

PROF

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Nevada fossils run for the border

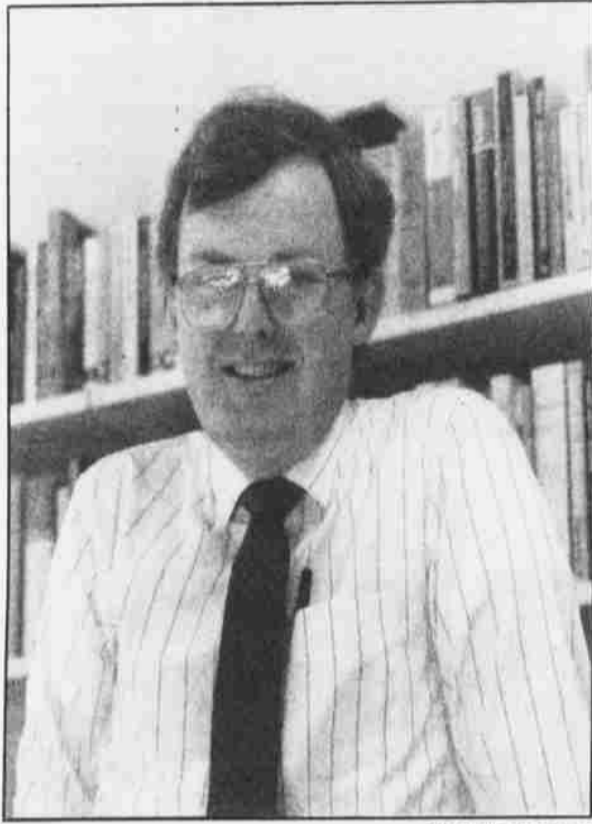


photo by Jay P. Morgan

Ian Mylchreest, associate professor of history.

the Department of Agriculture."

Although Mylchreest is not a member of PETA, he got involved in the march at their request. He wrote opinion letters to the *Las Vegas Review Journal* last year that analyzed some of the philosophical issues of animal rights. The newspaper printed them as columns with a brief biography at the end.

PETA representatives read the columns and telephoned Mylchreest. They asked him to be their spokesman at the recent march and he complied.

Mylchreest said he supports PETA's efforts to limit animal testing because it is too repetitive.

"How many papers have to be published before it is enough?" Mylchreest said.

When asked if he would continue to act as spokesman, Mylchreest replied, "Sure, I think this is going to continue."

Anyone interested in supporting PETA can call 252-8465 and leave a message. Linda Levine, a spokeswoman for PETA, said they keep large files of information on factory farming, vivisection and experimentation as well as other subjects relating to animal rights. She welcomes student inquiries on research data.

UNLV Debate Team smashes the competition

by Kelly Hansen

junior division policy debate

The UNLV Debate and Forensics Team took the No. 1 seat in the Aztec Invitational Oct. 18-20. The tournament involved 52 schools, 25 policy debate teams and 300 individual event competitors.

The following individual awards were won: Cathy Planchard-first in communication analysis, 1st in informative speech and 2nd in persuasive speech

Michael Stock-third on prose interpretation

Sean McConville and Wendy Finmark-first in

Uri Clinton and Amanda Miller-fifth in junior policy debate

In the junior policy debate speaking competition Sean McConville took first, Jennie Cole took third and Wendy Finmark took 10th.

The UNLV Debate and Forensics Team won the Sweepstakes Award which is given to the team with the most points overall. The team will continue its season with tournaments out of state and a possible tournament at UNLV.

by La Rae Bringham

The policies of governmental agencies may be hurting higher education in Nevada with regard to artifacts and fossils that are found in Nevada.

"Part of the reason we don't have the bones of extinct animals found in Clark County is because we don't have a vertebrate paleontological program at UNLV," said Steve Rowland, assistant professor of geology. With no bones to form a basis for such a program there has not been any pressure to form such a program.

There have been numerous findings in Clark County, all of which have been sent to neighboring states. Between 1937 and 1938 there were animal remains dating back 32,000 years found at Glendale, just 45 miles north of Las Vegas.

The finding was named the Glendale Fauna and was sent to Arizona by the National Park Service.

In the mid 1960s, fossils estimated to be between 11,000 and 13,000 years old were found near Tule Springs and then taken to California.

Another find was the primitive horse, camel and antelope-like animal bones found four years ago in the Muddy Creek formation near Moapa believed to range in age from two to 30 million years old. These were taken to the San Bernardino County Museum and have never been returned.

A mammoth tusk, found this spring north of Las Vegas, and the Shasta Ground Sloth, found near Devils Peak, were also taken to the San Bernardino County Museum.

CUTBACKS

called that system "archaic."

Weide explained that in the science department, federal regulations and OSHA requirements need to be met in the areas of animal facility maintenance, hazardous waste disposal, and radioactive source identification and management, to name a few.

"The maintenance workers are stretched to their limits now to meet these requirements. We've increased the number of new buildings without a corresponding increase in janitors," Weide said.

Roderick Colebrook, student body president, said it is difficult to accept any

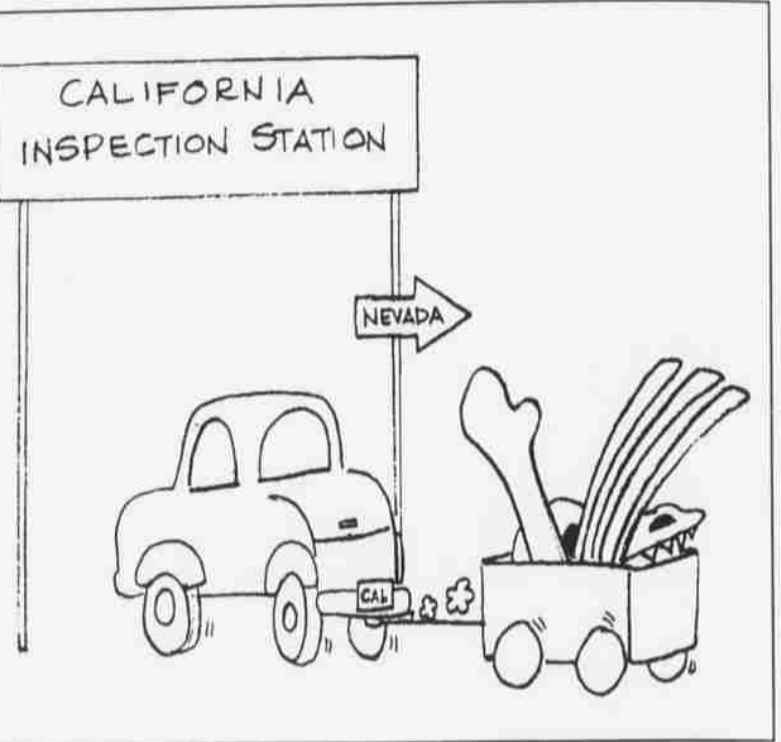
The remains continue to be sent to other states as a matter of policy by U.S. governmental agencies.

"An agreement is nearing completion to have all paleontological remains found in Southern Nevada curated by the Nevada State Museum which

will serve as a repository for those remains," said Lorraine Buck, public affairs officer for the Bureau of Land Management.

In the past, individual permits have been issued to various research facilities to preserve, date and investigate finds in Southern Nevada. Buck said that all remains and artifacts found on Bureau of Land Management (BLM) land are the property of the BLM which has the final decision on how the artifacts are utilized.

Margaret Lyenis, professor of anthropology, said that the artifacts taken from the Lost City excavation in the 1930s, to the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, survived longer than those left here in Nevada. Many of the artifacts left in the Nevada State Museum in Carson City and in the museum at the Lost City were misplaced, destroyed or damaged. However, Lyenis said that we now have a good professional staff and good



museums to keep the artifacts found in Nevada.

Dr. Donald Baepler, director of the Barrick Museum of Natural History at UNLV, said that, "All remains of a non-renewal nature should remain in the general area they are found in."

Two exceptions to this rule would be when remains are found in an area that does not have the facilities nor the professional people to curate them, and in the case of unique institutions such as the American Museum or the Smithsonian which assemble collections from all over the world. This helps students of various branches of learning do not have to travel the globe to make comparisons of artifacts.

"Other than these exceptions, all materials should stay in the country, or in the case of the United States, in the region of the country of its origin," Baepler said.

type of budget cut.

"But it is my understanding," Colebrook said, "that this is only temporary. I know that older buildings will have to be priorities. The Lilly Fong Building is a priority so repairs will continue there."

Colebrook added that he hopes the cutbacks will not continue for long.

Weide, however, stated that the entire geoscience faculty would have gladly foregone the 4 percent raise if "we could have good maintenance to our buildings."

"It is not a fault of commission," Weide said. "It is a fault of omission."

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