Harlem. Real estate speculators, especially the Afro-American Realty Company exploited the "white flight" that sent the prosperous white former residents of Harlem fleeing northward and converted mansions into tenements for the dwelling-hungry Black and immigrant laborers that teemed throughout New York. It wasn't long before that affluent community had degenerated into a seamy, crime-ridden, broken down, disease infected slum. Harlem had become a ghetto.

Las Vegas, too, has its ghetto. It's called the "West Side." The urban crisis conference brought forth some amazing statistics regarding this economically depressed and predominantly Black community: if portions of North Las Vegas are included, there exists today a 30 square mile area with approximately 40,000 residents that is literally devoid of any services; there are no banks, hospitals, attorney's offices, dentists, doctors or even supermarkets in this large area. One Black female resident of the West Side who attended one of the conference's workshops bemoaned this situation. She cried out that since this area doesn't have any services, and since it doesn't have a viable economic base, its citizens are forced to go "outside"--that is to say they are forced to go into the city--to get the services that this area lacks. The plight of the West Side, although very real, seems to have been shunted aside. The revitalization of this area will require

both a massive amount of funding and a commitment on the part of elected officials and the population as a whole to make the West Side an integral part of the greater Las Vegas community. It is but one of the problems that urbanization and the availability of better housing elsewhere, has caused.

But there is hope for such areas under Special Impact grants. Such grants, along with other monie, are used to reestablish the economic and residential stability of an economically depressed area such as the West Side. According to David Hunter, an official from the Southern Nevada office of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the agency's primary concern in Southern Nevada is single family housing. As a result, there are several programs designed to help residents acquire and maintain their homes. One such block grant involves a \$100,000 rehabilitation of housing in the Highland Park area of North Las Vegas. And HUD recently disbursed over \$2-million in federal funds for home assistance in the Las Vegas area. Furthermore, HUD and other agencies can in some instances provide housing and mortgage subsidies to those homebuyers and residents who qualify.

What are some of the other urban problems that are befalling Las Vegas? In February of 1977, the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* published a series of articles dealing with the local problems brought on by our uncontrolled growth. One article, "Warning signals flashing on growth", described several situations that have developed over the years as a result of increased population and urban growth. The major problems that the article focused upon were air pollution, water quality and

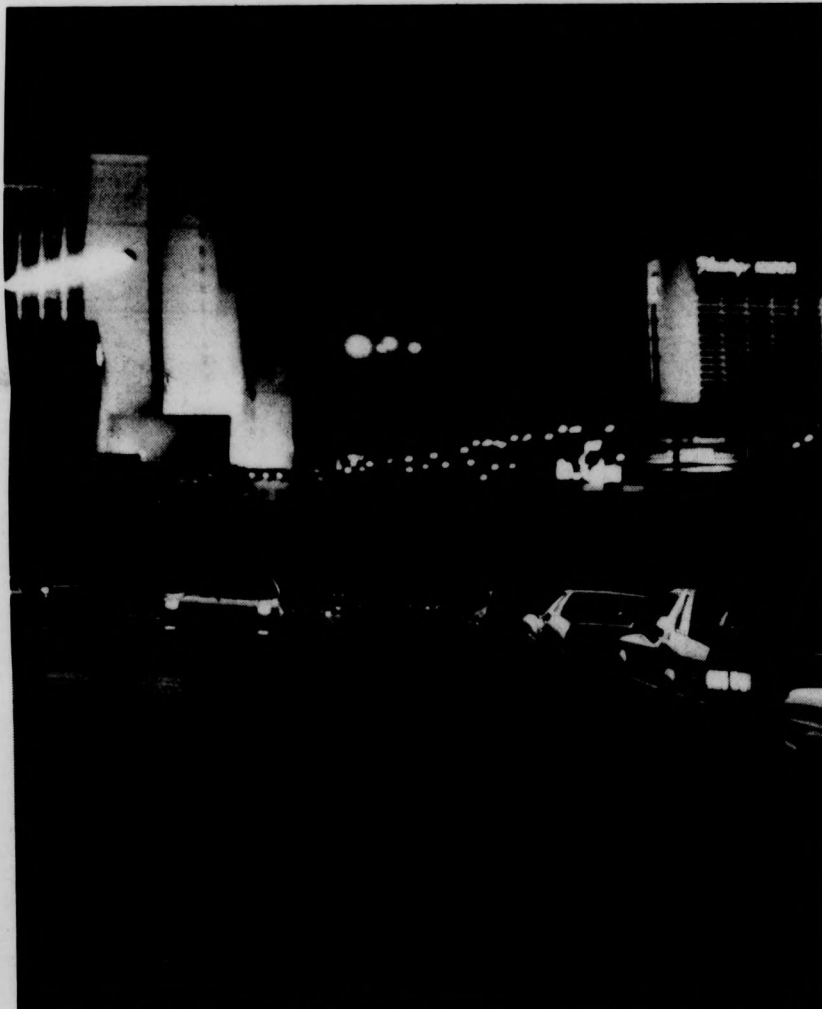


photo by Dave Sands

BECOMES AN URBAN JUNGLE

supply, waste-water treatment, and transportation. The reason for this strain on the valley's environment, the article stated, is the unparalleled growth in population. The article quoted figures supplied by the Regional Planning Council that put the population in Southern Nevada in 1977 at 374,015, more than half the entire state's population. More important, however, were the projected figure that predict a population of over 750,000 by the year 2000. Within 20 years this valley will be forced to double our current population. Imagine, if you will, how it will feel to live in a community that will stretch from Mt. Charleston to Sunrise Mountain, leaving little open space in between. Imagine further having to contend with twice as many cars on the streets, twice as many people at shopping centers, twice as many people at sporting events, and so forth. Now, of course, growth isn't all bad. Indeed, it usually brings increased services and increased cultural activities. But the positive aspects of growth need not concern us here; it's the negative impact of growth that we must worry about. Fortunately, the environment's capacity to physically handle more than 750,000 people is very slim, so planners foresee the county's population stabilizing at that figure. We simply won't have enough room or water to handle more than that.

There was a time not too long ago when smog was something Angelenos had to contend with. In Las Vegas the closest thing to it was the white haze which would periodically appear over Henderson. Now, ironically, that same white cloud is going to be the subject of a massive local study to determine its cause and cure. And, as one Hendersonite pointed out recently, "We see the same hazy mist covering Las Vegas".

Yes, air pollution has hit the Las Vegas valley--silently and suddenly. Soon the commonplace sight of the peaks of Mt. Charleston glistening in the afternoon sunlight will be but a distant memory as pollution clouds blot out its shape. Then, only on clear, windswept days will we be able to see the mountains that surround us. Since Las Vegas is nestled in a bowl-shaped valley, it is particularly susceptible to attacks of heavy concentrations of smog during periods when a temperature inversion layer sets in. This phenomenon is caused when a layer of warm air traps a layer of colder air below it which in turn traps dust, smoke, auto emissions, and other airborne pollutants in the lower atmosphere. The only relief from this situation is the advent of a new weather system, such as winds or rain, that will sweep the atmosphere clean. On December 16, 1978, the media reported that for the third straight day a "Stage I" alert had been called. The Air Pollution Control District calls a "Stage I" alert when toxic carbon monoxide levels exceed 17 milligrams per cubic meter of air. During a "Stage I" alert the elderly and those suffering from respiratory ailments are encouraged to stay indoors and curtail physical activity. The primary culprit behind the emission of carbon monoxide, a deadly gas which is tasteless, colorless, and odorless, is the automobile. Increased traffic on Clark County highways, therefore, were and are to blame.

Traffic congestion has risen markedly in Las Vegas over the past few years. Not only are city streets swollen with the weekly migration of Californians--they are inundated with the vehicles of the many new Las Vegas who now call this area home. The problem is that Clark County highways were not designed to handle this extra traffic volume. Moreover, adding to the difficulties is the inadequate mass-transit system which forces almost total dependence on the automobile. Therefore, like its congested neighbors to the southwest, Las Vegas must learn to live with clogged streets and numerous headaches brought about by increased traffic.

Unfortunately, the elderly and the young suffer the most in an area that emphasizes private over public transportation. And with the spread-out nature of Clark County, those who do not drive must limit their activities to a very small area. Furthermore, not having a well-developed mass-transit system deprives Las Vegas of potential retirees who add stability and money to the environment and economy. Retirees are likely to settle in a city with poor public transportation because they fear being cut off. There has been much attention given to transportation problems, and various solutions, including mass transit and even a monorail have been considered, but powerful lobbies, including taxi interests have always killed these in the past.

Nonetheless, there is hope for the traffic problem in Clark County. More funds will hopefully be committed in the near future to expand public transportation and improve highways. Traffic problems are on the minds of public officials, as evidenced by the 1977 annual report of the Clark County Transportation Study Policy Committee. According to this document, there were no less than 24 new traffic signals installed at various intersections throughout the county during 1977. And there were a total of 43

major traffic projects completed that year. 1978 figures showed 33 more major traffic problems either completed or begun, totalling 76 projects over a two-year period. The study also noted that the "Las Vegas valley has a critical auto emission problem". However, we cannot blame the increase of pollutants on the influx of tourists driving to Las Vegas, since the study indicated that over 90 percent of short automobile trips in Clark County were made by residents. This fact is substantiated by the following statistic: the total number of registered vehicles in Clark County for 1977 was 257,763. And, when you consider that there are a little over 375,000 residents of Clark County, that figure represents a large number of the total population. Thus, air pollution is a very real, very undesirable byproduct of urban growth. Las Vegas is a car-oriented city that must learn to cope with and adapt to the automobile without letting the automobile dictate the direction of growth. People movers, bicycle paths, and pedestrian-oriented areas are some of the viable alternatives that can be implemented here and should be discussed.

Water pollution is yet another problem Las Vegas will encounter as urbanization steps up its pace. For many years Las Vegas has relied on the vast reserves of underground water that have made this area habitable. But that source is not infinite; it is only a matter of time before we run out of cheap, drinkable water and will be forced to import it from other places. In fact, the second stage of the Nevada Water Project will allocate the rest of the county's share of Lake Mead water to handle anticipated growth. In the previously quoted *R-J* article, Thomas R. Rice, general

manager of the Las Vegas Valley Water District, predicted a 38 percent increase in the water rates to offset payment of bonds to finance a four-year, \$40 million program of capitol improvements to insure an adequate water supply through the year 2000. Rice was quoted by the *R-J* as saying that current water supplies can accommodate from 750,000 to 800,000 people if present water usage rates stay the same. And Rice noted further that residential, commercial, and tourist water usage totals about 400 gallons per person per day in Clark County (Tourists represent about 100 gallons per day of this total).

As you can see from the above figures, this desert area uses a remarkable amount of water each day. But water is a luxury in a desert environment and it must be conserved. Otherwise, not only will we cease to grow, but we will begin to decline as the valley reaches the upper limits of its ability to quench Las Vegas' growing thirst.

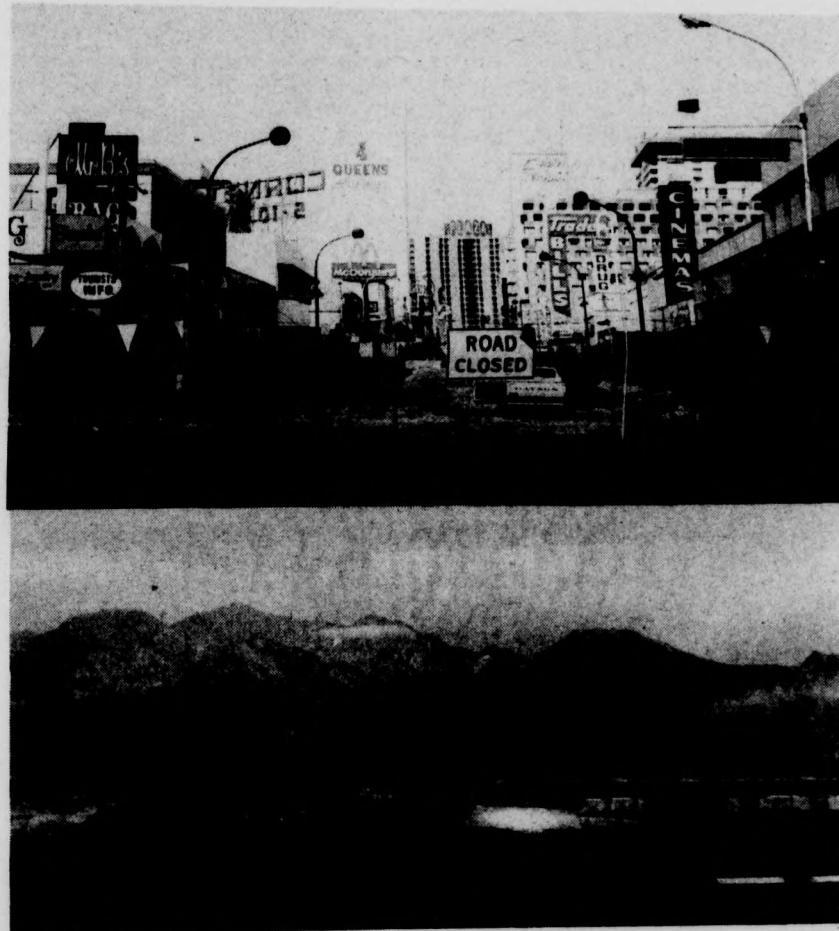
But the mere availability of water is not the only problem to confront Southern Nevada urban planners; water quality is also an important concern. Las Vegas is not known for the purity of its drinking water. In fact, quite the opposite is true. Excessive leaching, which mingles above-ground water, such as rain water, with underground water by "percolating" down through the various layers of rock, has left Clark Countians with a water supply that is high in mineral content. This is most directly seen in the taste of the water itself, as well as in washing and bathing in it. Indeed, one need only glance at the Yellow Pages to see the many com-

panies that are in business to sell water purification systems or bottled water, to get an idea of the Valley's poor water quality.

It is ironic, however, that this necessary liquid can become a devastating and destructive force when there is too much of it. Floods have been known to ravage Las Vegas, making travel on city streets virtually impossible. The now infamous destruction of the Caesar's Palace Hotel parking lot a few short years ago should stand as mute testimony to the power and fury of unchecked flood waters.

Dr. Eugene Moehring, moderator of the aforementioned Urban Crisis conference and Urban History expert, publicly denounced local government's inadequate interest in and preparation for local flooding. It is true that Las Vegas is known for being a "sun and fun" capitol of America, but when the rains do come, this city is unprepared to handle the onslaught.

This article has touched all too briefly at the problems created by urbanization. We are not immune to these problems. Just because we are surrounded by seemingly endless open spaces does not mean that we can sit back and let urbanization run rampant without some sort of plan. Input about the many aspects and problems of urbanization is hereby requested, since this article is quite incomplete about it. In forthcoming issues of *The Annotated Yell*, we will delve more deeply into this topic, because it is ultimately the responsibility of every Las Vegan to make this not only a better place to live, but a viable and attractive place to visit as well.



The face of Las Vegas is forever changing. What was once a pristine desert playground is rapidly becoming an urban metropolis. photos by Mike Sharp

Gambling is good for you!

with other states considering legalized gaming, one UNLV prof says gaming may be valuable recreation

by Felicia Campbell

"Sin city." Las Vegas is synonymous with gaming, and gambling is often associated with wastrels and indigents who have squandered the family fortune at the tables. This perception is distorted. While stereotypes exist, the Las Vegas gambler is more often a conventioneer, housewife, or university professor.

Unfortunately, in our highly technological society, where machine-tooled perfection is an ideal, the gambler has acquired a bad press. He is frequently viewed as an erratic, unstable, and irresponsible sort, driven by unknown forces to take foolish and unnecessary chances. The results of this risk-taking many feel may be financially and psychologically dangerous to the gambler, as well as to those whose lives interact with his.

The gambler is considered to be a breed apart, yet in a sense, we are all gamblers. The man who plays the stock market or speculates on real estate values is not ostracized by society, yet he shares a communal bond with the casino gambler and the daily lottery player.

We all enjoy the thrill of risk-taking. We decide not to carry an umbrella, "betting" that it will not rain, and feel vindicated when it doesn't. We exceed the speed limit, "taking the chance" that a patrolman will not be lurking in wait on the highway. We overextend ourselves financially in the expectation that a raise will be forthcoming.

Women who have been warned against having children still become pregnant, hoping that they will deliver safely. People with a family history of cancer

continue to smoke--taking the chance that it will not affect their health. Divorce is rampant, yet young couples still marry, "betting" that marriage will work out for them

We all take chances; we all gamble to some extent. Yet it is the person who bets in the more formal sense who is criticized. His actions are termed masochistic, sexually sublimative, and aberrant--harsh descriptions for behavior that has been ubiquitous in human history.

The gambling impulse is part of what has been called "the adventurer within us"--that part of ourselves which lusts for change, the wooing of the unknown, chance, danger, all that is new. The gambling impulse sends us to the gaming tables, to the moon, to the laboratory and to the numbers man. It is part of what makes us human.

In studying gambling, my method of research is participant observation; that is I mingle with the crowd, becoming part of it while getting to know the people and the scene

The people whom I meet gamble as a part of their life-style and a good deal of their socialization comes from the casinos.

Contrary to popular belief, I have found gambling to be largely beneficial to the gambler. Gambling stimulates, offers hope, and allows decision-making. In many cases, it provides the gambler with a "peak experience," that godlike feeling that occurs when all of one's physical and emotional senses are "go."

Geralamo Cardano, sixteenth-century universal genius, physician, and odds-

maker, prescribed gambling for melancholy and cares that one would otherwise be unable to endure, noting that "play may be beneficial in times of grief and that the law permits it to the sick and those in prison and those condemned to death."

This practice is most humane and was common not only in Renaissance Italy, but also, until a few years ago, in Nevada prisons. One ex-inmate told me that the altered state of consciousness produced by gambling was the only thing that kept him sane in the midst of brutality, vermin, and bad food. In essence, he said, the only times he felt human during those years occurred during those moments when he lost himself in the play, making his own decisions and, for the moment, transcending his circumstances. It seems reasonable then to suggest that allowing gambling as a recreation in prison might prove valuable in the future. It would show our acceptance of prisoners as human beings, and perhaps raise the likelihood of their rehabilitation into society.

Asked why people gamble, a St. Louis "betting commissioner" James J. Carroll, replied on the basis of his 50 years of experience:

"I really don't know how to answer the question. I think gambling is a biological necessity for certain types. I think it is the quality that gives substance to their daydreams."

Elise, a delightful woman approximately 70 years old, came to Las Vegas from Kansas three years ago over the protests of her daughters. A widow, Elise has a small pension and loves slot machines and the casino atmosphere.

She budgets her money carefully and told me that she moved to Las Vegas to avoid being a built-in babysitter and housekeeper. She enjoys the freedom of Las Vegas where she can wear what she pleases and play the slot machines.

"I never lose much and I like to play," she said. "Whenever the money drops, I feel good. I won something and I ain't won a lot of things in my life."

These victories are not small ones to Elise. She has her independence, her self-respect, and a passionate interest in gambling.

Elise is more fortunate than Vonnie, who until a few months ago, had never gambled. Vonnie's income has been devastated by inflation; she wanders the supermarkets almost in a state of terror. I have seen pet food in her cart, although I am reasonably certain she has no pet.

On impulse, she put a nickel in a slot machine and got five back. Putting three of those back, she won a \$5 jackpot. A gambler was born.

She gambles no more than a dollar or two a week. So far, she says, she is ahead. The point, however, is not that she is ahead, for she could as easily be behind, but that her feeling of helplessness is somewhat alleviated. When she bets, she takes a risk which involves her in her own

destiny.

While her economic circumstances may not be altered, her self-esteem has increased and her interest in day-to-day living is much greater.

Another reason for gambling is offered by a retired colleague of mine who says that when she is really lonely, she likes to play the slot machines because they seem friendly and acknowledge her existence.

She says that she is aware the feeling is foolish, but that the blinking lights and ringing bells on the payoffs seem to say, "I like you." Silly or not there are times when it helps to have the approval of even a machine.

Louis Labat, a University of Nevada gerontologist, experimented with some success in introducing gambling into local homes for the elderly. The reasoning is that gambling can stimulate the elderly to a renewed interest in life. Homes for the aged would do well to allow their residents to gamble, thus keeping them alert and involved rather than dull and tranquilized.

Gaming may be beneficial to people from all socioeconomic backgrounds. The importance of gambling to the working class is also found in "the action." The working-class individual sees gambling as a means of surmounting impotence through feeling that he has a hand in his own destiny. Having little opportunity for decision-making in his job, he feels that if he wins, he has in some way controlled his world; if he loses, it is simply a tough break

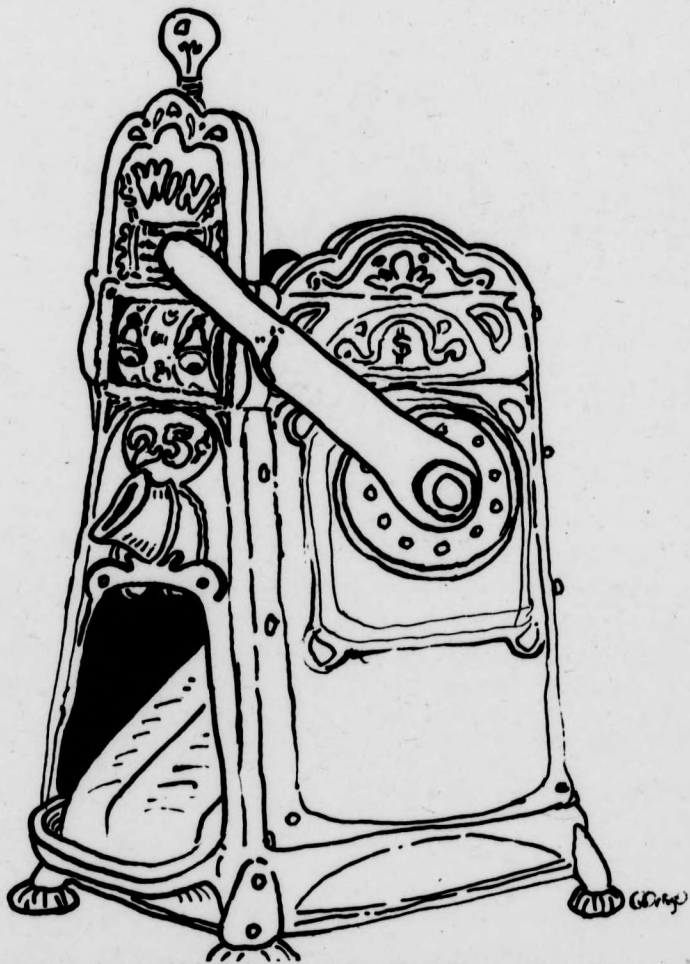
Others whom I've classified as "small rebels," feel that gambling provides them with some measure of escape from unrewarding occupations or family problems. One man said: "All day long you do what them dumb bastard supervisors tell you. Don't make no difference whether it makes sense or not. Sometimes you just gotta get out of line...She (my wife) don't care. I'm easier to live with for awhile, I guess."

A working-class man can assert his freedom from his wife and supervisor through gambling. He can blow off steam without having an accident, absenting himself from work, or resorting to industrial sabotage.

We all practice similar forms of escapism, just as we all engage in some form of risk-taking. For many, removing oneself for a brief period of time from the anxiety and tension in daily life is a necessity. Some of us watch television; some have a martini or sleep for an extra few hours. Others find gambling and enjoyable and refreshing respite.

Corporations concerned with the efficiency and the mental well being of employees who are involved in monotonous tasks might consider incorporating some form of gambling break into the work week. They may find that their workers are more interested and alert. The prizes





need not be monetary, but could include time off—a really precious commodity to many people.

On higher socioeconomic levels, gambling seems to provide a sort of concentrated vacation, enabling the individual to return to his or her tasks renewed and invigorated.

A friend of mine made a fortune in the restaurant business by driving himself unmercifully for about 18 hours a day, seven days a week. When he felt really overloaded, he would fly to Tahoe for the weekend. There, he would spend 48 solid hours without sleep at the tables. While on the surface this type of behavior would seem like madness for an individual obviously exhausted, quite the reverse was true. What he needed more than sleep was to be pulled completely away from business. He could, however, get so involved in craps or twenty-one that he completely divorced himself from his cares and managed to return to his work refreshed.

What about the man who works all week, then gambles his earnings away on Saturday night while the bills remain unpaid and his children are neglected? This is neither an admirable nor comfortable way to live and I am not defending it. We need to look for the reasons behind excessive gambling instead of condemning gambling itself.

In one case, a woman in her fifties began to exhibit symptoms of compulsive gambling after her husband left her. Although she was well-educated and had a career, she had relied heavily on her husband for decision-making and leadership.

Looking in the mirror, she saw a broken, discouraged woman who was no longer young. She seemed to have almost no identity and she searched desperately for persons on whom to lean. Her friends did what they could and then began to drift away, unwilling to bear the burden of her dependency.

Without a support system of any kind, she considered suicide, then in a "what the hell" kind of mood, she began to gamble, soon finding herself in debt.

A thoroughly confused human being, she had beaten suicide but was relying far

too heavily on her gambling as a way out of her problems, which it was not.

Eventually, she came to grips with the fact that she had to help herself. She learned to forgive herself and accept the fact that she was a worthy human being. A woman's consciousness-raising group helped her to work through her dependencies, to explore her past life, to mature as an individual, and to accept responsibility for herself. Her acceptance of responsibility consisted, in part, in learning to control her gambling and to repay her debts.

People who move to Nevada must learn to adjust to the constant presence of gambling just as they do to the climate in the desert or mountain regions. Those who over gamble when they arrive soon learn either not to exceed a certain sum while playing or to stop gambling completely. Relatively few become compulsive gamblers.

How may gambling change in the future. Gambling will, of course, advance technologically. Home mini-casinos operated by credit cards are a long way off, though the technology exists. As the moment the costs of developing home mini-casinos would far outweigh the likely returns. One reason is that the demand would probably be light, because part of the enjoyment of gambling comes from the surroundings and social contacts, even though gamblers may seem at times to ignore them completely.

Another future possibility is the emergence of a number of gambling cities similar to Las Vegas.

Casino gambling, like any other business will be subject to future changes in economic conditions. We do know that gambling increases in times of stress such as war or depression. It is unlikely, however, that a resort industry built around casino gambling would grow in conditions of severe economic stress. With increasing competition for the gaming dollar, Las Vegas will have to emphasize its other tourist attractions: sun, mountains, and clean air. We must be careful, then, to preserve these amenities, remembering that gaming is not something unique to Nevada, but a human activity which has stimulated wonder and provided excitement for centuries.

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Gaming and industry

the emphasis is on non-polluting, labor intense industry

By Toni Frabotta and Grant Taylor

Ever since the 1940's when Bugsy Siegel opened the Flamingo, the first plush resort of its type in Las Vegas, Nevadans have enjoyed a stronghold on the gambling industry in this country. Tucked away in the desert, enveloped by mountains, millions of Americans have flocked to this "Disneyland for adults."

Our unique status as the nation's gaming capitol has remained secure, and we have depended on the tourist industry for our daily bread. For years Nevada, especially Las Vegas, has staked its future on the turn of a card. And while the stakes are growing higher, we are left no longer holding all the aces. Harry Reid, chairman of the Nevada Gaming Commission sees Las Vegas' gambling future secure and unchallenged. "Certainly legalized gambling in California would be somewhat of a threat. Most of our tourist traffic comes in from California. But I seriously doubt that California would want to develop gambling to that degree. They have enough problems of their own."

That opinion, however may be challenged by Linda Dessor, a Salton City, California casino owner, and Dudley Gray, a Torrance attorney, who have been awarded by a unanimous vote of the Coachella. The need to diversify our economy grows more pressing with each state's relaxation of gambling laws.

A nationwide study by the National Commission on Gaming entitled "Gambling in America" showed eighty per cent of the respondents favored legalization of some form of gambling. This trend, and the resultant spread of legalized gambling through the country looms large.

In California some forms of legalized gambling already exist. In San Diego for instance, there are legal card rooms operating. Whatever the prospects of legalization in California, the outcome will assuredly California city council a license to operate a "multi-million dollar Las Vegas style casino." Located near Palm Springs, the casino could one day compete with Las Vegas for the gambling dollar.

A more tangible example of American gaming attitudes can be seen in Atlantic City. Their recent endeavor in the industry may not be viewed as a major threat by many Las Vegas. William Dougal, in an address of the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, said "Atlantic City not only has become ill, but has gone to bed and died. This 'Faded playground of the East' has all the ills of urban decay. The clean, slumless sunny city of Las Vegas will undoubtedly attract more tourists and residents than Atlantic City could ever hope to. But perhaps the implications, and not the facts, are more significant. Now that our sacred monopoly has been broken, emanating developments are sure to follow. Gambling will doubtlessly spread throughout the country in time, with its attractive economic benefits enticing local governments.

While the economic pressures faced by most Americans encourage gambling—a hope of riches, the ultimate get-rich-quick scheme—states faced with financial troubles may find the urge to act as banker for such schemes irresistible.

"The idea of gambling expanding to other places is not solely to make money, but also for entertainment. People are getting more and more leisure time. We now have 35-hour work weeks, four day work weeks and people need something to do. Many people gamble just for fun, not to make money," said Harry Reid.

With gambling in their own home town, people may not come to Las Vegas. What then?

Many of our political and social leaders have recognized this possibility and have taken steps to insure our future with more secure endeavors. The Nevada Developmental Authority, whose function and goals are the "bringing of clean compatible industry to southern Nevada," according to Sherman Miller, former chairman of the NDA, see their opportunities to do this as "Excellent. There is in California a great unrest on the part of many industries, and I foresee that California companies will be moving to southern Nevada. The recent move of Levi Strauss from San Jose, California to Clark County is an example..."



The road of the future for Las Vegas will lie along the path of economic diversification. At this time no one can say for sure where that road will lead.

"As a result of the Levi Strauss move other firms are looking more seriously at southern Nevada because they feel that if a firm such as Levi Strauss has made the decision to move here, many of the reasons others have had for not moving here are no longer valid. I also see firms from the East and Midwest moving here. There is no question that industry in many parts of the country is very restless and is looking to the South and Southwest for relocation.

"California has a massive number of problems and governmental actions that are almost driving industries to move elsewhere...Bad weather in the East and Midwest has accelerated the desire of people and industry to move."

Governor Rober List has repeatedly stressed the need for a diversified economy. In a speech at UNLV in November he said, "With the spread of gambling nationally we've got to diversify our economy. Our state is ideal for that kind of expansion with our year-round good weather."

John Buchanan, newly appointed Director of Economic Development, echoes this need. "As long as we remain the only gambling industry

on the West coast, we will be unrivalled in our tourism industry. But this scenario might change if gambling is legalized in other states. So, we must diversify so that Las Vegas won't become a ghost town.. Though I do not think this will happen since we have so many activities."

He went on to say that the state legislature has offered only "moral support" towards achieving these goals. "There has been a history of fiscal conservatism in the legislature, and with the Proposition 13 spirit reigning at the moment this conservatism will prevail for at least this legislative session."

Buchanan's fears seem well founded, if the DED's budget can be used as an indicator. The Legislature has given the DED only \$5 million this year. This compares with the 2.5 million dollars the Arizona Department of Economic Development receives.

Even with all the potential problems, certain seeds have begun to bear fruit. In addition to Levi Strauss, Buster Brown Shoes, J.C. Penny and Co., and McDonnell-Douglas Aircraft Co. have built or are planning to build warehouses and distribution centers in southern Nevada. "People are coming to southern Nevada for its sunny climate and to escape the smog of L.A. It is important, therefore, that we build clean, pollution free industry here." With our present amenities, Las Vegas could conceivably become the hub of the southwest as far as distribution facilities," Buchanan, a former environmental planner explained.

In addition to a presumable favorable industrial outlook, there has been a tremendous surge in the amount of filming done in Las Vegas. Television programs such as "Vegas," "Charles Angels," and "Switch," have moved their cameras out of Hollywood studios and on to Las Vegas Boulevard. The glamorous and exciting backdrop of Las Vegas has also served in numerous movies, and even a song by the Little River Band. The film industry has become a \$15 million business for Las Vegas, much of this as a result of the state spending only \$15,000 in publicity.

Las Vegas because of its climate and location has also shown a promising future in solar research laboratories and other energy-related projects. Governor List, in his speech at the university said, "The Nevada Test Site is a natural for solar and nuclear research, production, and storage."

The Desert Research Institute (DRI) has a solar research program in its Energy Systems Center. The Institute is already operating a solar research facility in Boulder City, and is considering expansion. A solar center along with the resources of the Nevada Test Site could well put Nevada in a prime position in the energy field. Indeed, many are speaking of Nevada becoming the solar research capitol of the world.

Nevada is geographically suited for the storage of nuclear waste. With Nevadans used to the idea of having a nuclear test site nearby, there may not be as many political and social problems associated with nuclear storage as in other areas.

While the prospects of the state's future growth appear good, foresight must be exercised by planners. The century old ghost towns of Nevada bear witness to the consequences of a failure to diversify an economic base, while the "also ran" status of Atlantic City illustrates the problems of attracting tourism to areas of urban decay. The future of Nevada lies somewhere in the middle. We must strive to expand our economic growth, while maintaining the amenities of tourism, so we do not end up a faded playground of the west.

News Bag

Cancelled Art Classes to Resume This Week

Art classes, cancelled in a letter from department chairman Dr. Tom Holder in a Jan. 31 letter to Arts and Letters Dean John Unrue, will resume this week, according to Holder.

"We got a lot of apologies and explanations", Holder told *The Annotated Yell*, "I think our letter did some good."

Holder and art professor Rita Abbey had been protesting the shutting off of heat and cooling in Grant Hall for repairs, a situation that will last until October. In his letter to Unrue, Holder said, "the faculty and students of the Art Department have collectively decided to terminate all classes until the situation is remedied."

The department chairman noted many art students could not be expected to work in temperatures ranging from 30 to 50 degrees because materials used in classes needed special temperatures and adequate ventilation.

In a separate letter to Unrue, Abbey said, "No warning, preparation, understanding, consideration or attempt to prevent or solve the Art Department's dilemma has been made." Abbey also noted her classes would be cancelled.

"Our equipment is cumbersome and not easily moved. Most of our materials require 70-75 degrees ambient temperature to be stable. Human models used in my classes in particular cannot work in freezing temperatures. Dexterity cannot

be achieved by shivering students working with gloves."

A second area of contention was the fact that of the 17 space heaters distributed to Grant Hall, the Art Department had received none. However, on Feb. 5, Holder said accommodations were being made to move some classes and provide others with space heaters. "We will do the best we can for the time being," Hold-

University Could Lose 17 Teaching Positions

Should the state legislature elect to approve Governor List's tax cutback proposal regarding UNLV, the university may be forced to fire about 17 faculty members.

List proposed that the University cut-back on expenditures due to a decreased enrollment last fall. Consequently he recommends that UNLV attain a student-teacher ratio of 20-1, which would require the firing of excess teachers.

However, UNLV acting president Brock Dixon stated that the governor has more recently recommended an appropriation of \$188,000 for the university. Should this be approved, it would lessen the number of staff reductions necessary. Dixon estimated the supplement would account for seven to ten positions.

He added that some faculty members

will be resigning, and others on "soft money" (hired for a limited time) would not be re-hired once their term expired. This will account for seven of the seventeen positions UNLV may have to eliminate.

Nevertheless, the appropriation money and the "attrition" may not be enough to satisfy the reduction specifications, and Dixon warned there was a "real possibility" that some full-time faculty may have to be released as well.

Non-teaching faculty do not affect the student-teacher ratio, but Dixon remarked that they would not be ruled out when considering who will be removed, for the basic goal is to reduce expenditures rather than achieve a ratio.

Enrollment figures are not officially in for this semester, but the general outlook is that the number of students registering will not change drastically, and thus have no effect on the governor's thinking.

To alleviate this problem in the future, Dixon said that UNLV is going to need to attract students from all aspects of the community and beyond, rather than place such emphasis on the young, who seem to be going to college less and less.

Fine Arts Complex to Replace Grant Hall

Grant Hall, labeled by acting UNLV President Brock Dixon an "academic slum"

will be replaced by a new fine arts complex. But the ground has yet to be broken on the multi-million dollar building, expected to open in fall 1982.

The center, whose cost will greatly exceed the gift of \$700,000 contributed by Artemus Ham, will be located northwest of Grant Hall and will be a dedication to Ham's mother, the late Alta Ham. An innovative integration of the learning, practicing, and performing arts, the center will virtually replace Grant Hall.

Client Assistance Project Gets Involved

"The main principle is to get people back to work and they will give back tax dollars", explains Karen Armour, director of the Client Assistance Project (CAP) at UNLV.

The CAP is a federal program for the handicapped students which helps them overcome physical disabilities and restore them to gainful employment.

A major problem the people at CAP face is the fact that the disabled students don't want to be labeled as handicapped.

Services provided through Voc Rehab include medical services, treatment and training, which can mean a degree at UNLV. Counseling and guidance are also provided. The handicapped student need only assist in paying for these services, to the best of his ability, however, it must be determined that if services are provided, the student will be able to work eventually.

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News Bag

Pres. Search Narrows to Six

By a process that began last May, the Presidential Search Committee has finally sifted through the nearly 200 applications and produced a list of six candidates for the UNLV presidency.

From the following six names the UNLV president will be chosen by the Board of Regents and the Chancellor, most likely at the April 6 Regents' meeting:

Bruce H. Carpenter earned his doctorate in Botany from UCLA. Having published extensively, he currently serves as Provost and Academic Vice President of Western Illinois University, in Macomb, Illinois.

James Richard Connor is currently Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, Whitewater, and has a Ph.D. in History from the University of Wisconsin, Madison. He has numerous publications in professional journals to his credit.

Elwood B. Ehrle received his Ph.D. in Botany from the Pennsylvania University. He holds the post of Academic Vice President at Indiana State University, and has authored numerous articles in scientific and administrative journals.

Billy Joe Franklin, a sociologist, has published many articles in respected professional journals. He holds a Ph.D. from the University of Texas at Austin, and is at this time Vice President of Academic Affairs at Stephen F. Austin State University.

Leonard E. Goodall is Chancellor of the University of Michigan, Dearborn. He has

earned a Ph.D. in Political Science from the University of Illinois, and is credited with writing one of the major textbooks in his field.

Donald E. Walker received his Ph.D. from Stanford University in Sociology, is widely published, and is currently President of South eastern Massachusetts University, in North Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

Beginning February 14, these candidates will be visiting UNLV to be interviewed by the search committee.

Additionally, each candidate will be making a public address to which all faculty, students, staff, and other interested persons will be invited.

Students to "Expand Cultural Horizons"

By allowing students to attend out-of-state schools, National Student Exchange (NSE) encourages students to experience new life and learning styles, to explore new cultural and academic horizons and to broaden their educational backgrounds. Specialized courses or unique programs which may not be available at UNLV may be taken while paying the host school resident fees.

The exchange can start at the beginning of any academic term, and while the student may attend two different universities the total exchange time cannot exceed twelve months.

The qualifications to become an exchange student include: 1) A cumulative GPA of 2.5 or better, 2) sophomore or junior standing, 3) full-time student in good standing, 4) resident of Nevada, 5) agreement to return to UNLV for the same period of time as the exchange.

KULV Announces New Format, Faces

The staff of KULV, your on-campus radio station, has been working feverishly during the holiday break to improve our service. Radio consultant Tommy Walker and his student staff are in the process of formulating and establishing new programs and procedures for next semester's broadcasting.

A few of the staff members have designated positions, while others are generally involved in news or announcing. Susan Mueller is student program director involved in scheduling, overseeing production and day-to-day operations. Bill Saxton is KULV's music director and therefore our liaison with the music

companies and our album librarian. Ken Harris is this semester's news director, and he has an eager staff behind him to keep the campus informed via KULV. Rick Scarrone will serve as public service director for the spring semester.

The programming this semester is much expanded. Faculty input is allowing us to bring in new and exciting ideas. Dr. Lon Spight of the Physics Department, a classical music aficionado, will be presenting a weekly classical music program each Monday afternoon from 3 to 5 p.m. Dr. Ed. Grayzeck's half-hour astronomy show will air Mondays at 9:30 a.m. Jerry Dilorio of the English Department is presenting a two-hour journey through the World of Opera every Wednesday from 3 to 5 p.m. Further faculty contributions are expected from the Education College and the English Department.

Students are producing many new shows, such as a weekly Senate Report with Pam Roberts and Ken Harris, a Business Show with David Martinez, Bob Blaskey's movie reviews, and John Hunt's Candid Report.

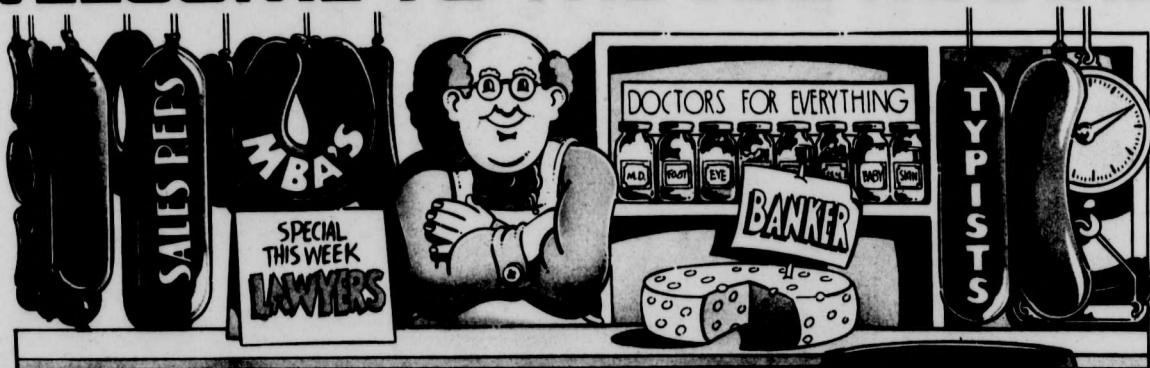
Shows back from last semester (and much improved over the break) include Chuck White Show, Sporting Look, and Hotel Association On the Air.

KULV will be compiling a program guide for distribution throughout the campus and the community. Look for our guide this Spring.

The staff at KULV wants your input so please bring any suggestions or questions to Room 307 of the Student Union. Begin the semester with a smile--listen to KULV, your on-campus station.

coming...

WELCOME TO THE JOB MARKET



What's your best bet in today's marketplace? What can you expect from your first job? Need it be a nine-to-five one? These and many other questions related to entering the job market will be discussed in this issue of "Insider"—the free supplement to your college newspaper from Ford.

Ford hopes these tips about what awaits you in the job market will help you start your career off on the right track. And if you're in the market for a new car or truck, we also hope you'll check out the great lineup of '79 Fords.

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A Manual for Suburban Survival

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he live down the street
Old man Coper
he weird and he neat*

*Old man Coper
yard full of junk
Old man Coper
his yard a big trunk*

*Old man Coper
holding his hose
Old man Coper
He water the rose*

*hope he stay
hope he stay*

by
Evan Blythin

illustrated by
Mike McCollum
(guest appearances by
Winn Strickland)

edited by
Barbara M. Blythin

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Tying It Together
Noah

THE FIRST TIME

In April of '70, I ran down to the nearest K-Mart, bought five bags of steer, ten packets of seed, a hose and a shovel. By 11 a.m., I had furrowed a 15x20-foot plot and began planting. By noon, the seeds were in the ground. Looked pretty good. In two weeks, it looked about the same: There was some growth, but it paled and died at the slightest touch of any passing spirit. By July, I realized that only the shovel and hose had been wise purchases. In November, the hose froze and broke. Within a year, I realized that I had bought the wrong kind of shovel. Gardening is not an easy or casual task.

I've known a number of people who began gardens here in the desert of Las Vegas, but the relationship between person and soil has generally terminated in divorce covered by a liberal thatch of bermuda grass. I'm not sure why I have continued to garden despite my many failures. Perhaps it is the joy of touching the earth. Perhaps it is my fear of food additives and the "carrot that kills." There is joy and need in the making of the suburban garden. There is also truth to the enterprise; I cannot touch the soil without knowing my place. It is the soil that gives life.

If you're at all like me, you'll go back for a second touch. Hopefully, you can avoid some of my major mistakes (thus clearing your calendar for your own). The base-line material that follows represents what I consider to have been my primary areas of ignorance and error. Sometimes, they still are.

EXPOSURE

Exposure has been one of my first lessons; exposure alters things. Like the ancient Christianity exposed to libraries, returning Crusaders and new logics, the thoroughly modern person exposed to the realities of the soil is opened and torn by conflicts. The soil, too, is — by virtue of its exposure to you — vulnerable. I'm not sure when I first became exposed to the notion that my garden was exposed wrongly.

One day, I realized that my garden wasn't getting any afternoon sun. Nor was it getting much morning sun. The mid-day sun, however, revealed rows of plants withering in the heat. A garden between a house and an 8-foot wall doesn't have much of a chance here if the house and the wall are to the west.

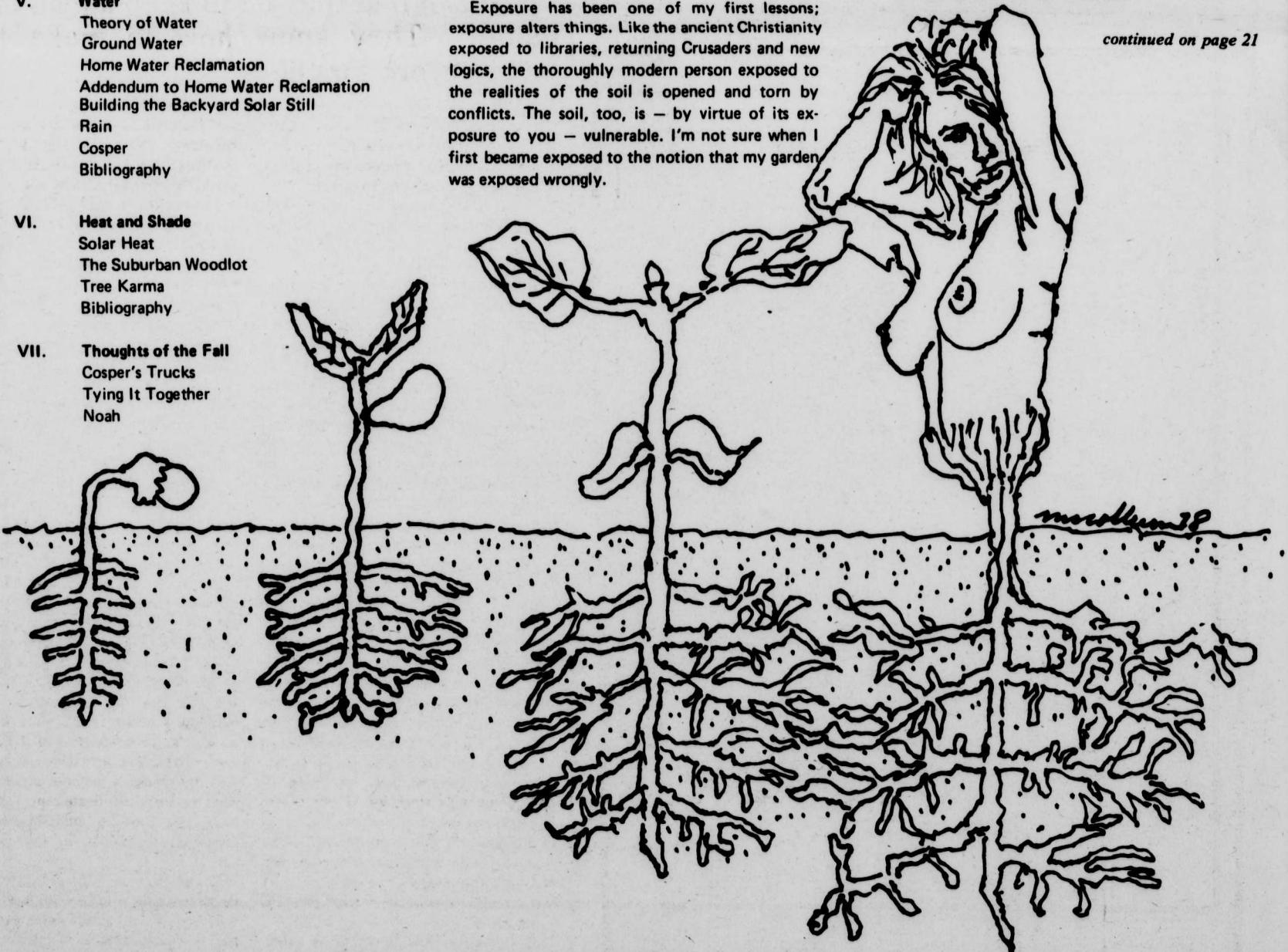
In suburbia, everything is in-between a house and a wall. Some in-betweens are better than others, however. The south of the house catches the sun's rays in the winter and is an excellent location for a garden, hothouse or solar installation. Stand outside your home a lot. Some people recommend sneaking out at night and urinating around some deserving tree, giving a little nitrogen to the yard and contemplating how it is to be their yard: checking exposure; looking for sun-loving plants, stuck on a north wall, under humiliating circumstances.

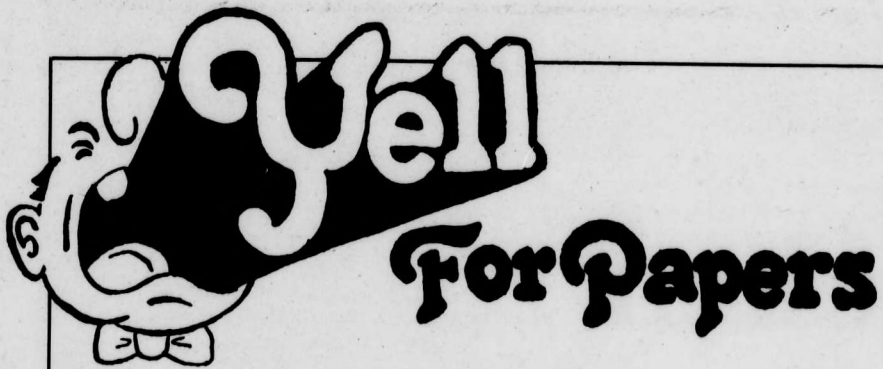
THE pH FACTOR

Before I bought my suburban homestead, I had a landlord who owned several houses. The house he lived in had nothing in its front yard. Absolutely nothing. I thought perhaps he had poisoned the land. I asked if he had and, indeed, in a way he had poisoned his land.

The landlord had read in a book that it was good to put lime on the soil. He went out and bought a truckload or some such absurd quantity and laid it on. Everything died and stayed dead for years. I don't know if anything ever started growing there because I no longer pass that way. But I learned what it was the landlord had done. I learned because I made a similar mistake. It was one of my first crucial mistakes.

continued on page 21





The Annotated Yell is looking for papers on the following subjects for future cover topics in our publication:

- Cults
- Media
- Weather
- Drugs
- Foreign Affairs
- Medicine
- The Role of the University
- Athletics
- Justice
- Tax Revolt

If you have previously written or are currently working on a research paper relating to any of the above topics, the Annotated Yell is interested. We pay one cent per printed word. For more information, contact Mike Navarro or Marc Charisse at 739-3478.

Guide to Understanding

The Stock Market: Part I

by Grant Taylor

We are faced with one problem which seems to loom larger as we approach the end of our formal education: how can we make more money? What is the difference between the person with enough money to live comfortably and the rest of us who view life as a constant marathon against creditors. They are not smarter, harder working or luckier than the rest of us. What is it that they do to keep ahead of the game? They know how to make their money work for them.

This is the first in a series on the workings of the stock market. It is prepared for one reason only: to give the reader a concise and informative guide to the workings of the stock market.

Investment. Most of us do it all the time. We keep money in a savings account, savings bonds, and many of us even own real estate. These are all investments, and all of us are investors. Even though we make these investments, there are scores of other business opportunities available. Stocks and bonds present an important alternative for investment. The problem is, few of us understand the world of stocks and bonds. Because of this lack of information we close off a tremendous opportunity for making our money work.

A share of stock represents ownership by the holder of a fractional part of that company. As an owner the holder is entitled to part of that company's profits. These profits to the stockholder are his dividend, and are paid according to the total profits of that company. Also, as an owner the stockholder is allowed to vote for the directors of the corporation. However, non-voting stock is sometimes sold to investors. In addition to dividends, the stockholder may also profit from the appreciation in the market price of that stock. This appreciation will come as an increase in the dollar value of the stock. Suppose an investor buys 100 shares of ABC Company's stock for \$1 per share, and ABC has 900 shares outstanding, or in the hands of other investors. The company's total worth is \$1,000, thus, this investor owns stock with a book value of \$1 per share, and owns 10 percent of ABC Company.

This common stock has a book value, the real worth of the stock, and a market

value, as determined by market conditions and fluctuations in the net worth of the company. There is a large difference in the book value and the market value of the stock. Market value does not necessarily have any tie with book value since market value is determined by supply and demand. It may be above or even below the stock's book value. The market value is the real worth of stock.

There is another type of stock which is similar in nature to common stock but with important differences. It's called preferred stock and is different inasmuch as its dividends are usually paid off at a specified rate and as preferred stock it holds a claim on the company's earnings superior to that of common stock.

If a company liquidates, the preferred stock has priority over the common stock and must be paid first. This is not unlike a first mortgage on a house having priority over a second mortgage in the advent of foreclosure.

In a way, holding a preferred stock is much like holding a bond. The dividend is paid at a fixed rate, usually a percentage of the book value, and the preferred stock can be traded at a discount or a premium, as bonds are.

These two types of stock are the foundation of the stock market itself. Also, as an understanding of the concepts and definitions touched on above should give the reader a general picture of just what the stock certificate represents and head start toward understanding our future articles concerning the stock market.

In Part Two of this series, "Guide to Understanding" takes a look at the workings of the various stock exchanges and how and why these stocks change hands.

welcome back from the BAPTIST STUDENT UNION

1482 E. University Ave.

Monday Night Dinner and Devotional 7:00 P.M.

Thursday Night Dorm Bible Study 6:00 P.M.

Friday Night BSU Bible Study 7:30 P.M.

For more info phone 732-3873

Dorm

Humanities

Judy Bayley

Maryland Pkwy

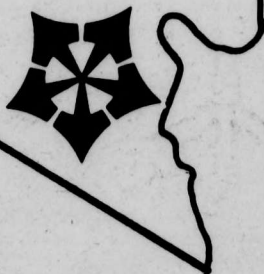
Harmon

University Ave

BSU

Escondido

Flamingo



George Franklin interview

"Totally outspoken"

Never really knowing who or what the real George Franklin was all about [other than being the current North Las Vegas attorney], I decided to sit on his lecture held recently on campus.

The event was sponsored by the Young Democrats, and if the turnout was at all indicative of the Democratic elections, it might explain some of the Republican party victories. The small audience didn't discourage the District Attorney, however, and he proceeded to "tell it like it is" [or at least how he felt it was].

When the lecture ended nearly everyone stayed on to ask his opinion on an array of subjects. The extremely outspoken native Nevadan had triggered some questions in my own mind, so I decided to set up an appointment with him to clear them up.

YELL: "Mr. Franklin, when on campus, you mentioned something about your R-J column (By George) being censored. How so?"

FRANKLIN: "Well, in my case I don't consider it censorship because I have the privilege of quitting."

YELL: "Do they change your column?"

FRANKLIN: "Yes they do. But any time you write for a commercial establishment, and they're paying you money, they have a right to a certain amount of 'scissors-cutting'--let's put it that way.

"I really don't mind it though; I'm so totally outspoken that they could cut out about 20 percent and still keep it within the realm of reason.

YELL: "Why do you write for the paper--money? prestige?"

FRANKLIN: "I just feel that I can bring more information to the people through my column than I ever could through public office."

YELL: "Haven't you said that in the recent (gubernatorial) election the media favored List?"

FRANKLIN: "I don't think there's any question. The total media throughout the state favored List. That doesn't necessarily mean they were wrong. But the fact remains they did favor List."

YELL: "Why?"

FRANKLIN: "Newspapers aren't like in the days of Ben Franklin--with no advertising. They must yield in some way to their advertising income--that's what makes them run. List out-spent his opponent."

YELL: "Are you saying that because List spent more than Rose did on his campaign he won the media's vote?"

FRANKLIN: "It certainly didn't give him a disadvantage when talking to editors and so forth. And I do believe Nevada's press is conservative and of course, he was the more conservative candidate."

YELL: "Why did ex-governor O'Callaghan--a democrat--favor List--a republican?"

FRANKLIN: "I think that Bob List as Attorney General did a lot of great favors for Mike O'Callaghan as governor. He was indebted to List."

YELL: "Favors such as what?"

FRANKLIN: "Ohhh, there was at one a

time quite a public drive to make Gov. O'Callaghan disclose what he did with certain monies that were raised at a Democratic fund-raising dinner. The Attorney General (List) interceded, and he never did reveal what he had done with the money."

YELL: "These are the type of favors you're referring to?"

FRANKLIN: "I think it was a return of comps."

YELL: "How about the new D. A. Bob Miller--were you in favor of his winning?"

FRANKLIN: (laughter) "After he beat me, yes. We were in the primary together, but after he beat me I was very much in favor of his winning. I think the main reason he beat me again--and I'm trying to be very pragmatic--is that he spent \$92,000 in the primary and I spent \$32,000--money does speak in an election.

"I think that he's going to be a very credible District Attorney for this county."

YELL: "Why didn't you spend more money?"

"America is not going to be saved by ex-football players with gimpy knees. It is going to be saved by the people who have academic freedom and know what's going on in the world."

FRANKLIN: "Miller is the son of a very wealthy man. I just didn't have the money. If each of us would have spent the same amount it would have been one hell of a horse race!"

YELL: "How did Lamb lose?"

FRANKLIN: "An accumulation of many problems over the years. Ralph Lamb was a very fine sheriff of this county. As a matter of fact, on a national basis, the people who have to deal with our sheriff's office are going to be more worried about McCarthy that they were about Lamb. They knew where Lamb stood.

"But over the years--17 long years--you make an awful lot of enemies. Every time one of your men arrests somebody--especially if it's the prominent son of a prominent family--ah--they build up markers against you. I don't think Ralph had a chance in the world of being re-elected this time."

YELL: "You voted for Lamb?"

FRANKLIN: "I voted for Lamb. I helped get him appointed sheriff the first time he ever ran 17 years ago. He wasn't elected the first time--he was appointed."

YELL: "How about tax reform? Does Nevada need tax reform?"

FRANKLIN: "NO, and that's the thing that's got me more upset right now that the defeat of Ralph Lamb. Nevada has never had a property tax problem, and that's all the tax reform that was introduced--a property tax.

"I think the people have been misled on the property tax reform issue; only about half of the people pay any property tax in any event.

"It's a phony issue! It was made to appear popular 'cause it passed by a big

majority. You can bet that the big owners--the casinos, the public utilities--were spending the money to get it passed, because they're the ones that are going to end up making a profit."

YELL: "Let's move now to the campus. Are you for or against a Nevada law school?"

FRANKLIN: "100 percent against it until such time when the state of Nevada has a population of over one million."

YELL: "When will that be?"

FRANKLIN: "I don't know. 1990, maybe the year 2000. If we get to that point then maybe we can, on an absolute basis, justify the cost of a law school.

"To justify a law school now they'd have to go out and recruit candidates from all over the country. And for everyone they recruit to justify that law school the tax-payers would have to pay 2/3 the cost of putting that non-resident through. Tuition does not pay the cost--tax-payers do."

YELL: "In the meantime, what should we

do for the students in Nevada who want to attend law school? Tuition assistance?"

FRANKLIN: "One half the amount it takes to run a law school could be used to send every Nevada resident who wanted to attend law school to Harvard and still save us tax money."

YELL: "You're in favor of grants then?"

FRANKLIN: "I'd be in favor of granting scholarships to Nevada students who want to go to law school, ahhh--to the total extent of their living costs and their education costs and their tuition rather than funding a Nevada law school until we can justify it by population."

YELL: "Predictions then--are we going to get it in the near future?"

FRANKLIN: "I would say we're not going to get it."

YELL: "How do you feel about Gov. List's proposed cut of 17 faculty members at UNLV?"

FRANKLIN: "I'm not concerned about cutting professors as much as I am about cutting some of the esoteric curriculum."

YELL: "Esoteric?"

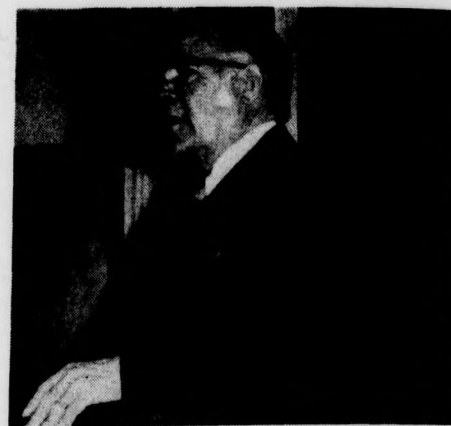
FRANKLIN: "I just don't think the University needs special courses in Swahili or Indostani with five students and a full-time professor to teach those five students."

YELL: "You are kidding about the Swahili aren't you?"

FRANKLIN: "I'm exaggerating, yes. I went over a list of courses offered by the University and I noticed several that I didn't think were appropriate for public expenditures."

YELL: "For example?"

FRANKLIN: "I can't recall the names now. What I'm saying is that the



University should concentrate more on the fundamental subjects and not esoteric subjects."

YELL: "What are your feelings on the athletic department? Many people argue that the University concentrates too heavily on the Running Rebels and emphasizes too little the finer arts--the academic aspects."

FRANKLIN: "There is too much an emphasis on jock straps, if you want to know the truth, on both this campus and the Reno campus.

"The virtual bowing and genuflecting to men like Tarkanian, the vast amounts of money that are paid to generate an athletic program for basically a small town are horrendous. I have been a long-time advocate of passing a state law forbidding schools to spend more money on athletic scholarships than they do on academic scholarships.

"America is not going to be saved by a bunch of ex-football players with gimpy knees. It is going to be saved by the people who have academic freedom and the ability to know what's going on in the world."

YELL: "But isn't it a fact that the athletic department generates a lot of its own monies through Boosters, benefits, and pledge drives?"

FRANKLIN: "If you can assure me that all of the athletic programs out there are paid for solely by the revenues they generate I'd have no complaint at all."

YELL: "I sense the community has a sort of reverence for Jerry Tarkanian."

FRANKLIN: "I don't think any one man should be idolized the way Jerry Tarkanian has been. I don't think he should have \$200,000 homes built for him practically at cost. I don't think he should get paid for ghost-writing columns in the newspaper just to get him here as coach.

"I think the Rebel's Club (Boosters) is the most harmful factor as far as the athletic program on campus is concerned"

YELL: "Why are they harmful? They're the ones who donate a lot of the monies to the athletic department."

FRANKLIN: "I wouldn't care if not one single millionaire in Las Vegas got to go to a basketball game as long as I knew that every college student got to go for free.

"There are many students who've never gotten a chance to go to a basketball game--even if they wanted to pay for it, they still wouldn't get a chance! Noooooo--we gotta reserve the seats for the scholarship payors.

"No, it's just a bad program. There's too much emphasis on sports.

Several other topics came up during the interview, the last of which was Franklin's future political aspirations. He readily announced that the only office he would consider residing in would be the "hallowed halls of the Nevada Supreme Court".

FRANKLIN: "Oh, by the way, save a couple of those pictures for me--they're for the wife, you know."

YELL: "Sure, George..."

ISADORA REMEMBERED

Vassili Sulich and the Nevada Dance Theatre mature



Nevada Dance Theatre

Richard Schlein

Photo by Nina Garcia

By Melanie McKeen

Nevada Dance Theatre began their second season this January at Judy Bayley Theatre at UNLV. The Nevada Dance Theatre is Las Vegas' only resident ballet company. Vassili Sulich, its Artistic Director, was also its founder.

The Dance Theatre performed their first season at Ham Hall. It appears that the Judy Bayley stage is not as adequate for dance, and a lot of the effects became distracting. Frederick Olson, Lighting Designer, did his best to highlight and design the show.

The opening number, *Peasant Pas de Six* from *Giselle*, was pleasant, but the performers seemed a trifle forced. Richard Schlein was especially good.

Isadora Remembered was an ambitious project to create tribute to Isadora and define her contributions to dance. Katy Huntzinger, as Isadora, was powerfully commanding. However, the costume by Manuel was artfully out-of-place. Legend has it that the Great Isadora performed only in white, not red. The Isadorables, her pupils, were at best--good. Huntzinger did her best to inspire them, but they would not have any of it. The *Divertissements* were all fine examples of Duncan's work and its influence. During *Rustle of Spring* Wayne Clemons proved to be a fine catcher. He should be with the Dodgers and not the Nevada Dance Theatre.

Parachute was a cutesy bit of fluff contributed by Carole Rae. The group was good, but apparently dance was not one of the qualities Rae expected from her performers.

Annabel Lee was notable for the superb dancing of Vickie Chapman and Richard Schlein. The costumes by Ellis Pryce-Jones created the mood and feeling of Poe's classic. Richard and Vickie were both excellent, showing control, grace, and excellent ability. Again Frederick Olson outdid himself with lighting design, especially his spectacular thunder and lightning effect. The Naiads were very adequate and succeeded in not overpowering the leads. The only drawback was the length of *Annabel Lee*. However, the dancing artistry kept the audiences attention.



Nevada Dance Theatre

Photo by Dave Sands

Ascended Spirit was pretty and romantic but lacked polish. When watching dance, one should not be aware of a pointed toe--it should all blend to produce a highly finished moment of flowing movement. However, when these techniques are noticed the feeling is somewhat lessened. John Sullivan's choreography was good and indicates great promise.

The highlight of the evening was the *Slavonic Dances* choreographed by Vassili Sulich. It was fun--exciting --and colorful. Negatively, there seemed to be a lack of energy and exuberance this type of dance and music requires. The problem was with style. This piece would have better enjoyed the forceful, powerful and energetic Russian style rather than the French. The dancers were dancing full out--but the style was not. It still was an enjoyable, fun piece.

Outside of a few mistakes, and after all, who does not make them? the bill-of-fare Nevada Dance Theatre has to offer is well worth the time and effort to see them. It was truly a fine evening in the beautiful world of Dance. Thank you Vassili Sulich, for a Dance Theatre that can only get better.



Nevada Dance Theatre

Katy Huntzinger

Photo by Nina Garcia



Nevada Dance Theatre

Photo by Nina Garcia

February 7-16

ART - Contemporary American Painting Exhibit, Flamingo Library. 733-7810.

February 7-16

ART - Jim McDaniels, Architectural Drawings, UNLV Art Gallery, 1-4PM. 739-3237.

February 7-24

ART EXHIBIT - Valley of Fire. Peggy Jackson, Mary Shaw, Mary Heinrichs & Norma Jean Halstead. Visitor Center, Valley of Fire, daily 8:30AM to 4:30PM. 385-0264.

February 7-28

THEATRE - *Anything Goes*. Cole Porter Musical. 8PM & 11:45PM nitely (dark Mondays). 386-2110.

February 7-28

ART - Watercolor Society Annual Exhibition, Las Vegas Art Museum. 648-1868.

February 10-16

ART - 4th Annual China Show, Tropicana Hotel. 878-6819.

February 19 to March 2

ART - Stanford-Freshwater Exhibit, UNLV Art Gallery. 12-4PM. 739-3237.

Wednesday, Feb. 7

TBA

TOURNAMENTS - Backgammon, billiards, ping-pong, frisbee, & chess. Open to all f/t UNLV students. Winners will go to San Jose to compete in the ACU-1 Regionals. (1) 739-3575.

6PM

LECTURE - *The Need for Close Coordination Between Bankers and Accountants*. Speaker Robert Ballou, VP & Mgr., Bank of Nevada. Maxim Hotel. (RR) 384-3674.

7:30PM

MOVIE - *The Clowns*. L/V Cinema Society, UNLV Ed. Aud. (A \$3, SID & SC \$1) 451-0424 & 735-8483.

7:30 & 9:30PM

MOVIE - FM. MSUB. (Free)

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, sid \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

8PM

TV MUSIC - *Solti on Tour. The Chicago Symphony Orch.* Great Performances. KLVX-10.

9:30PM

TV POETRY - *Langston*. Hughes Langston. KLVX-10.

10PM

TV MUSIC - *Roots, Rocks and Reggae*. Musical Documentary of Jamaica. KLVX-10.

Thursday Feb. 8

TBA

TOURNAMENTS - Backgammon, billiards, ping-pong, frisbee, & chess. Open to all f/t UNLV students. Winners will go to San Jose to compete in the ACU-1 Regionals. (\$1) 739-3575.

7PM

PUBLIC RELATIONS - Organization Meeting of the Nevada Chapter of PRSSA. Interested students welcome. MSU 201. 739-3639.

7:30 & 9:30PM

MOVIE - FM. MSUB. (Free)

8:PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

10PM

TV MUSIC - *Portrait of Itzhak Perlman*. Here To Make Music. KLVX-10.

Friday, Feb. 9

TBA

TOURNAMENTS - Backgammon, Billiards, ping-pong, frisbee, & chess. Open to all f/t UNLV students. Winners will go to San Jose to compete in the ACU-1 Regionals. (\$1) 739-3575.

8PM

DANCE - *Sadie Hawkins Dance*. MSUB.

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

Saturday, Feb 10

10AM

SURVIVAL - *Survival in the Desert*. Survival techniques under the guidance of trained park staff. Group Use Area #3. 1-397-2388 & 385-0264.

2:30 & 8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.



7:30PM

DANCE - International Folk Dancing, Marliza Dance Studio. 739-3237.

9PM

TV MUSICAL - *The Merry Widow*. KLVX-10.

11PM

TV MOVIE - *Man of Aran*. PBS Movie Theatre. KLVX-10.

Sunday, Feb. 11

1PM

TV MUSIC - *Solti On Tour. The Chicago Symphony Orch.* Great Performances. KLVX-10.

2:30PM

TV POETRY - *Langston*. Hughes Langston. KLVX-10.

3PM

TV MUSIC - *Symphony # 8*. Beethoven Festival, Detroit Symphony Orch., Dorati. KLVX-10.

Monday, Feb. 12

12N

TICKETS - *Andre Segovia*. (SID \$1) 7393535.

7:30PM

WINE - Brief Business Meeting followed by Wine Presentation, Wine Tasting. Guest speaker Moreo Europe. Presented by Hotel Assoc., UNLV, MSU, 2nd Fl. All interested students welcome. 736-4206.

10PM

TV MUSIC - *John McEuen and Friends*. Austin City Limits. KLVX-10.

Tuesday, Feb. 13

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

8PM

TV MUSIC - *Loggins, Winchester and Murphy*. Soundstage. KLVX-10.

9PM

TV MUSICAL - *Kiss Me Kate*. The Hollywood Musicals. KLVX-10.

Wednesday, Feb. 14

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

Board



17

7:30 & 9:30PM

MOVIE - *Choirboys*. MSUB. (Free)

Thursday, Feb. 15

7:30 & 9:30PM

MOVIE - *Choirboys*. MSUB. (Free)

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

8PM

THEATRE - *Witness for the Prosecution*. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A \$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

8PM

THEATRE - *The Time of Your Life*. Drama, JBT. (A \$3.50, p/t-grad-mil. \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, SID Free) 739-3641.

9PM

GRAMMY AWARDS - CBS-TV8, LA Shrine Auditorium.

Friday, Feb. 16

10AM

OUTDOOR REC DAY - Exhibition for manufacturers, retail stores and outdoor-oriented clubs. Exhibits, bands, sky-diving demo's, prize ping-pong drops and parachute rides. (Free)

8PM

THEATRE - *The Time of Your Life*. Drama, JBT. (A \$3.50, p/t-grad-mil. \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, SID Free) 739-3641.

8PM

THEATRE - *Witness for the Prosecution*. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A \$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

Saturday, Feb. 17

7:30PM

DANCE - International Folk Dancing, Marliza Dance Studio. 739-3237.

2:30PM & 8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

8PM

THEATRE - *Witness for the Prosecution*. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A \$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

8PM

THEATRE - *The Time of Your Life*. Drama, JBT. (A \$3:50, p/t-grad-mil. \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, SID Free) 739-3641

8:15PM

DANCE - *Pirin*. Bulgarian Natl. Folk Ensemble., AHH. 739-3535.

9:30PM

ORIENTEERING - *The Art of Orienteering*. The use of maps and compass. Spring Mtn. Ranch. Register. 875-4141.

Sunday, Feb. 18

2:30PM

THEATRE - *Witness for the Prosecution*. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A \$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

Monday, Feb. 19

8PM

MUSIC - *Andre Segovia*. Master Series Concert, AHH. (SID \$1, Feb. 12, 12.30PM MSU) 739-3535.

8PM

TV POETRY - *Man At Large*. Poet Robert Bly. Bill Moyers' Journal. KLVX-10.

Tuesday, Feb. 20

7:30 & 9:30PM

MOVIE - *Which Way is Up*. MSUB. (Free)

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

8PM

ROCK CLIMBING - Spectacular slide show on climbing in England from the man who made the sport famous. Wright Hall Aud. MSUORP & Highland Outfitting Co. (Free) 739-3575.

9PM

TV MUSICAL - *Silk Stockings*. The Hollywood Musicals. KLVX-10.

Wednesday, Feb. 21

7:30PM

MOVIE - *Gentlemen's Agreement*. L/V Cinema Society, UNLV Ed. Aud. (A \$3, SID & SC \$1) 451-0424 & 735-8483.

7:30 & 9:30PM

MOVIE - *Which Way is Up*. MSUB. [Free]

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

8PM

TV MUSIC - *Fidelio*. Great Performances. KLVX-10.

10:30PM

TV MUSIC - *Monet*. Great Performances. KLVX-10.

Thursday, Feb. 22

8PM

THEATRE - *The Time of Your Life*. Drama, JBT. (A \$3.50, p/t-grad-mil. \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, SID Free) 739-3641.

8PM

THEATRE - *Witness for the Prosecution*. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A \$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

Friday, Feb. 23

8PM

THEATRE - *Witness for the Prosecution*. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A \$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

8PM

THEATRE - *The Time of Your Life*. Drama, JBT. (A \$3.50, p/t-grad-mil. \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, SID Free) 739-3641.

Saturday, Feb. 24

TBA

SKIING - Cross Country and Downhill. Lodging at Bristlecone Ski Hostel, Brianhead. MSUORP. (\$20 includes trans.) Two days. 739-3575.

2:30 & 8PM

THEATRE - *Livin' Fat*. An Original Comedy. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP½) 739-7525.

8PM

THEATRE - *Witness for the Prosecution*. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A \$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

continued on page 18

Call Board Continued --

Wednesday, Feb. 28

8PM

THEATRE - The Time of Your Life. Drama, JBT. (A \$3.50, p/t-grad-mil. \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, SID Free) 739-3641.

9PM

TV MUSIC - A Tour and A Triumph. Mehta and His Music. Zubin Mehta. KLVX-10.

10:30PM

TV MUSIC Fat Tuesday An All That Jazz. In Performance at Wolf Trap. KLVX-10.

Sunday, Feb. 25

1PM

TV MUSIC - A Tour and A Triumph. Mehta and His Music. Zubin Mehta. KLVX-10.

2PM

THEATRE - The Time of Your Life. Drama, JBT. (A \$3:50, p/t-grad-mil. \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, sid Free) 739-3641.

2PM

MUSIC - Harpsichord Concert, AHH. 739-3801.

2:30PM

TV MUSIC - Monet. Great Performances. KLVX-10.

2:30PM

THEATRE - Witness for the Prosecution. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A \$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

3PM

TV MUSIC Symphony # 5. Beethoven Festival, Detroit Symphony Orch., Dorati. KLVX-10.

7:30PM

MUSIC - Evening of the Arts-with ECK. UNLV, Rm 202, MSU. (Free) 386-6944.

Monday, Feb. 26

8PM

SLIDE SHOW - Lou Whittaker, head of the Mt. Rainer Guide Service. MSUB. MSUORP & Highland Outfitting. (Free) 739-3575.

10PM

TV MUSIC - The Neville Brothers, Lightnin' Hopkins, Robert Shaw. Austin City Limits. KLVX-10.

Tuesday, Feb. 27

8PM

MUSIC - L/V Chamber Players, solo recital. AHH. 739-3801.

9PM

TV MUSICAL - The Great Caruso. The Hollywood Musicals. KLVX-10.

8PM

TV THEATRE - As You Like It. The Shakespeare Plays, BBC & Time-Life TV. KLVX-10.

10:30PM

TV MUSIC - Crosstalk--Stan Kenton and His Orch. KLVX-10.

7:30 & 9:30PM

MOVIE - Duck Soup & Horse Feathers. MSUB. (Free)

Thursday, March 1

7:30 & 9:30PM

MOVIE - Duck Soup & Horse Feathers. MSUB. (Free)

8PM

THEATRE - Witness for the Prosecution. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A \$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

Friday, March 2

8PM

THEATRE - Witness for the Prosecution. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A\$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

Saturday, March 3

TBA

BACKPACK - Havasupai Indian Reservation Backpack in the Grand Canyon. MSUORP. (\$15) 739-3575.

1PM

THEATRE - Star Spangled Minstrel. Children's show, GHLT. (A \$2, C \$.75) 739-3641.

8PM

THEATRE - Witness for the Prosecution. Agatha Christie Thriller, TASI. RWCC. (A\$4, SID \$1) 382-7225.

Sunday, March 4

1PM

THEATRE - Star Spangled Minstrel. Children's show, GHLT. (A \$2, C.75) 739-3641.

KEY

- A - Adults
- C - children
- s - student
- SC - Senior Citizen
- SID - Student Must Show I.D.
- SP 1/2 - Special 1/2 Price - 1/2 Hour Pre-Performance.
- GRA - Group Rates Available
- RR - Reservation Required

LEGEND

- AAC - Allied Arts Council
- AHH - Artemis Ham Hall
- CCCC - Clark County Community College
- CLVDRIA - City of Las Vegas. Department of Recreation and Leisure Activities.
- CSUN - Consolidated Students University of Nevada.
- JBT - Judy Bayley Theatgre. UNLV.
- LVL - Las Vegas Little Theatre.
- MSU - Moyer Student Union.
- MSUB - Moyer Student Union Ballroom
- MSUORP - Moyer Student Union Outdoor Recreation Program.
- RWCC - Reed Whipple Cultural Center.
- SID - Student must present I.D.
- TASI - Theatre Arts Society Incorporated.

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Valentine's Day
Wednesday, February 14

Intermissions

by BILL CAMPBELL

Well--here we go again! That nice luxurious month off was nice--but now let's get back to work.

Anything Goes by Cole Porter has already opened at the Union Plaza Hotel and Casino. If you are into old musicals--this is the one for you. The music is melodious (typically Porter) and it even has a plot.

Anything Goes at the Union Plaza was produced by Maynard Sloate and directed by Jack Bunch. The show is a slick well-paced annotated version of the revival edition.

The curtain opens with the entire cast, which is small, tap dancing. The mood is immediately set to 78rpm's. Although the stage at the Union Plaza is small, it seems to accommodate this stylized romp.

The songs were presented well, but the impact was--"here comes a Song"--rather than, a smooth transition. However, when adapting a large show such as this, certain flaws will inadvertently appear.



Dorothy Holland as Reno Sweeney does a forceful and eye-appealing job. Her stage presence and dancing are flawless. Bart Williams as Sir Evelyn did a nice job, especially with his shaving sequence. The stage is all his and he keeps it. Phil Ford as Moonface, Public Enemy Number 13, is adequate. His characterization is somewhat stilted. Probably because the pace was so hectic, he never got the chance to perform most of his stage business.

By and large, *Anything Goes* is surely a fun evening. However, the pace is such that a lot of lines are lost. It is like watching a musical being presented by a track team on an express train. But, it is well worth it--if only for the singing and dancing. The Union Plaza has a nice hit on its hands.

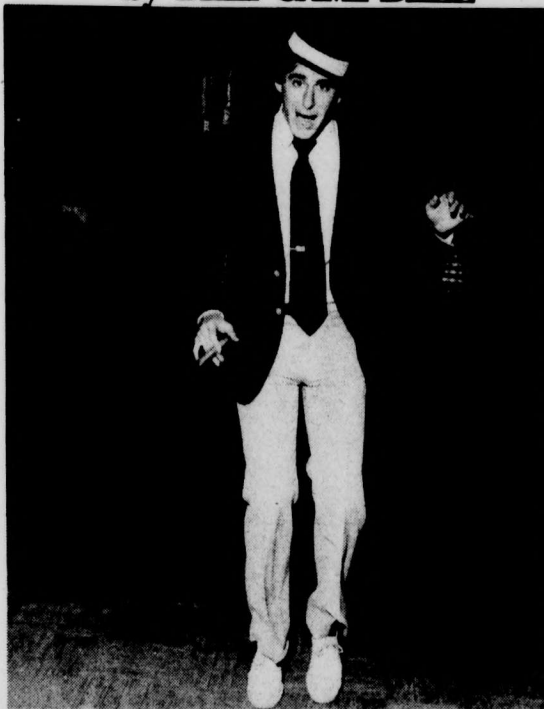


Sylvia Ross & Donald Lane

Living Fat, an Original Comedy by Judi Ann Mason, opened January 30 at the Meadows Playhouse, and runs through Feb. 24. It was a World Premiere and certainly a good and worthwhile program. The Meadows tries to have at least one new play each season by new authors.

Dolly Coulter, who recently was touring with Sergio Franchi will be returning to the old academic grind this semester. It is a pleasure to have her back. Dolly has appeared in many shows at JBT--most notably--*A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum*, *The Gingerbread Lady*, and *The House of Blue Leaves*.

The Allied Arts Council is developing a registry of artists, performers, and speakers. Individuals and groups wishing to be included in the Registry should contact the council at 384-1208. This Directory can be purchased at the Council office, 300 Las Vegas Blvd., No., for fifty cents (members) and one dollar (non-members). Ask for the Cultural Directory.



Andy Levant

Here is the Cast List for *The Time of Your Life*, which will be directed by Paul Harris, Stage Managed by Lesley Ann Hrusch, and Tina Hahn as Rehearsal Assistant:

Joe.....Todd Tjaden
 Kitty.....Julie Tjaden
 Tom.....Paul Harris
 Dudley.....Mark Lewis
 Elsie.....Valerie Wright
 Willie.....Mark Del Guercio
 Nick.....Mike Kavanagh
 Sailor.....Jeff Wright
 Wesley.....Terry Criner
 Harry.....Andy Levant
 Lorene.....Caryn Ceja
 Streetwalker.....Melody Francis
 Streetwalker.....Deborah Ceja
 Policeman.....Anthony Alfonzo
 Policeman.....Robert Mann
 Drunk.....Dom Brascia
 Blick.....Bruce Edgar
 Krupp.....Tom McGrath
 Longshoreman.....Joshua Abbey
 Kit Carson.....Richard H. Byrns
 Society Gentleman.....A. Wilber Stevens
 Society Lady.....Verolee Bader
 Mary L.....Marne Buchanan
 Arab.....Steven Adams
 Newsboy.....Dave Gist

February 14 begins Black History Week.

The Auditions for *Star Spangled Minstrel*, directed by Robert Burgan, and *Man of La Mancha*, directed by Jerry Crawford, are over, and the Cast Lists should be available next week.



Vic Vallaro & Carrie Bagley

The L/V Little Theatre's next production is to be *Boys in the Band*. Should be interesting if nothing else.

Herewith is the TASI Cast List for *Witness for the Prosecution*, directed by Vic Vallaro:

Leonard.....Tony Wilson
 Romaine.....Amanda Penn
 Myers.....Patrick O'Neal
 Housekeeper.....Sharon Waldman
 Greta.....Connie Johnson
 The Girl.....Mary Contino
 Doctor.....John McHugh
 Judge.....Lou Tittlebaum
 Inspector.....Barry D. Pineo
 Clerk.....Richard Marks
 Wilfred.....Ed Grimes

Witness for the Prosecution will be presented at Reed Whipple Feb. 15 thru Mar. 3.

That's a week.

B C

NEVADA DANCE THEATRE



CALLBACK EVENTS THAT WERE TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY:

FEBRUARY 7 thru MARCH 29

6PM

BASKETBALL - Silent Bouncers. Unique Basketball Program for the Deaf and Hearing Impaired. CLVDRLA. 386-6296.

FEBRUARY 7

12N

MUSIC - Special Jazz Event, Student Activities. MSU. (Free) 739-3477.

FEBRUARY 9

12N

LECTURE - *Low-level Radiation and Your Health*. Dr. Rosalie Bertell. Center for United Campus Ministry. Brown-bag Lunch. 736-0887.

FEBRUARY 27

6PM

COMPETITION - Yo-Yo Competition. Girls 11 yrs. and under & 12-15 yrs. Finals at Garside Community Center. CLVDRLA. 386-6296

MARCH 7

12N

COMEDY - Special Comedy Event, Student Activities. MSU. (Free) 7352333

Senate Hotline

Compiled by Senator Lise Wyman

Apathy is defined as a lack of interest or indifference. One problem on campus in the past has been a lack of interest or indifference in student government. One solution to this problem is information. For if a person is well informed he just might become less apathetic due to his interest being stirred by becoming informed. The intention of this column is to inform and interest students as to the student government's continuing developments. It leaves an open door for any questions you may have for your CSUN senators. So now that I have your attention, as I see that you are getting interested, please feel free to address your letters to the senator of your choice by dropping them off at the Yell office. I have talked to many senators and many have expressed that they are ready, willing, and able to answer your questions.

PAM ROBERTS--UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SENATOR
Question: What ideas do you have to improve the University College?

"My goal as University College senator is to inform new students to UNLV on our school's government. Student awareness will in turn lead to student involvement which is the prime concern of all senators. "The University College is the largest college on campus. The size of my constituency makes it difficult for me to come into contact with but a few individuals. Hopefully, a flier from all the University College senators will be sent to the students some time this semester. The purpose of this flier will be to introduce CSUN government to the Freshmen, Sophomores, and undeclared majors.

"I would greatly appreciate input and questions concerning any aspect of UNLV. Feel free to leave messages in my mailbox in the CSUN office (MSU 120). Also listen to my weekly Senate Report on KULV Radio, starting this semester.
 KULV Radio

LORRAINE ALDERMINE--SENIOR CLASS SENATOR
Question: Do you feel there is a need for class senators?

"I am on the Constitutional Revision Committee and we did eliminate the class seats in the new constitution. Each senator is a member of his college and class, and class senators are just double representation. The reduction could make a more efficient senate. Class senators do not have a dean to report to as do college senators."

Lorraine also feels that a college senator could represent the same needs as a class senator, and that a smaller senate would run more smoothly. Less seats would also make it harder to get on the senate, and would invite more competition. People might work more energetically if it were difficult to attain a seat.

DEANNE TURPIN--JUNIOR CLASS SENATOR

Question: Do you feel there is a need for class senators?

De Anne feels that the proposed elimination of class senators would not be significant. If the amount of senators were cut in half there would be a significant difference. De Anne also feels that by cutting out class senators senate would be receiving less input. It might even be difficult to get quorum with less people. "Class senators fill the gap that others don't." De Anne believes that University College is a "catch-all" and that those seats can be cut out just as easily as the others can.

Thank you Pam, Lorraine and DeAnne. This concludes our first outlet for your many questions concerning student government. Feel free to express yourself through you questions. We are here to serve you, the students, the ones who elected us representat ives. This is just one attempt to destroy apathy at our school, so ask and become informed.

CSUN Intercom

In a three-and-a-half hour meeting Tuesday, January 30, the CSUN SENATE failed to ratify the completely revised CSUN CONSTITUTION.

Growing restless after approving five of the 17 articles, the SENATE adjourned shortly before 8:00 p.m. While the SENATE approved the first five articles, they have reserved the right to review all approved articles.

CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION COMMITTEE member BILL HALDEMAN said he hoped the constitution could be ratified by the end of next week's meeting. "I'm going to move that we lock the doors until this thing is ratified," HALDEMAN proposed. "However, anyone even remotely interested is encouraged to attend".

ARTICLE 6, the legislative section of the constitution, was the focal point of the delay. The major conflict centers over the decision to reduce the SENATE to twenty members by dropping class representation.

"The approval of the constitution is being held up by certain senators who are apparently trying to make political points," said CSUN SENATE SPEAKER MARSHAL WILLOCK, explaining the tabling of the constitution until next week.

THE SENATE RESEARCH TASK FORCE recently returned from a very informative visit to three Southern California campuses UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT LOS ANGELES, and CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY AT LONG BEACH. These three universities were selected because of their similarity to UNLV. UCR is almost the same size as UNLV with a full-time enrollment almost equal to ours, whereas CSULA and CSULB are primarily commuter schools.

RIVERSIDE has an amazingly large population of handicapped and disabled students, the reason being the excellent facilities and services available to these students.

Athletic events at UCR are free to all students as a result of their five dollar per semester INSTRUCTIONALLY RELATED ACTIVITIES (IRA) FEE. UCR participates in a campus-wide STUDENT EVALUATION OF FACULTY and publishes the results in a booklet which is available to all students. A peer advisor program allows students to counsel and advise other students within their department regarding classes, scheduling, teachers, etc. The program is optional to the departments, but overall, the students feel it is a very worthwhile effort. THE BARN COFFEEHOUSE, UCR's on-campus bar, provides Saturday night entertainment, weekly disco-dancing, folk music, and Monday Night Football. The manager provided a stack of papers about one inch thick which contained the proposal, equipment needed and other actions taken in the establishment of the bar. CSUN PRESIDENT CHUCK WHITE is currently reviewing the proposal.

Possibly the most impressive part of UCR is KUCR, the non-commercial, educational voice of the community. The station is staffed almost entirely by volunteers and broadcasts on 88.1 FM in stereo over most of the Inland Empire area.

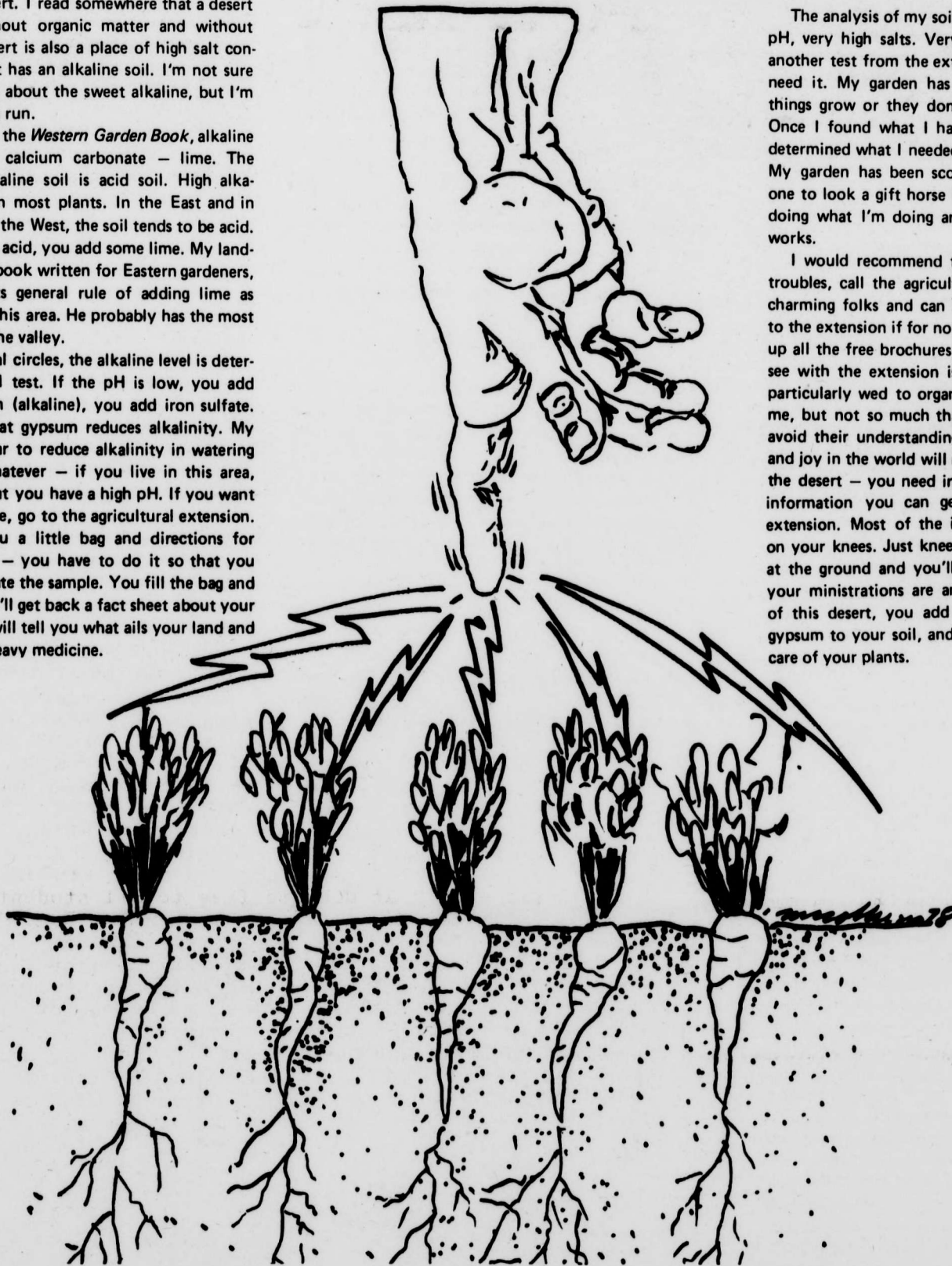
At CSULB, the average student age is twenty-six and the graduate students are included in the ASSOCIATED STUDENTS. They also have an ACTIVITY HOUR on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday from 12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. As with UCR and CSULA, CSULB has no mandatory physical, but has an outstanding HEALTH CENTER with a staff of doctors. Students can receive free examinations, medication, X-rays and other services that do not require surgery or hospital care. A laboratory is also located in the HEALTH CENTER for all lab tests. The STUDENT UNION is equipped with a humorous, yet practical service: chalkboards in each stall in the restrooms, complete with chalk. As was the desired effect, there was no graffiti on the walls, only on the chalkboards.

The SENATE RESEARCH TASK FORCE returned with so much information and new ideas that only the highlights have been listed. All booklets, handbooks, newspapers, program guides, etc. are available in Marshal Willock's office in the STUDENT UNION, Room 120 for any interested students who would like to see them. Also, the SENATE RESEARCH TASK FORCE, consisting of SPEAKER MARSHAL WILLOCK, SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE JOE MATVAY, SENIOR CLASS SENATOR JOYCE BRIDGES, and UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SENATOR LISA WOLFBRANDT, will be delivering a full report, complete with slides, to the senate within the next few weeks.

This is a desert. I read somewhere that a desert is a place without organic matter and without nitrogen. A desert is also a place of high salt content. This desert has an alkaline soil. I'm not sure if I can tell you about the sweet alkaline, but I'm going to give it a run.

According to the *Western Garden Book*, alkaline soil is high in calcium carbonate — lime. The opposite of alkaline soil is acid soil. High alkalinity is hard on most plants. In the East and in certain parts of the West, the soil tends to be acid. If a soil gets too acid, you add some lime. My landlord had read a book written for Eastern gardeners, and he took its general rule of adding lime as appropriate to this area. He probably has the most alkaline soil in the valley.

In agricultural circles, the alkaline level is determined by a pH test. If the pH is low, you add lime; if it's high (alkaline), you add iron sulfate. It's also said that gypsum reduces alkalinity. My wife uses vinegar to reduce alkalinity in watering houseplants. Whatever — if you live in this area, the odds are that you have a high pH. If you want to know for sure, go to the agricultural extension. They'll give you a little bag and directions for filling that bag — you have to do it so that you don't contaminate the sample. You fill the bag and mail it, and you'll get back a fact sheet about your soil. The sheet will tell you what ails your land and how to fix it. Heavy medicine.



NITROGEN

I see nitrogen as the hot stuff that makes things grow and deteriorate. It comes from air and becomes incorporated into the soil by rain, is captured by organic matter and synthesized by human industry. On fertilizer packages, you will often see an NPK figure: N is nitrogen, P is phosphorus and K is potassium. They are considered the big three of gardening and agriculture. Nitrogen is seen as the big one.

I've had some interesting experiences with nitrogen. I began with the cheap form of nitrogen, the petroleum by-product that puts a big number after the N. I took a small part of my yard and spread the stuff out. Two things happened: First, the grass grew so fast I had to step back and run for the lawn mower; second, the worms crawled to the surface and died. The rest of the grass was treated with a low-N, natural fertilizer.

I had to mow the artificial-nitrogen spot twice

as much as the organic areas. However, after a short period of time, the artificially-pushed grass slowed down and soon showed signs of passing on to grass heaven. I gave it another shot; then I let it go. The rest of the yard, functioning under an organically-benign neglect, continued to chug along with minimal care.

I think shooting the land with artificial nitrogen at high concentrations is like shooting the human system with speed. There is an upswing of action, but, after the action, the system is tired and requires more if it is to sustain. I understand that much of the American Midwest is in the speed-addict's position; it is dependent upon its fix. Without the shot, the land might not move. Furthermore, the replacement of trace elements cannot keep up with the draw produced by artificially-stimulated growth. We don't know all that plants bring us from the soil, but it is clear that putting

The analysis of my soil was a shocker. Very high pH, very high salts. Very bad soil. I've never had another test from the extension; I don't feel that I need it. My garden has become my test. Either things grow or they don't — that's the first test. Once I found what I had been doing wrong and determined what I needed, I began to make repairs. My garden has been scooting along and I'm not one to look a gift horse in the mouth. I just keep doing what I'm doing and as long as it works, it works.

I would recommend the test. If you have any troubles, call the agricultural extension; they are charming folks and can help you. You should go to the extension if for no other reason than to pick up all the free brochures. The only problem I can see with the extension is that they do not seem particularly wed to organic methods. That bothers me, but not so much that I am stupid enough to avoid their understanding of the soil. All the will and joy in the world will not make a garden grow in the desert — you need information. Some of that information you can get from the agricultural extension. Most of the information you will get on your knees. Just kneel there long enough, look at the ground and you'll see what the effects of your ministrations are and are not. In most areas of this desert, you add a bit of iron sulfate or gypsum to your soil, and your soil will take better care of your plants.

nitrogen to the soil does not give it the other nutrients needed by the human system. Artificial nitrogen may be okay for some folks, but I don't want it around my homestead.

Once I had given up the hard stuff, I opted for steer manure. Another mistake. Steer manure nowadays is not what it used to be. Apparently, feedlotting has concentrated the urea and, therefore, the salt content of feedlot fertilizer. The report from the agricultural extension indicated a high concentration of salt in my garden because I had been pouring on the steer — buying vast quantities on sale and doing it to it. When I learned about the high salt content of feedlot steer manure, I felt a tinge of frustration; my options were diminishing.

I next turned to decomposed sludge that comes all refined and pretty-smelling from human sewage systems. I still use sludge, but I've begun to worry about heavy metals. *Organic Gardening and*

Farming noted that the heavy metal content in decomposed sludge is at acceptable levels, so I still use it, but it makes me nervous.

I also use bloodmeal. It can be purchased in 50-pound bags (Clark County Supply) and, while it seems expensive, it's a good buy — has a good nitrogen count relative to other natural sources of nitrogen. I also scrounge what I can from the small ranches around town. You can get free fertilizer from the ranches, the only problem being that you also get free alfalfa, oat and weed seed. I also use "green fertilizer": leaves, grass clippings and household garbage, composted briefly and then placed in the garden under lots of straw. Such a method draws bugs, which I'll talk about later.

The upshot of my nitrogen quest is that I use what I can, except for the artificial sources. Of all the fertilizers I use, I'm convinced that the ranch stuff is the best and that the ideal solution is compost heaps composed of manure and home garbage. It's a lot of work, but I'm eating better and, thus far, I've avoided what Mike calls the "carrot that kills."

SALTS

Deserts are generally hot. Once in a while, it rains. Rather than move down, as water usually does, the water is sun-drawn to the surface. With the water come the salts of the earth. There are vast stretches of Southwest desert that are a glimmering white. It makes nice race tracks. It doesn't make nice gardens.

The Southwest has a real problem with salts. You bring water to the desert and the desert blooms. However, each watering brings more salt to the surface. Agri-business leaches, i.e., floods its acreage and washes the salts out to be returned to the natural water arteries. If you travel down to Mexico, along the Colorado River, you can see that all the land along the banks — land that used to be productive — is now white and desolate. Many a Mexican farmer has been forced off the land because of American leaching policy.

I understand that a lot of research money is going into the salt problem. The suburban farmer in the Southwest doesn't have a lot of research money. Mostly, I've been fumbling along, looking at the situation and trying various solutions. The report I got from the agricultural extension indicated a high salt content in my soil. The salts stop seeds from germinating and inhibit food supply to the plants. The problem is a real one.

At first, I took the agricultural agent's advice and I flooded my garden — kept it flooded in an attempt to drive the salts down. Since I didn't have anyplace to run off the excess, I relied on downward movement. I flooded in the winter during a big rain, and the results were satisfactory. The results were also temporary. Obviously, there is no one-shot treatment for the desert salinity problem.

There may be permanent solutions to the salt problem, however. As I said, I've been keeping my eyes open, and I've observed an interesting process. There's a stretch of land along the road near my place that is almost white with salt. There are some small, bushy plants that are almost white (perhaps they're salt brush) and that do grow, meagerly, in the salt land. When it rains, small grasses grow under the salt brush. The grasses dry and die, and a small reservoir of compost lays under the brush. The next rain, grass again grows and, this time, spreads a bit. I think that the salt brush initiates a kind of environment that has the potential of moving salt land to growing land.

The first principle I see operating in the salt brush environment is shade. Because there is shade, the draw upon the ground water is not so severe as when the sun shines upon it. The second principle is organic material. The dry grasses keep the ground cooler (inhibiting the surfacing of salty water) and dilute the salt content of the surface area (allowing seed to germinate). I've been applying these principles to my garden.

I've been growing by the "French intensive" method. That is, I've been interplanting. *Organic Gardening and Farming* has been running a lot of articles on interplanting. The principle is to find plants that are compatible and mix them. In February, I plant corn. Under the corn, I plant lettuce. Under the lettuce, I plant radishes. The radishes mature first. I pull them and, in so doing, cultivate around the lettuce and give it growing room. When the lettuce is ready, I cut it out and make room for the growing root system of the corn. The ground is thoroughly covered and cooled by the intensive planting. I also use straw as a mulch. My seeds have been germinating and my plants have been doing well.

A SECOND THOUGHT

I've called the previous material "base-line stuff." I think the soil is very important. But everything rubs against everything else and, finally, all things become base-line. The rest of this book is about other things and people that touch the soil.

It's not all written yet, and there's a lot of holes in what has been written. Your book and mine have not yet been lived out. I'm still here and so is

Cosper, who lives down the street and waters many hours a day — he loves his hose. He has an interesting theory about what he's doing with his hose. I'll tell you the story later on.

Right now, my thought is that this book won't do you much good unless you're willing to extend. Knowledge is on-going and requires participation if it is to extend. Read the material in the bibliographies. Read yourself. Start seeing yourself as a seed.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Western Garden Book. \$5.95. A Sunset publication. Can be found in almost any bookstore. Really nice, has an alphabetical plant listing that tells you what will do in shade and what likes it hot. Also has a map that is numbered according to geographic/thermal/soil area. The later listings of plants tell you what number they are suited to. Believes in chemicals.

Department of Agriculture, Cooperative Extension Service. 953 E. Sahara Ave. Ph. 731-3130. Lots of information. Synthetic/agri-business approach.

Organic Gardening and Farming. \$7.85/year. Subscription office: 33 East Minor St., Emmaus, PA., 18049. Organic, down-home approach. The biases of the agricultural extension are nicely countered by the biases of *OGF*.





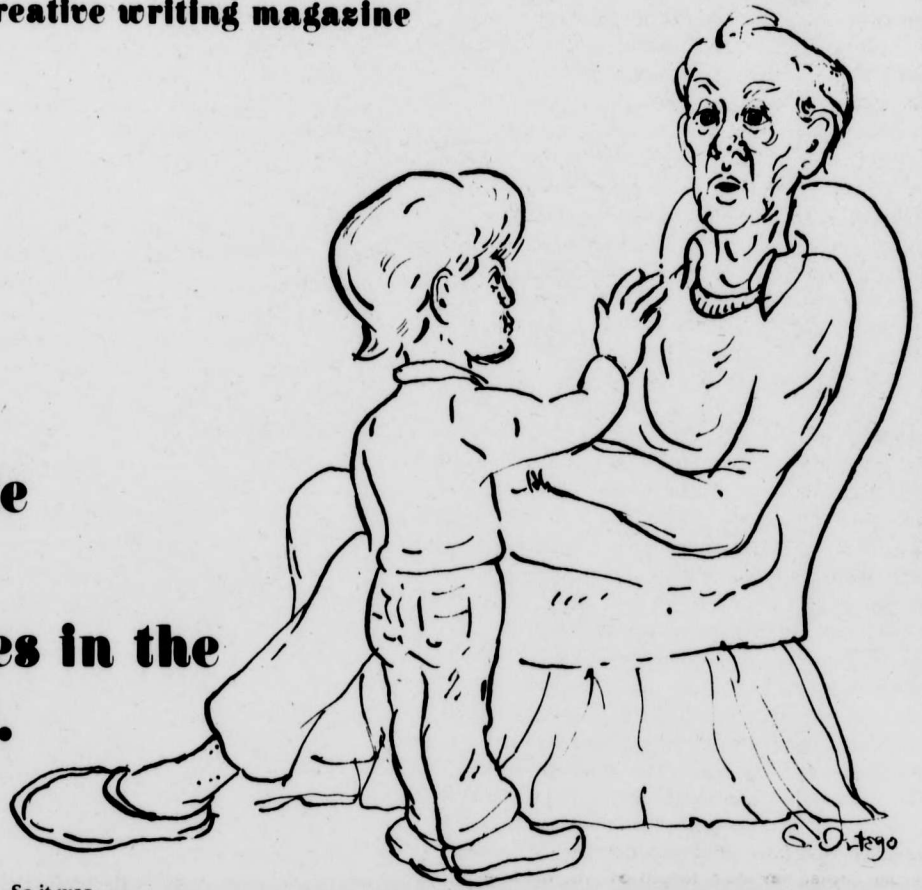
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the weekly creative writing magazine

Scherzo

By D.R. McBride

The truth of the matter lies in the cold hand of a small child.



Cold and aging winter had gone more than sixty times before Thomas met the child. It was during one of those gray times of mist and snow in the morning, a day that had dawned invisibly behind the clouds, a day that was born and promised to pass unseen by any but those who, by virtue of the number of times they had seen it, like Thomas, were sensitive to its passage. Thomas had awakened quite early, and the cold of his bedroom didn't matter since chill had settled into his bones long before. He lay awhile in the quiet security of his bed, the woolen womb of his quilt heavy on him, as heavy as the snow in the pines. He raised himself up on his elbows and arched his back painfully. He smiled as he did every morning, grateful he'd lived through the previous night. He had learned long ago that it was no good to watch the time go by, that, like a thirsty man who stood on the bank of a great river, he had to reach with his senses into the world around him, to drink deeply with the cup of his hands. As he had grown older, to his delight, he had not grown used to the world around him, so that every day was new, the experience it promised untried and fresh. The cold was cold, certainly, but the miracle of its existence as a feeling, as a sight in the snow and rain, a crisp, sweet aroma and sounds of soft patter and falling among the needles and twigs of trees, was far too wonderful to take for granted. Thomas climbed slowly out of bed, pulled himself out from under the blankets. He was naked; he stood squarely in the center of the room, bare feet slightly apart, eyes closed, mind massaging his limbs. True, his joints were not so limber as they had been when he was twenty or even forty; his skin sagged, was wrinkled and had lost the warm glow of his youth—but they were his joints, his limbs, and it was remarkable that anything still worked, however fra-

gily, after more than sixty years. So it was with the enthusiasm of a child that Thomas showered, dressed, skipped breakfast and started out into the cold morning to walk. As he stood on the threshold ready to step out the door, faint apprehension grew near his heart and he briefly considered staying inside. He found himself gazing at the door jamb very carefully, as though he had never seen it before, or never would again, tracing the worn grain of the wood, with his eyes. He turned his face to the day again, ignoring the anxiety he felt, dismissing it as a symptom of his age on so unusually cold a morning, and went out.

No one else had come out into the day, so the snow that had fallen the night before was still smooth and untrampled. Thomas followed the broad, tree-clear curve of a road into the forest. Snow fell silently from the top branches of the pines, tripped on the lower branches and fell with a soft scattering onto the ground below. A small stream trickled down a meadow to his left, through a pipe under the road and out the other side, running fitfully among rocks and ice. There were a few brown sparrows hopping from tree to tree.

Thomas' breath hung in the air around him, and his boots crunched down into the snow. He walked slowly, breathed deeply.

He imagined himself the conductor of the symphony of his life, with fond memories of the spring, summer and autumn of his small time on earth. It was all gone now, like the rapidly disappearing notes of Vivaldi's *Four Seasons*. The world in which he found himself now was somber, all cellos and slow French horns, the music steady, quiet, winding to a close Thomas shuddered to anticipate. But it wasn't as bad as that—not at all. Here he was, involved in the playful and unexpected scherzo of a walk through the snowy woods.

Thomas had walked for some time down the road, when he suddenly saw a quick movement among the trees near the road. He paused. He was not so old he would miss something like that, and as he watched, there was another movement, and a very small child in a red jacket stepped out from behind a tree. He stood where he was, and Thomas stood in the road, the two staring silently at each other. The child was breathing heavily, his large eyes hidden then revealed by the mist of his breath, brown eyes that moved quickly like the sparrows. Thomas was uncomfortable under the child's scrutiny. He felt he had known the boy long ago, as though the child were in some forgotten way part of himself.

"Hello," Thomas called. "It's awfully cold for you to be outside. Where are your parents?"

The child smiled rakishly. "At home." "I see. How did you get out here?"

"I walked. We live over there," the child said, gesturing through the woods. Thomas noticed there were no footprints in the snow there. He shivered from the cold.

"I think you'd better come home with me and let me call your parents to come get you."

Without a word, the little boy trudged obediently through the snow to Thomas' side. As he took it, Thomas felt the stony cold of the boy's hand through two thicknesses of glove, and was surprised at the strength of the child's grip. The two walked back over the road, the little boy taking two steps for Thomas' one, stepping where he could into Thomas' footprints.

When they got home, the child stamped on the floor, shaking the snow off his boots and hugging himself. Puddles of water gathered around his feet.

"Are you hungry?" Thomas asked.

"No."

"I haven't had breakfast yet. I'll make something."

"No."

"Well, tell me your phone number so I can call your parents."

"I don't know it," the boy said innocently.

"What's your name?"

"David."

"David what?"

"David."

"Do you know where you live? I can drive you back."

"I live over there," David said, pointing in the direction opposite the one he had indicated before.

"It looks like you're going to spend some time with me, young man, till someone comes looking for you. In the meantime, you can watch TV. I'm going to make some tea. Would you like some of that? It'll warm you up"

"Yes, please. I would like some tea."

"TV's in there," Thomas said, gesturing to the livingroom. David walked slowly to the set and turned it on. From the kitchen, Thomas heard the exaggeration of cartoon sound effects. He brewed them both a cup of tea and returned to the livingroom with them and a plate of graham crackers. David sat on the floor in front of the television set, drank his tea and ate his graham crackers. Thomas sat very still in his chair behind David, watching him. David looked up from time to time to smile, and Thomas, rather than smiling back, was taken off guard by the note of wry amusement in David's grins. Not only did he consider the child too young and unsophisticated to do anything wryly, but it disturbed Thomas to imagine David amused at something he himself

Futuro Bordello

by **bill haldeman**



Within this image
You can see
The time of
Sodom's liberty.

Raised in the future
From the distant past;
Unholy decadence
In writhing mass.

Evil incarnate
In sensuality
To be resurrected
From antiquity.

No laws or morals
Anarchist's dream;
Chaos' heaven,
Or so it would seem.

But look upon them,
Their wretched lives
Hints of agony
In lying eyes.

They promise pleasure--
But no guarantee.
They promise obedience--
From bodies that flee.

When, as then,
A tale of woe;
Lost souls in
Futuro Bordello.

Scherzo

continued from page 23

knew nothing about. As a matter of fact, David seemed to know a great deal more than he showed, and Thomas wondered at the nature of that knowledge. Thomas wanted to bend down and caress the child's cheek and hair, but something in David's manner rejected tenderness, perhaps even invited contempt. Thomas stared at David till the child disappeared and Thomas found himself deeply immersed in memories he thought had long been forgotten. He felt a great deal of comfort in them.

Near the end of day, when the only light in the room was the blue glow of the television set, Thomas awoke as though from sleep. He hadn't realized how deeply in thought he'd been. He had not finished his tea, and it stood quite cold on his chairside table. David had changed his position on the floor, and the glow from the picture tube reflected on his face. In profile, his eyelashes were extraordinarily long, his cheeks rounder than they had looked in the thin light of morning. It must have grown very cold outside, for Thomas' joints ached intolerably, and he felt he had phlegm in his throat. He coughed to clear it, but there was nothing there, and he realized the tightness he felt came from below his throat. David turned to look at him and Thomas forced a smile.

"No one's called for you. What am I going to do about you?" The two sentences left him almost breathless. David sat up, turned his back to the TV and drew his legs up against his chest. Thomas saw David in silhouette, the child's face obscured by the backlight of the television screen in the dark room. "I don't think anyone will come for me," David replied in a strangely adult tone of

voice. "I'll probably leave by myself."

"It's dark David. I can't let you go anywhere by yourself."

"You have nothing to say about it."

"What are you talking about? What do you mean I have nothing to say about it?"

David laughed, and his was no longer the voice of a child.

"You're an old man, Thomas, It isn't true what they say, you know, about old people being wise. They think if they have lived a long time, they've cheated the glance of death and will live forever. It simply isn't true." David stood and walked toward Thomas, half his face still hidden in shadow, half a smile curling his lips. The feeling Thomas had of having known David before was stronger. It was the eyes, Thomas decided. Of his own features, his eyes alone had escaped the fading of age, but he realized now he did not see any more clearly with them than anyone else. It was in the eyes of the child that Thomas faced recognition. But it was too late to matter now.

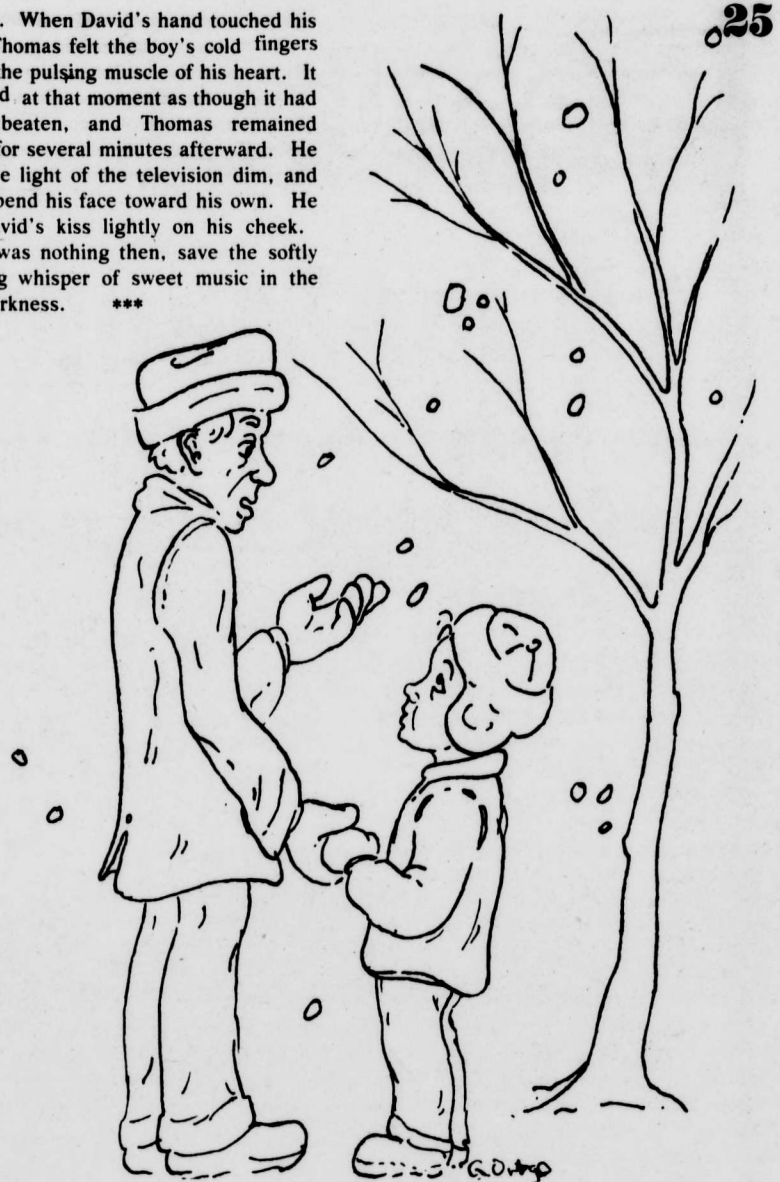
"Ah! You see!" said David. "At just the right moment, too."

"No," Thomas whispered.

"Oh, don't let regret get in the way. You haven't wasted anything. You've lived. More than some, less than others, but so what? It hasn't been the last few hours that are the interlude in your symphony, Thomas. Your list sixty years have been the scherzo in a much longer and more intricate composition. It's time for your music to return. Time for you once again to hear it. Come away, all right? Just...come...away..."

Thomas could not speak, and there was regret, though it was short-lived and only natural. David placed his hand over Thomas' heart. Thomas sank back in the chair to escape the touch, but it was

useless. When David's hand touched his shirt, Thomas felt the boy's cold fingers clutch the pulsing muscle of his heart. It stopped at that moment as though it had never beaten, and Thomas remained aware for several minutes afterward. He saw the light of the television dim, and David bend his face toward his own. He felt David's kiss lightly on his cheek. There was nothing then, save the softly growing whisper of sweet music in the cold darkness. ***



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Haiku

by Irene McDaniel

There is great beauty
And philosophy in verse--
Tho' some pens giggle!

Cozy-- writing verse!
We can rest our ego-thoughts
In subtle safety!

Poetry: pure joy
or distillate of venoms--
Cup to pour them in.

My mental musings
Are verbal photography.
Mental-lens snapshots.

©1979 by Irene McDaniel

Alumni support of athletics

one study indicates the support they told you about is not really there

by James Frey

Sports Sociologist James Frey, an assistant professor of sociology, runs the UNLV telephone survey center. He is the editor of the Journal of Sport and Social Issues. Dr. Frey designed the Washington State survey discussed in this article.

The role of alumni in university decision making often seems one of obvious importance. When justifying various decisions, college and university officials assert the influence and opinions of alumni are seriously considered. This is particularly true in areas which affect the public image of the university. Because of the identification of alumni with their school, adverse publicity about student activities or poor performances on the athletic field are taken personally. As a result, alumni have a vested interest in a calm student body and winning athletic teams.

Ask any athletic administrator or college president what university programs are held important by alumni and he'll tell you "athletics." Popular wisdom has it that sports serve as a symbolic link between alumni and their college days. Athletics offer public recognition and prestige, and therefore capture the identification and support of graduates.

Very often alumni, coaches and athletic administrators have formed coalition-like arrangements, working together on financing, recruitment, and even in the selection of coaching staffs. This cooperative arrangement has proved so formidable that it has been able to exercise its will on athletic programs in almost total disregard of other institutional priorities or policies.

The fact that alumni, in coalition with coaches and athletic directors, have such influence is not the result of any sustained power play on the part of these graduates. They have not usurped control, it was delegated to them by faculties and academic administrators who viewed athletic programs as irritating irrelevances to more important teaching and research programs and did not care to be involved in the intricate complexities of sports programs. When these programs became too large and complex for students to maintain administrative control (circa 1920) and when faculties absolved themselves of managerial involvement the door was open for the alumni-athletic administrator coalition to take over. And take over they did.

Today, under these supervisory arrangements, athletic programs come very close to being non-educational and even detrimental to other college programs. Reputations of athletic prowess often override distinctions in science and letters. Despite actions of college presidents to regain control over athletics as witnessed by their efforts at recent NCAA meetings (chronicle of Higher Education, 1977), control of these programs still rests very solidly in the hands of the alumni-athletic director coalition.

The association of alumni with athletic programs has not, however, been without benefit for sport programs and the institution. Alumni financial support is viewed by administrators and coaches as indispensable, even though it has been demonstrated that students and non-alumni boosters provide a greater share of funds. In addition, the availability of these funds is not always continuing since the amount contributed seems to vary directly with won-lost records. Alumni also provide access to or channels of influence upon high level political decision makers. The fruits of these

relationships, (e.g. with state legislators) can be profitable for many university departments.

Alumni have sometimes supplemented the income and life style of both coaches and athletes. Every school that has ever been sanctioned by the NCAA has had to answer allegations of certain illegal activities performed by "Representatives of Athletic Interests." There are many infamous stories of alumni slush funds, gifts of clothes and cars, jobs for relatives, cash for rebounds or points scored or free trips to Hawaii. Certainly many of these stories are based on incomplete evidence but no one disputes that some are authentic.

The upshot of all this discussion of the alumni-coach coalition and the stories of controversial alumni support is that these occurrences are taken to be indicative of the relationships of all alumni to athletic programs. But this is an over generalization. The truth is that very few alumni have any significant input into athletic policy; most of them, in fact, think athletics are not all that important particularly when compared to the need for other programs of higher education.

Using "alumni opinion" as justification for university actions and policy, particularly with reference to student and athletic activities, is questionable in a number of ways. First, in many cases the opinions of former students have not been solicited at all. Assertions such as "we must build this stadium to maintain or increase alumni support," or "alumni pressure forced us to call in the Guard," are simply defensive statements designed to defuse pressure from groups hurt by certain decisions. In other words, alumni opinion is a scapegoat mechanism. Second, if opinion is solicited it is done selectively. Only a few individual alumni, who by virtue of their financial or political position or who have the ear of key institution officials, are consulted. This cannot be

viewed as representative by any means. Third, if a university does have any information at all about its alumni it usually concerns only their financial contributions or their attendance at special events such as homecoming and pre-game parties. Universities therefore, probably know very little about their alumni. They rather presume opinions, beliefs, and preferences and almost never conduct scientific research into the matter.

In the spring of 1972, Washington State University conducted an in-depth survey of alumni opinion on university priorities. A group of "alumni leaders" members of the board of directors of the alumni association, were also polled. A large and surprising discrepancy exists between the leaders and the general body of alumni on the priority of athletics.

While both groups agree traditional academic programs should receive the highest priority, the leaders placed far more importance on athletics than did the general body of alumni.

While these are harsh accusations, they are also justified. First, a review of education and social science journals revealed no reports of studies of alumni opinions. In fact, even the prestigious *Chronicle of Higher Education* records no such reports. Second, a search of the library of the Council For the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE), also the headquarters of the American Alumni Council, located only eight surveys of alumni opinion. With over 2,500 institutions of higher education in the United States one would think there would be more studies reported from this source.

The low priority assigned athletics by the general body contradicts the ever-present myth and usual justification of athletics... "the alumni demand winning and representative athletic teams." This statement is in fact a

educational priorities of alumni

AREA	GENERAL	LEADERS
Maintain traditional academic programs	1	1
Salary increases — faculty	2	3
Build and maintain classroom facilities	3	2
expand traditional academic programs	4	7
Financial assistance to students in need	5	6
Funding programs of social importance	6	8
Special programs for disadvantaged	7	11
Recruitment of athletes	8	5
Build and maintain athletic facilities	9	4
Special activities such as music and drama	10	9.5
Recreation facilities for all students	11	9.5
Recruitment of minority	12	12

The chart above reveals the difference between leaders and general alumni opinion. Respondents were asked to rank various university programs in order of importance. Over 90 percent responded, allowing for accuracy within three percent.

"a few influential alumni"

myth: it refers only to few select alumni and not to the general body of students.

The myth can be accounted for by the fact that the alumni leaders are continually exposed to athletic programs and personnel. This group gets special attention at games, meetings and social functions. The leaders, because of this deference, strongly support athletics. The alumni leaders are much closer to the daily operations of the college or university than are most alumni. They are able to see that athletics are an important source of visibility and prestige associated with a school which is well known in athletic circles because it is a source of identity for them. On the other hand, if alumni leaders can see the positive effects of a quality athletic program they should also be able to see its negative consequences: financial and administrative drain, small percentage of student involvement. Perhaps these leaders' views have not been objectively reached but have instead been formed by representatives of the athletic department. In any case there is evidence that when one becomes a member of an alumni board of directors he is chosen because of a favorable stance on athletics or, if no such stance is apparent, he soon will take sides with the athletic department.

This research has other implications. Athletic events are usually considered the only events which alumni will attend, as no other events are ordinarily conducted in the alumnus, area of residence. In fact, the alumni office is often simply an extension of the athletic office. This situation and belief is based on the supposition of the general appeal of athletics to all alumni, but the data show alumni would also like to attend other types of events sponsored by their office. Both the general and leader groups, when asked what events they would attend rated athletics a distant second to seminars in their field of interest. "Speakers from the university ran a close third.

While there is no evidence for this, one implication of this order of preference is that many alumni are not making financial contributions to the university simply because of an over-emphasis on athletics or because they believe they receive no return for their contribution that is consistent with their interests. Therefore, the direct association of athletic programs, particularly successful ones, with the level of alumni financial support may be false and, in fact may actually depress potential financial support. Broadening the appeal of alumni programming should expand the contribution base and increase the extent of financial participation in university programs. Athletic programs will still receive the same or similar amounts since those with interests in athletics will continue their support.

Another common defense of intensified athletic programs is that athletics provide the students with a sense of community, an identity with the school, and some of their best memories. The evidence shows that such is not the case. When asked about their "most remembered" experience in school only 2.9 percent of the general body and 3.1 percent of leaders mentioned athletics. Experiences related to social activities, personality development and classroom activities all ranked higher.

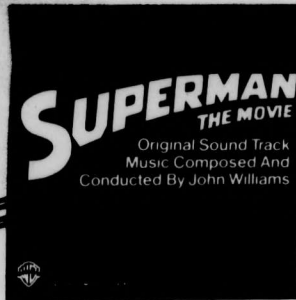
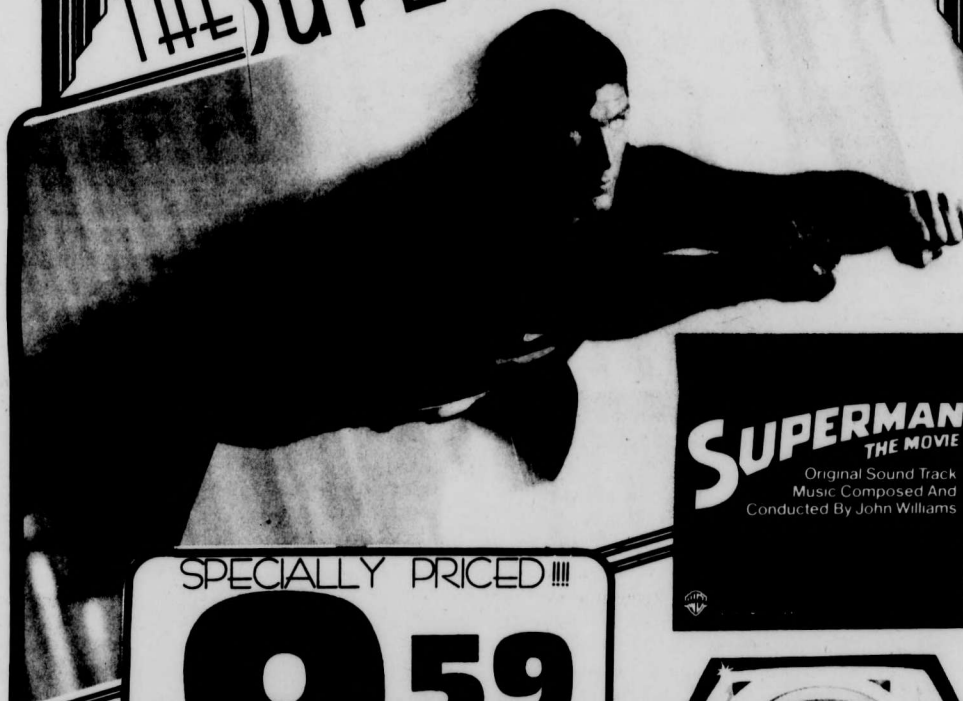
Using alumni as a defense of a strong emphasis on athletics is based on the opinions of a few influential alumni and not on the actual position of most alumni. The interest of alumni on athletics has been over-rated and over-generalized. If college and university presidents were to act to curtail and even eliminate athletic programs the reaction would not be as severe as anticipated.

Athletic departments seem to be the only ones on campus that do not have to succumb to the financial scrutiny that others must face. If this were not the case perhaps there would be more institutions that would not be running deficits. The pressure for successful athletic programs is a major source of debilitating financial conditions. Athletic programs will some day be drastically curtailed to save institutions from severe financial hardship. There will be a great deal of resistance, especially from influential alumni. It will take courage on the part of any president to bring athletic programs back to the control of university officials. This research suggests that if the president was worried about alumni reaction, he need not be, because any effort to deemphasize athletics will not be met with adverse alumni reaction we have been led to expect.

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Rebellion!

Runnin' Rebels to Face Idaho State

LAS VEGAS, NEV.--Back on the winning track with a pair of convincing victories this week, the 17-5 UNLV Runnin' Rebels now hit the road again for a game on Saturday in Pocatello, Idaho, against the 10-10 Idaho State Bengals.

The game will tipoff at 8:00 p.m. (MST) and be carried live in Las Vegas on both KMJJ Radio (11.40 AM) and KVVU TV (Channel 5).

Coach Jerry Tarkanian's Runnin' Rebels played well this past week in defeating powerful Iona College, 86-79, and gained revenge for an earlier loss by ripping the University of Wyoming, 93-76. In the Wyoming game, junior point guard Flintie Ray Williams set a new single game record by dishing out 16 assists. He now has 132 assists for the year, an average of 6.6 per game.

UNLV will face a talented Idaho State team, which is coached by former UNLV assistant Lynn Archibald. ISU is 16-2 at home under Archibald and 98-11 in all games played in the 13,000-seat Mini-dome. This year the Bengals are led by All-America candidate Lawrence Butler, the nation's second leading scorer at 28.4 points per game.



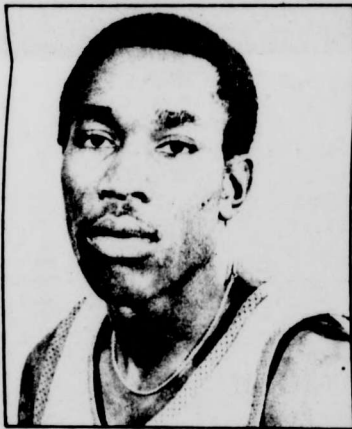
Who says "Height isn't everything"?

10th Ranked Lady Rebels Extend Streak to 56

LAS VEGAS, NEV.--Despite being hampered by the flu, the No. 10 ranked UNLV Lady Rebels notched their 18th and 19th wins of the season against no losses when they turned back San Diego State, 78-58, Friday night at the UNLV South Gym and the Titans from Cal State-Fullerton, 87-79, in the Las Vegas Convention Center Sunday.

The pair of victories, which featured all of the Lady Rebels seeing action, extended UNLV's home game win streak to 56.

Teresa Endicott Willis, a 5'9" junior forward and All-America candidate from Jennings, Oklahoma, led the Lady Rebels against the Aztecs with 28 points while 6'0" freshman center Kathy Calloway, a native of Michigan City, Indiana, was the top performer on the boards with 15 rebounds. Sandra Hamilton (12 points), Calloway (12 points) and Paula Odnaha (10 points) also showed double figures in the UNLV scoring column.



"Maestro" Flintie Ray Williams



Teresa Endicott Willis
"Scor-i-n-g" it up

In the Cal State-Fullerton contest, Tina Glover enjoyed one of the finer games of her career as the 5'4" freshman point guard complemented a 20-point effort with six assists and three steals. Willis (18 points, 9 rebounds, 4 assists) and Hamilton (13 points) also aided the Lady Rebels cause.

Coach Dan Ayala's squad will resume action Friday (February 9) at 7:30 p.m. in the UNLV South Gym when they welcome Pepperdine University from Malibu, California. Then, for the first time this season, they will play the role of visitor when they travel to Albuquerque, New Mexico for a Valentine's Day meeting with the University of New Mexico.

Snow Forces Cancellation of Rebel Baseball Opener

LAS VEGAS, NEV.--It's not nice to fool Mother Nature.

The UNLV Hustlin' Rebel baseball team found that out this past weekend when it tried to open the 1979 regular season with a home, three-game series against California State University at Los Angeles.

A bizarre winter snowstorm, which dropped 7½ inches of snow on the city of Las Vegas Wednesday, forced cancellation of the series with the Diablos. Although most of the snow had melted away by Friday, the date scheduled for the season opener, field conditions were so poor that trying to play any of the games on the weekend would have been folly.

As a result, the Hustlin' Rebels, now with a 68-game regular season following the cancellation, will try to sneak one past Mother Nature this coming weekend with a season-opening three-game set against visiting Long Beach State.

The two teams will play a 2:00 p.m. single contest on Friday, Feb. 9, and then will play an 11:00 a.m. doubleheader on Saturday. All three games will be played at now de-frosted Hustlin' Rebel Field.

"Both myself and the (Cal State-LA coach) Jack Deutsch were disappointed that we could not get the series in", explains Hustlin' Rebel skipper Fred Dallimore. "Both teams have been working out for quite a while now, and as you can expect both were anxious to open the season."

As of this time, no plans were being made to reschedule the cancelled games. According to Dallimore, "both teams have very tight schedules the rest of the way".

Long Beach State, a member of the Southern California Baseball Association which was won by Cal State-Fullerton last season, finished with a 10-18 league record and 20-37 overall.

UNLV finished 1978 with a 44-20 mark and a third-place finish in the regional playoffs.

Basketball Intramurals Deadline Nears

CSUN has announced that they are now accepting applications for the Men's and Women's Intramural Basketball Tournament. Interested parties may contact Dave Bernsen at the CSUN office through 5:00 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 8.

The earlier you sign up, the better chance you have to choose the color you want. Teams will have a 12-player limit and there is a \$20.00 deposit.

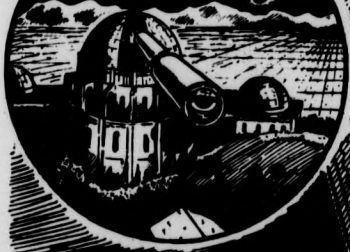
A Women's league will be formed if four teams sign up. All-star game, most valuable player, and other awards are being planned. Play will begin Sat., Feb. 10.



The University of Wyoming bench signalling "The Play" they never got.
Final score: UNLV 93-76
Photos by Ken Peebles

Griffith Observatory

The KEANE KONTROVERSY



WALTER & MARGARET KEANE, WHOSE PAINTINGS EVOKED THE WIDE-EYED SADNESS OF CUTE WAR ORPHANS AND THE DESOLATION OF DEAD TREES & ENDLESS STAIRCASES (I INCLUDED A PORTRAIT OF THE JERRY LEWIS FAMILY) ENDED THEIR RELATIONSHIP AMID A STORM OF ARTISTIC CONTROVERSY...

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BIGGER PUPILS!!

...THERE WERE PERSISTENT RUMORS HE WAS NOT ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE FOR THEIR SUCCESS.



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AS HIS FAME SPREAD, HIS WORK FOUND ITS WAY INTO MAJOR MUSEUMS AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS, INCLUDING THAT OF NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER —

SEE? DOESN'T IT COMMUNICATE SOMETHING ABOUT THE DIGNITY OF HOPELESSNESS??

YES... HOWEVER POOR AND DISEASED, IN THE EYES ONE SENSES A KIND OF COMFORTING DESPAIR...

...THE COPYRIGHT SYMBOL ADDS A TOUCH OF... GAMBUR!!

IN THE BEST SCENE OF SAN FRANCISCO'S NORTH BEACH IN THE EARLY '60s KEANE FOUND READY ACCEPTANCE — WHICH FURTHER ENHANCED HIS GROWING REPUTATION...

MAN, LIKE THE NOWHERENESS OF, LIKE, THE EYES... HEY, LIKE, I JUST GOTTA DO A JAZZ RIFF ON ORPHANS.. LET'S GO TO MY PAD..

UH... LIKE!!

EMERGED AT LAST BY THE SHAM, MARGARET COULD KEEP SILENT NO LONGER —

LIKE, I CAN'T TAKE ANYMORE!! IT WAS I, ALONE, WHO CREATED ALL THE PAINTINGS!!

LIKE, WOW...

I CHALLENGE WALTER TO PROVE WHO IS THE REAL ARTIST IN A LIVE DEMONSTRATION!!

APPROPRIATELY, MARGARET CHOSE A FAMOUS S.F. DEPARTMENT STORE, I. MAGNIN'S IN WHICH TO HOLD THE BIG EVENT...

WALTER KEANE'S CAREER ENDED NOT WITH A BANG BUT A WHIMPER... HE SIMPLY NEVER SHOWED UP FOR THE "PAINT-OFF"

SHEE..

MARGARET WAS VINDICATED... BUT FIFTEEN YEARS LATER, THE BIG-EYE ARTSHE PERFECTED AND EPITOMIZED IS ALL BUT FORGOTTEN....

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WE'D BEST REPAIR TO THE MEADOW, SON..

MARGIN OF SAFETY...

THERE IS A SAYING: THERE ARE OLD CUMBERS AND BOLD CUMBERS, BUT THERE ARE NO OLD, BOLD CUMBERS.

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SKILL & EXPERIENCE WILL MINIMIZE THE RISKS INHERENT IN WILDERNESS ADVENTURE..

HE ALMOST MADE IT

DURING THE DAY, WARM, HUMID VALLEY AIR WILL RISE TO THE CREST OF THE PEAKS AND MEET WITH THE COLD MOUNTAIN AIR —

1

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CONDENSING AND FORMING THUNDER CLOUDS. THESE FORMATIONS ARE POTENTIALLY VERY DANGEROUS —

2

the adventures of FAT FREDDY'S CAT

235 12-11-79

©1979 BY GILBERT SHELTON

COMpletely RUnned! ChEwEd to PEEces!

WHERE'S THAT CAT? I'M GONNA KILL HIM!

SO THAT'S WHAT THAT THING WAS! I THOUGHT IT WAS KIND OF BITTER FOR A MARIJUANA PLANT!

THAT LIVE CHRISTMAS TREE COST ME EIGHTEEN DOLLARS!

Anthropomorphosis by D.R. McBride m.e.p.s. **Prologue: ...**
 Modern theory has it that the cosmos gave birth to the universe --- a great caesarian explosion with rippings and slicing of the cosmic belly --- matter exploding outward at immeasurable velocities



This infantile matter through eon and epoch condensed into galaxies and star systems.



STARS AND PLANETS...



...the GRAND beginning of everything whirling spinning through copitiums to the End-All of the Be-All



until one day (or night-- the cosmos aren't particular) the particles of the universe will cease their outward explosion, will slow until they stop and the life generated from the heat of their molecular movement will dissipate...



and there will be no movement, no heat, no life, simply the pregnant darkness... But!



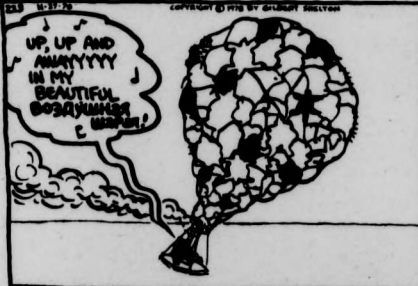
(to be captioned...)

WONDER WART-HOG

"Philbert Desanex' 100,000th Dream"

by Gilbert Shelton

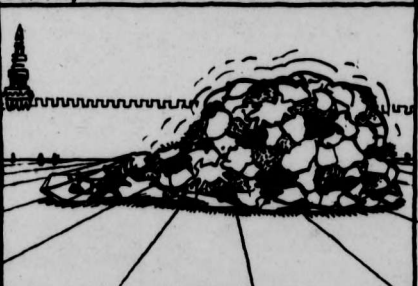
PHILBERT FLOATS OVER THE VAST SIBERIAN SEA.



SOON, HE COMES TO THE CITY OF MOSCOW.



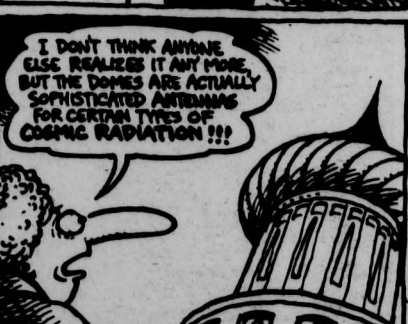
GENTLY, THE BALLOON SETTLES ON RED SQUARE.



CONFUSED AND BEWILDERED, PHILBERT WANDERS AWAY FROM THE KREMLIN ACROSS THE HUGE SQUARE.



SUDDENLY, IN HIS PATH LOOMS A HUGE CATHEDRAL.



to be continued...

Next Week in.....

The Annotated Yell



ENERGY!

Next week, *The Annotated Yell* tackles the topic of energy in five reports: "Whatever Happened to Solar Power", a look at geothermal energy by UNLV's Dr. Richard Wyman, "The Politics of Energy", an analysis of the report released by Sen. Howard Cannon's office on future uses of the Nevada Test Site, and the state of petroleum and other fossil fuels by UNLV's Dr. John Tryon.

Foreign Affairs

The Annotated Yell begins its foreign affairs analysis as columnist Mark Templar examines the situation in Cambodia and Viet Nam.

Livin' Fat

Overtures, *The Annotated Yell's* cultural section goes to a world premiere of *Livin' Fat*, an original play by Judi Ann Mason, and reviewed by UNLV's own Dr. A. Wilbur Stevens.

Guide to Understanding

In Part Two of *The Guide to Understanding the Stock Market*, Economics Editor Grant Taylor examines the inner working of the stock exchange.

Wormwood

The Annotated Yell's creative writing section continues with "Vicki from Hollywood."

Tark and the Rebels

Rebellion Contributing Editor Nacho Trillo examines the man and the team that's put UNLV on the map.

On the stands February 14th