A New Birdman at the Barrick Museum

David Parmelee, research curator of ornithology
Alumni, students, and those who have helped celebrate Homecoming in years past know that the UNLV Alumni Association plans several days of great events and activities every fall. This year, the celebration will be better than ever!

**HOMECOMING SCHEDULE OF EVENTS**

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5**
Dinner/Theater Event, “The Mikado,” 6 p.m., Richard Tam Alumni Center

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6**
Special Class Reunion for 1984-94 Graduates of the College of Business and Economics and the Greenspun School of Communication

**FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7**
Homecoming Picnic and Announcement of Homecoming King and Queen Finalists, 11 a.m., Alumni Amphitheater
Homecoming Celebration and Class Reunions featuring the UNLV Men’s Glee Club, $10 per person, 6 p.m., Richard Tam Alumni Center

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8**
The Great Alumni Homecoming Tailgate Party, 5 p.m., Alumni Park
UNLV/Louisiana Tech Football Game, 7 p.m., Sam Boyd Stadium

**MONDAY, OCTOBER 10**
Alumni Golf Tournament, Noon, Canyon Gate Country Club, $100 entry fee

For more information about Homecoming, call the Alumni Relations Office at 895-3621 or 1-800-829-ALUM.

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David Parmelee with a portion of the bird collection at the Barrick Museum. Photo by James Romano.

Editor: Suzan DiBella
Assistant Editors: Diane Russell, Swae Greene
Art Director: John Hobbes
Contributing Editor: Tom Flagg
Contributing Writers: Donna McAleer, Terry Baskot Broker
Illustrator: John Hobbes
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Businessman Kenny Guinn Appointed Interim President

Longtime Las Vegas businessman Kenny Guinn is currently serving as interim UNLV president, replacing former president Robert C. Maxon, who left UNLV after 10 years to assume the presidency of California State University, Long Beach.

Guinn, who received his bachelor’s and master’s degrees in physical education from California State University, Fresno, and his Ed.D. in educational leadership from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, has been a member of the UNLV Foundation since 1993-94 academic year.

His other education-related activities include membership on the Clark County Community College Advisory Committee, the Clark County School District School Community Partnership Advisory Board, the White House Conference on Children and Youth, and the Nevada School Superintendents Association.

Guinn has also been active in numerous civic groups, including the Nevada Development Authority, the Las Vegas Chamber of Commerce, and the United Way of Southern Nevada.

He is expected to continue as interim president of UNLV through the 1995 Nevada Legislature, assuming the university in obtaining additional state funding.

In another interim appointment, the former dean of UNLV’s College of Business and Economics has assumed the post of vice president for finance and administration at the university.

Norval Pohl, who has served as dean of the business and economics college since 1986, has replaced Buster Neel, who accepted a vice presidency at Boise State University in Idaho.

Pohl came to UNLV from Northern Arizona University, where he was dean of the College of Business and Administration. During his tenure as dean of UNLV’s College of Business and Economics, the college received national accreditation from the American assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business.

A new dean of UNLV’s College of Human Performance and Development was also appointed recently. Carol Ann Peterson, an interim dean from Virginia Commonwealth University, was appointed the dean’s post in July, replacing interim dean Anthony Saville.

Peterson, who had been at the Rich­mond, Va., university since 1986, served there as interim dean of the School of Community and Public Affairs.

Before becoming an interim dean at Virginia Commonwealth University, Peterson served as chair and professor of the university’s department of recreation, parks, and tourism.

New Graduate Programs Offered

UNLV will offer two new graduate degree programs — a Ph.D. in engineering and a master’s degree in criminal justice — beginning this fall.

The new doctoral program in engineering, which will provide concentrations in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, can be viewed as the capstone of a 10-year drive to develop strong engineering program at UNLV.

Over the past decade, engineering education in Southern Nevada has grown from a small department-level program in one of the smallest buildings on the campus to a college that offers terminal degrees and occupies two of the largest buildings on campus. In fact, it is not only UNLV students, but also undergraduate students from the College of Business and Economics and the College of Liberal Arts who are taking advantage of the growth.

The master’s degree in criminal justice, which will provide students with knowledge and skills in criminal justice administration, is expected to be popular.

The law school, which emphasizes an understanding of the law and the issues of crime and justice, is designed to provide the development of students who are interested in becoming criminal justice professionals.

UNLV’s three new buildings will bring together a wide variety of programs designed to help serve the needs of UNLV students.

In 1995, UNLV faculty and students will begin work on the new UNLV Student Services Complex, which will provide research and teaching labs, as well as offices designed to serve the needs of students.

The new Student Services Complex will bring together a wide variety of offices designed to serve the needs of UNLV students.

Goodall Receives Top Faculty Award

Public administration professor Leonard “Pat” Goodall has been selected as the 1994 recipient of the UNLV Alumni Association’s Outstanding Faculty Award.

Goodall has a distinction in research and teaching and has been a member of the faculty since 1985. He has been a key member of the criminal justice program, which was established in 1980.

For more information on UNLV’s new Ph.D. program in engineering, call the Howard Hughes College of Engineering at 895-3699. For more information on the criminal justice program, call the College of Business and Economics at 895-3735.

Three New Buildings Opening on University Campus

UNLV’s new Student Services Complex was dedicated in May, and two more major campus buildings — the Classroom/Office Complex and the Robert L. Bigelow Physics Building — are expected to be dedicated this fall.

The 4,600-square-foot $6 million Student Services Complex houses the Donald W. Reynolds Student Service Center, the Newmont Student Development Center, and the Jean Nidetch Women’s Center.

Located just west of the Dining Commons and Student Health Center, the three-building complex will bring together a wide variety of programs designed to serve the needs of UNLV students.

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Jean Nidetch donated $500,000 toward construction of the Women’s Center.

The $22 million, 150,000-square-foot Classroom/Office Complex is located just north of the Student Services Complex on the north-south mall. It will house the departments of psychology, sociology, and mathematical sciences; the Ethics and Politics Studies Program; the College of Liberal Arts; the Center for Survey Research and the Telephone Survey Center; Telemedic Services; and International Programs.

The $11.4 million, 70,000-square-foot Robert L. Bigelow Physics Building was funded in part by a donation from the Bigelow family. It forms a new entrance to the east-west academic mall and is entirely devoted to the physics program.

It contains administration offices, and an astronomy dome and telescope platforms. Various aspects of the structure symbolize some of the fundamental principles of physics, from a two-story glass wall in the shape of a sine curve to an apple tree representing some of the fundamental principles of physics.
UNLV to Receive $10 Million Donation for New Library

In what will be the largest gift ever to UNLV or the university system, the Lied Foundation Trust has agreed to provide $10 million toward construction of a new library on the UNLV campus.

The gift will come to the university through the UNLV Foundation, as part of an agreement between the foundation and Christina Hixson, trustee of the Lied Foundation Trust.

The donation will be used as a catalyst for securing the balance of funds needed for constructing and equipping a library estimated to cost a total of $40 million.

"The university greatly appreciates Christina Hixson's willingness to help fund a new campus library," said Interim UNLV President Kenny Guinn. "It will help us meet our greatest need — building a new library.

"For this university to fulfill its academic function and keep up with the explosion of knowledge and the growth of its student body and faculty, it must have a library that is on the leading edge of information technology," Guinn said. "I believe that the Lied Foundation Trust donation will enable us to put together a funding package that will make such a library possible.

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According to the agreement, the funds will become available to the university after the 1995 legislative session and the balance (approximately $27 million) during the 1997 session.

It is expected that the new library will open by the year 2000.

Hixson said that the library will be dedicated to the memory of Ernst F. Lied and his parents, Ernst M. and Ida K. Lied. The late Ernst F. Lied was a longtime Las Vegas resident who was successful in the real estate business. The Lied Foundation was created for the purpose of supporting charitable organizations. Hixson and the Lied Foundation Trust have been strong financial supporters of UNLV and UNR.

This donation brings the trust's total giving to UNLV to more than $16 million. The Lied Foundation Trust has given $2.5 million to UNLV.

Golf Tournament Set for Nov. 18

Alumni from UNLV and UNR will tee off for a good cause during the Fourth Annual Sand Blast Open golf tournament Nov. 18.

The tournament — a fund-raiser for scholarships for UNLV and UNR students — will take place at 8 a.m. at the golf course at Angel Park. The entrance fee is $200 per person.

Participation by UNLV alumni is especially encouraged this year because many UNR alumni who are in town for the UNLV-UNR football game that weekend are expected to play in the tournament. So far, UNLV has won the Sand Blast Open two out of three years.

Following the tournament, a luncheon and awards ceremony are scheduled.

And, with a nod to the UNLV-UNR football tradition, the winner of the tournament will be awarded a replica of the cannon.

All proceeds from the tournament will be equally divided between scholarship funds at UNLV and UNR. So far, the annual event has raised more than $55,000 in scholarship funds for the two universities.

For more information or to make reservations, call the UNLV Alumni Relations Office at 895-3621 or (800) 829-ALUM.

Membership Drive Now Underway

Don't forget to add your name to the growing list of graduates who have become members of the UNLV Alumni Association.

For only $25 per year, any UNLV graduate can join the association. All membership money is used to support student and alumni programs at UNLV.

Last year, for instance, the Alumni Association gave more than $177,000 to UNLV students and programs.

Association membership packets were mailed to all alumni in June, providing complete instructions on how to become a member.

Once dues are paid, alumni become eligible to vote in the annual election for members of the UNLV Alumni Association Board of Directors.

In short, LaTronica was volunteering to be Quiggle's mentor.

LaTronica's desire to be a mentor grew out of a graduate-level class she took at UNLV from education professor Linda Quiggle — a modern-day advocate of the ancient Greek concept of mentoring.

In that class, The Mentor Teacher, Quinn, an assistant professor of instructional and curricular studies in the College of Education, prepared experienced teachers to serve as mentors to those new to the profession.

Her students are reminded what it is like to be a new teacher and are taught communication skills necessary to put their often-younger colleagues at ease.

"Many first-year teachers don't want to ask for help because they feel..." Quiggle says.

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No...
Today, teachers have to cope with issues that many of their predecessors would not have had to deal with. As many as 1 in 4 teachers in the United States and abroad before moving into higher education, clearly remember their first year of teaching, support pillars. That woman quit after the first year. For Quinn, things improved the next year. "My second year they moved me upstairs. I was across from another grade teacher. Her name was Claire Wagner." One day Wagner came into Quinn’s room to offer her some advice Roberts that she felt she had prepared. That single moment from Wagner was all it took for the two talking. Quinn says, "I opened up and said, 'I guess I don't feel so confident teaching this reading.'" That was the beginning of a wonderful relationship. Wagner, Quinn says, became her mentor and taught her more about teaching than she had ever known. "I never forget that, and I think every teacher needs somebody like Claire Wagner."
The Creative Risk

UNLV professors Jerry Crawford and Hart Wegner know that the creative endeavor is both risky and rewarding. They've taken the risks, now it's time for the rewards.

BY DONNA MCALEER

Those who think of the creative process of writing as a serene, solitary task don't often consider the risks writers take. As part of the creative endeavor, they must transform parts of their own lives—shards of memory, years of research, and a heart full of emotion—into characters coming to life on a once-blank page for others to see, judge, or ignore.

Creative writers, as Ferlinghetti wrote, continually balance on a tightrope, trying to create meaning and beauty, performing for their audience, risking the false step, the pain of the fall.

So, when the risk is taken, but the fall doesn't come—and recognition does instead—it's especially sweet for the writer. And so it is for two members of the UNLV faculty, Jerry Crawford of the theatre arts department, and Hart Wegner of film studies, both of whom were recently recognized for their creative accomplishments as the winners of the 1994 Nevada Regents’ Award for Creative Activity. They received medals, shared a $5,000 award, and were honored at receptions in both Las Vegas and Reno.

"It meant a lot to me," says Crawford, a playwright who has taught at UNLV for 32 years. "It's one of the most esteemed awards given by the Regent's, and it extends the competition throughout the entire [university and community college] system. More than one campus is involved."

"You're judged by your peers. It's an especially high honor for me coming at the time it does," says Crawford, who recently retired and gained the title of emeritus professor. "It indicates I've made some mark in the professional world of theatre. As I make this transition, it says to me, 'Job well done. Now, go on and do what we awarded you for on a full-time basis.'"

For Wegner, the director of the film studies program who was recently named interim dean of the College of Liberal Arts, this is not the first time he has been honored by the state. In 1990 he was named to the Nevada Writers Hall of Fame for his literary successes, notably his short stories, which have received widespread critical acclaim.

"These are rewards I cherish deeply. Universities don't all that often give creative activity awards. Being honored like this encourages me to work hard by validating what I've done before," he says, "and, I think, that encouragement is important because 'writing is a constant struggle.'"

"The lack of response is like throwing a rock down an endless well, never hearing it land. There's no sound. No reply. I still get rejection slips—preprinted ones—after 20, 30, 40 years. You keep doing this and you get published, but you still get rejections."

The pain of those rejections is still present in his voice. Wegner is, after all, a writer whose collection of short fiction in Thieves of Ivy has been called "absolutely superb" by the novelist John Gardner, whose own work, October Light, won the National Book Critics Award in 1976.

Wegner continues to write, however, despite the heartache. He has a novel in progress, The Second Angel.

"The need to write is something strong," says Wegner, who is perplexed, but undeterred by the "business side" of writing, the publishing lottery, and the tight market for short fiction.

But writing is not the only risk he has taken over the years. He immigrated to the United States as a young German man from Silesia (now considered part of Poland) shortly after World War II. His fiction often focuses on Europe before and after the war.

"Then, you used to do everything possible to get rid of your foreignness. You changed the way you talked, even the way you ate. There was no movement—as there is now—to preserve your culture. You did not preserve your roots, you destroyed them so you would fit in."

Yet, Wegner's stories "capture the human spirit in a European world that can no longer be found on our maps and exists in the memories of only a few," according to Richard Wiley, a novelist and professor in UNLV's English department.

"His stories have the magic and texture and rhythm of centuries gone by, combined with a sophisticated modern sense of the English language. It is an accomplishment—and a risk—all the more impressive given the fact that English is not his native language. First, I had to learn English," he says. "Then I had to learn to use it creatively."

The demands of writing for the theatre pose a different set of risks for Crawford.

"Plays are very collaborative productions. Everyone puts their two cents in—the actors, set designer, stage manager, as well as the director. It's very stressful," says Crawford, who is not only an accomplished playwright, but also a teacher, actor, textbook author, dramaturge, theatre adjudicator, and last, but not least, a phenomenally loyal Cleveland Indians fan.

He says the play he carries around in his head for three to five years might look quite different when it's produced in a regional, university, or off-Broadway theatre—if it gets produced at all.

"And when you see your play with a live audience, you refuel the experience each time," he says.

Crawford has learned to live with the stress. "I had a heart attack when I was..."
A variety of issues intrigue Crawford: politics, families and reunions, the bureaucratic world of government and education, sports, the impact of simple domestic realities. His most recent play combines several of these interests.

The Brother's Silence is a drama that reconstructs, and then goes beyond, the JFK assassination conspiracy theory to explore Robert Kennedy's quest for justice and forgiveness in the wake of his brother's death. The play has been given a staged reading at the Utah Shakespearean Festival. Columbia Pictures is considering an adaptation for film and television.

Howard Stein, an internationally renowned critic, reminded him that it was time recipient of the National Gold Medal for Distinguished Service to the American College Theatre Festival. In addition to the numerous awards that both Wegner and Crawford received for their artistic achievements, they have both received recognition for their performance in the classroom as well. Wegner received the William Morris Award for Excellence in Teaching, and Crawford received the Theatre Arts Outstanding Teacher Award twice. Both have served as advisors and mentors to many students, guiding both their academic and career decisions.

Crawford and Wegner share another kind of creativity that often goes unrecognized. It's the creative energy they've devoted to building the university. When Crawford arrived in Las Vegas in 1962, there was no UNLV. He came to teach at the fledgling Southern Regional Division of the University of Nevada. There was no Performing Arts Center. No Judy Bayley Theatre. Sets for plays were stored on the breezeway of Grant Hall. People sat on them when it got windy so they wouldn't blow away.

In the years that followed, Crawford shaped much of the curriculum for the theatre arts major and later built the M.F.A. playwriting program. "I've been on every committee known at a university," Crawford said, including those to plan new buildings, open the hotel college, select several university presidents, choose athletic coaches, and hire new faculty (including Hart Wegner in 1968). He also served as dean of faculty and president of the Faculty Senate.

At one time his administrative and teaching load was in danger of eclipsing his writing — that is, until his mentor, Howard Stein, an internationally renowned educator and theatre critic, reminded him that he had a future as a playwright, as well as a teacher. Writing in a log every day and becoming a director of literary seminars at the Utah Shakespearean Festival each summer helped save him. In the relative cool of Cedar City afternoons, he would write the plays he had planned during the academic year.

Like Crawford, Wegner was an instrumental force in creating his program. He has shaped the interdisciplinary film studies program and served on innumerable committees during his 26 years at UNLV. It is his newest mission, serving as interim dean for the College of Liberal Arts, that makes Wegner excited, yet wary of its challenges and the impact it will have on his writing.

"I have to leave my dean thing," Wegner says earnestly, acknowledging that it will be a massive job managing the largest, most academically diverse college of the university. He wonders out loud if the two roles are compatible. He recognizes that administrative duties are logic based and rational, while his creative activities are based on dreams and fantasies. "When I write, I conjure up persons, objects, and whole cities I have never even visited," says Wegner, who surrounds himself with posters and renderings of key settings in his novel so that when he writes he can more easily transport himself to a world far away.

"Right now, the future has me so far away, in its grip, but writing has me stealing glances at the past." Like the acrobat on the high wire who adds a new move to his act, Wegner has increased the degree of difficulty and knows a few careful adjustments will be required to continue on page 24.
Our fascination with the topic seems to know no bounds. Perhaps it’s because, as UNLV anthropologist William Jankowiak has found, romantic love not only makes the world go ‘round. It goes around the world.

UNLV anthropology professor William Jankowiak was a bit surprised that he was getting such a lukewarm reception from his editor at Columbia University Press about his idea for a book on the universal nature of romantic love.

After all, if love, as the poets have told us, makes the world go ‘round, surely it would sell books, too.

“But I invited my editor to a session I was organizing on the subject at a conference, and she said, ‘That’s nice, but I have another meeting to go to, so just send me a proposal,’” Jankowiak recalls. “The idea was, ‘Don’t call me; I’ll call you.’”

Then he received a request for an interview on the subject from the New York Times science editor. The story ran on the front page of the Times living section shortly before Jankowiak’s conference session.

The next thing he knew, 57 reporters representing media from all over the world were crowding into the conference room designed to seat 60. And his editor was there, with pen in hand, ready to sign the contract for his upcoming book, Romantic Passion: The Universal Experience?

What followed, according to Jankowiak, can be depicted only as a media frenzy. He received calls about his research for two months afterward; articles quoting him on the nature of romantic love appeared in Time, Newsweek, Omni, and Science, to name only a few. Prime Time Live also covered the story.

Although almost two years have passed since that frenzy occurred, Jankowiak still fields a number of inquiries into his research findings that — contrary to previous popular anthropological thought — the notion of romantic love pervades virtually all cultures.

Jankowiak and his coauthor reported in a 1992 Ethnology article that nearly 90 percent of the worldwide cultures they analyzed showed evidence of the existence of romantic love. Given the then-pervasive notion that romantic love was a strictly Euro-American phenomenon, the article broke new ground in the field of anthropology.

Jankowiak, who has authored books and journal articles on various topics, still muses over the tremendous attention the media have paid to a subject that has been discounted as somewhat frivolous by the scholarly community since before Romeo courted Juliet.

But looking back, he says, it’s not too tough to figure what gave rise to the immense popularity of the story among the media.

“First, when the New York Times piece hit, it legitimized the story,” he says. “When the Times said it was important, everyone else immediately had to do the story.”

But that was just the mechanics of it, he points out. Why the subject seemed to capture the imagination of both the media and the public so thoroughly is another matter entirely.

“In our culture, romantic love has become a formal ideal value. What I mean by that is, in many cultures, if you ask what’s one of the great values, very
few cultures would list romantic love. It is indeed a universal experience, but it’s not a universal value. In our culture, it’s a ‘value’—a national value. It’s a national treasure.

“I think it’s an extremely important value. But we’ve been taught that it’s a value that wouldn’t exist if it weren’t for the French. In many ways, it’s been seen as a debased emotion that our disease, and we have to put up with it.”

“Then when this study comes out finding that it has such wide distribution, it means that it’s not necessarily our disease; in fact, it’s not a disease at all. If everyone experiences it, how can you call it a disease? I think people found affirmation in this study. They found scientific validation of an important value.”

Jankowiak, who has been analyzing romantic love in a scholarly context since his early college days, acknowledges that he arrived at his current understanding of the subject by a circuitous route.

“I was always interested as an undergraduate in questions of what human nature is panhuman, and what is socially constructed. It’s like when you’re 18 or 19 years old, you’re wondering what is typical, what are the boundaries of human nature,” he says.

His questions found fertile ground in graduate school in the early 1980s at the University of California, Santa Barbara, where “everyone was asking questions of human universals,” including questions relating to human relationships and sexuality.

Oddly enough, however, Jankowiak’s earliest and perhaps greatest revelations about romantic love came to him half way around the world in, of all places, Inner Mongolia.

“I was in graduate school in Santa Barbara when one of my mentors said, ‘How would you like to go to Inner Mongolia to do some field research?’ And I said, ‘Fine. Where is it?’ And with that, I changed my whole career.”


“Within that milieu, I decided to let the Chinese teach me answers to all the questions that had haunted me all my life. So I went to questions of what is justice, what is gender, what is sexuality. I went to questions of what is the notion of neighborhood relationships. What do people mean by honor? What is the notion of hierarchy? What is death?”

“But along the way, I was picking up on all kinds of courtship stuff on gender, sexuality, and a lot of observations about romantic love. I had wondered about romantic love prior to going into the field because I was always curious as to whether it was just a werner phenomenon or was it found around the world.”

Then, while reviewing his notes, he discovered a huge dichotomy between the way the Chinese spoke of romantic love and the way they spoke of romantic love.

“When they spoke of marriage or mate selection, they were the most ruthless and coldly methodically pragmatic people. They would say, ‘She’s too old. She’s ugly. She won’t get anybody.’ Or they would say, ‘He’s worthless. He has no money. Who would want him?’”

“But their talk of love was quite a different matter.”

“When they talked about their first love or how they listened to their mothers and dropped someone they had loved, there was a great deal of lamentation. When they talked that way, they weren’t using the really strong instrumental language that they used when they talked about mate selection criteria. While talk of marriage seemed to be much more pragmatic, there was nothing pragmatic at all. It was highly expressive. When people in China were talking to me about romantic love, sometimes I thought they were talking to me in English because the wording, the sound, and the rhythm were exactly the same. Then I wanted to integrate, ‘My God, what do we have here?’”

The revelation hit him that if romantic love was this prevalent in the Far East, it could be common worldwide.

He began contacting fellow anthropologists to see if they had witnessed similar occurrences of romantic love in other cultures. Initially, they denied having witnessed it, according to Jankowiak, because they had been taught, as he had, that romantic love was a Euro-American contribution to the world.

However, when pressed, many of his colleagues acknowledged that they had witnessed powerful displays of passionate love from wide-ranging groups—from pygmies to Eskimos. The question for Jankowiak then became how to document what had been heretofore presented only in anecdotal form.

“I’ve really done any 20th-century research. So I started reading ethnographies just to find confirmation. And then I realized that I would have to spend the rest of my life reading 10,000 ethnographies, and that was ridiculous. So I looked around and found out that anthropologists had used Murdock and White’s Standard Cross-Cultural Sample, which is a representative sample of the cultural areas in the world.”

Using this sample, he and a colleague analyzed ethnographies and folklore of 186 cultures worldwide, including tribes, kingdoms, states, and both agricultural and hunting and gathering societies that represented all of the various lifestyles, kinship relationships, and subsistence orientations to be found.

To complicate matters, romantic love had not even been defined by past researchers, they discovered. So, they developed their own strict criteria for what constituted the existence of romantic love—distinguishing it from both lust and from companionship love—and then “spent five weeks reading the books and arguing back and forth” about which cultures offered proof of romantic love.

Their findings, in short, indicated 90 percent of the cultures showed evidence of romantic love. They concluded that the remaining 10 percent probably experienced romantic love, but just didn’t talk about it.

Through his continuing analysis of romantic love, Jankowiak has arrived at the opinion that not only do all cultures experience romantic love in similar ways, but both genders experience it similarly as well. The differences each gender experiences on matters of love and loving relationships are associated more with sex than with romantic love, he asserts.

“What if it’s the logic of eroticism that really separates us? It seems this in the logic of love, men and women really share a similar calculus. When we talk about sex, we are really speaking with two different voices, but when we talk of love, we speak with the same voice. It seems to me this has tremendous theoretical implications. What if humans have evolved with multiple motivations, which they obviously have, and what if they’re at cross purposes? That would account for a great deal of the conflict.”

And it is the conflict that love produces that is of interest to him now as he focuses his research on a new area—the dangerous aspects of romantic love.

“I’m putting together a draft for a book titled Romantic Passion, Sexual Desire: A Culture’s Declaration. What it will attempt to expose is the tension between the two. In some senses, it is what makes romantic love dangerous.”

He argues that romantic love is dangerous to the social structure of most cultures because people experiencing it

**In our culture, romantic love has become a formal ideal value . . .**

**It’s a national treasure.**

—UNLV anthropologist William Jankowiak

will often throw away everything—kinship ties, sense of duty, economic gains—to periphrase it.

“You can see this in this sense, romantic love becomes powerfully dangerous because it allows the couple to create a microsociety of their own. And it’s done on an ad hoc basis. It’s not something where the revolutionaries sit down and talk about creating the world in a new way. It really arises out of a spontaneous feeling-state. And people experiencing it don’t even know it, but it’s so powerful that they’ll run away, even though they know everyone disapproves of them.”

“Romantic passion is dangerous because it can disrupt the scheme of other groups. It’s hard for us in America to understand that, unless we look at cases involving teenagers or people having extra-marital affairs. We are reminded by those cases that it can be dangerous.”

One of the other reasons Jankowiak says it’s difficult for Americans to understand the dangers of romantic love is that we place such high value on achieving it. In our society, romantic love is viewed as the primary way for an individual to become complete, he adds.

“In America, since collectivity and membership in group organizations has less emotional meaning for us, romantic passion is one of the ways we achieve a sense of completion, of transcendence. And, therefore, it’s valued because it’s one of the primary ways in which we complete the self. In that sense, it’s not just love for love’s sake; it’s love as a way of completing a union, of belonging.”

And when love takes on such lofty proportions, he points out, it’s a bit easier to compromise the media—and the public—since they seem so captivated by his research.

“Suddenly, Valentine’s Day doesn’t become just our day for commercialization of something silly; it becomes our day to commercialize a noble idea. I think what my research did was hit on positive notions. People were able to feel good about something that’s important to them.”

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Southern Nevada.

Parmelee and Baepler are continually adding to the collection. They gather specimen birds from the Lake Mead area, from the university campus, and from surrounding areas.

"In order to document the distribution of birds, to identify subspecies, and so on, ornithologists are always collecting specimens," Baepler explains. "We don't collect rare or endangered species, but we do document them."

Although there are mounted birds on display in the museum, the main collection is stored in special metal cases, away from damaging light and insects.

"The collection is for scientific study," Baepler says. "We may display some of the nests and eggs occasionally, but not for long periods of time."

There are, however, frequent private showings. Just recently, for instance, a father and son were visiting the museum, and the father wanted his son to see some of the birds. Parmelee took them back to the collection room and slid open drawers in some of the large steel cabinets.

The drawers contain row after row of stuffed birds, stiff and straight, but soft to the touch. All of them, even the big owls, eagles, penguins,ulls, and falcons, are extremely light; the little hummingbirds and finches seem weightless. Because they are stored away from damaging light, they have all retained their natural colors, and they will for many years to come.

Parmelee and Baepler are continually adding to the collection, which was strong in tropical birds and nests from all over the world, particularly in the Arctic and Antarctic, as well as a significant collection of more than 1,000 stuffed birds. Added to Baepler's collection, which was strong in tropical birds, Parmelee's contribution makes for an important collection indeed — one that Baepler says few people would expect to find in a small museum in Southern Nevada.

Parmelee had been telling his wife for years that he was born a century too late. If only he had been born a hundred years sooner, there would be stretches of the world uncharted and untouched by other ornithologists. There would be new places where he could study birds' habits and habitats, collect samples of their eggs and nests — and of the birds themselves — and produce beautiful paintings of them, like the others he has used to illustrate his books and articles throughout his career.

But he had come to believe that no such place existed. He had visited all of the continents and the oceans of the world as an ornithologist and expert on polar birds. It seemed there was nowhere left that hadn't been studied.

That was before he came to Southern Nevada in 1992 to join an old friend and colleague and to take the position of research curator of ornithology at UNLV's Marjorie Barrick Museum of Natural History.

Now that he has spent more than a year participating in a long-term study of the vast Lake Mead National Recreation Area, the distinguished ornithologist and artist says he has found his untouched birding ground. "I came here for a number of reasons," says Parmelee, former curator of birds at the University of Minnesota's Bell Museum of Natural History. "But mainly it was because of Donald [Baepler, director of the Barrick Museum], I knew what he was doing here, and of his interests, and that was all important to me."

Baepler, a friend of Parmelee's from graduate school at the University of Oklahoma and a fellow ornithologist, was in the process of building a fine small collection of bird specimens at UNLV. He was also remodeling and expanding the Barrick Museum and extending its research efforts.

Parmelee brought to UNLV his collection of thousands of birds' nests and eggs from all over the world, particularly in the Arctic and Antarctic, as well as a significant collection of more than 1,000 stuffed birds. Added to Baepler's collection, which was strong in tropical birds, Parmelee's contribution makes for an important collection indeed — one that Baepler says few people would expect to find in a small museum in Southern Nevada.
in the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, particularly in the southern and northern extremities.

"The area is enormous," Parmelee says. "One needs to go by foot, by car, and by boat. Possibly even an aircraft flight over some of the colonies would be helpful."

With 2.5 million acres and a wealth of bird species, the recreation area is much larger than one or two scientists can cover alone. Parmelee and Baepler use volunteers and students. A Ph.D. candidate who is writing her doctoral dissertation on certain aspects of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area is also helping.

Parmelee is particularly interested in the Overton Wildlife Management Area. Because of the numerous ponds and marshes in the area, a variety of aquatic birds pass through it.

"It has taken a year for the people in the area to become accustomed to me," he says. "At first they were very suspicious that we were going to spoil things in their duck-hunting paradise. But I have gotten the idea across that's not my purpose; now they are quite helpful. They have even approached us to establish more nature trails and observation blinds in the area."

Parmelee and Baepler encourage birds to nest in certain areas by setting up artificial nesting sites — large bird houses that are appropriate to the size of the birds for which they are intended. In the Overton area they established several nesting platforms atop tall poles in hopes of attracting ospreys, large fish hawks that are very rare in the Lake Mead area.

But much of their time in the field involves watching birds. There are two kinds of bird watchers, Parmelee explains: those who do it for a hobby and those who do it for a living.

"The typical person who is doing it for fun is constantly looking for the unusual," he says. "They will pass up a lot of common stuff to look for the rarity. The South Africans call them 'tickers' because they are always ticking birds off their lists, once they have seen them."

The professional, on the other hand, is interested in the abundant species in a particular area, and in relative abundance (how often you might expect to see a particular species in a particular area).

"Sure, it's fun to see a frigate bird that has come up from the Gulf of Mexico to Lake Mead. Everybody gets excited about that," Parmelee says. "But if I'm out with a group of bird watchers, and I see something interesting, no matter how common the bird might be, I'll sit down and watch. So I'll come back with five birds, and they might come back with 50, and I'll look like a dork."

Parmelee's and Baepler's field work will ultimately result in a book about the birds of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area. It will also become part of the massive database being compiled by researchers in the Barrick Museum, who are conducting an extensive five-year study of the area with a $500,000 donation from resort developer Kirk Kerkorian's LINCY Foundation.

The Southern Nevada desert and Lake Mead are a long way from Iron Mountain, Mich., where Parmelee grew up and developed his lifelong interest in birds. And they are half a world away from the Arctic and Antarctic regions, where he has done much of his work and developed his reputation as one of the leading experts in polar birds. But Parmelee is excited about his work here and his collaboration with Baepler, of whom he says, "Not only is he a tremendous colleague from the standpoint of professional ornithology, but his administrative ability is beyond belief."

Perhaps it is a measure of his adaptation to Southern Nevada that he is ready to paint local birds.

"People often ask me about my painting," he says. "First of all, I have to have the experience. If I were asked to paint a bird that I had not seen in the wild, I would have a really tough time. I wouldn't be stimulated."

"I've been struggling with that. It has taken me a year to get the feel of them and get in the mood. But now I'm getting the urge to paint Southern Nevada birds."

When Parmelee first came to UNLV, he was not fully aware of how vast the Lake Mead National Recreation Area is, nor of how little is known about its biological and archaeological resources. But as he helps Baepler and others at the Barrick Museum study and document the area, he is inspired by the discovery of its uncharted land.
November 1994

3 Chamber Music Southwest: "Music of Dmitri Hagner." 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall, 895-3801.

5 Concert: Jazz Ensemble I. 8pm. Judy Bayley Theatre, 895-3801.

26 Concert: Winter Choral Celebration. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall, 895-3801.


27 Alumni Event: Dinner/ballet event. 6pm. Richard Tam Alumni Center. 895-3621.

Dracula
Nevada Dance Theatre
Oct. 27-30

December 1994

1 Alumni Event: Dinner/theatre event. 6pm. Richard Tam Alumni Center. 895-3621.


February 1995

2 Alumni Event: Dinner/theatre event. 6pm. Richard Tam Alumni Center. 895-3621.

4-5 Nevada Opera Theatre: The Student Prince. Feb. 4, 8pm; Feb. 5, 2pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall, 895-3801.

9 Master Series: Royal Philharmonic Orchestra with conductor Yuri Temirkanov. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall, 895-3801.


18 Concert: Nevada Symphony Orchestra. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall, 895-3801.


January 1995


11 Community Concert: Terrence Farrell. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall, 895-3801.


Events are subject to change/cancellation. Schedules for music and women's basketball are unavailable at press time.

Dracula
Nevada Dance Theatre
Oct. 27-30
The UNLV Sisters

Co mmuni cation Studies, in Port Washington, He also teaches business. He and his wife, Deborah, now hold the title of professor emeritus.


dr. of Education in Denver, Co. She is a professor of sociology at Bryant University and writes and publishes research on health-related topics. He has been a Coral Gables native and has recently appeared in productions of Lead Me To A Town and Six Degrees of Separation. She lives in Wilton Park, N.C.

Rick Krauskopf, '90 BA nursing, is a critical care nurse in the cardiovascular intensive care unit at St. Vincent Hospital. His wife, Lisa, works at the hospital. They have a son and a daughter.

James J. Rons, '90 BA Political Science and Government, is an associate professor of government at St. John's University in New York and is now working as a children's librarian at the Public Library in Port Chester, N.Y. She also performs in community theater and has appeared in productions of Lead Me To A Town and Six Degrees of Separation. She lives in Wilton Park, N.C.

Karen T. Thomas, '91 BA Education, is a 5th-grade teacher at Sevier Elementary School in Maryville, Tenn.

Sherry E. Fick, '91

A verage Alumni — The UNLV Alumni Association offers a variety of social and cultural activities. For more information or to join the association, call 702-7377.

It is now time to hear from you! We would like to hear from all UNLV alumni about some information about them. UNLV Magazine for inclusion in the Class Notes section. Please fill out the form below correctly, type or print clearly, and avoid abbreviations. Also, please supply home and office telephone numbers so that we can contact you if there is a question about your entry. We encourage you to submit a black and white photograph of yourself to accompany your Class Notes entry.

Name: [Enter Name]

Year Graduated: [Enter Year]

Type of Degree(s): [Enter Degree(s)]

Address: [Enter Home Address]

City: [Enter City]

State: [Enter State]

Zip: [Enter Zip Code]

Phone Numbers: Home: [Enter Home Phone Number]; Office: [Enter Office Phone Number]

Career or Personal Information: [Enter Information]

Entries should be mailed to: UNLV Class Notes, University News and Publications, 4000 Maryland Parkway, Box 61012, Las Vegas, NV 89154-1012
Halsey
Continued from page 11

John Halsey completed three years at UNLV before earning his bachelor’s degree at the University of Nevada, Reno; he returned to UNLV to obtain his MBA in 1975.

“Sara expressed a desire to do ‘something with math,’” Halsey says. “Herb Wells took the time to talk with her, look over her test results, and discuss what she might want to do with her life. She was excited.”

After her death, the notes, phone calls, and letters her family members received helped them remember her spirit and warmth. Sara’s employer enclosed a note with her final paycheck, complimenting her enthusiasm, work ethic, and “stand-out personality.” Words of comfort and support came from Sara’s circle of friends, as well as from people who knew of her only through conversations with her family.

As the family let Sara’s wishes be known, support also came in the form of contributions. Nearly $11,000 has been raised for the endowed scholarship fund in Sara’s name.

The first scholarship award of $680 will be made to a UNLV student this fall. As the endowment grows each year, so will the amount to be awarded. Full-time students from Nye, Lincoln, or Clark County with a declared major in mathematics or engineering, a solid academic standing, and a demonstrated need are eligible to apply for the scholarship.

Those close to Sara are somewhat comforted that they have paved the way for other students to fulfill Sara’s dreams.

“The day of Sara’s funeral service we came to UNLV to establish the scholarship endowment,” her father recalls. “I don’t think I’ve ever done anything harder than that, but it was something I just had to do. We hope this will encourage people to contribute to Sara’s scholarship fund or establish one on behalf of someone they love.”

Despite their efforts to build something positive out of the tragedy, there is no sense of resolution for her family as Sara’s killers have not been apprehended.

“We are getting more and more frustrated because there’s been no progress,” says Halsey. “There were very few witnesses. We feel we may never reach these people, but we are hoping that maybe someone, somewhere along the way, may hear or remember anything that might help us find the women that took Sara’s life.”

The family has not given up. Sara’s mother and stepfather created informational fliers about the crime, which the management at Video Tyme distributed to their customers. The Rio Suite Hotel and Casino, Sara’s mother’s employer, also agreed to help by displaying the fliers at the employment offices of the Rio and their other hotel properties for a week last spring.

Despite these efforts, no additional information in the case has surfaced. But the victim’s family and friends hold tight to the belief that her killers will be found and brought to justice.

In the meantime, Sara is more than a faceless victim of a senseless crime. She’s the young woman who inspired the Sara Lynne Halsey Endowed Scholarship Fund.

Her family will never forget her. And now, neither will those who achieve their goals through the scholarship fund that bears her name.

Endowed Scholarships
In order to establish a scholarship endowment fund, a minimum gift of $10,000 is required. The sum is invested and provides a source of income, much like a dividend. This revenue is spent in accordance with the criteria established by the donor. Scholarship recipients are selected by the Student Financial Services Scholarship Committee at UNLV. Contributions to increase the endowment are welcome because, as the endowment increases, the scholarship award also increases. For more information on memorial gifts or endowments, contact the UNLV Foundation at 895-3641 and ask to speak with a major gift officer.

Creative Risk
Continued from page 10

keep his footing.

Balancing on the high wire without the safety net of a full-time job seems to exhilarate Crawford as he makes the transition into early retirement. “I think I’m still young and dynamic enough to do something. My agent would love to see me live in New York, but Las Vegas will still be my base for a while.”

Crawford plans to devote much of his time to writing, but he’s already fielding offers to lecture, consult, review programs, and judge at theatre festivals. And, he must save time to travel with the Cleveland Indians during spring training to gather material on one of his great loves — baseball — and pal around some of his ballplayer friends. He says he might even make a run at being a sports journalist. But friends have warned him that he’ll have to guard his time.

Both Crawford and Wegner agree that being robbed of time is another risk they face. After all, they must continue to find time to attract an audience and develop ideas, then climb up the ropes, as Ferlinghetti put it, “Toward that still higher perch/where Beauty stands and waits... to start her death-defying leap.” Then they still have to catch her — the Beauty of the written word — for all to read.
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For tickets or information, call 895-3801
Dates and artists are subject to change
The Lee Pascal Memorial Rose Garden, seen here in full bloom, is located just south of the UNLV Performing Arts Center. At the top of the stairs, the 38-foot-tall steel sculpture "Flashlight" serves as a campus landmark.