March 14

Annotated Cell

3-14-79

WRONG

Arman and Continue to the Cont

# This Week in The Annotated Yell

The Land

# Red Rock Canyon: An Environmental Confrontation

The destruction of Red Rock Canyon by BLM planning is examined by Managing Editor Marc Charisse and photographer Dave Sands. "While the Sierra Club and other concerned with the environment have been instramental in defeating some of the more outlandish proposals. BLM planning will almost certainly destroy the area's ecosystem," say the authors. "What is needed is a concerted public effort to save a unique and beautiful place. Anyone who cares about the canyon should make their feelings known not only to the BLM, but to their elected representatives as well."

Also in this Issue

# Baneberry!

News Team member Lisa Nelms looks at the Baneberry trial, and comes up with quotes you won't read in the daily paper. 8

#### **CSUN Bulletin**

In this first CSUN Bulletin, Contributing Editor Marc Barbusca examines the current controversy over CSUN's refusal to finance a poli-sci trip to Carson City.

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# Campaign '79!

The Annotated Yell provides the first "how to" for campaigning in the up-coming elections

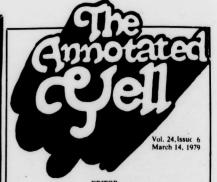
Einstein -- The Man
In honor of Albert Einstein's hundreth
birthday, contributor Michele Brendler
takes a somewhat different look at the
who revolutionized the 20th century.

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EDITOR Mike Navarr

MANAGING EDITOR Marc Charisse

ART DIRECTO

FICTION EDITOR D.R.McBride

EDITORIAL EDITOR

CIRCULATION MANAGER
Steve Bordelon

ADVERTISING EXECUTIVE Sean Buckley

OFFICE MANAGER Toni Frabotta

Toni Frabotta

ADVISOR Dr. Evan Blythi

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS: Connic Bleam, Media; Bi Haldeman, Special Publications; Jugen Marc Barbusca, Studen Government Affairs.

NEWS TEAM: William Fisher, Thom Grill, Lisa Nelms, Greg Unrue

PHOTOGRAPHERS: Photo Coordinator, Nina Garcia; Crai Erlanger, Ken Peebles, Dave Sands, Mike Sharp.

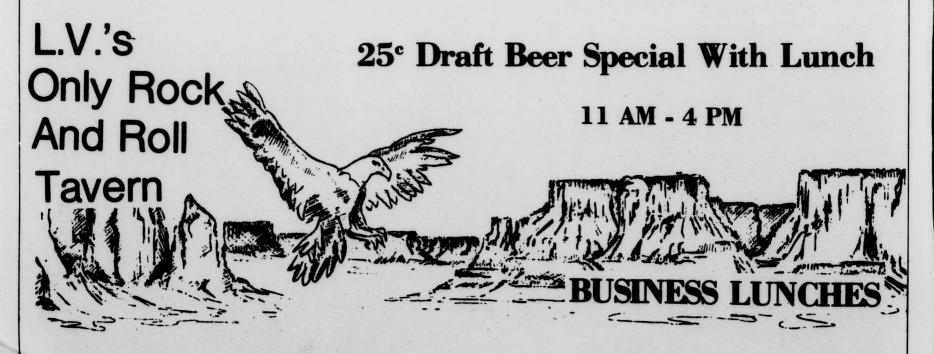
STAFF:: Lonnie Barrett, Dominic Brascia, Ken Bye, Meliss Cronin, Dan Pierpont, Nancy White.

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# CAPTAIN AMERICA'S CAMPUS VILLAGE



Sustenance, Spirits, Live Entertainment

# Jazz Band Goes to Poland

The Jazz Ensemble of UNLV is one of only three American university bands invited to play at the Jazz Celebration in Poland this spring.

The invitation came after the ensemble won membership in the Friendship Ambassadors Foundation, a private, non-profit group which sponsors worldwide educational and cultural programs.

As Friendship Ambassadors, the ensemble's 23 members will travel and give concerts under foundation auspices. The national foundation will cover 40 percent of the ensemble's costs to attend the Polish festival, May 24-27.

Joining UNLV in Poland will be the jazz ensembles of Georgia State University and Texas Christian University. The three groups will tour Warsaw, Goslov, Krakow andd Cozenor.

The Friendship Ambassadors Foundation inaugurated the Polish festival in cooperation with the Jazz Federation of Poland. In addition to regular performances, the students will join Polish and other European musicians for cultural and educational exchanges, workshops and clinics.

The four-day tour will culminate on May 27 with a combined concert with all festival participants.

Friendship Ambassadors Foundation is chartered under New York state laws and approved by the state's university Board

News Baz

of Regents. Established in 1956, the foundation has sponsored 15,000 ambassadors from more than 100 countries.

"We are entirely confident that you and your ensemble will represent the United States and the American people superbly, demonstrating the spirit of our philosophy, 'Music is the Medium...Friendship is the Message,' "wrote foundation president Harry W. Morgan in a letter to jazz ensemble director Frank Gagliardi.

National competition is keen among ensembles auditioning for foundation membership, Morgan said.

"The standards of acceptance are rigorous in terms of selecting only those groups who exemplify the finest qualities of artistic calibre and personal character, he said.

While on tour of Europe in 1976, the UNLV Jazz Ensemble captured second place at the International Jazz Festival in

Montreux, Switzerland. Highlights of that tour are on the group's first album released through a Las Vegas recording company.

Last year the ensemble made a twoweek tour of Japan. The trip to Poland will be the group's third time abroad.

These tours are funded through benefit concerts by the jazz ensemble. Gagliardi said a performance to raise money for the Poland tour will be announced later.

## Nevada Chinese Represented in Frisco Exhibit

Photographs of Chinese and Chinatowns in Nevada are being collected for a national exhibition, "Chinese of America, 1820-1980," opening in San Francisco in 1980.

Dr. Sue Fawn Chung, assistant professor of history at UNLV is gathering photographs and will write a pamphlet on the history of Chinese in Nevada to accompany the exhibit.

"I hope the importance of the Chinese in Nevada will be realized during the national tour of the exhibit," Chung said. "People often forget that in the 1880's the Chinese constituted 8.6 percent of Nevada's population, while 8.5 percent of California's population was Chinese."

of California's population was Chinese."

The exhibit is being coordinated by the Chinese Cultural Foundation of San Francisco and funded primarily by a grant from the National Endowment for the



The UNLV Jazz Ensemble in concert

# Telephone Interviewers



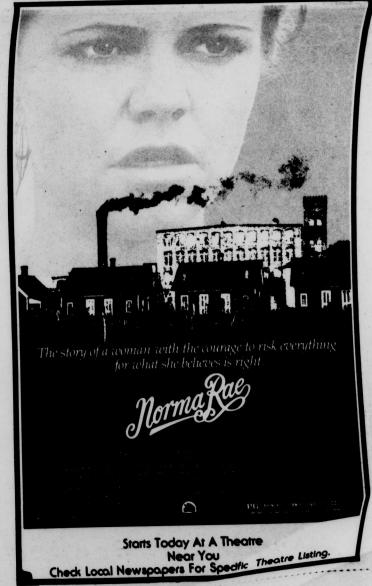
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continued from previous page

Humanities. After the opening in 1980 the show will travel to Washington, D.C. and New York.

Other major cities, including Las Vegas, will host the exhibit in 1981-82.

The purpose of the display is to make the general public more aware of Chinese-American history, according to Chung. Photographs, prints, maps and charts will trace the migration of the Chinese to the United States.

Deadline for the pictures and letters of inquiry is April 15. All materials should be sent to Chung in the UNLV history department.

"I am looking for unusual photographs, especially those that have not been seen by the general public," she said.

"I am interested in pictures of Chinese communities, the Chinese at work, leaders of Chinese communities, everyday life, anything which can illustrate the history of the Chinese in Nevada from the 1850's to the present.

Contributors will be given credit for giving or lending their pictures. Photographs with the names and addresses of donors on the back will be returned.

Some of the more unusual photographs might be published and the donor's name cited, said Chung.

Numerous organizations and individuals already have contributed photographs and detailed information. Chung said Chinese in Nevada were often photographed on the job. Occupations include mining, railroading, farming, cigarmaking, cooking and wood-chopping.

# News Baz

# **Reno Pres Speaks**

Greg Neuweiler, Associated Students of the University of Nevada, Reno (ASUN) President, and Kevin Melcher, ASUN Senate President, explained some differences between UNR and UNLV. The differences in the functioning of the two student governments are that UNR elections are held once a year, while UNLV holds their senate and executive officer elections at separate times. UNR's nine colleges are represented by twenty senators, who are apportioned according to enrollment in the college. UNLV's seven colleges, since the passage of the new constitution, will be represented by twenty senators also. Senate meetings are broadcast live at UNR, while UNLV tapes senate meetings for later meetings, providing coverage in The Annottated Yell as well. Senate stipends at UNR total \$100 for the entire academic year. UNLV's senators are paid \$20 per month, or \$240 per academic year. Sagebrush, UNR's campus newspaper, comes out twice a week, while The Annotated Yell is a weekly journal. A large intramural program is available at UNR. As explained by Neuweiler, "...we have every type of intramural activity." UNLV offers footbal, basketball and bowling intramurals, in addition to an extensive Outdoor Recreation Program that includes



Greg Neuweiler and Kevin Melcher attending CSUN Senate meeting.

weekend camping, hangliding, ski trips, parachuting and windsurfing. UNR's five dormitories hold 1,058 beds. UNLV's one dormitory can accomadate about 250 students. The average UNR student is 24 years old. UNLV's average regular student is 24.4 years old. A total of seven fraternities and three sororities are located at UNR, while UNLV is graced by nine social fraternities and four social sororities. The bookstore at UNR has tripled in size and is operated by ASUN, while the UNLV bookstore is owned by a franchised outlet and controlled by the Student Union Board.

# Summer Jobs Available at Mt. Charleston

The U.S. Forest Service is accepting applications to fill seven vacancies for volunteer Campground Hosts in the public recreation areas at Mount Charleston this summer. Positions are available from three to six months, with some starting in May, 1979.

Campground Hosts are continuous residents in National Forest campgrounds. Under the terms of a volunteer agreement, Hosts assist the Forest Service in managing the area and serving the public. No salary is paid, but free use of campsite and facilities is provided. Minor incidental expenses and needed materials and supplies are furnished by the government.

The role of campground Host is to serve as an extension of the regular Forest Service employees who care for a campground. This is accomplished by living in the campground, furnishing information to visitors, performing some light cleanup work, and informing the Forest Service of other needs and problems.

Campground hosts should have camper, motorhome, mobile home, tent or trailer and be experienced in camping. Patience, a pleasant personality and the ability to work effectively with people are necessary characteristics.

Interested persons should call 385-6255 and request additional information.

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# The Baneberry Trial

by Lisa Nelms

The real and potential hazards of low-level radiation have long been recognized, and new discoveries surface daily. Nuclear testing continues, and nuclear plants are still being built. For Nevadans, the dangers are especially close to home. On December 18, 1970 the Nevada Test Site conducted a test that resulted in an intense explosion. The government failed to evacuate a nearby work camp in which 900 workers were temporarily residing. The camp was located less than four miles from the blast location and not one of the workers was notified of the blast. Many of the workers soon found out about the explosion and its fallout-not by word of mouth, but by eventual cancer of the stomach and cancer of the blood, and for some, loss of life. There were two men in particular, Harley Roberts and William Nunamaker, who allegedly contracted leukemia and died as a result of the radiation exposure from this explosion, which is now identified as the "Baneberry blast." The widows of these men have now brought a case against the test site, accusing the government of negligence in nuclear testing. The trial, which is now in progress, has aroused a great amount of controversy and is currently being widely publicized. But most of the media is government sanctioned and the information directed to the public seems to be rather one-sided and evasive. In order to present a more complete view of the trial and its current status, I arranged to speak with Fred Landau, a member of the Sagebrush Alliance, a group which, since 1958 has been concerned with nuclear activity and radioactivity in the state of Nevada. Mr.

Landau: has been following the trial closely and was accompanied on our interview by fellow member Ray Johnson and Kathey Gilbert, the administrator for Johns and Johns, the law firm handling the widow's case.

GILBERT: There are others, I have them on file and I'm pursuing it. Some of these men exposed December 18 have been at the test site 10 years prior to this date and have received low levels of radiation every day that they were there. They wear film badges that are distributed once a month. They are allowed so much exposure a month, and when that maximum level is reached they are laid off or transported to another area.

YELL; Could you elaborate on these film badges and

LANDAU: These badges supposedly monitor the amount of radiation the wearer is receiving--but there are a lot of questions currently being raised concerning the badges, such as whether the amount was being recorded. Some of the badges are worn on the chest, underneath jackets, which could actually minimize the

YELL. Would you say the government is negligible about

how the badges are being worn?

LANDAU: I'm not really sure about that, but you'll never find anyone wearing a badge on their belt. It's possible the government won't even allow it, yet that is the most susceptible area; it is closer to the groin and it is also near the gonads which will affect the person's reproductive system. In some cases the badge may even be discarded.

YELL: What is the maximum exposure and who determines it?

LANDAU: 5 rads per year, determined by the government. In the past 20 years the amount has been reduced at least 10-fold. Many people believe it could still be reduced 10-fold and still be extremely harmful.

YELL: There have been so many cases against the government, accusing them of negligence and general injustice. Why do you think this case is so strong when, according to recent reports, there is not even a preponderance of evidence supporting the widows' testimony? For example, government attorneys requested a partial dismissal of the case and Judge Foley defeated it.

GILBERT: There is actually a great abundance of evidence and we (Johns and Johns) have definitely proved negligence. (She digs into her portfolio and produces a typed list.) This has been identified as a list of 86 persons exposed to radiation fallout on December 18, 1970. It took us a year and a half to get this list from the government. We fought them tooth and nail for it. The list contains names, dates of birth, social security numbers, body, skin and thyroid dose. These people were all exposed and then decontaminated.

YELL: Will you briefly explain the decontamination procedure used on these men?

GILBERT: After exposure to fallout, these men were subjected to a series of cold showers to wash off any particulate on their bodies.

YELL: But isn't the particulate on the surface almost negligible compared to what was ingested or inhaled? GILBERT: Yes. That's why this method of decontamination is not extremely thorough. currently tracking down an additional number of people who were also exposed and decontaminated that the

government never told us about.
[She peruses the list in front of her.] Marshal Gleason says his health is alright; Dale Cole has stomach and eye problems; Orby Ginnings has stomach cancer; Don Epharson has to have his blood changed periodically and the government never told us about these guys. LANDAU: Do you think these names were ever recorded

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# "they're using our money to defeat us"

or do you think they were just randomly revealed? GILBERT: That's a question only the government can answer. What we suspect is just negligence in record keeping on their part. Here is another list of people, 17 in all, that were also exposed on this date, but I have not been able to locate them. Neither I nor the government know if they are dead or alive.

YELL: We've established that low level radiation is harmful and in some cases fatal. But can we say that merely lowering the maximum exposure levels is really a sufficient precaution against disease and health?

JOHNSON: What would be sufficient is a discontinuance of nuclear testing, at least that which is done above ground, but the government subsidizes all of it, so an attack against the Baneberry blast is an attack against the entire government nuclear testing system.

YELL: What's happening in court now?

GILBERT: The first few days of the trial the government conducted a chemistry class just to familiarize the court with radiological terms and procedures. Yesterday the went to the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency). Judge Foley was reluctant to go, but the government insisted. He was thoroughly bored and very disturbed. JOHNSON: Yes, the judge has been extremely cautious about the case; he's been taking notes and asking a lot of questions.

YELL: Why is there no jury?

GILBERT: In a federal claims action against the government a jury is not allowed.

YELL: The list of 86 dead and diseased people seems to me to be almost sufficient proof in itself. Do you have any other convincing evidence?

GILBERT: One of the things our testimony hinges on is the deletion of something called the c7 chromosome, which is the marker for leukemia. No one can actually say that it is caused by radiation, but it is apparent in most cases. This deletion was visible in the cells of one of the leukemia victims and there is a highly supported theory that it is a result of radiation exposure.

YELL: A security guard at the work camp was scheduled to testify; did he appear?

GILBERT: Yes, he testified that the work camp should have been evacuated.

YELL: Were the workers in any way informed of the Baneberry blast so they could, at least use their own discretion regarding evacuation of the camp?

GILBERT: No, they didn't even know about it, they were not notified.

YELL: Although there may not be ways to assure that the nuclear dust would not blow into areas it is not originally intended to, a mere change in the wind direction is not an environmental phenomenon; should the government have had the foresight to prepare for it? LANDAU: The original purpose of the test site is that there are only 20,000 people northeast of it (in southern Utah). They will only explode an underground weapon if the wind is blowing northeast. Twenty thousand people is expendable. Los Angeles and Las Vegas, being much more politically influential that southern Utah are not expendable. Not only are these people in Utah expendable, but the land, the animals and the food chain in that area are also.

JOHNSON: I used to love those St. George apples...
YELL: Is it true that Baneberry is built on a fault?

GILBERT: They tell me that Baneberry was a 20 kiloton explosion, but 20 kilotons wouldn't have made Baneberry vent the way it did. Apparently the intensity of the blast was magnified by the fault. You see, there were initially a lot of complications with hole U8B--the site of the blast. Test site contractors had to re-drill it repeatedly--it kept caving in. A few geologists and survey scientists wanted to abandon it, but a test site authority insisted on shooting out of that hole, which was originally dug on a fault, a cracked unstable area of which there are many at the test site. Plus, the hole itself was dug into a lot of water soluble clay which gives the explosion twice the kiloton potential, forcing it up through the surface of the ground. We have alleged that

the government knew of this beforehand.

Another part of the negligence case is that they shot five blasts off that week---December 13-18, Baneberry being the fifth. In each area there are instruments that record radiation levels, five of these were not working, although they were supposed to be checked before each explosion. Also, you might note that these blasts were carried out immediately before the Christmas break at the site, indicating that they may have been rushed.

Now, in the four previous blasts, the government evacuated the area for a perimeter of 12 miles--and these were all underground, not one of them vented. On the Baneberry blast there were 900 people 3 and a half miles away, and none of them were even notified.

LANDAU: The interesting thing about 'Baneberry is that it violated international law. The Baneberry venting carried at least to Canada; they got some of the dust particles. In fact, they would have gotten more had there not been beavy rain and snowfall in the Colorado

Rockies, which brought down a lot of it. Canada could have stirred up quite a scene with the U.S., bu fortunately, they let it slide.

YELL: Will the outcome of this case have any effect on other nuclear testing areas?

GILBERT: A domino effect. A lot of atmospheric testing is dependent on this case and test sites conducting similar experiments, Los Alamos, White Sands in New Mexico, etc., will be greatly affected.

YELL: How long is the trial expected to last?

GILBERT: The government suspects that the trial will be dragged out another six weeks. Our major problem now is funding. We've spent a lot of money just trying to locate people and about \$5000 bringing experts in to testify. We would like to bring in Dr. Linus Pauling. Financial assistance is a problem the government won't have to encounter. After all, they're using our money to defeat us.



1.00 1

# **CSUN Poli-Sci policy Protest**

Dear Editor.

February 27, 1979 the senators of CSUN denied a lobbyist proposal. A proposal sponsored by a group of Political Science students. The measure asked for a total of \$1,360. This was to cover transportation to and from Carson City. The purpose of this trip is two-fold. First, the students acquire first hand knowledge of the legislative process. Second, the students gain their experience lobbying for school interests. Students have been engaging in this activity for ten years. They have gained many advantages for the University through their endeavors. The decision handed down on February 27 is unprecedented. CSUN has always considered Dr. Johns' legislative trip with high academic credit as well as political advantages. The students ask that the senators reconsider their position. They contend that if the senators do not consider the issue pertinent now, then perhaps they will with the upcoming election.

Myrna S. Roland Erin C. Kennedy Peggy J. Burnham Debra A. Prince Laura Fletcher Cindy Lopez Mike LeBleu John Wiles Anne Sorenson Kenneth Weiss Isabel Espinoza Scott MacKenzie Karen Robertson Patricia G. Hibbetts Lee Cox Julie Wilcox Steven Maginnis Jack Mason Tom Nesci Mary Barney Tamera Schacher Dale Hulen Pam Barker

# The Yell's New Look

Dear Editor,

I would like to address myself to the new look of the Yell. I am a second semester senior at UNLV and have attended since spring of 1976, having spent my first semester of college at the University of Colorado in Boulder, Colorado. At CU I had the pleasure of reading a first class school newspaper, and if for no other reason than that, please do not consider this another letter from a student longing for "high school" journalism.

The Annotated Yell is an excellent

The Annotated Yell is an excellent magazine and I certainly enjoyed reading the last issue. My main objection is that the articles I read were as much related to this University as the ones in Newsweek. Would it hurt to interview a tew UNLV students on their experience or opinions of the cults you have covered so in-depth? Or perhaps you could have listed the organizations on campus that might be considered cults. Either way the article would have been far more relevant to the students here.



My second point revolves around the format of the Yell: is your concern so shifted from campus events that the front page is better suited to art work (excellent as it may be) than a concise news format? The news that I may find relevant as a student is difficult to find in the present layout and I would offer my interpretation of your responsibility being to INFORM rather than presuming to educate.

The key word to the previous paragraph is "PRESUMING." If there is a single word to sum up The Annotated Yell it would be presumptuous. If the staff prefers to write for Leonard Stark and his friends in "meta levels" of consciousness then please mail them ten or twelve copies of "meta level" stories and give the rest of us a little scoop on UNLV! A serious drawback to any publication is the overabundance of any one view on an issue. Knowing some of the Yell staff personally allows me to say that a few of them lean toward the "tortured artist" view of themselves in a society run by sports-mined neanderthals. I do not want twenty-five pages of sports, but neither will I tolerate the pretentious attitude of "educating" me to any presumed higher levels of consciousness. Many of the stories in this semester's issues have been distinctly tainted towards a "higher thought" point of view that disdainfully looks down from Olympus and chuckles at the meager accomplishments of the sweating cattle on their fields, courts and tracks. not to judge the events on this campus, yours is to report them.

I will close with two final criticisms; Haldeman's *Think* in no conceiveable way merits the center section of the paper, and "Call Board" looks like a cheap trick to save space (and is far less publicity than some of the events listed deserve). Please keep Mr. Haldeman's sixties nostalgia in proper perspective and at least give some of the events in "Call Board" a short write-up.

Sincerely, Dennis Cobb

P.S. I know you are short of staff, but a few intramural results would sure be nice since over 250 students are playing basketball right now.

DC

# CSUN Representation Ouestioned

Dear Editor:

Are the students receiving adequate representation? One of the functions of the CSUN government is to represent the students, but are they? CSUN's highest concern appears to be having their own way in the process of running our student organization.

For instance, the CSUN officers have spent over two thousand dollars on out of state trips to see how other schools are being run. Also, do they really think that the students are satisfied by activities such as parties and dances. There are other needs of the students besides dances and parties which are not being met by the student government. Is it that the CSUN officers have forgotten what it is like to be students? Has the transition to an officer gone to their heads making tham see the importance only in their interests, or what they tell the students they should want?

For instance, CSUN has just sent five people to San Francisco to perform in a game called "University Bowl" costing approximately \$500.00. This is all fine and good, but why can't what the students want be recognized?

One issue in which the students feel that they have been unjustly dealt with is in not receiving financial assistance for a trip to Carson City. This trip has been a biannual event of the university for several years, and has had many excellent accomplishments not only for the school, but also the community.

One particular year the students saved the dorms from being turned into an office building. They are also responsible for the WICHE funds, which is financial assistance for out of state law and medical

There are forty-four students making plans to visit Carson City. They are studying various issues concerning the community which they will discuss with the political leaders. Some student officers feel that one lobbyist for UNLV is sufficient representation. There are those that feel, though, that the forty-four students, many of whom are personal friends of the political leaders, would do the university invaluable good. Besides the political value of this trip to the university, the students benefit academically, because of the studying and research they do. Therefore, a small portion of their expenses should be defrayed out of the student funds. If CSUN can afford \$500.00 to send a selected five people on a trip then they can afford \$500.00 for forty-four students to go to Carson City.

This year's trip will be of particular importance. One issue to be discussed concerns a law school at UNLV. Another matter of utmost importance concerning the university is a budget cut, and the disaster it would entail if it should ever take place. If the funds are limited, it would mean cutbacks in staff, and in the curriculum. As it is the student ratio per professor is too high.

Our community is a prosperous one, and has the funds for nothing short of the best university money can buy. Therefore, if UNLV is ever to attain better academic standing, CSUN must encourage intellectual and academic projects. The trip to Carson City would be a good place to continue what has become a biannual event. Governor Mike O'Callaghan said this trip is one of the best projects sponsored by UNLV.

Kathy Shelley

## CSUN Defended by Sophomore Class Senator

Dear Editor:

For as long as I have read this paper and its predecessors, I think I have enjoyed the MAIL section of The Annotated Yell most of all. The main reason for this is probably because I am interested in the views of other students on this campus. Yet it bothers me to know that some statements which I read here may not be what I consider to be correct...Opinions are good, except that I feel that the uninformed student should hear the other side of a few issues. Namely, those who continue to reprimand CSUN:

The Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, otherwise known as CSUN, consists not only of the officers, but of all full-time under-grad students. This is why our \$2.40 per credit goes into its budget...So that the representatives, whom the students voted for, can plan programs to benefit YOU! Although it seems that the same students continue to run for office each year, do most of the planning and most of the work, they DO encourage others to join in, or to add any input they feel will benefit.

It is true that the February 13 lecture dealing with Creative Assertiveness was poorly attended, but I wouldn't lay all the blame on the Activities Board, they tried. According to Gene Russo, our Vice President in charge of Union Affairs, and President of the Western Region of the Association of College Unions International. in a survey done by ACUI. it was found that lecture series are a dying event, not only at UNLV, but on campuses throughout the nation. Students just don't want to attend. As for the Activities Board, they DID hang posters, and there were flyers all over campus. According to Tim Herlosky, Activities Board Vice-President, KULV DID carry the lecture as a news item, and The Annotated Yell received the date as part of a publicity package. As for the actual printing, well...that brings us to another letter to the editor, which stated: 'CSUN should NOT tell The Annotated Yell what, how or when to print.

To this student I can only say, I don't think any senator in the senate meeting in which Mike Navarro attended meant to "tell" Mr. Navarro what to print. We were only giving him suggestions which the students, WHOM WE REPRESENT, gave to us. CSUN has a "hands-off" policy, which allows the editor the freedom to do as he chooses, after all, the executive board, with senate approval, did give him the position. Now we can only inform Mike as to how our colleagues feel, and let him use the information as he pleases.

I think it's great that students have a medium in which to get their views heard, but if you have a gripe against any CSUN officer, representative or board, let us know. We can all be contacted through the CSUN office in the Student Union.

Thank you,
Peggy Racel
CSUN Sophomore Class Senator

In the interest of furthering intellectual communication on and around the campus, we will consider any and all letters for publication. Preference will be given to signed letters. Deadline for publication is Friday at noon.



During a telephone interview with Dr Johns the evening following the Senate meeting Wednesday. March 7, it was learned that UNLV Acting President Brock Dixon. a supporter for previous Carson City trips and who praises the doings of these students, told Dr Johns he would make up the difference in the \$400 funding granted by CSUN to the original \$1,360 needed for the trip, a lump sum of \$960 given by Dixon. Dixon was quoted as saying that the trip 'is definately an academic exercise' and that 'If CSUN falls short this semester we will definatly have pick up Dr Johns still stresses the importance this trip makes, not only for the experience to the students who are going, but also for the important lobbying efforts made as Johns says, 'on behalf of the students for the entire university' 'Assemblymen and legislators are impressed by the showing of these students' Johns said, and added that students work side by side with these men, some forming lasting friendships with them. Johns said that he understood it was the responsibility of CSUN to do what it did and thought it was a 'great jesture' to give his group the \$400. Dr Johns said in closing, 'I only hope CSUN stands by their pledge of \$400. HOWEVER, earlier that same Wednesday afternoon, in memorandum released to all CSUN Senators by President Chuck White, it was stated that White had officially vetoed the \$400 in allocated funds. As explained in the memorandum White's two primary resons for this action were that I[ the allocation of \$400 leaves each person with little over \$7 per person. I find this to be a ridiculous sum of money to be given to any individual'. 2] 'to stop the precedent setting that this allocation could lead to.

Dr Johns, who was unavailable for comment at that time, explained to students Monday, 12 during a class lecture in Johns' Political Science 101 class that. Twe been castigated by CSUN President Chuck White who came to me begging and crying a week ago', said Johns in response to the vetoing of funds. Johns explained further that your wonderful CSUN President who is a goddam liar....had broke his word in many ways'. One way, interpreted by Johns, was that President White, who in a telephone conversation with Johns. had given his word to back, but did not promise. \$500 in funding for the trip. In this. Johns called ex-Governor Mike O'Callaghan who had offered editorial support for the Carson City trip, saying that, 'We dont need it, the guys going to vote for \$500.

# **CSUN Intercom**

DATE: March 6
EVENT: SENATE meeting

A \$400. funding motion was approved by SENATORS for AL JOHNS CARSON CITY GROUP ending a two week debate. Other SENATE agenda items were taken care of at the three hour CSUN SENATE meeting.

SCIENCE, MATH and ENGINEERING SENATOR BRUCE BAYNE resigned as senator retroactive March 6, because he, "ran into a conflict he could not rectify", said SENATE SPEAKER MARSHAL WILLICK.

Since the passage of the new constitution the UNION BOARD tonger exists, however a group consisting of SENATE SPEAKER MARSHAL WILLICK, SENATOR JEFF WILDS, and SENATOR LORAINNE ALDERMAN, have formed an interam committee to discuss and possibly construct a new board to replace the now defunct one. Other senators may soon preside on the committee.

group wins funding -A motion was made on the SENATE floor appropriating AL JOHNS CARSON COLV GROUP \$1,360 for a trip to the biannual legislative session of the NEVADA LEGISLATURE in Carson City. CSUN PRESIDENT CHUCK WHITE then countered the motion with his own to disapprove the request for funds, continuing a debate from the February 29, SENATE meeting. This debate, concerning the appropriation of \$1,360 was essentially the same with the exception of DR JOHNS' presence and the addition of a petition carrying the names of approximately 330 supportors for the trip. PEGGY BURNHAM, advocate for the trip, in a presentation, explained to senators the importance of the trip saying that, "the trip is for educational purposes as well as for personal experience" and that only about 20 of the 45-50 students signed for the trip were from JOHNS' LEGISLATIVE PROCESSES CLASS. Furthermore the CARSON CITY trip is not required by JOHNS for completion of the course however, it was discovered that the trip was listed on JOHNS' course syllabus that students go atthough alternative work can be done in lieu of syllabus that students go, although alternative work can be done in lieu of students unable to go on the trip. Another trip advocate, DALE HUEN, explained that the group was representing all (UNLV) students' purposes by lobbying for a law school and against proposed budget cuts for UNLV. Although PRESIDENT WHITE was opposed the the funding, he was "impressed with the 330 petition signatures". However, WHITE said that "we represent not a small number but thousands" indicating opinion was for the concern of the low budget and how it should be spent. concern of the low budget and how it should be spent.

PREVIOUS TO THE SENATE MEETING, EX-GOVERNOR MIKE O'CALLAGHAN, A STRONG ADVOCATE OF THE CARSON CITY TRIPS, WAS CONTACTED WHO TOLD DR JOHNS THAT HE WOULD GIVE EDITORIAL SUPPORT TO THE GROUP VIA AN ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE LAS VEGAS SUN. BUT PRESIDENT CHUCK WHITE, WHO DID NOT WANT THIS TYPE OF EXPOSURE FOR CSUN AND FELT THAT CSUN COULD STAND ON ITS OWN TOLD DR JOHNS THAT SOME SORT OF COMPROMISE COULD POSSIBLY BE MADE IN FUNDING, THUS AVERTING THE SUN EDITORIAL. WHITE REFERRED TO THIS AS A TENTATIVE AGREFMENT AND WAS IN NO WAY BLACKMAIL.

BUSINESS and ECONOMICS SENATOR DAVID MARTINEZ then made a motion to amend the main motion for the \$1,360 funding, to one that would give the JOHNS GROUP \$400. His motion was a compromise that dealt with the fact of the low EXPENSE BUDGET, yet showed the JOHNS GROUP senators care enough to give some money to help out. A roll call vote was taken which resulted in a vote of 12-in favor, 10-opposed, with one abstention, thereby granting the group \$400.

Shortly after the vote was taken, spokesperson PEGGY BURNHAM said that,
"We made a small accomplishment but not much". "The cut from the intended
\$1,360 to \$400 means that each going will receive in aid less than \$10 each".
"Each student", she continued, "will now pay approximately \$125 plus expenses"
BURNHAM felt some including herself may be unable to go because of the cut.

However, President White said that there was never an agreement to back any money, only that a comprimise issue concerning funding would be talked about on the Senate floor, in which case the Sun article would be halted. [It seems that the two gentlemen have conflicting interpretations concerning the telephone conver-

Johns also moted that President White had 'mis-stated the facts' concerning information found in the memmorandum dated March 7. Johns noted that the memorandum referred th the group as the legislative class trip'. Johns said further that it is not a class but 'a group of further that it is not a class but 'a group of students going on the trip. White

CSUN students' noting that there is a distinction between the two. President White said about the class definition that it was so referred to because it was requested as being written as such on the senate agenda. White added that the trip was written into the syllabus of Johns' Legislative Process

Johns accused White of being 'a liar' and 'stacking the statistics' in that the memorandum contained 53 as the number of CSUN members going on the trip. In defense to this accusation President White concluded that in a presentation given by Peggy Burnham to the senate she expressly used the number 53 as the number of students going on the trip.

Johns referred to White as a 'jackass' in that a reason for vetoing the funding was to stop the precident setting actions this allocation could lead to ' Johns maintains that 'the precedent has already been set'. 'three previous senates have given us money Johns said. He also noted the aid received by each person would be \$10 and not \$7 as stated in the memorandum.

Johns, in closing, reminded students of the upcoming senate and student body elections saying that 'While this group has done enough to be recalled it is not worth the effort'. Johns added that students should be careful not to elect anymore jerks like that, referring to President



# Now is the time...





# CSUN is looking for a few good people.

# CAMPAIGN '79

# And there's more at stake than the BMOC!

You are part of a faction: a group with your special interests in mind. A powerful body with a budget near \$400,000 that is asked to voice your opinion. The Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada (CSUN) has representatives on all university communities, from grievance to traffic regulations. If you think it's still the high

school "play-government" you're letting someone else speak for you.

CSUN is on the verge of its own FM radio station. It currently publishes a cultural periodical for the community. And it represents you as the consumer voice on campus. Take it seriously, and give that voice some content.

The following bases are always touched in any successul campaign.

#### **Public Speaking**

No single medium is as successful as public speaking. Because of the nature of this commuter campus, voters cannot be counted on to pass through the Student Union or pick up The Annotated Yell. They can, however, be counted on to attend class. Many instructors are quite willing to reliquish the first five minutes of class to a candidate. The content of your speech is your own. Campus organizations are also a valuable contact to be made. A complete list of organization leaders and contact numbers is available in the CSUN offices in Room 120 of Moyer Student Union. These groups are always willing to offer time to candidates, providing the candidate asks for it. One

more tip: Many of these groups meet only once a month, so it's best to make initial contacts as early as possible.

## Other Mediums to be Considered: **Fliers Posters Debates**

The Annotated Yell will be sponsoring debates in both the primary and general elections. Times and dates for these debates were not available at press time, but will be given to all candidates upon filing.

# **Election Board Operating Policy and Election Rules for Spring 1979**

- . In accordance with the CSUN Constitution, the Election Board hereby establishes the Operating Policy and Election Rules for the Spring semester of 1979.
- II. The Election Board shall determine the eligibility of candidates.

  A. Candidates for Executive Offices shall fulfill those provisions set forth in the Constitution in Article IV, Section B.
- B. Candidates for Executive Offices shall maintain seven (7) credit hours during the semester of filing and abide by all election rules.

  III. The Election Board shall establish dates for filing for office, for the elections, and for the submission of campaign spending and contributions statement.
- A. Filing for candidacy for Executive Offices for the 1979-1980 term shall begin at 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. until the final closing which will be at 5:00 P.M. on Friday, March
- B. Primary Election. if necessary, shall be held on Wednesday and Thursday, April 4 and April 5, 1979. The General Election for Executive Offices and for ballot questions shall be held Wednesday and Thursday, April 18 and April 19, 1979.
- C. Those candidates in a Primary Election must submit a campaign spending and contributions statement to the Election Board by 5:00 P.M. on Thursday, April 15, 1979. All candidates are required to submit to the Election Board a complete campaign spending and contributions statement by 5:00 P.M. on Wednesday, April
- IV. The Election Board shall establish and maintain a minimum of three election the Liection Board small establish and maintain a minimum of the
- A. The Election Board shall publicize the locations of all voting booths and their hours of operation.
- V. Filing for Candidacy

#### **Election Rules**

- A. Filing for Candidacy
- All candidates must complete a filing form at a candidates' meeting on Friday, March 16. 1979 or the filing form may be obtained from the CSUN secretary in Room 120 of the Moyer Student Union Building during the week of filing. March 19-23, 1979.
- At the time of filing, all candidates shall be required to sign a waiver to CSUN releasing their GPA, the number of credit hours they have completed at UNLV, and other necessary information for determining their eligibility.
- . At the time of filing, all candidates must pay a \$25.00 filing fee which will be refunded no sooner than one week after the General Election provided they have complied with the Operating Policy and Election Rules for Spring 1979 of the Election
- Roard. B. Campaign Spending and Contributions
- 1. No candidate for the Executive Office may spend, cause to be spent, or have spent on his behalf more than the sum of \$200.00 for his campaign.
- No candidate shall receive contributions of more than \$50.00 from any one individual or organization. Total contributions of any candidate shall not exceed
- 3. Candidates shall be required to submit to the Election Board a complete statement of their campaign spending and contributions. This statement shall be supported by receipts for all contributions and expenditures.
- C. Campaigning
- Candidates may begin campaigning immediately after filing.
- No campaigning or campaign material shall be permitted within twenty-five feet of a voting booth during election days. Candidates are asked to remove their own campaign materials from the voting areas on the evening prior to the beginning of each election. Failure to do so will result in loss of materials

- 3. Only ten posters or posted fliers will be approved for use in the Union. All posters. fliers and other campaign materials must first be stamped by the Union Secretary.

- Iliers and other campaign materials must first be stamped by the Union Secretary.

  4. Posters or fliers may be posted in the following areas:

  a. Bulletin Board outside CSUN/Union offices:

  b. Poster area outside of men's restroom on the first floor:

  c. Poster area inside the north entrance leading to the campus mall:

  d. Bulletin board on the second floor located at the circular storage area;

  e. Green wall outside the ballroom and between the doors at the east end.

  5. Materials posted anywhere but in the above mentioned places, or posted in appropriate places but not stamped shall be removed and may be considered as evidence of campaign violations. evidence of campaign violations.
- The largest size acceptable for posters used in the Union will be 23" x 28". No banners will be allowed in the Union Building.
- 8. Absolutely no posters or campaign materials shall be permitted in the following
  - a. On or outside the library building.
  - On stakes in the ground:
  - On the outside of any University building:
  - On University foliage.
- 9. Check each building for individual rules governing posting areas.
- D. Conduct of Candidates
- 1. All candidates shall be expected to submit all protests and challenges in written form to the CSUN secretary within three working days after the close of each election. 2. It shall be the duty of the Election Board to investigate all complaints and take the
- necessary action. E. Hours of Voting Booths
- The Election Board shall operate at least one voting booth in the Student Union Building from 9:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. during each of the election days.
- 2. Other voting booths located throughout campus shall be open for no less than four hours during each of the election days.
- **Voting Procedure**
- Any CSUN member presenting a student identification card or any other identification with a photograph at a voting booth shall be eligible to vote.
- 2. The election worker shall verify the identification card with the master list and write the ballot number beside the student's name on the master list. Then the election worker shall hand the elector a ballot.
- 3. The elector shall proceed to the voting booth and mark the ballot.
- After marking the ballot, the elector shall place the ballot in the ballot box.
- 5. Electors voting more than once in the election shall lose their privilege to vote in the
- No absentee or proxy votes shall be permitted.
- No write-in votes shall be permitted.
- Counting of Ballots and Certification of Results
- 1. All students shall be permitted to be present at the time that the ballots are
- 2. Any individual creating a disturbance that disrupts the ballot counting process shall counted. space permitting.
- 3. The Election Board shall certify the winners of each race only if the candidates have
- submitted their campaign spending and contributions 4. Certification of Primary Elections results shall take place no later than 9:00 A.M. on Tuesday. April 17, 1979. Certification of General Election results shall take place no later than 9:00 A.M. on Monday, April 30, 1979.

# - Weltanschauung

Socially conservative and steeped in Islamic custom. Saud clearly towards the west, particularly the United States, with great deal of lot governing and technological importing. Bee and political ties Saudi Arabia Fee is the Arabian Penninsula Soviet subversion. Most of these states, while vast in territory (Saudi Arabia Saproximately 8 million people inhabit a comiles), and cannot maintain large armies, making them vulne an extremely directly guirilla movement. Such a situation has

by Marc Templer

The United States is on the verge of a new and potentially turbulent era of relations with the Arab world of northwest Africa and the Arabian Penninsula. The conservative and pro-western states of the region look to the United States to provide their assistance and protection previously offered by Great Britain, but it is not contingents of bubbling Peace Corps workers armed with shovels and chalk boards that the Arabs will be asking for. The Arabs want sophisticated Made-in-USA weapons and technicians. And with military assistance often comes political committment. The prospect of an American presence in the Arab world similar to the presence in South Vietnam in the early 1960's is far less remote now than it was ten years ago as the United States and the Soviet Union transfer their struggle from Europe and Asia to the chessboard of Africa.

On the same day as the government of Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtier came tumbling down in the streets of Tehran. (February 11), Defense Secretary Harold Brown was in Saudi Arabia's capital, Riyadh, to reassure the Saudis and our other friends in the Middle east that in case of an emergency, the United States was an ally they could rely on. Secretary Brown told the Saudis what they wanted to hear: the United States would increase its sales of sophisticated weaponry to Saudi Arabia and Egypt, as well as sell weapons to Saudi Arabia's ally, North Yemen, and to Egypt's ally, the Sudan. For the benefit of the accompanying press, Brown said an increase in arms sales by the United States to these countries would help assure peace and stability in the area.

Aside from what appears to be a contradiction in the Defense Secretary's statement (similar to prescribing an increase of white sugar to offset a case of diabetes), and the fact that Congress would have to approve any new arms packages. Secretary Brown was bombarded with requests of U.S. military hardware by Arab leaders, all of whom feel the need to arm their countries against perceived threats to their security by the recent activities of the Soviet Union and its allies in southern Arabia, Chad and the Horn of Africa.

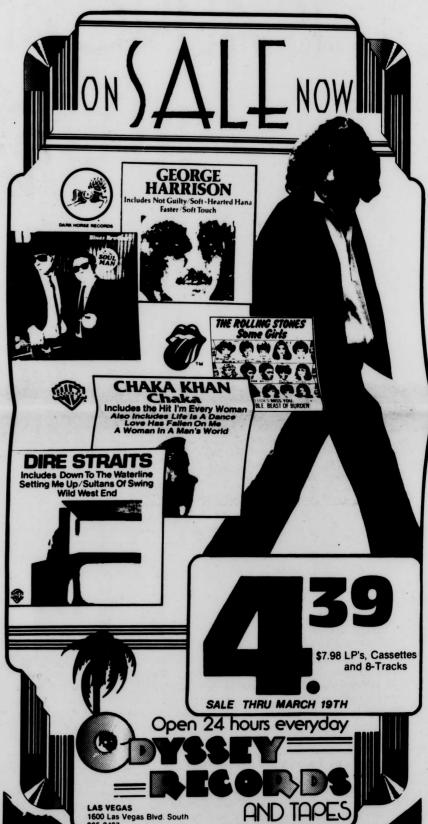
Socially conservative and steeped in Islamic custom, Saudi Arabia's orientation is clearly towards the west, particularly the United States, with whom the Saudis do a great deal of oil exporting and technological importing. Because of these economic and political ties Saudi Arabia feels the Arabian Penninsula is a potential target of Soviet subversion. Most of these states, while vast in territory, are sparsely populated (Saudi Arabia's approximately 8 million people inhabit a country of 900,000 square miles), and cannot maintain large armies, making them vulnerable to the attentions of an extremely directed guerilla movement. Such a situation has already occurred along the southeastern coast of the penninsula, where leftist forces waged a guerilla war against the government of Oman from 1968 to 1974. The guerillas were supported obliquely by the Soviet Union through Oman's western neighbor, the radical Marxist Peoples' Republic of Yemen. Although the guerillas were defeated by the Oman government (aided by Iranian troops sent by the Shah), the disturbance was disquieting to the pro-western states of the Arabian penninsula. Yet there was at the time little hope of gaining the attention of the one nation they felt could adequately insure their protection, for the United States' firmly pro-Israeli stance precluded any bilateral relationship with the Arab world. That was 1972. In 1973 the Arab oil producers became aware of the hold they possessed over the economic health of Europe and the United States. It was the 1973 Arab Oil Embargo, coupled with Israeli intransigence over her occupation of Arab territory taken in the 1967 war, that broke American foreign policy away from its exclusively Israeli moorings, resulting in the seeking of a more even handed approach to the Semitic world.

In 1978 the United States opened a new phase in its realtionship with the Arabian Peninsula with the proposed sale of sophisticated warplanes to Saudi Arabia, part of a three country deal which also included Egypt and Israel. Though spokesmen for the Carter administration assured skeptics in Congress that the weapons sold to Saudi Arabia were only to be used in self-defense, there is room for doubt that the White House definition for self-defense is the same as Rivadh's. As the Saudi Newspaper Arab News explained, "Saudi Arabia does not aspire to fight Communism throughout the world, but it certainly is interested in keeping the Russian bear away from the Red Sea and the Gulf."

Riyadh's interpretation of "self-defense" is a liberal one. In the summer of 1977 Saudi Arabia aided Moslem Somalia in its irredentist war with Marxist Ethiopia, and provided economic assistance to the Sudan which threw out its Soviet advisors in 1972 after an aborted Communist coup. Saudi Arabia has also used its oil revenues to help the government of Chad, which since 1971 has been fighting a bitter war against Marxist guerillas supported by Libya. Saudi Arabia has also supported its neighbor to North Yemen in its on-again, off-again border war with pro-Soviet South Yemen, and the Saudis expressed their willingness to buy U.S. weapons for North Yemen.

Recent events which have caused so much concern in Riyadh have had the same effect in Cairo. Anwar Sadat's break with the past political dogmas in seeking a peace settlement with Israel is not simply altruistic, but motivated by a variety of more practical reasons. The maintenance of semi-alert status by the Egyptian military is a steady drain upon the sagging Egyptian economy, which Sadat hopes to revitalize with foreign investments. However, continued fear of a new war with Israel has kept most

# RECORDS



RECORDS

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foreign money out, and is likely to stay out until the two countries have reached a firm settlement. Egypt also desperately needs American military hardware to upgrade her armed forces. Most of Egypt's military equipment is Soviet made, and since Egypt severed her ties with Moscow in 1972 she has been unable to acquire necessary spare parts to keep her tanks and planes in working order. (In some branches of Egypt's military it is estimated up to one half of the equipment is unusable due to lack of spare parts.) However, it is unlikely the United States Congress will approve any substantial arms sales to Egypt as long as there is no peace treaty with Israel. Yet, Egypt's desire for American arms is not primarily based upon the possibility of a future war with Israel (although Sadat has been careful not to exclude the military alternative in his negotiations with Israeli leaders), but rather on what Cairo perceives to be a growing need for an Egyptian military presence in Africa. In August of 1977 Egypt fought a series of actions with Libya along their Mediterranean border. Since then, Egypt has warned Libya to stop supporting leftist rebel forces in northern Chad, a portion of which Libya claims for herself. The Libyans have so far ignored these warnings, and the situation in Chad has so deteriorated that as of February 17 all Americans were advised to leave the country for their own safety.

Egypt's attitudes towards Libya (one of the most reliable Soviet clients in Africa, whose chief of state, Muammar Quaddafi, is considered one of the world's more unstable members), is likely influenced by that country's oil wealth, which, while not as great as saudi Arabia's or the Persian Gulf's, is appealing to an Egypt burdened with a weak economy and a surplus population.

Egypt's concern in Africa also extends to her southern neighbor and ally, the Sudan, which shares a long and convoluted border with Marxist Ethiopia. The Sudan has been sending military equipment to the Moslem rebels of Ethiopia's northern Eritria province, and there is the possibility that when Ethiopia finishes off the Eritrians, she will turn her attention to settling accounts with the Sudan. It is this possibility that prompted the Saudis to press Defense Secretary Brown on selling United States arms to the Sudan.

Somalia, too, has requested military aid. A firm ally of the Soviet Union for fifteen years, Somalia broke relations with Moscow in August of 1977 when the Soviets began to arm the newly empowered Marxist regime of Colonel Haile Mar, in Mengistu in Ethiopia, with whom Somalia was at war over possession of the Ogaden Desert, whose population is predominantly Somalian. Somalia lost the war but has not accepted the verdict, and would like to acquire arms from the United States, since like the Egyptians, the Somalian army is Soviet equipped and is no longer able to get spare parts.

Today the situation throughout the Middle East and northeast Africa is more latent than quiet. The numerous conflicts in the region have not been resolved, for conclusions apparently reached have not been accepted. Somalia has not reconciled herself to abandoning her claims in the Ogaden Desert, the crisis in Chad has not yet reached its apex, while last week the border war between North and South Yemen flared up once more. The fall of the Shah of Iran, a twenty-five year long friend of the United States, and the doubts being expressed here and abroad about the effectiveness of United States foreign policy execution has led to a good deal of sabre rattling in Washington by the Carter administration in the last few weeks, but it will take more than threats and spur of the moment reactions to reassure remaining friends in the Middle East and northeast Africa, whose demands upon the United States in the face of continued Soviet pressure (either directly or by proxy) will increase in quantity and consequence.

and consequence.

# MARDIGRAS IS ALIVE AND LIVING... IN LAS VEGAS

Mardi Gras '79 is off and running and, as usual, 'it's going to be bigger and better than ever before.''

UNLV celebrated its first Mardi Gras in the spring of 1977. Then Activities Board Chairman Scott Lorenz was looking for the spring counterpart to the much successful Oktoberfest.

Oktoberfest.

The '76-'77 year at UNLV was a time of the ever-growing CSUN pie. Consequently, no one questioned the expense of sending the activities board to New Orleans for 'first hand knowledge.' The value of the excursion can be debated, but one fact is undeniable: Mardi Gras '77 came on with a bang. That year, festivities

included a Dr. Baepler funeral, Dixieland jazz concerts, beard growing and Mardi Gras queen contests, costume balls, belly dancing, beer chugging, hurricanes, a carnival and the infamous wet T-shirt contest.

Since that first year, Mardi Gras has a built in audience of over a thousand people city-wide who join in the festivities. Yet, for the first time since its inception, Mardi Gras is this year geared to make a profit. Vice-President of Activities Tim Herloski has the philosophy that "the time for fiscal responsibility in all areas of CSUN is now." Herloski plans to raise the overall price of items slightly for the general

community "in order to defray costs." As Herloski put it, "In '77 Scott Lorenz could plan to lose \$4 thousand. In '79 events have to pay for themselves."

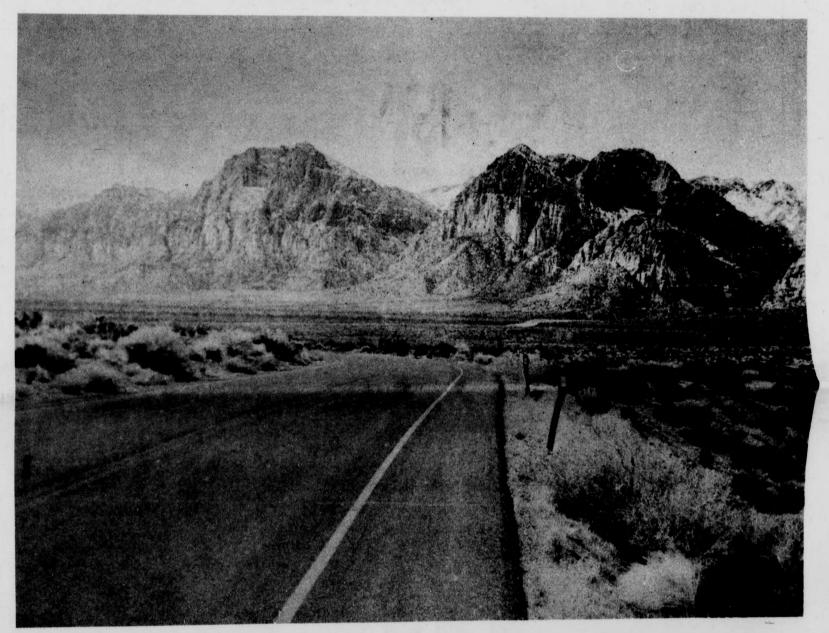
Herloski plans a city-wide marketing of the event, "for those disappointed at the cancellation in New Orleans." Last Year, the festival was attended by more than 2700 people, and even more are expected this year. "Whether it's the shrimp creole, crabmeat cocktails, oysters, chicken, hurricanes, mint julips, planter's punch or just the plain ole fun, Mardi Gras is fast becoming a Las Vegas holiday." Herloski concluded.



# Red Rock Canyon:

# An Environmental Confrontation

by Marc Charisse Photos by Dave Sands



And the dead tree gives no shelter, the cricket no relief,
And the dry stone no sound of water. Only
There is shadow under this red rock,
Come in under the shadow of this red rock,
And I will show you something different from either
Your shadow at morning striding behind you
Or your shadow at evening rising to meet you
T.S. Eliot "The Waste Land"

# Red Rock is only 18 miles from Las Vegas...

### And getting closer all the time.

They say Las Vegas is two cities: a medium sized community of families, schools and shopping centers; and Sin City, the Sodom of the West.

The valley, too, is divided. Around the city is flat desert, unattractive to all but a few, inhabited by tortoises, lizards and dry mesquite bushes. But 20 miles to the north and west of the city lie pine forests and ski slopes, and to the west the high desert bluffs of Red Rock.

Heading west, the land changes imperceptibly, until the road curves down and to the left.

From here the city is a speck. This is a good place to stop and look back, for Las Vegas is easily forgotten once you enter the canyons. Here the desert appears greener. Black brush and creosote are mixed with Yerba Santos and Yucca. And finally, as you reach the bluffs which create the valley Ponderosa pine, manzanita and juniper live among the more common desert brush.

Red Rock Canyon is unique. Its-deep canyons and eastern exposure allow for water and shade, precious lifegivers in the desert. Red Rock Canyon is also in danger. Currently the Bureau of Land Management, through the "Red Rock Canyon Master Plan" is working on making the canyon an extension of the Las Vegas commercial scene. Something new for the outdoors-minded tourists.

The recent grading of a road running from Rocky Gap through the Pine Creek drainage system is a sign of things to come. It comprises what is known as "segment B" of the "Master Plan's" new scenic road. The junction of this loop and Charleston Boulevard is the proposed site of a visitors' center, headquarters for the 64.000 acre area. The road will be accompanied, whenever possible, by a bicycle path. There will be improved trails, picnic areas and rest rooms in the vicinity of Pine Creek, Rocky Gap and Oak Creek, as well as in the already settled areas of Spring Mountain Ranch and Bonnie Springs. The Red Rock Summit Road, already closed to motor vehicles, will be maintained as a trail supplied with interpretive signs. The implementation of this master plan will be based on available funding and manpower.

In 1972 a total of 496,000 people visited Red Rock

In 1972 a total of 496,000 people visited Red Rock Canyon. By 1982 the projected annual use will reach almost 2 million under the Master Plan, with daily use almost 20,000. The Final Environmental impact statement, prepared by the Bureau of Land Management states that "there are a number of impacts on the environment that cannot be avoided if the proposed





[top] When segment B was being contructed, the authors were assured by BLM spokesmen the area would recieve less use after the road was completed. The government's rational was that the closing of the old dirt road leading into Pine Creek and the construction of a paved road, complete with parking area [which is about 1000 yards further from the State Park than the 4-wheel drive road] would discourage use of the ecosystem. The dozens of cars parked in the turnoff over the weekend and the littered canyons, their plant life trampled, bear witness to the failure of such policy. Pine Creek's deep canyons, [right] hold water year-round, making the right canyon, an off-limits scientific preserve, a popular hiking and camping area. The ever-increasing use of Red Rock Canyon foreseen by the BLM may pollute this water supply forever.



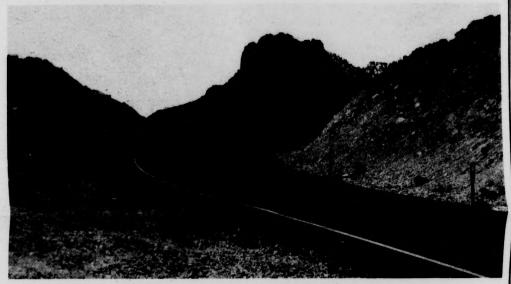


"While the ecosystem is [left] stable, it, like all desert ecosystems, is fragile. The plants and animals live their entire lives at the limit of endurance of living things. Their environment is hostile and only the strongest and best adapted can survive. Living as they do at this outer limit of survival, the plants, animals and entire ecosystem exist on the brinkof disaster. One push or disruption, or a series of smaller perhaps unnoticeable pushes could start the entire ecosystem into a downward spiral from which it may never recover. The proposed action and continued use of the area could represent the push or pushes needed.

--from the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Red Rock Canyon Recreation Lands -- Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

[top, right] In 1977 the Red Rock landscape was dotted with the symbols of our mechanistic age. When the tractors had left and the smoke had cleared, we were left with segment B of the new scenic loop. The loop represents considerable visual pollution, as the road bed had not been seeded with native plant life. The scarred roadbed [bottom, right] is visible from most places in Red Rock Canyon.





action is implemented. Since no means of mitigating these impacts can be taken, the implementation of the proposed action must be weighed against these losses." Still, the Master Plan is now described as "official policy" by BLM architect Bob Taylor. This irreparable damage includes a decrease of the air quality. Automobile pollutants "will result in a deterioration of the recreational experience of the area." according to BLM. "The odors, etc., may reach objectionable levels under such conditions. In addition these pollutants may harm plants, wildlife and humans."

Water is what makes Red Rock different from the surounding desert. But water depletion and the "potential loss of the springs with secondary impacts of water deprivation upon the wildlife and vegetation are impacts that may be unavoidable," says the impact statement. Should such a loss of water prove unavoidable, the effects might prove permanent. "Loss of the springs would severely affect the plants and animals in the area. Under desert conditions it may be years before they flow again. Until they do, plants and animals could not reestablish themselves in the area." In addition, "the depletion of the Las Vegas aquifer may require decades to correct."

Water deprivation is not the only effect that the Master Plan will have upon wildlife. The BLM report concludes: "Implementation of the proposed action will result in some loss of habitat for large animals (bighorn and deer) and many small animals, such as reptiles and rodents."

The Canyon is also of considerable archeological value, and the plan would destroy this significance. The Bureau of Land Management has concluded that destruction of these sites would be inevitable. "All of these impacts will be severe in that each site is unique. Once disturbed or vandalized it cannot be replaced or restored. The scientific cultural values of such sites will be lost for all time."

In examining the impact on the vegetation of Red Rock Canyon, special consideration must be taken. The area's deeper canyons, notably Pine Creek, contain plant species found no place else in the world. These include a species of sand verbena, locoweed, a species of beard-tongue, and bird's-beak. Pine Creek also contains a unique stand of Ponderosa pine, generally not found at such low altitudes. While the right fork of the canyon is already designated a scientific preserve, off limits to the general public, the use of the area is expected to increase due to improved accessibility. The impact statement accepts "possible loss of the unique Pine Creek flora," and goes on to say "their extinction at Pine Creek would mean their disappearance from the face of the earth. Once gone, there would be absolutely no way in which these plants could be recovered or reestablished."

Even without the dubious plans of the BLM, the increased visitor use which is sure to follow the growth of Las Vegas will surely ruin the area. So master plans must be established and ways of dealing with visitors must be found. But this does not mean that the answer is more roads, trails and Winnebago facilities. If the area is allowed to degenerate it will lose its visual beauty and sense of splendid isolation.

The Environmental Impact Statement considered five alternate proposals, ranging from intensive construction to completely unmanaged use. The current plan lies between these two extremes. A sixth alternative, labelled "unknown" was included to reflect any unforseen action taken by the Bureau of Land Management. We will advance one such plan, which we

feel might lessen ecological impact.

Under our proposition, the Red Rock Canyon area would be transferred to the Nevada Parks and Recreation Deapartment and officially designated a state park. We agree that public education is essential to the preservation of our natural resources and would therefore incorporate a visitors' center from which the park could be effectively administered. However, the proposed site of the center has been moved for aesthetic reasons and will be located at Willow Springs. Commercial interests in Bonnie Springs will go on as usual, and the ranger station at Spring Mountain Ranch will complement the one located at the visitors' center. Picnic and camping facilities will also be established at Rocky Gap, an area which through intensive public use has lost much of its natural beauty anyway. The old Red Rock Summit Road, leading from the gap through the mountains to the Pahrump Highway will be maintained

as a hiking trail. Additional overnight camping for backpackers will be allowed at Oak Creek. Such use of the area will be restricted in that it will require a permit as well as a fee for recreational vehicles. Such a system is now in use in the national parks and has greatly facilitated control of the public use of these lands.

Due to its ecologically unique character as well as its extreme fragility, the Pine Creek area will be placed off limits to the general public, although the "segment B" of the scenic drive will be maintained. This will allow for sightseeing by car, which accounts for 53 percent of Red Rock's use. Such an area would also provide a convenient rendezvous for scientific or educational groups visiting Pine Creek. Hiking will be allowed with the exception of the Pine Creek drainage system. All other activities, including educational films and literature, as well as self guiding nature trails will be restricted to Spring Mountain Ranch, Rocky Gap and the visitors' center.

"Alternative 6" is more restrictive than the current plan under implementation. It also provides for centralization of existing and future facilities under the Department of Parks and Recreation. But while it places further restrictions on future utilization of the area. it does provide for expanded park facilities to meet the needs of the future. By such restrictions we can slow the rate of ecological destruction.

Such a plan, of course, represents a compromise between environmental and human needs. It is a sad commentary on modern society that human use equals ecological destruction. Modern man has so removed himself from a natural environment that he is forced, in ever increasing numbers, to momentarily escape his plastic world. The incresed use of our public lands destroys their very desirability. Thus, man, like Midas, is trapped into destroying the very thing he loves and seeks to preserve. A compromise must, therefore, be reached. It is absolutely essential to maintain some areas in their primitive state, not only for use in the near future, but for future generations as well. This must be done, even if it severely limits current recreational use. We simply cannot allow the last vestiges of our natural heritage to disappear forever from the face of the earth.

# "I am truly a lone traveler and have never belonged to my country, my home, my friends, or even my immediate family with my whole heart."

# Einstein-The Man

by Michele Brendler

Editor's Note: March 14, 1979 is the centennial of Albert Einstein's birth. Einstein had probably the greatest mind of all time. His contributions include:

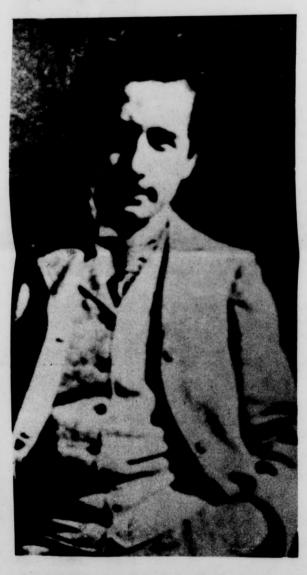
Creation of the special and general theory of relativity: contribution to statistical mechanics, the quantum theory, especially the quantum theory of radiation: the photon theory of light: the aim of the geometrization of physics: the establishment of the mass-energy equivalence: the creation of the theory of Brownian motion; extensive work on the unified field theories; the problem of the probablistic interpretation of quantum theory, by drawing attention to the difficulties inherent in it: his famous letter to Franklin Delano Roosevelt pointing out the dangers if Germany succeeded in developing a bomb based on his principles: 1921 Nobel Prize in physics for the photoelectric law and his work in the domain of theoretical physics.

Einstein received countless awards and was appointed to various international organizations. In 1948 he was asked to head the Israeli state. Various schools have been named in honor of Einstein: Element ninety-nine in the Periodic Table is named Einsteinium. And the immortal brain of Albert Einstein is still preserved in Kansas. This article reveals the personal Einstein and shows him as simply another sensitive Homo Sapien.

"Many stories circulated about him. The little girl who approached him with her arithmetical problem, his habit of wandering about the street, barefoot or in sandals and an old pullover, sometimes eating ice cream. These stories are true." Who is this man? This man who is considered by many to have been the greatest genius of all time. This man proved that the scientists' accepted conception of the universe was wrong. "One of the greatest contradictions of our times: The German who hated the Germans; the pacifist who changed his mind; the ambivalent Zionist who was asked to head the Israeli state; the physicist who believed in a God." This man was Albert Einstein.

Young Albert Einstein was no child prodigy. In fact, his parents worried that perhaps he was abnormal. He was five years old before he learned to speak. And when he finally did learn, he was very taciturn and did not participate in games with other children. Instead he isolated himself and engaged in daydreaming and meditative musing. He also disliked any strenuous physical exertion such as running and jumping. Often in the streets of Germany, the parades of soldiers fascinated the children, but not Albert. One day while he was watching a parade, a civilian noted Albert's concern. He stated, "Some day when you're old enough, you too can march like one of those fine soldiers." Albert replied, "But I was just thinking, sir, I should not like to be a soldier and become a machine." A feeling of "hatred for arbitrary laws of man and devotion to the laws of nature" remained with Einstein throughout his life.

Albert's scientific curiosity became evident when he was five years old, recovering from an illness, and his father presented him with a pocket compass. Albert was very fascinated by this instrument and remained impressed for many years. He was very interested in discovering why the iron needle always pointed in the same direction, and persisted in inquiring about it to everyone. Albert could sit and watch an ant colony for hours upon hours and remain mesmerized. At the age of six he received formal violin instruction and enjoyed it however, Albert continued to teach himself. Music became, in his later life, an inner necessity.



His high school headmaster once said, "...He'll never make a success out of anything."

Albert's father. Hermann Einstein. was a very optimistic man who enjoyed life, was very carefree and not ridden by goals. He often took the family on

weekend outings to Bavarian taverns, for the "good beer, radishes and sausages." At the age of seventy, Einstein spoke of his father as "exceedingly friendly, mild and wise." It is said that Hermann Einstein would have thought it slightly presumptuous to have fathered a genius. His mother, Pauline Koch, was an accomplished pianist; she found much happiness and consolation in her music. She loved the German classical and Beethoven's sonatas. She was more serious and artistic than Hermann and had a fine sense of humor. She read German literature and the classics to Albert. Perhaps the imaginative genius that was to make him so much more than a mere scientist could be attributed to her.

A friend of Einstein's father once presented Albert with two books: A Popular Book on Natural Science and Force and Matter. These books were to serve as the turning point in Einstein's life. He now directed all of his time to reading. Einstein's brilliant uncle, Max Talmud, a medical student, found a boy whose interest in science was awakening. He ironically presented Albert with his first physics book. Einstein was intrigued beyond words. Max recognized Albert's dormant genius and soon became his private tutor. He immediately taught him algebra, and at the age of eleven Albert was learning geometry. At twelve Einstein was teaching himself calculus. He managed to surpass his tutor's mathematical knowledge, so they began studying philosophy. At thirteen, Albert read Kant's Critique of Pure Reason and according to Max, with full comprehension.

Albert spent virtually all of his time studying. Most of the children his age thought of him as "very strange." He never socialized, and only associated with middleaged men. Einstein once wrote, "I am truly a lone traveler and have never belonged to my country, my home, my friends, or even my immediate family with my whole heart.

Einstein didn't program well in school. Although he was superior in science and math, he barely passed the other subjects. His teachers in school considered him an average student; however his private teacher considered him a genius. Upon graduation from high school Einstein's father asked his son's headmaster what profession his son should adopt. The man dryly answered. "It doesn't matter. He'll never make a success of anything." Einstein did fall on his college entrance examinations in modern languages, zoology and botany; however he performed brilliantly in math and physics. Not one teacher in college recognized Albert's genius, although many students did. One professor stated, "You are a very clever boy, an extremely clever boy, but you have one great fault. You never let yourself be told anything."

Einstein's requirements for a satisfactory existence were minimal. A slice of apple or a plum tart sufficed for dinner. His favorite meal was macaroni with cheese and tomatoes. He lived in modest surroundings and wasn't the least bit interested in clothes. For exercise he enjoyed long walks and sailing. He had a great sense of humor and wit, and loved to tell jokes, to make people feel good. One is apt to associate Albert Einstein with a picture of a gray-haired intellectual; however in his early years he was a very handsome intellectual. Antonina Vallentin's description: "He looked so pagan, so healthily animal. that he seemed to have loomed up from the sea-gods or pirates. In fact, he looked anything else

Einstein was a pacifist and strove for peace. Killing was unthinkable. He was deeply concerned about the political and religious problems of man. Although born Jewish and Bar Mitzvahed at thirteen, Einstein didn't practice or believe in the customs of this organized religion. Instead he believed in the cosmic religion. In this religion, the individual feels the futility of human desires and recognizes the marvelous order which reveals itself in nature and the world of thought.

Engraved on a doorway in Princeton University are

Einstein's powerful words: "God is subtle, not Einstein's powerful words:

Something Einstein since wrote summarizes his personality very well: "The most incomprehensible thing in the world is that it is comprehensible."

"The most incomprehensible thing in the world is that it is comprehensible." immensely, After two years the lessons were stopped,

# Rebellion

# Lady Rebs Fall at WAIAW Championships

Learning the hard way that "All good things must come to an end," the UNLV Lady Rebels had their hopes for a national championship wiped out when they fell to the 49ers of Long Beach State, 81-78, Friday (March 9) night in the semi-finals of the WAIAW Region Basketball Championships on the campus of the University of California at Santa Barbara.

In the contest in which the lead changed hands thirty-two times, the Lady Rebels, down by one, 73-72, with 3:17 remaining in the game, lost the services of Teresa Willis when the All-America candidate was sent to the bench with an ankle injury. The 5-9 junior forward was the game's top scorer with 29 points while also pulling down twelve rebounds.

Following Willis' exit, the 49ers outscored UNLV 8-6 to seal the victory and advance the championship tilt with UCLA.

"It is hard to pinpoint why we lost the game," admits Lady Rebel head coach, Dan Ayala, who has compiled an incredible 88-15 mark in four seasons at UNLV. "We played a good game," he continues, "but losing Teresa Willis hurt us."

Ayala's squad opened the tournament action with a 86-78 win over San Francisco State University Thursday (March 8). In a well-rounded effort, six Lady Rebels--Tina Glover (18), Sandra Hamilton (15), Teresa Willis (11), Paula Odnoha (11), Kathie Calloway (10) and Cathy Welch (10)-scored in double digits while Welch led UNLV on the board with 10 caroms.

In Saturday's (March 10) consolation match-up with the University of Southern California, the Lady Rebels, who were outshot from the field, 58 to 40 percent, suffered their fourth loss of the season in a 93-79 decision to the Trojans. Hamilton (17) and reserve guard Kelli Reed (16) were the top point-getters for UNLV.

Even though she appeared in just two of the tournament's three games, Teresa Willis was named to the All-Tournament Team, which was selected by Santa Barbara area basketball coaches and media. Joining Willis in the elite group were Denise Curry (UCLA), the Most Valuable Player, Anita Ortega (UCLA), Beth Schroeder (Long Beach State) and Bev Groot (Long Beach State).

Willis finished the 1978-79 season with 670 points (24.8 ppg), which places her third on the list of all-time Lady Rebel scorers. She was also the squad's leading rebounder with an 11.9 game average.

Other Lady Rebels with double figure scoring norms were Sandra Hamilton (16.2), who is sixth in all-time scoring with 453 points, Tina Glover (14.7) and Kathie Calloway (10.7).

The 24-4 season mark of the scarlet and gray ladies featured a 22-game win streak and a perfect 21-0 home stand which extended the home game win streak to 58. As a team, they outscored (90.8 to 76.2) and outrebounded (56.4 to 49.9) the opposition, while forcing them into nearly ten turnovers (21.2 to 31.1) per game.

In all, twenty-one UNLV individual and team records were borken or tied during the season. These marks included: most points scored by an individual in a game (44--Teresa Willis, Utah State 12/16/78); most field goals attempted by an individual in a game (36--Tina Glover, Brigham Young, 2/27/79); most free throws attempted by an individual in a game (24--Teresa Willis, Cal Poly, Pomona, 1/13/79); most assists by an individual in a game (11--Tina Glover, Temple College, 1/6/79); most free throws made by an individual in a season (194--Teresa Willis); most free throws attempted by an individual in a season (304--Teresa Willis).

# Hustlin' Rebels Look For a Complete 360

UNLV head baseball coach Fred Dallimore doesn't claim to be either Confuscius or Isaiah, but the Hustlin' Rebel skipper had some prophetic words of consolation after his club returned home with five straight raod losses: "It happens even to the best of teams."

Dallimore isn't claiming his team is the best collegiate baseball team in the country, but then again, he's not claiming they're not.

"We just have to cinch up our belts a notch, and play a whole lot better," said the sixth year coach, after the Hustlin' Rebels saw their season record dip to 12-8 with losses to Cal State, Fullerton (4-2 and 12-0); Cal State, Long Beach (10-2 and 5-4) and Pepperdine University (14-13).

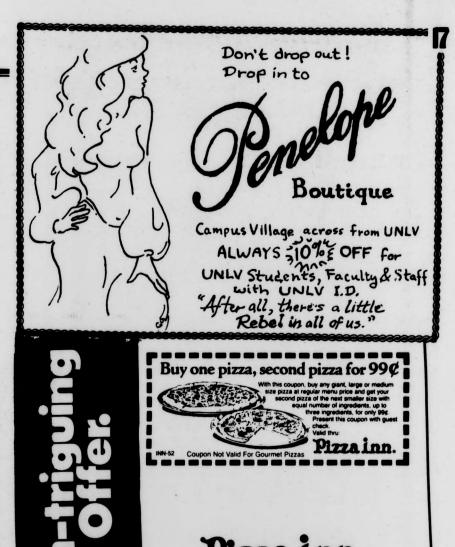
"We got a look at how they play baseball in southern California," Dallimore explained. "We made some crucial errors at pivotal points, and they killed us. We hit the ball hard all weekend, but it wasn't until against Pepperdine that they all started to fall in. Realistically, we should have come back with three wins in those five games."

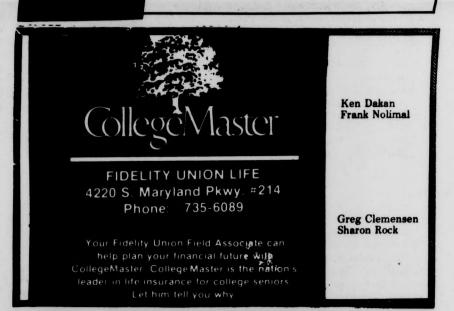
Dallimore is hoping for a complete 360 when the Hustli' Rebels begin a string of 15 games in 11 days, starting Wednesday at 2 pm with a single home contest against Southern Utah State College. Then UNLV will face Wichita State University (Friday 2:30 pm, and Sunday, 2:30 pm), Gonzaga University (Saturday, 9:30 am) and Kearney State College (Saturday 12:30 pm and Sunday, 11 am) in a round-robin affair. The games do not constitute a tournament.

Then, beginning Monday, the Hustlin' rebels will host University of Northern Colorado in a two-game set (Monday and Tuesday, 2 pm each day), before taking to the road again for seven games against the likes of Oregon State, Washington State, Wyoming, Pepperdine and host Fresno State in the Fresno State Invitational Baseball Tournament.

"It's a promise, this next road trip will be a lot different than this one last weekend," Dallimore said. "We're still not saying that winning 50 games this season is an unrealistic goal."

Just about every statistic fluctuated during the five road games. The Hustlin' Rebels are hitting .283 as a team, with eight home runs and 104 runs-batted-in. Centerfielder Dan Murphy, with a .360 batting average, leads the team in virtually every offensive category, or is tied with another player: (batting average; hits--27, tied with first baseman Ed Crow; home runs--2, tied with Crow and second baseman Marco Herrera; and RBIs--16, [con't on next page]







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tied with Crow). Four other UNLV players are hitting over .300: Crow, .321; third baseman Bill Max, .318; leftfielder-designated hitter Bill Cunningham, .310; and rightfielder Joe Gemma, .302.

The Hustlin' Rebels two winningest pitchers are righthander Kirk Jones (4-1, 2.21 earnes run average) and Ken Elsee (4-0, 3.44 ERA). The pitching staff has an ERA of 3.36.

While UNLV is 0-5 on the road this season, it also has 12-3 at home.

## Five Track Records Fall to UNLV

Five stadium records and one school record fell Saturday as the UNLV men and women's track teams split a pair of meets held on the UNLV campus facility.

The Rebel men won a triangular meet by outstanding Redlands University and the College of Eastern Utah. UNLV scored 82 points, CEU 46, and Redlands 34.

The Lady Rebels finished second in a five-way meet which was won by Brigham Young University. BYU won the meet with 91½ points, followed by UNLV with 80, the University of Utah with 48, Redlands with 15½ and Weber State College with 3.

With a host of football players leading the way, the UNLV men's team captured 12 first places in 17 events. But it was Marc Holland, a freshman and nonfootball player, who scored the only double victory for the Rebel men. Holland won the long jump with a leap of 21-3 and the high jump by scoring over the bar at 6-10.

Other field event triumphs for the UNLV men were scored by Craig Silverman in the shot put (50-4½), Darrell Littleton in the triple jump (46-10), and Larry Biggs, a UNLV wrestler, in the discus (140-1).

In the running events, three Rebel running backs and a wide receiver combined to capture both the 400 meter and mile relays, setting a stadium record in the 400 meter relay. Bobby Batton, Leo Gray, Artis Carhee, and Michael Morton combined for a 41.25 mark in the 400 meter relay and then ended the day's activities with a 3:22.1-in the mile relay.

Batton also won the 200 meters in a 21.7 time, the same time given to the second-place Carhee. Morton won the 100 meters in a 10.8 time and he was followed across the finish line by Batton (10.9) and Gray (11.0) as UNLV swept the top three places in that event.

Other UNLV firsts were scored by Roy Dixon in the 110 meter hurdles (14.8) and George Murray in the 400 meter hurdles (55.3).

The Lady Rebels captured eight first places of 15 events but did not have the depth to stop the Cougars. In the field events. Pam Thompson won the javelin (145-11). LaNessa Jones won the long jump (18-9½), to start the day for the Lady Rebels.

In the running events, the Lady Rebs won both the 400 meter and mile relays and Cecilia Branch won the 100 meter hurdles (14.0). Sheila Polk won the 400

meters (55.3). Ann Turner scored a double vistory with a (12.1) win in the 100 meters and a (25.0) win in the 200 meter. Branch placed second place in the 100 meter (12.2). Polk and Felicia Pinner set a



Dolphine Burt of UNLV Track was one of five record setters at Saturday's meet. stadium record with a 46.7 in the 400 meter relay and Branch, Pinner, Lynn Kinney and Polk won the mile relay in 3:55.4. Finishing second in the discus, UNLV freshman Dolphine Burt set a school record with a toss of 129-11/2.

## Lady Rebel Tennis Captures UNLV Invitational 9-0

In a dramatic change of roles from their last outing, the UNLV Lady Rebels tennis team steamrolled their way to five 9-0 victories this past weekend to capture the 2nd Annual UNLV Invitational Tournament.

The teams which the Rebels shut out were Loyola, Marymount, Weber State, Grand Canyon College, Northern Arizona University and Westmont College.

Coach Tina Kunzer said she felt the team members played well. The Lady Rebels now boast a 10-5 season record. They will be traveling to Los Angeles this weekend to participate in an eight team competition, hosted by Cal State, L.A.

# The 'Rainin' Rebels

The name of the game was rain when the UNLV golf team arrived on Maui February 19 for the John A. Burns Golf Classic. The Rebels were ready to play, unfortunately, the golf course was not. The practice round, scheduled for Tuesday, was rained out which meant golfers had to play an unfamiliar course on Wednesday, the first day of the tourney.

day of the tourney.

Play began Wednesday at the Wailea
Country Club. Steve Grant shot the lowest

that day with a 78.

Rain hit hard again Wednesday night.

and forced cancellation of the second round at Wailea. Fortunately, Thursday's round was rescheduled with short notice at Kaunapolli Country Club, on the other side of the island. Although the course was once again unfamiliar to the rebels, the scores improved along with morale. Bill Spencer was low with a smooth 74, followed by Ron Sanchez, 75, and Scott Lane, 77. It looked like the Rebels were making a comeback providing there was no more rain.

Sunshine brought the golfers back to Wailea, and it appeared UNLV would advance a few spots. Rob Mullaney shot a two over par 74, with Ron Sanchez and Scott Lane shooting 76 and 77 respectively. Unfortunately, the charge fell short, as the three remaining golfers failed to break

The sunburned, tired Rebels returned to Las Vegas Saturday with a disappointing 11th place finish out of 16 teams. Ron Sanchez was low with 231 (80-75-76), followed by Bill Spencer at 235 (79-74-82), Scott Lane at 238 (84-77-77), Rob Mullaney at 239 (85-80-74), Steve Grant, 239 (78-81-80) and Wes Weston, 250 (81-83-

San Jose took the team title by five shots over favored Brigham Young University.

The Rebels spent three days at home before hitting the road again, for the 7th Annual Pacific Coast Invitational in Riverside, California February 28-March 3. appeared as though the rain was left in Hawaii when the Rebels teed it up in their practice round at Canyon Crest Country Club. But, once again, Thursday brought rain and forced cancellation of the first round. There was quite a bit of tension flowing, and when the round was cancelled, it was much like the electricity going out at the Convention Center right after the opening buzzer. It was back to the hotel for a long wait to see if the tournament would be scratched all together as it had been the year before.

Sunshine came out of nowhere Friday,

and the opening round began. Rob Mullaney blistered the course with a fine 71 and sat in 4th place individually. Things were really tense, as the other scores were high with the exception of a 74 from Scott Lane. Unlike many of the tournaments the Rebels play, this tourney was cut to the low 12 teams and ties after the first round.

With 23 teams playing for 12 spots, it looked like the Rebels might be headed home early. Thanks to Mullaney's home early. Thanks to Mullaney's excellent score, the Rebels made the cut by one shot and was one of the fifteen teams to remain.

The final round brought sunshine for a second day in a row, and disappointment for the second tourney in a row. The for the second tourney in a row. The Rebels failed to gain any ground, and finished 15th out of 23 teams. Rob Mullaney and Scott Lane tied for 18th individually with 147 (71-76) and 147 (74-73), respectively. Mullaney and Lane were followed by Sanchez. 154 (78-76), Spencer, 162 (83-79), Grant, 162 (84-78), and Weston, 166 (81-85).

UCLA's Corey Pavin took the individual title with a three under par 137 (70-67). He also led his team to the overall championship.

## Runnin' Rebs **End Season** 21-8

And the beat goes on. The 1978-79 basketball season has concluded for UNLV, but not before coach Jerry Tarkanian and his Runnin' Rebels defeated 6 play-off bound teams, ending with a 21-8 record, the sixth straight season with, 20 or

more wins at the growing school in the Nevada desert.

Winning is a tradition at UNLV and the Runnin' Rebels, despite suffering through the second year of a two-year NCAA probation, defeated the likes of San Francisco (117-82), Maryland (94-88), Arizona (117-79), Iona (86-79), and Marquette (86-8.3) before closing the final page in another colorful and exciting chapter in Runnin' Rebel basketball.

The season ended with a 91-89 home triumph over Colorado State University as five seniors made their final curtain call on the hardwood stage of the Las Vegas Convention Center where the Runnin' Rebels have compiled an amazing 99-7 record over the last six seasons under Tarkanian, the nation's winningest active major college basketball coach. Tarkanian, with an 11-year major college record of 265-52, has a winning percentage of .836 and a six-year record at UNLV of 143-32.

UNLV co-captains Earl Evans and Tony Smith ended their memorable Runnin' Rebel careers with exciting final years. Evans led UNLV in scoring with 17.9 points per game and in rebounding witha 10.1 per game average. Smith was second in scoring with his 17.1 per game average. Evans had his personal best in 1978-79 with a 37 point, 19 rebound effort against Idaho State University while the long-shot artist Smith had his personal high with 32 points against San Diego State.

The never-a-dull-moment Runnin' Rebels compiled a 15-3 record at home while collecting a 6-5 mark on the road, coming in with one team, one NCAA, and three individual records. The team and NCAA record was the dubious one which included the University of Hawaii. On January 19, twelve players fouled out in a 97-96 UNLV overtime victory, the most-ever to be disqualified in a single-game in the history of college basketball.

The two individual records were set by a pair of new players for UNLV. Junior guard Flintie Ray Williams started his UNLV career with a record of 16 assists against the University of Wyoming while freshman "Spiderman" Burns set a new single game mark with six steals against Cal State, Northridge.

Smith, who played three years for UNLV, ended his Runnin' Rebel career with 1,204 career points (14.0 ppg) moving him to eighth place on the all-time UNLV scoring charts. Evans, with 930 career points (16.9 per game) in two seasons, is now 17th in all-time scoring for UNLV.

Burns statistics led the four talented UNLV freshman as he scored 10.1 points per game and got 6.3 rebounds per game. Freshman Freddie "Machine Gun" Thompson who along with Burns and fellow freshman Richard Box shared starting duties at small-forward, scored 7.0 ppg and got 2.8 rpg. Freshman point guard Michael Loyd scored 6.7 ppg and gave off 5.4 assists per game in his reserve role. Box opened his college career by scoring 6.2 ppg and getting 4.1 rpg. He finished with a strong effort, making 20 of his last 26 field goal attempts and scoring in double figures in each of the last four UNLV games.

Senior Brett Vroman played his only year with UNLV and the only seven-foot center in Runnin' Rebel history averaged 12.2 ppg and got 8.5 rpg, including a brilliant 25-point. 17-rebound performance against Wichita State.

Senior center Eddie McLeod averaged 8.0 ppg and 5.5 rpg as UNLV averaged

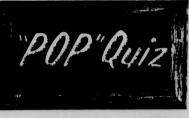


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by Dr. Darryl Randerson



# **Meteorological Factors of Heavy Rain**

The meteorological factors to consider in assessing the potential for flooding are: 1) the intensity of the precipitation, 2) the duration of the precipitation, and 3) the movement of the storm relative to the available drainage. Knowledge of the intensity of the precipitation is important because this factor indicates the rate at which water (or snow) being deposited on the ground. The greatest rainfall rate at a given point for the world is 1.23 inches in one minute at Unionville, Maryland on July 4, 1956..

#### Rainfall Intensity (Inches/Time) for Four Cities in Nevada

		Time (Mini	utes)		
City		20	30	40	60
Reno	0.43	0.76	0.79		0.80
Tonopah	0.30				
Winnemucca	0.57	0.79			
Las Vegas		•			1.36

The above rainfall intensities were recorded by official National Weather Service rainages. Unofficial observations point toward comparable rares. For example, on August 20, 1975, I measured 0.4 inches of rain in approximately 15 minutes at a rainage located in my back yard. This rainfall was associated with an intense thunderstorm of short duration. This local storm was accompanied by not only heavy rain but also heavy hail and strong winds.

In another thunderstorm situation, a rainfall rate of 1.0 inches per hour was measured on the west side of Las Vegas on July 3, 1975. Such intense rainfall can produce a flash flood.

Rainfall duration is important because the longer it rains the more saturated the soil becomes so that the rate at which the water can filter onto saturated soil or on to a deep snow layer increases the potential for flooding. The flooding conditions of January 1910 and January 1969 are examples of this condition. These types of storms are different from the thunderstorm situation in that steady rain can fall on a large area for long periods of time so that flooding can occur over a much larger area.

Storm movement is also a contributing factor, especially with thunderstorms. For example, if a thunderstorm commences at the source of a stream and then follows the stream channel with heavy rain, a flash flood is likely. The thunderstorm that caused the flash flood disaster at Nelson's landing in September 1974 was such a storm. However, the flooding in Las Vegas on July 3, 1975 was the result of thunderstorms continuing to develop over the same area for a period of four to five hours. Consequently, a stationary storm can also be a flash flood producer.

In the next issue three weather conditions will be discussed. large-scale winter storms, intense thunderstorms, and tropical storming.



# We keep gettin' poorer-but we got our picture on the cover of the Rolling Stone

"We still a bar band."

"Yeah, we got our start playing bars and clubs, getting as drunk as the patrons, and having a real good time.

"Our audiences have always been all kinds of people. Hell's Angels and old people,

Speaking are Dennis Locorrierre, lead vocalist and guitar player, and Ray Sawyer, lead vocalist and guitar player and yodeller extraordinaire. The two make up the team that plays up front for Dr. Hook and the Medicine Show. Ray Sawyer, whose eyepatch and mashed-up cowboy hat have become trademarks over the years, is a wiry guitar picker from Mobile, Alabama. Dennis Locorrierre, his boyish best friend from Jersey City, is a bit younger and more playful. Sawyer is the vocals on "The Cover of the Rolling Stone," the song that earned Dr. Hook and the Medicine Show some money and fame in 1973; and got their picture on the cover of the Rolling Stone. Back then, Dr. Hook and the Medicine Show were known to a few music fans as barroom rockers, the guys that did "Sylvia's Mother" (that was them, wasn't it?), and generally a rowdy bunch of guys that always seemed to singing with their tongues stuck into their cheeks. "Sylvia's Mother" went gold, and it put Dr. Hook on the charts for the first time, but it never quite made the name for Dr. Hook as perhaps they had wished. That was followed with a second almost promising album, "Sloppy Seconds," which contained "Cover of the Rolling Stone." Then came "Belly Up" in 1974 (I know that because they told me) and with it came--nothing. In 1975 Dr. Hook and the Medicine Show went bankrupt.

Pre-bankrupt Dr. Hook and the Medicine Show were scruffy, scroungy rock and rollers who put out songs like "I Got Stoned and I Missed It," "Rolling Stone," and "Freaker's Ball," "Queen of the Silver Dollar" and "Sylvia's Mother." Post-bankrupt Dr. Hook (the name has been changed, "By you," says Dennis Locorrierre. "Who bothers to say 'Dr. Hook and the Medicine Show?" Pretty soon

they'll be calling us 'doc.' "
"And," adds Ray, "it saves us about \$38 an album on lettering.") has cut their hair. "We figured," says Dennis, "that for all these years people accepted us just the way we were. The least we could do is compromise just a little since they have."
"And we get to play places like the Aladdin now," adds Ray.

In honor of their bankruptcy, and just to show everyone that Dr. Hook could be just as irreverent as ever, they came out with "Bankrupt" in 1976, which contained the song "Millionaire." "It was great," said Dennis. "There we were singing 'We got more money than a horse has hair, and in the background the engineer is grumbling, 'If you don't pay me soon...'

Finally in 1976 they recorded "A Little Bit More," which contained two soon-to-be-gold hits, "Only Sixteen," an old Sam Cooke tune, perfected while improvising on stage, and "A Little Bit More," a sweet, slow ballad sung by Dennis, who also does the vocals on their latest "Sharing the Night Together," from their most recent album, "Pleasure and Pain."

But records, even gold ones, are not what the band depends on to make a living. "We're on the road 300 days a year, and we've been on the road for eight years,"

"We play to an audience," explains Ray, "and we walk away with new fans."

By Toni Frabotta e release a tremendous amount of energy on stage. People get into our shows, all kinds of people. That's why we like opening for other bands. We open tor Kiss, Willie Nelson...then when we have a show we get bikers who saw us with Kiss, and old folks who saw us with Willie Nelson.'

Sitting in the Bagdad Showroom on the day of the concert for a press conference, Ray and Dennis and the rest of the Medicine Show drink coffee and Coca-Cola. Coffee and Coca-Cola? Don't rock stars drink Jack Daniels before a show?

No, man. We got a responsibility. Sure, when we used to play the bars down south we used to drink and go crazy with everyone else. But now we got a job to do. We may be able to get drunk tonight, or even get drunk every night for two weeks. But when you're on the road as much as we are, pretty soon it's gonna show. Hell, we didn't come to Las Vegas to get drunk and lose all our money and get on stage and go 'Aaauuugh, I got problems.'

> "We got a lotta little teen-age blue-eyed groupies who do anything we say ...

from "The Cover of the Rolling Stone"

"What about groupies now?" somebody asks, "Do you have any trouble with them?"

'Finding 'em."

"No, really, when they find out you're here do they come running?"

"Yeah, the other way."

On stage, Dr. Hook comes on with electric good cheer. Playing around through most of the concert, their laughter reaches out to a truly diverse audience (opening for Sha Na Na means playing to an audience ranging from ages two to about eighty). They had grandmas and grandpas singing along with "I Got Stoned and I Missed It."

With Ray Sawyer shouting instructions like the fiddler at a square dance, he had 6000 people jumping up at the chorus and singing along.

"We definitely get energy from the audience. When you're playing and having a good time, pretty soon they start playing too. It's easy to relate to the audience in a You can see everyone's faces, you can see if they're smiling or singing. With a big hall, you can't see them, so you just have to think back to the faces at the small hall, and just know in your head that they're there."

'We know you're out there 'cause we can feel ya'!" cries Ray on stage, "But all we can see is those two great big spotlights. It's like playing to a jeep!"

At the end of the concert Dennis Locorrierre, with his dry, tender voice, sings "Sylvia's Mother" alone on stage. He does it beautifully, and gives meaning to the

No one knows where Dr. Hook and the Medicine Show will be in ten years. Especially not Dr. Hook. "We don't want to limit ourselves by saying 'what we are' or where we'll be.' We been playing all kinds of stuff for years, and we plan to keep on doing that. If we was to say we're a rock and roll band, then we couldn't come up with a ballad like "Sharing the Night Together."



"We got the name Dr. Hook from me." says Ray. "I been wearing this patch since I not in a car accident thirteen years ago. It's after that Peter Pan character, Captain

Hook. But they got it wrong. He had two eyes and one arm. I have two arms. I don't really know how it got to be Doctor Hook.



# Pall Board



LL KEY LE

A · Adults
C · children
s · student
StO · Senior Citizen
SID · Student Must Show I.D.
SP½ · Special ½ Price · ½ Hour Pre-Perfore
GRA · Group Rates Available
RR · Reservation Required

□□ LEGEND □□

AAC - Allied Arts Council
AHH - Artemus Ham Hall
CCCC - Clark County Community College
CCL - Clark County Library
CLVDRLA - City of Las Vegas. Department of
Recreation and Leisure Activities.
CSUN - Consolidated Students UNLV
CUCM - Center for United Cmpus Ministry
JBT - Judy Bayley Theatre, UNLV.
LVLT - Las Vegas Little Theatre.
MSU - Moyer Student Union Ballroom, UNLV.
MSUB - Moyer Student Union Union, UNLV.
MSUORP - Moyer Student Union Outdoor
Recreation Program.
RWCC - Reed Whipple Cultural Center.
SID - Student must present L.D.
TASI - Theatre Arts Society Incorporated.

#### RECURRING EVENTS March 14-March 29

6pm - BASKETBALL - Silent bouncers. Unique basketball for the deaf and hearing impaired. CLVDRLA. 386-6296.

#### March 14-March 16

ART - Professional Black Art and Artists. The Development of Contemporary Black Art and Artists. Flamingo, CCL. (Free) 733-7810.

#### March 14-March 30

ART DRIVE - Allied Arts Council Membership Drive. 384-1208.

#### March 14-March 31

THEATRE - Anything Goes. Cole Porter musical. 8pm & 11:45pm nitrly. Dark Mondays. Union Plaza. 386-2110.

March 14-March 31

#### March 14-March 31

MUSIC - Registrations for So. Nev. Summer Music School. 870-0143.

#### March 14-March 30

HISTORICAL - Ongoing displays of historical pieces and artifacts at So. Nev. Museum. 565-0907. And UNLV Museum of Natural History. 739-3381.

#### March 14-March 31

TOURS - Tours of So. Nev. historical and cultural sites are available thru AAC Cultural Focus Program. 382-7198

#### March 14-March 21

ART - Woodcarvings by Philip Vanderwall. Sun Circle Crafts Gallery. 293-4679.

#### March 18-April 13

ART - 5th Annual Art-A-Faire. Winning entries exhibited. Flamingo, CCL. 733-7810.

#### March 27-May 9

STARS - The Loneliness Factor. Planetarium show. CCCC, Tues and Weds. 643-6060.

#### **EVERY FRIDAY**

1:30pm - RELIGION - Muslim Student Assoc.-Jumma Prayers. MSU-201. (Free) 453-1778.

#### March 14

3 & 5pm - RADIO OPERA - Rigoletto. Jerry Dilorio host. KULV.

7pm - DREAM CLASS - Sponsored by Eckankar. 1422 L/V Blvd. So. 386-6944.

7:30 & 9:30pm - MOVIE - Close Encounters of the Third Kind. MSUB (Free).

8pm - MEETING - So. Nev. Herpatology Assoc Monthly meeting. Dr. Engberg on Turtle Husbandry. UNLV Museum of Natural History. 739-3041.

8pm - THEATRE - The Lion in Winter. Comedy by James Goldman. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP1/2) 739-7525.

8:15pm - RELIGION - Topics in Catholic Beliefs. CUCM 736-0887.

8:15pm - CONCERT - Vienna Chamber Musicians. AHH.

8:30pm - TV THEATRE - Romeo and Juliet. The Shakespeare plays. BBC & Time-Life. KLVX-10.

#### March 15

6pm - DINNER - Second Annual Fund Raising Dinner.

CUCM. Maxim Hotel. (\$25) 736-0887.

8pm - THEATRE - The Lion in Winter. Comedy by James Goldman. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat. SP1/2) 739-7525.

7:30 & 9:30pm - MOVIE - Close Encounters of the Third Kind. MSUB (Free)

#### March 16

TBA - WINDSURFING - A demonstration at MSU Fri. At the lake Sat. Sign up in MSUORP (Free) 739-3575. 3:45pm - LECTURE - Toscanelli's Mathematics, A Cautionary Tale of Scrap Paper. Jane L. Jervis. CHE-101. (Free)

7pm - THEATRE - Aladdin. Children's show. Rainbow Co. RWCC. (A \$2, SC \$1.75, C \$1) 386-6211.

7pm - THEATRE - The Star Spangled Minstrel. GHLT. 739-3641.

7:30pm - LECTURE - Early views of the Solar System. Jane Jervis. White Hall Aud. (Free)

7:30pm - LECTURE - Comets and Cosmology. Jane L. Jervis. White Hall Aud. (Free)

8pm - THEATRE - The Lion in Winter. Comedy by James Goldman. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP1/2) 739-7525.

8pm - CONCERT - Leon Patilla-former lead singer for Santana MSUB (Free)

#### March 17

ALL DAY - MUSIC - Clark County Choral Festival. UNLV, MSU. 739-3011.

9:30am - VOLLEYBALL - Infinity Volley-A-Thon. Dula Ctr. CLVDLRA. 386-6520.

11am - MOVIE - Darby O'Gill and the Little People. Decatur, CCL. (Free) 878-7578.

Spm - MOVIE - Darby O'Gill and the Little People.
West L/V, CCL (Free) 647-2118.

1 & 3pm - CHILDREN'S PLAY - The Star Spangled
Minstrel. GHLT. 739-3641.

2pm - CHILDREN'S PLAY - Aladdin. Rainbow Co.

RWCC. 386-6211.

2:30 & 8pm - THEATRE - The Lion in Winter. Comedy by James Goldman. The Meadows PLayhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat. SP1/2) 739-7525.

1:45am - TV MOVIE - Monty Python & the Holy Grail. KLVX-10.

#### March 18

1pm - ART - Gallery Opening Reception/Awards. 5th Annual Juried Competition. Flamingo, CCL (Free) 733-7810.

1 & 3pm - CHILDREN'S PLAY - The Star Spangled Minstrel. GHLT. 739-3641.

2pm - MUSIC - UNLY Wind Ensemble and Concert Band. UNLV, AHH. 739-3801.

2pm - MOVIE - Swept Away. Flamingo, CCL. (Free) 733-7810.

2pm - CHILDREN'S PLAY - Aladdin. Rainbow Co. RWCC. 386-6211.

1:45pm - TV MOVIE - Monty Python and the Holy Grail. KLVX-10.

#### March 19

12noon - LUNCH - Guest speakers from United Neighbors in Community Organization. CUCM. (Free) 3pm - MOVIE - Darby O'Gill and the Little People. L/V, CCL (Free) 382-3493.

6:40am - MOVIE - The Best of Laurel and Hardy. Blockheads. KLVX-10.

7pm - MOVIE - Swept Away. L/V, CCL (Free) 382-3493.

8pm - THEATRE - The Lion in Winter. Comedy by James Goldman. The Meadows PLayhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP1/2) 739-7525.

#### March 20

7:30pm - RELIGION - Protestant Traditions. Rev. Bill Bingham. CUCM.

8pm - MUSIC - Chamber Players Solo Recital, Virko Baley. UNLV, AHH. 739-3801.

8pm - THEATRE - The Lion in Winter. Comedy by James Goldman. The Meadows PLayhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP1/2) 739-7525.

#### March 21

12noon - SPECIAL EVENT - It's Comedy Month. MSUB. (Free) 12:30pm - JAZZ CONCERT - Dharma, performing selections by Charles Mingus. MSU-202. (Free)

3 & 5pm - RADIO OPERA - Lucia di Lammamore. Jerry Dilorio host. KULV.

7pm - DISCP CLASS - Lido de Paris star Roger Denneny. Sunrise, CCL 453-1104.

7pm - BOOKS - Open Door. Barbara Williams. Flamingo, CCL (Free) 738-7810.

7:30pm - MOVIE - That Obscure Object of Desire. L/V Cinema Society, Red Rock Theatre. (A \$6, SID & SC \$1) 735-8438 & 451-0424.

7:30 & 9:30pm - MOVIE - Eyes of Laura Mars. MSUB. (Free)

8pm - THEATRE - The Lion in Winter. Comedy by James Goldman. The Meadows Playhouse. (GRA, SID \$6.50 eve. & \$4.50 mat., SP1/2) 739-7525.

8:15pm - RELIGION - Topics in Catholic Beliefs. CUCM. 736-0887.

8:15pm - MOVIE - Dracula. CUCM (Free)

#### March 22

12:30pm - JAZZ - Western Woodwind Quintet. MSU-202 & 203. (Free) 739-3221.

7:30 & 9:30pm - MOVIE - Eyes of Laura Mars. MSUB (Free)

8pm - THEATRE - The Little Foxes. Drama, JBT (A \$3.50, p/t,grad& mil \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, SID Free) 739-3641.

#### March 23

7pm - CHILDREN'S PLAY - Aladdin. Rainbow Co. RWCC (A \$2, SC \$1.75, C \$1) 386-6211.

7pm - DREAM CLASS - Eckankar. 1422 L/V Blvd, So.

7:30pm - Renaissance Festival. MSUB Tickets \$7.

8pm - THEATRE - The Little Foxes. Drama, JBT. (A \$3.50, p/t-grad-mil \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, SID Free) 739-3641.

March 24 SNOWSHOE BACKPACK TRIP Expedition into the high Sierras. Mt. Bishop. Instruct-

ions. MSUORP. \$15. 739-3575. 8am-5pm - TOUR - Valley of Fire. Explore natural

wonders in this tour by car. MSUORP. \$7. 739-3575. 8am - FIELD TRIP - Trip to Las Vegas wash with Vern

Bostick. Red Rock Audubon Society. 293-2716. 11am - KITES - 7th Annual Kite Karnival. Jaycee Park. 386-6296.

1 & 7pm - CHILDREN'S PLAY - Aladdin. Rainbow Co. RWCC (A \$2, SC \$1.75, C \$1) 386-6211.

1pm - GUNS - Frontloaders demonstration. Old L/V Fort. 386-6510.

1 & 4pm - CHILDREN'S PLAY - Aladdin. Rainbow Co. RWCC. 386-6211.

8pm - THEATRE - The Little Foxes. Drama, JBT. (A \$3.50, p/t-grad-mil \$2.50, C & SC \$1.50, SID Free) 739-3641.

#### March 25

1 & 4pm - CHILDREN'S PLAY - Rainbow Co. RWCC. (A \$2, SC \$1.75, C \$1) 386-6211.

2pm - MUSIC - UNLV Chorus. UNLV, AHH. 739-3801. 2pm - CHAMBER MUSIC - Nevada String Quartet. Flamingo, CCL. (Free) 733-7810.

#### March 26

12noon - LECTURE - The University as a Moral Agent; Rules, Roles and Relations. James A. Donahue. (Free) CUCM. 736-0887.

8pm - PIANO RECITAL - Carol Urban and Sylvia Roetter. UNLV, AHH. (Free) 739-3332.

March 28

3 & 5pm - RADIO OPERA - Barber of Seville. Jerry Dilorio host. KULV. 7pm - MEETING - Visual Arts Division of AAC.

Flamingo, CCL. 384-1208. 7:30pm - MOVIE - The Island of Dr. Moreau. MSUB. (Free)

8pm - TV THEATRE - Richard II. The Shakespeare Plays. BBC & Time-Life. KLVX-10. 9:30pm - MOVIE - Slaughterhouse Five. MSUB.

(Free)

Callboard Insertion Deadline Fridays at Noon



# The Way to the Top

They took turns waking up. Danny was hungry. Finally Morna got up and fixed cereal for breakfast. Then she began to

At ten o'clock the babysitter stopped by to pick up Danny, his clothes, his crib and several unopened jars of food. minutes later Joe and his friend Jerry arrived. They helped load her gear

After following Route 26 to Portland, they picked up I-5 for Castle Rock.

This part of 15 is all too familiar. On that Tuesday in June, Roger and I drove I-5 to Portland, turned around, and followed it back again toward Seattle. That day we saw a snowy volcanic peak, and I asked him if he wanted to climb Mt. Ranier.

I had expected he would say "yes." We had talked about climbing many times before. After a while I asked him "Why?"

He said he had a brother who had already done it.

I said that didn't keep him from doing it too; that was irrelevant.

Then he said: "It's too much work." We talked about climbing Mt. Ranier, but we looked at Mt. St. Helens. Now I am following that same road in order to climb Mt. St. Helens.

From Castle Rock they took a narrow, windy two-lane road through forest and lake country. Part of the way the Toutle River paralleled the road. Finally they entered Gifford Pinchot National Forest and stopped at Spirit Lake Lodge for their first good look at the mountain as Joe pointed out the way to the top.

Not more than a mile further down the road, they stopped at the USFS ranger station to sign out for the climb. As leader, Joe listed the members of his party and the expected times of departure and return as midnight and noon respectively.

The road ended at Timberline, an unimproved campground. They unloaded the car and laid out their sleeping bags. Joe was the cook; he built a fire and prepared a light meal of corn, pork chops and rolls. Water brewed for coffee and

In no time the chores were done, and they lay in their bags, trying to sleep. As I watch the darkness deepen, I am pleased to be sleeping out-of-doors. The breeze coming up recalls that night in January when I camped alone at Boulder Beach on Lake Mead. As the night grew older the vind increased. I awakened after midight to watch a large, bright moon follow he curve of the sky while strong gusts ustled the silver tree tops. That was the first time Roger had deserted me. A few weeks ago was the last desertion; again he returned to his wife.

c 1979 by Laura Ward

# **By Laura Ward**

She lay awhile on her stomach, arms out of the bag above her head. She tried lying on her left side, then her back. The clock ticked. Finally, Joe reached out to silence the alarm. A quarter to eleven: it was time

Morna pulled on her boots. Taking the flashlight she hiked to the toilet. Returning, she found the camp only a little more organized. Like the good leader he was. Joe was still in his sleeping bag giving orders to Jerry, who was laying a fire. Each chose breakfast out of his climbing food to go with hot coffee or tea. The stars scattered overhead dimmed before the light of a rising half moon. It was 12:30 a.m. and they were ready to

As Joe pointed out in the daylight, the lower slopes were bared of snow. would have to pass over a series of small moraine ridges to reach the arterial moraine which continued up the side of the mountain like a blackened rib to the Dog's Head. This irregular heap of lava was supposed to resemble a dog's head, but no one knew what kind. Joe found a path from the campground and led them swiftly through a maze of small hills, seldom losing elevation. The arterial moraine was covered with a two foot thick layer of pumice, which had been thrown out in St. Helen's most recent eruption. The loose pumice slid with every footstep. The wind increased to gusts of 50 mph. Lava dust and tiny pieces of pumice flew everywhere--into the climbers' ears, eves, mouths, clothes and packs.

As they ascended the Dog's Head, they pulled out flashlights to study the footing. Lumps of lava rock, large and heavy enough not to roll beneath a man's weight, thrust out above the moraine's surface. Thinking was done on some automatic, mindless level in time with their footsteps.
Why am I doing this? Roger...didn't want to climb Mt. Ranier, and he did not want to stay with me.

As we neared Seattle that evening he became more silent, impatient with me. irritable. I was silent, sensing his He chose the campsite in Dark Point State Park. He helped put up the tent, gathered his jacket, toothbrush, and razor from the trunk of the car and fuded into the trees like the Chesire Cat.

Did he stand there a while behind a tree and watch me, or did he just hurry away-never looking back-to find a tele-phone so he could call her? He could have stood within touching distance, and I would not have seen him: I was busy unrolling our sleeping bags, changing Danny into his blanket sleeper, feeding



Half an hour passed before I could put Danny into the tent, zip up the door, and start searching for Roger. At dark I returned to the tent. He wasn't there. Inside the tent the new sleeping bag I had bought for him was zipped into mine, but he wasn't in it. A slug crawled up the side of the tent underneath the rainfly. As he crawled, he sounded like a file on the nylon; rub · pause · rub · pause. I woke occasionally during the night. but Roger was not there, not there, not there ...

When Joe permitted a rest stop they crouched with their heads between the rocks, temporarily shielded from the wind and blowing grit; they closed their eyes. Why did he disappear without a word? If he'd only said out loud that he didn't want to be "Daddy" any more, this would have signalled the end of our relationship. But he didn't say anything.

Their third stop was at the top of the Dog's Head. In a protected niche in the rock they took off their packs and put on down jackets, drank and ate numbly, sheltering themselves as much as pos-

As the sky began to lighten, the climbers packed up and moved on up over the Dog's Head to the edge of the glacier. There they found a three-foot high circular stone wall which someone had built for shelter. Sitting there, they tied on crampons, donned rock helmets, and roped up: Joe first in line, Morna fifty feet behind him, and Jerry last at the end of the one-hundred foot rope. By the time they were ready to leave, daylight glowed around them, bringing confidence with it.

Joe started out along the well-worn trail on a traverse to the left. Just before the trail wound out of sight around a curve, however, he cut steeply up and away from it, traversing to the right. Soon he was on Forsythe Glacier, picking his way along the crevasses of the upper ice fall. He led the lip ended and he had to cross to the upper lip. Here he stopped to cut three steps and a handhold on the opposite wall.

photo by Laura Ward

While he was doing this, Morna struggled to keep her balance on the side of a steep ice-crusted slope. She had followed Joe's traverse, but as the pitch increased to forty-five degrees, she was forced to roll her ankles in order to place her feet flat on the side of the curve. Just about the time that Joe stopped to cut the steps. Morna's uphill foot slipped, and her downhill ankle turned beneath her. She had only her ice axe embedded in the uphill slope to hang on to, and the frozen snow around its point was beginning to crumble. I'm going to fall! Joe yelled at her to come forward to the steps he had cut so she would have a firm footing while she waited. Just one. two, three more steps!

Finally. Joe was over and up. walking again. Morna followed to the edge of the crevasse. "Start with the right foot," he She took the three cut steps warned. successfully. "Push up with your right Joe said. She hauled her left leg up slowly, bringing her knee to the snow surface. Suddenly she slipped back over the edge of the crevasse; fortunately, her left foot again found the snow projection from where she had lifted it. Her right hand clung to the ice axe which she'd shoved into the top snow, but she needed to dig out a handhold for her left hand. After catching her breath, she placed her right foot again in Joe's track and hauled her left leg up, this time placing both feet on the top surface. Joe walked on in silence until it was Jerry's turn to cross. Then both stopped, ready to assume the self-arrest position if necessary.

Another crevasse! Morna walked along the edge out onto a snow projection until she saw Joe's footprint across on the upper lip. I will not look down into the rift: will place my foot in exactly the same place and keep walking.

For the third time they traversed the lower lip of a crevasse; this time, however, they were able to simply walk around the edge of the hole. At last, we're leaving

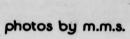
continued on page 25



# Persona

In self first made In self first seen Alone

... G. Ortego







# The Way to the Top continued from page 23

Joe continued to the right until he intercepted a set of firm, clear footsteps going straight up, which they climbed. When her legs began to tire and her consciousness to fade, Morna concentrated on breathing. She forced two, sometimes three breaths per step--then she'd feel sleepy and stagger.

Is there some truth in Roger's disappearance? I find none. All I can conclude is that I have nothing to feel sorry for myself about. He chose to remain with his companion of his own free will. How he faces his desertion of Danny and his irresponsibility toward us is his problem. Danny loses his daddy and I lose...what? The love of my life?

Joe pointed out their destination, a pile of rock above and to the left. Since it looked as if Joe were no more than fifty feet from the rocks, Morna assumed she had only one-hundred foot-steps to go. However, the view from below deceiving for she counted to four hundred before she saw Joe ahead on a large rock sland stop, plant his axe, turn, and begin coiling the rope. When she reached him, he told her this was only the false summit. Turning around, she coiled Jerry in; then Joe told them the true summit was one-third to one-half mile across the crater snowfield. Morna and Jerry pleaded for rest; then, they said, they would be ready to go on.

Crossing the nearly flat snowfield they identified the true summit among the piles of rim rock by looking for the wooden trestle with a metal box which would contain the register. Joe got the book and wrote a note about the weather, the route, and the time, noting it was Glacier Guide service's first climb of St. Helens. Jerry and Morna signed after Joe. I'm tired, but I'm enjoying myself. The sun is bright. almost warm on the snowfield. Who



photo by Laura Ward

would believe looking about him that this is the crater of an extinct volcano? Who would believe that we are nine thousand feet above sea level? They photographed each other by the register box with its precious book, rather silly with relief.

It was 8:30 a.m. The climb, which Joe had said was short (two miles), had taken eight hours due to weather, footing, and the detour through the ice fall which added an extra half mile. It would have lasted only six hours if the weather had been calm and they'd had firm snow all the way to walk on. A climb this late in the summer had a special difficulty inthe need to traverse loose, sliding scree on the lower slopes.

Joe was planning to follow the tourist route down. They crossed the crater snowfield again, intercepting a path over the rock very near the spot on the false summit where they had come up.

When they started downhill. Morna thought there was too much pull on the rope and she asked Joe to slow down. He coiled her in and asked her what the problem was. He said she should move

faster. If she couldn't climb down mountains, she shouldn't climb up them. What was she afraid of? If she fell, she wouldn't go very far--she had two people on the rope to hold her and she knew how to do an ice axe self-arrest, didn't she? After chewing her out, he headed back down, at a slightly slower pace.

As the morning grew older and the elevation decreased, it got warmer in spite of the wind. They found a convenient pile of rock and stopped to remove their down jackets. Joe and Jerry voted to proceed unroped, and set off at a fast pace. Morna followed as best she could, not actually losing sight of Jerry until he'd gotten onto the rocks of Dog's Head.

The climbers gathered again inside the rock circle. Morna removed her crampons and ate a little bit. Joe and Jerry relaxed with cigarettes while Morna snapped some more pictures. From the summit, they had looked across a layer of clouds to the other snowy peaks--Mt. Ranier, Mt. Adams, Mt. Hood. From their vantage point here at the top of Dog's Head, they could see down through

the clouds to the blue of Spirit Lake, which looked as if it were actually at the base of Mt. Ranier.

From here on down it was pumice and lava dust. Morna's feet often flew out from under her, and she slid until the pumice was piled over her boots. At other times, she tucked her knees under her chin and glissaded on her feet, pushing with her hands. Roger? I didn't even think of Roger on the summit. The climb is my achievement. He isn't here to share in the suffering, so why should he share in the triumph?

Here I am going down-not very fast, but moving-along the same route I followed the night before. True, it's sunny and the wind isn't blowing the pumice dust into my eyes, but I'm not exactly having fun. My feet hurt, my awkwardness hurts, my embarrassment at being left behind hurts. I'm going to be glad when this ordeal is over.

"So why climb the mountain in the first place? Nobody made you."

That's the question everybody asksthose who go and those who don't. "Because it's there" is the cliche. "To prove I could" is my answer.

"To prove to whom? Roger? He'll never know."

"To prove to myself I could do it without him."

"And then what?"

Then I can do anything without him-go back to San Francisco and my job at the University, bring up Danny as if his illegitimacy didn't matter, eventually perhaps find a better man."

The fellows were quickly out of sight. As she continued on down, she saw them appear and disappear below her, and she tried to follow their route.

Almost to the campground. Morna passed a group of teenagers dressed in sneakers and jeans. In the midst of their laughing and talking, one paused to snap her picture, asking if this was the way to the top. Morna smiled at her and said: "Yes!"

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1. Any student is eligible to submit his verse.

2. All entries must be typed, doublespaced on one side of the page only. Each poem must be on a separate sheet and must bear, in the upper left-hand corner, the NAME and ADDRESS of the student as well as the COLLEGE attended.

3. There are no restrictions on form or theme. Length of poems up to fourteen lines

4. Entries cannot be returned, so keep a copy for yourself. Prize winners and all authors awarded free publication will be notified immediately after deadline. I.P. will retain first publication rights for accepted poems. Foreign language poems welcome.

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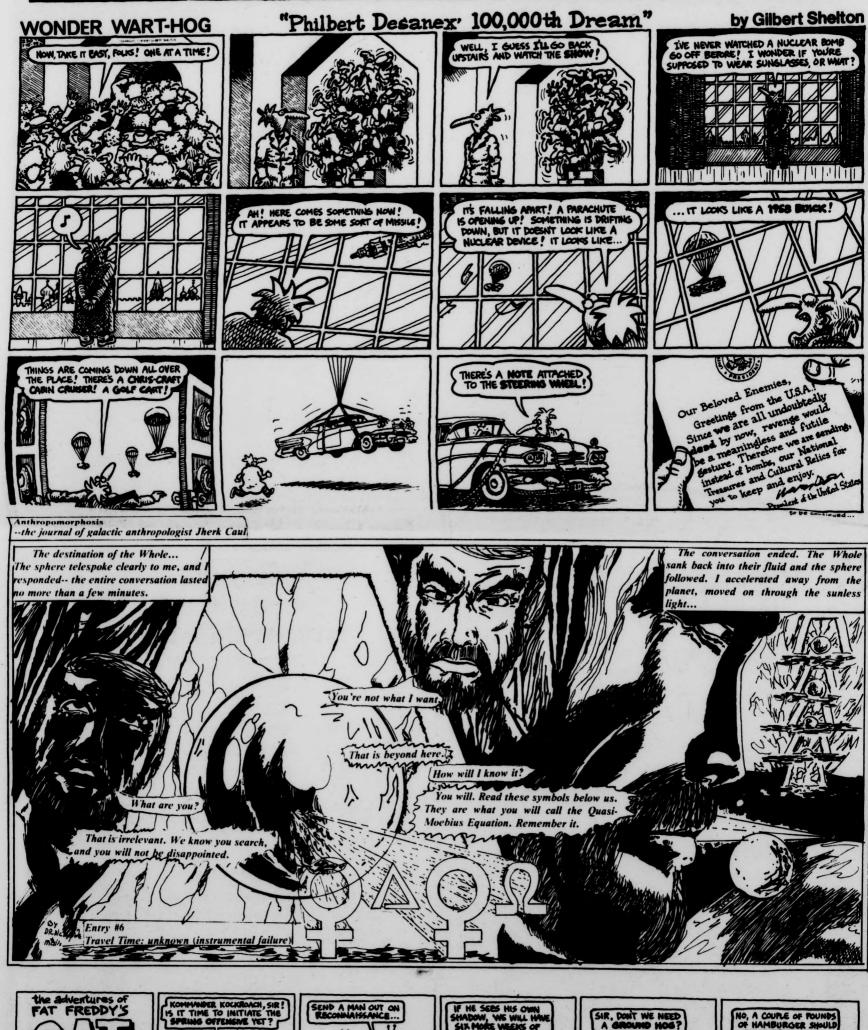
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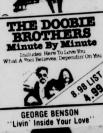


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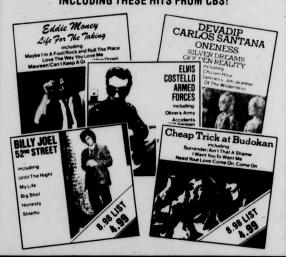




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