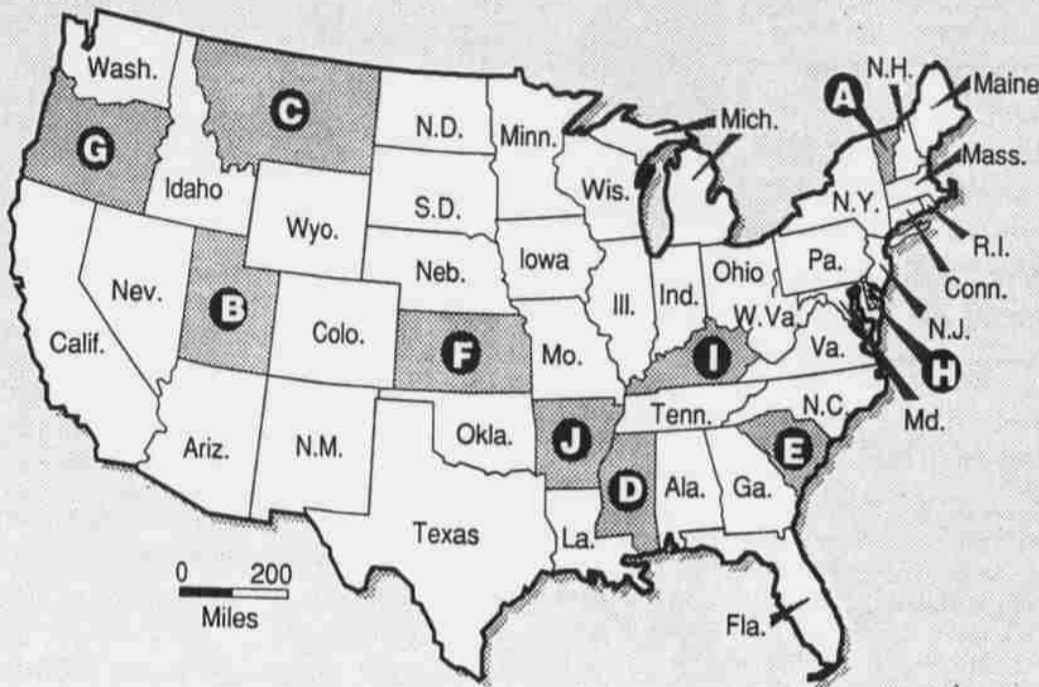


United States

Even within our own country we have lost track of what states are where. We have named 38 of the 48 states in the continental U.S. Name the ten states designated by letters.



Answers: A. Vermont; B. Utah; C. Montana; D. Mississippi; E. South Carolina; F. Kansas; G. Oregon; H. Delaware; I. Kentucky; J. Arkansas

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

UNLV professor attends UCLA program



Esther Jones Langston, center, associate professor at UNLV. Shown with her are James Lubben, program director, and Rachelle Dorfman, deputy director.

Esther Jones Langston, an associate professor at UNLV, spent three weeks this summer at the University of California, Los Angeles attending the Geriatric Social Work Faculty Development Program. She was among a select group of social work faculty from universities around the country chosen to participate.

Sponsored by UCLA's School of Social Welfare, the unique faculty development program trains existing faculty to develop gerontological social work courses at their home institutions.

"Graduate programs in social work are simply not producing a sufficient number of practitioners to serve the elderly," said Leonard Schneiderman, UCLA dean of social welfare, in explaining the need for the program. "Our program is

encouraging other universities to develop specialized courses and research projects aimed at the needs of older people. Eventually, this will lead to better preparation of social workers who can serve our elderly."

Langston noted that her participation in the faculty development course "raised my level of knowledge and awareness of the current and developing trends in aging."

Langston said that the material from the course will be integrated into her UNLV social work curriculum, and that specialized and continuing education courses will be developed.

The summer session will be repeated in 1991. Social work faculty wishing further information about the program may contact Deputy Project Director Rachelle Dorfman at (213) 206-2156.

Soviet statesman visits Las Vegas

Olzhas Suliemenov, founder and president of the Nevada Semipalatinsk Movement, will visit Las Vegas and St. George, Utah, Dec. 8-11. Suliemenov is a renowned poet from the Republic of Kazakhstan, and was elected to the Supreme Soviet to represent the Semipalatinsk region.

Suliemenov will present a speech entitled, "Testing Friendship: A Soviet Statesman Assesses US-USSR Relations," Sunday Dec. 9 at 7 p.m. at Wright Hall Auditorium.

A fundraising brunch and reception will be held earlier on

Sunday to raise money for the treatment of radiation victims. The reception will be held on the second floor of the UNLV Moyer Student Union at 5 p.m. on Sunday, Dec. 9. Those who donate \$100 or more will be invited to a special brunch with Suliemenov earlier that day.

Contributions are tax-deductible, and the events are open to the public. Co-sponsoring organizations are American Peace Test, Citizen Alert, Greenpeace and Nevada Desert Experience. For more information, please call 648-4814 or 648-8982.

"Congressional Fellow" to speak at UNLV

Michael B. Rubin, senior mechanical engineer at the Navy's David Taylor Research Center in Calverton, Md., will speak at UNLV's Moyer Student Union Room 202 on Dec. 6 at 7 p.m.

Rubin served as an ASME congressional fellow during 1990 and worked on the staff of the House of Representatives' committee on science, space and technology. He also served on the subcommittee on transportation, aviation and materials.

Currently Rubin is involved in computational fluid dynamics, experimental testing of surface ship and submarine models, and high Reynolds number boundary layer analysis at David Taylor Research Center.

Rubin's topic is "Reflections on Being a Congressional Fellow" and should prove to be educational, enjoyable and entertaining.

For more information, call Samir Moujaes at 739-3265.

Sports

from page 1

lege campus that operates in the black, and I don't think it should."

Added Brad Rothermel, who in August finished a 10-year stint as athletic director at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, "the mission of intercollegiate athletics is to educate students who happen to be student-athletes."

At UNLV, whose powerhouse basketball team members in the past have been accused of being academically disinterested, athletes are as successful in the classroom as their less athletically gifted classmates, Rothermel maintained.

"There's no doubt a lot of these kids aren't getting anything that you and I would call 'higher education,'" charged Clifford Adelman of the U.S. Department of Education in releasing a September study of what happens to col-

lege athletes later in life. "I do think there's educational exploitation, and a lot of broken promises," he added.

Sperber maintains the cost of supporting big-time college sports also hurts other students.

Good Dorms, Good Food

"Where it really affects students is in debt servicing," the lanky former semi-professional basketball player said in an interview.

Students often end up paying for sports programs under the guise of "activity fees," and in athletic scholarships taken from general scholarship funds.

And instead of encouraging school spirit, Sperber says college sports foster little more than cynicism.

"It's the jock dorms. You're

paying lots of money for this crummy place, and their dorms are really palatial. Every school has special dining rooms for athletes, and the food is fantastic, and you're eating this lousy food ..."

Sperber blames the tremendous injection of money from TV advertisers for the current state of college sports. "They're not making a contribution to higher education. It's payment for a product (to fill TV time), for college sports to be played at the highest possible level."

Sperber has few hopes the current reform movement, spurred by scandals of fans paying players, drug and rape arrests, low graduation rates and charges of grade fixing, will return college sports to respectability.

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Although the NCAA has adopted new reform rules in 1989 and 1990, reform-minded college presidents stand little chance of wresting control from the athletic directors who, Sperber claims, really run athletic departments.

The NCAA itself, which represents 800-plus schools, disagrees.

"The president of each institution can run it the way he or she wants," contended NCAA spokesman Jim Marchiony.

In lieu of successful reforms, Sperber instead sees the 40 or 50 biggest campus sports programs, engorged with fat TV contracts and sustained by boosters, evolving into "jock factories."

The rest of the nation's schools, unable to compete, will have to let their programs be "returned to the students," Sperber predicted.

He would welcome it. "The point of higher education is higher education. It's not supposed to be commercial entertainment."

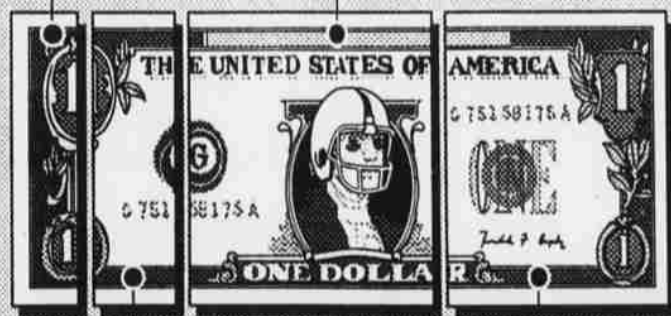
Sports facts

Spending on college sports

1989 average per college, men's sports

Basketball: 12%
\$950,000

Football: 39%
\$3.1 million



Other sports: 14%
\$1.1 million

Other athletic expenses: 35%
\$2.8 million

SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association