Fall 1993

UNLV Magazine

Barbara Cloud
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

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Uncovering the Secrets of an Ancient Culture

UNLV anthropology professor

Bernardo Arriaza
The UNLV Alumni Association presents

HOMECOMING 1993

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

Tuesday, October 19
Alumni Golf Tournament, noon, four-person scramble, Highland Falls Golf Course

Wednesday, October 20
Variety Show, Student Union

Thursday, October 21
Dinner/ballet event, Cinderella, 6 p.m., Richard Tam Alumni Center

Friday, October 22
Rebel Rally, 11 a.m., UNLV's Academic Mall
Free food and drinks; pep rally with football team, cheerleaders, floats, and banner contest; Homecoming Court announced.

The Homecoming Celebration
7 p.m., Richard Tam Alumni Center
Food, drinks, entertainment, 10-, 20-, and 25-year reunions.

Saturday, October 23
Tailgate party, 5 p.m., Alumni Park (SE corner of the Silver Bowl)
UNLV/Utah State Football Game, 7 p.m., Sam Boyd Silver Bowl.

For more information about Homecoming, call the Alumni Relations Office at 895-3621.
on the cover:
UNLV physical anthropologist Bernardo Arriaza in his lab in Wright Hall. Photo by James Romano.

features

5 Public Life, Private Life, Hectic Life
Demanding careers as public officials and an active family life keep UNLV alumni couple Yvonne Atkinson Gates and Lee Gates more than a little busy these days.
BY DIANE RUSSELL

8 The Secrets of the Chinchorro Mummies
UNLV physical anthropology professor Bernardo Arriaza has spent the last decade uncovering clues about an ancient South American people called the Chinchorros, who preserved the bodies of their dead with great care. Their mummies tell fascinating stories about day-to-day life 8,000 years ago.
BY BARBARA CLOUD

13 The Boulton Bunch
The seven Boulton siblings — all UNLV alumni — knew early on that going to college was a must. Today, they share plenty of memories of the university, along with the hope that the next generation of Boultons will continue the UNLV tradition.
BY DIANE RUSSELL

16 Healing the Healer
UNLV counseling and educational psychology professor Jeffrey Kottler seeks to teach counselors to look inside themselves for answers to the difficult questions they encounter in their profession.
BY SUZAN DIBELLA

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UNLV/School District Program Wins National Award

A unique educational program developed by UNLV's College of Education and the Clark County School District received first-place honors in a national competition earlier this year.

The Cultural Diversity Bridge to Academic Success program — aimed at providing more minority teachers for Southern Nevada schools — was selected by the Association of Teacher Educators as the winner of the 1993 Distinguished Program in Teacher Education Award.

The award was presented to UNLV and school district representatives at the association's annual convention in Los Angeles.

"We at UNLV are proud to have received this honor for a program we developed in partnership with the Clark County School District," UNLV President Robert C. Maxson said. "Our College of Education and the school district work closely on many issues of teacher education, and it is gratifying to see these efforts recognized by the National Association of Teacher Educators."

A major part of UNLV's winning program is a cooperative effort through which qualified school district employees interested in becoming elementary school teachers study toward education degrees at UNLV. The participating employees, who include teacher aides and secretaries, come from culturally diverse backgrounds.

Other components of the program include a cultural diversity task force, a world-cultures camp, and a program that brings fifth-grade minority students to UNLV to foster their interest in teaching careers.

Elaine Jarchow, associate dean of the College of Education, said this award is the direct result of a major cooperative effort between the university and the school district.

"We joined forces to develop a program that would benefit the children of Southern Nevada by providing them with increasing numbers of well-trained teachers from culturally diverse backgrounds," Jarchow said. "Neither UNLV nor the school district could have done this alone."

The teacher training program focuses on helping school district employees complete their college education. To improve their chances of successfully finishing college while working full-time for the school district, the program was tailored to meet their needs.

Classes are offered at night and on weekends at locations convenient for the participants. Also, many of the classes are self-contained to encourage students to form a support network among themselves.

Donations from Citizens Bank, Continental National Bank, Atlantic Richfield Co., First Western Savings Bank, Pioneer Citizens Bank, and Silver State Schools Federal Credit Union renewed other financial obstacles for the students by covering the cost of tuition and books.

English Professor Joe McCullough Receives Outstanding Faculty Award

English professor Joe McCullough has been selected as this year's recipient of the UNLV Alumni Association's Outstanding Faculty Award.

The association’s awards committee selected McCullough based on his teaching, writing, and research as well as on evaluations from students and alumni.

The award has been an Alumni Association tradition since 1975. Each year, the association’s awards committee selects an outstanding faculty member from a list of nominees provided by university alumni, faculty, staff, and students.

"It's a great honor to receive an award from students and alumni because that's how we get into this profession — to reach students," McCullough says.

McClough, who is acting chair of the English department, has taught at UNLV since 1969.

Alumni Association Establishes New Voting Procedure

The UNLV Alumni Association has instituted a new mail-in voting procedure for the election of association officers.

In the past, alumni have been required to come to the Alumni Relations Office to cast their ballots. Now, voting is being conducted by mail.

All alumni who are dues-paying members of the association should have received ballots in the mail in August. Completed ballots must be received by the Alumni Relations Office by Sept. 8.

The change was implemented by the association's board of directors at its April meeting.

Alumni Relations Director Fred Albrecht said the change was made to help empower all women to reach their full potential. Its mission is to enhance the academic and personal development of women in Southern Nevada and across the state.

Women's Center, Scholarships Funded by Nidetch Gift

The founder of Weight Watchers International has given UNLV $1 million to provide financial support for the UNLV Women's Center and to establish a scholarship endowment.

The gift came through the UNLV Foundation.

Jean Nidetch, a Las Vegas resident and founder of the well-known weight control organization, is providing $500,000 to support the Women's Center and another $500,000 to create the Jean Nidetch Women's Center Scholarship Endowment. The Women's Center will also be named for Nidetch.

"It is a privilege and an honor to participate in the activities of a university that I have admired at a distance for many years," Nidetch said. "I look forward to becoming involved with UNLV's Women's Center and assisting in furthering the education of women in Nevada."

UNLV President Robert C. Maxson said the university is very grateful to Nidetch for choosing to support the Women's Center. "Her generosity ensures that the center will flourish and become an important resource on our campus. And, of course, we are always pleased when a donor provides funding for scholarships, which enable many students to continue their educations."

The endowment will fund general scholarships, with no restrictions based on gender, residence, scholastic achievement, or course of study. However, preference will be given to those applicants who demonstrate that they have overcome some form of adversity or hardship.

The Women's Center is a new resource on campus that is designed to improve the election process. "We wanted to increase the number of votes and make it more representative of the alumni," he said.

Alumni association members who did not receive ballots or those who have other questions should call the Alumni Relations Office at 895-3621 or 1-800-829-ALUM.

Building the Future

The following UNLV capital improvement projects have been completed recently, are under construction, or are being planned.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Approximate Sq. Ft.</th>
<th>Estimated Cost</th>
<th>Estimated Completion Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Hall Lab Expansion</td>
<td>2,500 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$500,000</td>
<td>9/93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Health Addition</td>
<td>5,600 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$750,000</td>
<td>10/93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas &amp; Mack – Hockey Renovation</td>
<td>$1 million</td>
<td>10/93</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas &amp; Mack – Si Redd Room Renovation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>$175,000</td>
<td>10/93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics Bldg./Chemistry Renovation</td>
<td>46,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$10 million</td>
<td>12-93/94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseball Stadium Renovation</td>
<td>3,500 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$1.2 million</td>
<td>9/94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Services Bldg.</td>
<td>45,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$5.5 million</td>
<td>9/94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Classroom/Office Complex</td>
<td>196,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$22 million</td>
<td>9/94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture Bldg.</td>
<td>65,400 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$12 million</td>
<td>12/94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam School of Music</td>
<td>65,000 sq. ft.</td>
<td>$8 million</td>
<td>12/94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task Force Outlines New Policies for UNLV Athletics

BY TOM FLAGG

Last May, UNLV released a report from the Presidential Task Force on the College Student-Athlete at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas that made some 50 recommendations designed to place UNLV in the forefront of the reform movement for student athletics in the United States.

The report's recommendations are in effect this fall semester.

"I'm excited about it," said Chris Hudgins, a UNLV English professor who chaired one of the six subcommittees that contributed to the report and oversaw production of the final document. "Already we are seeing the athletic department and the academic advisors beginning to point their students in the direction of academic achievement.

"I think we are going to see student-athletes who know that they have to perform well during the fall semester if they want to play during the spring. They are going to be much more serious about their school work, because they have to be."

In the past, Hudgins said, athletics have been able to perform poorly in the classroom, then make amends during summer school. That option is no longer open to them.

"That was causing a lot of problems," he said. "I think that the most beneficial recommendation that the president accepted, and that the Intercollegiate Athletic Council will enforce, is the idea of a semester-by-semester grade check for student-athletes. There are very few institutions in the country that are doing this."

The new policy means that student-athletes will take at least 24 credits of class work a year, which means they can graduate in five years, Hudgins said.

The president endorsed a proposal in the recommendations that fifth-year scholarships for athletes be funded, which "should guarantee that a lot of our student-athletes will graduate," Hudgins said.

The task force was established in the fall of 1990, when UNLV President Robert C. Maxson invited faculty, administrators, professional staff, coaching staff, academic athletic advisors, student non-athletes, and student-athletes to participate in a thorough study of the student-athlete at UNLV.

Maxson thought the study was necessary because of the tremendous growth of the university and because, over the years, a number of problems have emerged that raised questions about the relationship between athletics and academics.

"I do not view myself as a reformer in higher education," Maxson said at the time the report was released. "I have just tried to do what is right for my university. The decisions I've made regarding men's basketball at UNLV have made my job as president perilously fragile for the past several years. That situation continues today. I realize my decision to approve this report will not be popular with all boosters. But I feel these academic recommendations are the final step in bringing the proper balance between athletics and academics to our campus."

The task force's introduction to its report notes that the document is not simply a response to specific incidents, but rather is "part of the national imperative toward improving the lot of the student-athlete in academe in general and toward reaffirming that the universities in the United States continue to maintain high ethical standards in all areas of their operation."

As part of the effort to study the situation, UNLV joined with some 25 institutions in the College Student-Athlete Project, a program associated with Northeastern University's Center for the Study of Sport in Society (CSSS) in Boston. The Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education supported this program for three years.

Following CSSS guidelines, six UNLV subcommittees were formed to examine several areas, including presidential responsibilities, chaired by Robert Ackerman, vice president for student services; academics and academic support services, chaired by Hudgins; recruitment and admissions, chaired by Larry Mason, admissions director; athletics, chaired by John Schibrowsky, assistant professor of marketing; race and sports, chaired by Nancy Master, reference librarian, and women in athletics, chaired by John Lujan, affirmative action director.

These subcommittees spent a year collecting data, administering various surveys, conducting interviews, and discussing options for improving programs.

The following is a summary of their recommendations:

- The Presidential Task Force endorses the Knight Commission's report, Keeping Faith with the Student-Athlete, and recommends that UNLV follow its policies, in general, which are consistent with that report's recommendations.

- UNLV shall institute a "No Pass, No Play" policy clearly related to progress toward graduation, which shall be monitored at the end of each semester, rather than continued on page 24

UNLV alumni couple Yvonne Atkinson Gates and Lee Gates find the time to juggle their civic responsibilities, busy careers, and family life. But finding time for lunch together can be a different story.

Public Life, Private Life,

BY DIANE RUSSELL

I T COULD HAVE THE MAKINGS of a sitcom.

Two busy, successful people—both elected officials—juggling demanding careers while bringing up a son.

He’s a judge who spends his days on the bench overseeing trials for people charged with felony crimes. She’s a county commissioner who spends her working hours worrying about multi-million-dollar budgets, economic revitalization, and zoning.

For years the Las Vegas couple, formerly a lawyer and a school board member, have spent much of what free time they have with their son, Brian, a 10-year-old savvy enough to tell his mother not to drive her foreign-made car to labor union events and boyish enough to be enthralled with his basketball and baseball leagues. Not lacking in ambition himself, Brian plans to be a nuclear physicist when he grows up.

In addition, there are the judge’s 20-year-old twins, Antony and Angela, who live in other states, but visit when they can.

Enough activity for one family, you say?

Not quite.

Into this already hectic household is born a daughter, Kamina Iman. The new baby may make things a bit more chaotic, but then, this family clearly thrives on activity.

County Commissioner Yvonne Atkinson Gates admits that she’s addicted to being busy. And, her husband, District Judge Lee Gates, seems to flourish in this hectic environment, too.

It doesn’t always leave them as much time for each other as they would like. (It’s not uncommon for their secretaries to get on the phone with each other, jotted datebooks in hand, to try to find time when the couple can meet for lunch or dinner.) But both say they thoroughly enjoy their careers and find them rewarding. And, light-hearted
John was sent to meet the hotel's president, executive while studying hotel administration at UNLV. He sought and was hired for an internship at the hotel. He says he had ample opportunity to observe some of life's injustices, such as how power often mistreated the law fortunate. That experience served as one of his motivations for becoming a judge. He feels he has an understanding of people from different backgrounds and can be fair and just.

"I want to try to help, to try to be a positive influence, to try to do what's right." Atkinson Gates says she, too, wants to help people who have not always been treated fairly in the past. That was one of her primary motivations while serving on the Clark County School Board from 1985 until 1992, when she made revamped the school district's desegregation plan a top priority. At the time, the existing desegregation plan revolved around the sixth-grade-center concept. She says she was disappointed to leave before the work was finished, but believes she was still able to accomplish a great deal. "We didn't see the kind of action that I wanted to see in terms of coming up with a viable plan, but I would say that if it hadn't been for a lot of the groundwork that I did, we probably wouldn't be where we are today," she says.

However, she notes that she is not a fan of the school district's latest desegregation plan and fears it will not be successful. Atkinson Gates says she first began considering the idea of running for public office while in junior high school. After graduating from Clark High School, she enrolled at UNLV, graduating in 1978 with a dual degree in political science and communication studies. During her senior year at UNLV, she began working full time for the city of Las Vegas as a management analyst.

trainee. While working in that job, Atkinson Gates realized she would need a master's degree in order to advance in government administration, so she relocated to UNLV.

In 1982 she received a master's degree in public administration. By that time, she was working for Clark County; she was to hold a variety of jobs over the next 13 years. She worked at McCarran International Airport, as well as in the department's personnel, comprehensive planning, and social services before resigning to assume her seat on the county commission in January 1993.

The greatest concern for Atkinson Gates was that she could not do the job and was unskilled that motivated her when she served on the school board remains with her today. As a county commissioner, she represents District D, which encompasses the north central part of the county, including portions of West Las Vegas and North Las Vegas. She says she wants to help create a level playing field for women and minorities.

"It's time out for that good-old-boy system," she says. "It's time for us to become a main part of society, but with respect and dignity and not as though we're being handed something." Her goals include witnessing the appointment of the county's first black department head, having more business contracts awarded to women and minorities, and seeing the county take a bigger role in education.

"I'm a firm believer that education should not be the sole responsibility of the school district," she says. She advocates that the county participate by allocating block grant money for the construction of early childhood education centers to be run by the school district. She notes that the county is already spending millions of dollars each year on youngers in the form of financing for the juvenile court system. With a greater emphasis on early childhood education, more children would succeed in school, allowing the county to reduce the amount of money it spends on juvenile offenders, she reasons.

Both the Gateses say they have a strong commitment to education because of the doors that education has opened for them. Atkinson Gates remembers her time as a UNLV graduate as one of hard work. She says she is pleased that more residence halls have been built at UNLV in recent years, as that felt that the lack of residence halls was a drawback when she was a student.

Even without living on campus, however, she found ways to participate in college life. She was one of the founding members of the Alpha Kappa Alpha service sorority and, for a while, served as a songleader.

For Lee Gates, UNLV was literally a door to the future. "I opened up a whole new world to me," he says, explaining that his perspective of life before college centered primarily on what he saw around him in his working-class neighborhood in West Las Vegas. The first of his siblings to graduate from college, Gates says he learned about UNLV through a recruiting program aimed at minority students.

"I think UNLV had the greatest positive influence in my life," he says. "It changed my whole life. It introduced me to people and ideas that were so foreign, dynamic and, very, very interesting." To think what it would have been like to have gone to college and to be an uneducated person . . . life without college would have been death and misery," he says. "When I think about it, I shudder.

"I look at UNLV as the only diamond in the city of Las Vegas," Gates says. "Nothing else in Las Vegas can compare to it."
Long ago, before the founding of Rome, even before King Tutankhamen was laid in his tomb, people wrested a living from the sea that washes the edge of the Atacama Desert on the west coast of South America.

Life was simple, but death for these people, the Chinchorros, was a complex exercise that represented a remarkable sophistication. Some 3,000 years before the Egyptians first preserved their dead for the voyage into the hereafter, the Chinchorro people of South America practiced artificial mummification.

“We’re talking about 8,000 years ago,” UNLV physical anthropology professor Bernardo Arriaza says of the Chinchorros, who have been the focus of his attention for more than a decade. “They didn’t have ceramics or woven cloth; they didn’t have metals, so technologically they were very simple. Yet in preserving the bodies of their dead, they used methods that were very complicated.”

For Arriaza, examination of these long-ago mortuary practices provides a glimpse into the lives of an ancient people more simple than any other known society. “They didn’t have natural preservation in their environment,” he says. “But they didn’t have tombs either.”

Researchers also hypothesize that the Chinchorros believed, as have many cultures, that the body must be mummified in order to reach the afterlife. This belief led to the development of complex mortuary practices, including artificial mummification.

“Maintenance and painting of the deceased body, perhaps as a means of relieving grief while avoiding decay, could have led to these complex mortuary practices,” Arriaza explains.

Careful examination of the mummies allows researchers to make inferences about the diseases, diet, and day-to-day life of this prehistoric society, he points out. These inferences are of a more personal nature than those that usually come from an examination of artifacts like tools or pots.

Arriaza says the Chinchorros buried their mummified dead in cemeteries near their coastal settlements in Peru and northern Chile. Over the millennia, cities developed in those areas, and, by the early 20th century, excavation for expansion unearthed the first of the mummies. Since then, nearly 200 have been found, most of them in the Arica area of northern Chile.

The Chinchorros lived and fished along this section of coastline for more than 40 centuries. Though their origins have not yet been determined, Arriaza tends to believe theories contending that the Chinchorros moved to the seashore from the nearby Arica highlands, rather than from Peru or the Amazon region. Cave art in the highlands and other archaeological findings offer some support for this notion.

A move by the Chinchorros from a hunter-based society in the highlands to a fishing-based one on the shore could help explain the development of their elaborate preservation methods, Arriaza explains. “It is possible that drownings were tragedies that contributed to the creation of artificial mummification,” he says. “Maintenance and painting of the deceased body, perhaps as a means of relieving grief while avoiding decay, could have led to these complex mortuary practices.”

Above: UNLV physical anthropology professor Bernardo Arriaza in his office. Opposite page: An example of the effects of natural mummification, found in the same burial area with both red and black mummies. The “look of fear,” caused by the mummy’s open mouth, is the result of the drying of the muscles that hold the jaw in place.
Chinchorro mummies are unusual because of their extraordinary age.

**Chinchorro Sites**

For example, he says, the mummies tell us that the Chinchorros were a closely knit society that valued each individual; this is revealed by the fact that men, women, children, and even fetuses were mummified. "They were a society that deeply cared for the stillborn and developing fetuses, since they received the same mummification treatment," he says.

The evidence also suggests an absence of class distinctions. In Egypt, generally only those with high status were mummified; the Chinchorros were much more egalitarian. At the same time, the advanced skills required for the preparation of the bodies indicate specialized roles for different members of the society.

The mummies also reveal a considerable amount of information about the people's health. The Chinchorros' teeth were free from cavities, a condition typical of societies in coastal regions where the diet was sea lions, birds, and fish with few carbohydrates and where sand gets into the food, serving as a natural abrasive to clean and polish the teeth.

However, their bones did not fare as well as their teeth. Arthritids and microfractures were common, and men apparently carried heavy loads on their backs, damaging their vertebrae, while women had bone conditions indicating that they did a lot of squatting. There is evidence of osteoporosis, tape worm infections from eating poorly cooked or raw sea lion meat and fish, and bone growths in the ear canal, commonly associated with diving. Because the latter occurred more often in men, Arriaza says it appears that "males were doing most of the underwater food gathering." Both sexes suffered from lower-leg inflammations, and Arriaza hypothesizes that the extensive handling of cadavers increased the spread of disease.

Arriaza also notes the absence of evidence of violence among the mummies. "The abundance of marine sources, the low population density, and the possibility of exploiting other coastal"s...
Although the Chinchorro mummies were first studied in 1909, they are little known in other parts of the world today, largely because most of the literature about them is in Spanish. Arriaza has translated his own earlier writings into English and has submitted a book manuscript to a publisher in an effort to familiarize North American anthropologists with the Chinchorro culture. He is also working on plans for a conference on Chinchorro culture at next year’s meeting of the Society for American Archaeology.

Arriaza, who joined the UNLV faculty last year, became involved in the study of ancient cultures while working toward a bachelor’s degree in electronic engineering. He then worked on an archaeological project in Guam; from there, he took a post-doctoral fellowship at the Smithsonian Institution to study inflammatory arthritis in prehistoric Americans, a project he expects to complete this year. He is also an adjunct researcher in the archaeology department at the Universidad de Tarapacá, as well as the associate editor of the anthropological journals of two South American universities.

A recognized expert in the techniques used for mummification as well as the Chinchorro culture, Arriaza has been invited to participate in the Ice Man Conference this fall in Innsbruck, Austria, where experts in both natural and artificial mummification will exchange information relating to the discovery of a prehistoric man preserved in ice. Conference participants will discuss how best to ensure continued preservation of mummies to provide maximum learning opportunities.

The Ice Man, a 5,000-year-old natural mummy found in the Alps between Austria and Italy, is particularly exciting to scholars because the European climate is not conducive to preservation of bodies. Most mummies have been found in arid zones where nature helps prevent decay. Nevertheless, the practice of mummification has been documented in many parts of the world.

Arriaza notes that while artificial mummification is “not quite common,” many cultures have invested the extra energy required for artificial preservation. “Caring for the dead is a universal feeling,” he says.
CALENDAR

September 1993

1-30 Art Exhibit: "UNLV Faculty Exhibits." Weekdays, 8am-5pm. Donna Bean Fine Art Gallery. 895-3893.

6 Holiday: Labor Day recess.

8 Alumni Event: Board elections. 895-3621.


11 Concert: Nevada Symphony Orchestra. 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

15-19 University Theatre: Football: UNLV v. Arizona. 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.


October 1993

5 Chamber Music Southwest: "Von Bulau," with the Denner Chamber Players. 7:30pm. Judy Bayley Theatre. 895-3801.

8 Master Series: Kathleen Battle. 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

9 Football: UNLV v. CS-Northridge. 7pm. Sam Boyd Silver Bowl. 895-3801.

14 Master Series: St. Petersburg Philharmonic. 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.


November 1993

1 Holiday: Nevada Day recess.

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

10 Concert: UNLV Community Band. 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

11 Holiday: Veterans Day recess.


18-23 Alumni Event: Homecoming activities. 895-3621.

20 Concert: Nevada Fine Arts Trio. 7:30pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

21 Alumni Event: Dinner/ballet. 6pm. Tam Alumni Center. 895-3621.


December 1993

3-12 University Theatre: "Romeo and Juliet." Dec. 3-12, 8pm. Boyd Silver Bowl. 895-3801.

3 Concert: University Chorus. 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

5-7 University Dance Theatre: "Nutcracker Festival." 7:30pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

5-10 University Theatre: "Oedipus the King." 7:30pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

November 1993

13 Concert: Sierra Winds Quintet. 7:30pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

14 Concert: "Symphony of Angels." 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

17 Holiday: Martin Luther King Day recess.

18 Spring Semester 1994: Instruction begins.


22 Concert: Nevada Symphony Orchestra. 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

25 Master Series I: Music. 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

25-28 Holiday: Thanksgiving recess.

January 1994

3 Chamber Music Southwest: "Music for Voice and Piano." a concert/workshop with soprano Doris Kazanjian. 7:30pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

15 Chamber Music Southwest: "KLEZMER." Klezmer Conservatory Band. 7:30pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

17 Holiday: Martin Luther King Day recess.

February 1994

3 Chamber Music Southwest: "Music for Voice and Piano." a concert/workshop with soprano Doris Kazanjian. 7:30pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

15 University Theatre: "The Trojan Women." Feb. 3-5, 8-12, 8pm. Feb. 6 & 13, 2pm. Judy Bayley Theatre. 895-3801.

16-19 University Theatre: "Vox Balanae." 7:30pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

20 Concert: "Messiah." 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

27-31 University Theatre: "The Nutcracker." 7:30pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

March 1994

25 Master Series: Principal dancers of the New York City Ballet. 8pm. Artemis Ham Concert Hall. 895-3801.

28 Alumni Event: Career Week. 895-3621.


Schedules for men's and women's basketball were unavailable at press time.
Counselor and author Jeffrey Kottler was in the mountain jungles of northern Peru a decade ago studying elements of healing as practiced by a village witchdoctor when unexpected wisdom came his way — in an even more unexpected package.

The witchdoctor, a counselor of sorts himself, gave Kottler a small bottle of potion that would protect him, he said, from the evil spirits of his clients.

"The witchdoctor believed that people in pain are polluted with evil spirits, and if you get too close to them, you become vulnerable to their pain in the process," says Kottler, now a UNLV counseling and educational psychology professor who teaches and writes about counseling and therapy. "He felt that we need some form of protection when we try to help people because we are affected by them in profound ways. He was very matter of fact about that."

Though Kottler is still not precisely sure what's in the small bottle, he keeps it on his desk as a reminder of the insights into the therapeutic process that it brought him.

The witchdoctor's potion and words became the metaphor for Kottler's book, On Being a Therapist, and gave rise to a series of books about the inner experience of being a therapist. More specifically, the series examines how therapists and counselors process their own experiences of being close to people who are hurting so much.

"The seed for the first book was the witchdoctor's acute awareness of how influence and change are reciprocal in relationships between therapists and their clients. The client is not the only one who comes out of the encounter different; the therapist or counselor is profoundly impacted by the experience as well," he says. "And rarely have we talked about that."

Kottler, who joined the UNLV faculty in 1991, asserts that the subject is seldom discussed because therapists and counselors are sanctioned by society to be the gurus, the know-it-alls, who are supposed to be perfect — or at least supremely confident. A therapist's open self-examination is seen to be an admission of self-doubt or failure.

"We're the people other people can come to for answers; we're not supposed to be flawed, which is why we so rarely talk about, even to each other, our failures, doubts, or uncertainties," says Kottler.

This denial of failure naturally piqued his interest and spawned his second book in the series, The Imperfect Therapist: Learning from Failure in Therapeutic Practice. Ironically, his method for researching the book confirmed the prevalence of denial among therapists and counselors.

"I identified the world's most prominent therapists and solicited their participation in this study. I figured that if I could get them to talk about their
found the work so depressing that he began his next, more optimistic book, *The Compleat Therapist*, a study of what all systems of helping have in common.

"People in this field know that there are many, many ways of doing counseling and therapy, and they become confused because members of our profession seem to be so different. You can go see a half dozen counselors and one will have you on a couch and talk about your dreams, and another will bring your whole family in, and another will tell you to be in a group, and another will tell you that you should set specific goals, and another will tell you the problem is with your self-esteem.... I mean, if you see a hundred professionals, you won't get a hundred different explanations, but you'll probably get 20."

"So *The Compleat Therapist* was a study of what is universal about all counseling and therapy, I was interested in finding some ingredients that all counselors and therapists employ regardless of their espoused views. I found that there are indeed some that are somewhat universal."

For example, Kottler points out that the therapeutic relationship — the alliance between the client and the therapist, the maturation of the therapist, the doctor and the patient — is universal to all of the helping professions.

Another common ingredient is the forceful personality of the therapist or counselor, who oftentimes becomes a role model for the client, says Kottler.

"There is also the placebo effect, which works in this way: If I believe that you can get better — if I believe that your relationship with your parents will get better, or that you'll become less depressed, or that your marriage will work out — my strong belief becomes contagious, and you'll start to believe it yourself."

Kottler is amused to recall that many of these variables were present in the practice of his friend, the Peruvian witchdoctor, who invited him to observe his practice of his friend, the Peruvian witchdoctor, who invited him to observe.

"There was indeed a placebo effect, in that he had great confidence that what he was about to offer them would work. And there was an altered state of consciousness that was actually induced through the use of hallucinogenic drugs, and also through chanting and dancing all night. These people left very satisfied customers."

As beneficial as this frank examination of failure was, Kottler ultimately found the work so depressing that he began his next, more optimistic book, *The Compleat Therapist*, a study of what all systems of helping have in common.

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While the typical American therapist doesn't usually employ chanting, dancing, or hallucinogens, an altered state of consciousness is nonetheless often created in the therapeutic process, according to Kottler.

"The encounter is structured in such a way that there are no interruptions, concentration is complete and focused, and the therapist's tone of voice in manner and style is almost hypnotic. And this changed state of consciousness affects the client's receptivity to what counselors and therapists present.

"For instance, your mother can tell you something and you ignore it, but presenting an idea in such a way that a person is going to be receptive not only to hearing it, but also to acting on it. And action is the critical step."

"One of the criticisms directed toward my profession is that some people have been in counseling for years, and they haven't changed. They're still the same as when they first walked in the door. And so I think it's legitimate to ask: What good is it? It's nice to understand yourself, but if you're still involved in recurrent dysfunctional relationships, then perhaps the counseling isn't as helpful as it could be. So there's a great emphasis not only on knowledge, but also on applying this wisdom in such a way that you make some necessary changes in your relationships in the ways you think, feel, and act."

In his next book in the series, Kottler set about applying some of the principles of his previous works to the population professionals struggle with the most: the clients who are uncooperative in some way, resistant, belligerent, angry. They are, in a word, difficult. Among all of his books for counselors and therapists, *Compassionate Therapy: Working with Difficult Clients* is generating perhaps the most attention. (His first two books of this series were translated into three different languages, and all of his books, including his two for the layperson, have been adopted for use by universities throughout the world.) He attributes the success of *Compassionate Therapy* to the book's unique approach.

"People seem to appreciate that it represents a summary of the research in the field; then, from that synthesis, it presents a number of practical guidelines that clinicians can use on a daily basis." It's focus also seems to have an
understandable appeal. “When people tend to think about their relationships, they give a disproportionate amount of time and energy to thinking about the few relationships in their lives that aren’t going very well. And that is true of therapists as well. They spend an inordinate amount of time musing about, sometimes embracing, about their lives, sometimes about their clients.”

He finds it ironic that many therapists spend an inordinate amount of time and energy to understand the appeal.

feeling stymied and frustrated by about the most. They are the ones not cooperating. counselors, but discipline. “In a relationship is never just one person’s fault. It’s whether they seem to be just a

Kottler notes that previous therapists, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, family therapists, and psychiatric nurses. The appeal seems to transcend any single discipline.”

Kottler believes some self-help books are hard to please. "About the only thing that could make me happy is that the self-help books are supplemented with self-help videotapes. And they can be wonderful learning devices, except when people have unrealistic expectations that these books are going to change their lives or save them the time, the energy, and the pain that they know they have to go through anyway. Anything in life that’s worth doing is difficult, and you’re not going to be able to read it in a book and just accomplish it immediately.”

Dealing with his writing history and what other people do. I’d feel awfully uncanny if I were teaching about knowledge and not contributing to the development of that knowledge.

I think what gives us credibility in students’ minds is the idea that we’re not only teaching something we’ve just read about. We’re teaching about something we know in our hearts and our souls because it is part of what we are doing. I know that if I didn’t have any actual cases to talk about, if I weren’t doing any counseling, my students might not take me seriously,” says Kottler, who continues his practice today as a therapist specializing in the treatment of other therapists. The Peruvian witchdoctor could perhaps attest to Kottler’s ability to counsel his colleagues, the professor acknowledges, pointing to one of his more amusing interactions in Salas.

“A book is a relationship between author and reader. To me it can be almost as personal a relationship as that between a therapist and a student or a counselor and a client.”

Writing, for Kottler, is a form of research and teaching that gives him the opportunity to reach a much larger audience. He acknowledges that he is driven to write, and that drive is complemented by his equally strong passion for researching these issues and practicing as a therapist. To him, we are unreasonably linked.

“Writing is just a part of my life,” says Kottler, who has four books in press currently, including two for counselors and two for teachers. “It doesn’t feel like a choice. These books are not works of fiction for me. For me to write a book, I usually feel some very strong personal connection to the subject. The act of writing is my own therapy.”

And the process of doing research and the process of teaching are so well linked together that it’s difficult for me to imagine doing one without the other. If I weren’t doing research, then I’d be only teaching through secondary. I’d only be teaching history or what other people do. I’d feel awfully uneasy if I were teaching about knowledge and not contributing to the development of that knowledge.

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James L. "Les" MacFarlane, ’71

James L. "Les" MacFarlane, ’71 BS Civil Engineering, has been selected as the national president-elect of the American Consulting Engineers Council and is the first Nevada alumnus ever to hold the post. In 1994, he will automatically become president of the organization, which represents more than 5,000 private-practice consulting firms. A principal with VTN Nevada, a consulting engineering, planning, and surveying firm, MacFarlane is also a professional engineer and a professional land surveyor.

Jerry William Chereti, ’75 BS Zoology, is in his seventh year of private practice as a dentist in Wauka, Alaska.

Brena Jo Gayler, ’75 MEd, retired as illa, Alaska. With Vermont, a consulting firm that works with hotels and supplies, in Adama, he also teaches child care.

Carlos Owen MacFarlane, ’71 BA Business Administration, is president of the Florida branch of The University of Southern Nevada. He is also president of the Nevada chapter of the University of Southern Nevada Social Work.

Friedrich Kriechner Jr., ’85

Central/Eastern Europe: Nuclear Accidents and Radiological Contamination. It is a post-doctoral fellow in Biology at the University of Warsaw.

Hugh Poplin, ’80 BA Criminal Justice, is a corrections lieutenant at the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department.

Donna Hall, ’83 MA Sociology, has started a marketing firm known as "Tights and Heels," which specializes in promotions for home run and other sports. She is also a bartender at Harrah's.

Mary Lou Foley, ’88 BA Political Science, is the executive director of Southern Nevada Class Community, a non-profit organization designed to promote environmental awareness through education and participation.

Jeff Crouse, ’88 MA Political Science, is pursuing a doctoral degree in political science at the University of Warwick in England. Previously, he spent two years as a humanities instructor at a private school in Nara, Japan.

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Coralie Fries, ’80 BA International Relations, is the executive director of Southern Nevada Class Community, a non-profit organization designed to promote environmental awareness through education and participation.
**Task Force**
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than at the end of each academic year. That policy is considerably more stringent than NCAA eligibility requirements.

Efforts will be made to provide fifth-year scholarships to student-athletes whose eligibility has expired and who are making satisfactory progress toward graduation (within the limits of NCAA guidelines).

UNLV shall carefully monitor and control the scheduling of athletic events, including televised athletic events, so as not to detract from the academic experience of its student-athletes.

An important element of any review of coaching personnel shall be the individual’s success in promoting academic excellence among his or her student-athletes.

UNLV will not admit student-athletes unless they are likely to graduate, in the judgement of academic officials. Because the student-athlete is an unusually public representative of the institution, recruiters shall also carefully consider issues of character.

Academic advising for student-athletes shall no longer be administered through Intercollegiate Athletics or its coaches but shall be under the direction of the assistant dean for student services, who is in charge of academic advising for student non-athletes, as well.

The number of programs offered for men’s and women’s sports at UNLV shall be at least equitable in all respects. The athletic director shall establish a Women in Athletics Review Panel to conduct an assessment study and to make recommendations in this and other areas of concern regarding the role of women in intercollegiate athletics on the UNLV campus.

In cooperation with the Affirmative Action Office, the athletic director shall develop affirmative action policies and practices for the department of Intercollegiate Athletics. Working with the coordinator of multicultural affairs, the department of Intercollegiate Athletics shall institute programs or practices designed to make the minority student-athlete’s social and academic experience a fulfilling one.

"Of the 50 recommendations made by the task force, there is only one that we will not implement at this time," Maxson said. "That is the one that would change the reporting line for the athletic director. At this stage in UNLV’s development, I believe it is important that the athletic director continue to report directly to the president."

In his letter of introduction to the report, Maxson writes, “I am committed to the continuation and expansion of our excellent intercollegiate programs. I am even more committed to our continuing efforts to make the University of Nevada, Las Vegas a truly distinguished institution of higher learning. And I agree with the conclusion reached by the Task Force that there need be no conflict between these goals; the universities I admire most do them both well.

“ Academic integrity at UNLV will be an integral part of all our intercollegiate athletic programs, which, I hope, will find new and even greater respect among all segments of our community as the recommendations of this report are realized.”

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**Boulton Bunch**
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♦ Dennis Boulton earned a bachelor’s degree in geology in 1978. He works as a math teacher at Sparks High School in Sparks, Nev. His wife, Bridgett Givens Boulton, earned a bachelor’s degree in English in 1978 and a master’s degree in English in 1980.

♦ Matt Boulton earned bachelor’s degrees in biology and zoology in 1980. Now a physician, he serves on the faculty of the University of Michigan, where he teaches in the department of population planning and international health. He is also the clinical director of the departments of family planning and communicable diseases for the Detroit public health department. His wife, Linda Blakey, earned a master’s degree in biology from UNLV in 1982.

♦ Becky Boulton earned a bachelor’s degree in sociology and criminal justice in 1982. She is now a full-time homemaker raising two children in Las Vegas. Her husband, Rob Powers, earned a bachelor’s degree in communication studies in 1981.

♦ Nancy Boulton-Soberinsky earned bachelor’s degrees in criminal justice and political science in 1985 and a master’s degree in marriage and family counseling in 1990. She works as a pre-trial services officer for U.S. District Court. Her husband, Charles Soberinsky, earned a bachelor’s degree in business administration with an emphasis in finance in 1986. He now works as an accountant at UNLV’s Thomas & Mack Center.

♦ Ben Boulton earned a bachelor’s degree in interdisciplinary studies in 1992. He works at UNLV as an accounting clerk in the financial accounting office.

Ben may be the last of his siblings to earn a degree from UNLV, but somehow it seems unlikely that he will be the last in his family to do so.

Ken and Barbara Boulton, who so convincingly impressed upon their seven children the importance of a college education, now have the next generation — numbering 11 grandchildren so far — to work on. Odds are that there’s at least one Rebel in the bunch.
Here at the Thomas & Mack Center, we don’t have a lot of what you’d call “down time.” If we’re not preparing for championship title fights or Runnin’ Rebel basketball games, we’re busy hosting comedians like Jerry Seinfeld or rock bands like Guns ‘n Roses. And those are our calm days! Other times we really raise the roof like when we host the National Finals Rodeo, Las Vegas Thunder ice hockey and the Ringling Bros. Barnum & Bailey Circus. Not that all this is particularly new for us. Nineteen ninety-three marks the 10th year Thomas & Mack has been the center of non-stop fun and feverish action in Las Vegas. So if our first 10 years have been this wild, imagine what our teens will be like!

Fist fights.
Shoot outs.
Wise guys.
Loud music.
Wild animals.
Missing teeth.
And a bunch of clowns who won’t quit goofing off.

(Just another day at the Thomas & Mack Center)
The west entrance to the Flora Dungan Humanities Building at night.