

# Issues concerning minority students discussed

by *randy proksch*

staff writer

Hoping problems of minorities working and studying at UNLV would be addressed, twenty-eight community leaders and UNLV students, faculty and administrators met for almost two hours recently in the Moyer Student Union.

This first meeting of the Minority Outreach Council opened with a short welcome speech by University President Robert Maxson, warmed-up with short introductions by those attending, heated up with an open discussion centered on the new admission requirements proposed by UNR, and concluded with the formation of five committees.

Maxson said the council was "another chance to join hands with our friends and colleagues and do something worthwhile.

"There is a willingness

and spirit at the university for progress to enhance the enrollment of minorities."

Maxson also announced receipt of a new \$10,000 donation to the engineering department's new minority scholarship program.

The function of the council was outlined by Director of Admissions, Larry Mason.

Mason said the council would offer suggestions to the newly formed Board of Regents Task Force designed to implement improvements in minority enrollment and retention in the six University of Nevada system schools.

The suggestions coming from the council concerning UNLV would be offered "mandates to the system to be established by a deadline," Mason said.

Admissions counselor Vicki Estelle said there are two broad areas of

concern—underrepresentation of minorities at UNLV and minority recruitment.

Estelle said parity in student enrollment and faculty ratios could be achieved in 10 years; 110 schools nationwide have done so in as much time.

Establishing a minority outreach program at UNLV could help; UNLV is one of only 35 schools among the 1355 schools in Nevada and California without such a program, according to Estelle.

Second is recruiting minority students to UNLV. Estelle said UNLV's effort to recruit Nevadans and southern Californians lag far behind most schools.

"There is a problem, but I hope we just don't pay it lip service," said Estelle. Each UNLV college and each minority group (Black, Hispanic, Asian, Native American) were represented, with

reps from the Clark County School District, LULAC, NAACP also attending.

Several voiced personally important concerns during opening, introductory remarks.

Dr. Tony Miranda, cultural anthropology and ethnic studies, describes a scene from the movie *Stand and Deliver* that stressed the "importance of dedicated teachers, sensitive to the cultural needs of students...and developing cultural pride and ethnic awareness." He also said, "we don't have to reinvent the wheel, it's right here," then waved a one inch thick report before the others. Presented to him from Affirmative Action Director John Lujan, the five year old report written for the University of California system, had workable suggestions that could be used by the council, according to Miranda.

Jesse Scott, President of the Las Vegas chapter of the NAACP, concluded the introductory remarks. "We could be the example for the state, a think tank projecting ideas. But we must cleanse ourselves of our differences and hew out a common agenda," Scott said.

Mason then led an open discussion that centered mostly on the new admission standards being considered for UNLV. Academic Advising Director, Dr. Jim Kitchen said he became "unglued" when he heard about the proposed tighter admission standards being considered for UNLV.

"A lot of people on this campus wouldn't mind if this was a lily-white institution. These (new admission standards) are one way of saying we don't want you minority students on campus," Kitchen said.

Mason received general

agreement and laughter from the others when asked, "How many of us, with masters and doctorates, could have met these new requirements?" Scott suggested the necessity of the council getting involved in the political arena, perhaps lobbying the next session of the Nevada legislature.

"We are going to have to twist some arms and be very bold about it," the Baptist reverend said.

Mason asked for and received at least five volunteers for each of the five committees formed to offer solutions to problems relating to minority retention, recruitment, scholarship, affirmative action and admission standards.

The next meeting is planned for April 28 at 2:30 pm in the MSU Fireside Lounge. All interested students, faculty and administrators are invited to attend.

## Despite pitfalls, safe and healthy tanning is possible

by *carl cook*

guest writer

Those who went away for spring break hoping to

come home bronze gods or goddesses, only to be burned and peeled should have learned a valuable lesson: Humans cannot

become gods in a week. Studies have shown the best tanning occurs when sunbathers begin *slowly*. Fifteen minutes on each

side is recommended to start. Oils shouldn't used—they're more for cooking, not tanning. If they are used the first time, a body is more likely to resemble a Cajun dish—hot and burned.

Limited sunshine can be a definite plus for complexion problems and healthy glow. The sun also gives off small quantities of vitamin A the body thirsts for.

When sunbathing by the pool, think twice before jumping into the pool to cool off. All swimming pools have Chlorine in them. If bleach whitens clothes, it will certainly do a white wash job on skin. Use water (from a garden hose, for example) to cool down that overheated body. It doesn't make sense to spend hours tanning and suddenly kiss that tan goodbye by jum-

ping in the swimming pool.

Makehshift tanning aides can be distasteful. Never use tin foil to line the lounge chair in an attempt to get color faster. There was a woman in Miami that did this, fell asleep and awoke to find herself in the burn ward of a local hospital.

If you quench your skin, quench your thirst too—always keep something cool to drink handy to help keep your body temperature down and replace liquids lost during perspiration.

The solution to finding out how much sun you can take is simple yet expensive: buying time at the nearest tanning salon. Operators monitor the time tanners are exposed to the artificial rays and the amount of wattage different beds have.

Normally a half-hour does the entire body. Rarely is the individual exposed to too much 'sun.'

The word of caution for tanning beds is that the ultra-violet rays they emit could be harmful to not-usually-exposed body parts. (This isn't a laughing matter—several people have been forced into temporary celibacy because they didn't take the proper precautions. If you are going tan *au natural*, please keep certain areas covered with a towel; remove it for small periods of time until they are used to it.

Too much of anything is not good, especially the sun. Most dermatologists warn patients to stay out completely. If you must tan, be careful. Take the precautions, and you'll look and feel better. That's what we're after, isn't it?

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