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Oasis

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Dear Friends of UNLV,

I hope you are as pleased as we are to examine this first issue of *Oasis*, UNLV’s new magazine for alumni, faculty, staff, and friends of the University. This magazine represents a significant step forward in our communication with you and with those like you who, for one reason or another, feel an attachment to the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

*Oasis* is symbolic of so much at UNLV because it is an improvement on our past efforts. We believe, with justification, that our university is constantly improving. That is no doubt why *U.S. News and World Report* has identified UNLV as “one of the rising stars of American higher education” and the number-one up-and-coming regional university in the West. We couldn’t agree more!

One of our primary tasks as a university is to do whatever it takes to deserve the enhanced academic reputation we are now enjoying. We are doing that by hiring talented researchers and teachers for our faculty (some 130 in the past two years and as many as 150 in the next two years). We are doing it by enrolling top students, including high school valedictorians and National Merit Scholar semifinalists, from all over Nevada and out of state. We are doing it by adding new academic programs, such as the new Ph.D. programs in history, computer science, and civil engineering approved by the regents last spring. And we are doing it by putting up new buildings to provide classroom, office, laboratory, and studio space. The 1991 Nevada Legislature appropriated $49 million for construction of classroom, architecture, and physics buildings, plus renovation of existing structures. Our new health sciences building will be open soon.

In short, we are fast on our way to becoming a truly first-rate institution of higher learning. With the support of a wonderful community of students, faculty, staff, alumni, and friends like you, we will certainly succeed.

Sincerely,

Robert C. Maxson
President
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UNLV Business College Accredited

UNLV’s bachelor’s and master’s degree programs in business administration and accounting in the College of Business and Economics have been accredited by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB).

Approximately 1,200 colleges and universities in the United States offer undergraduate business degrees, but only 280 are accredited by AACSB. Of the more than 600 master’s degree programs, 263 are accredited by the organization, which sets the standards of the industry to ensure that accredited schools provide the highest quality education in business administration and accounting. In accounting, only 55 schools have received accreditation at various degree levels.

Other business schools that received accreditation this year include Rutgers, the University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire, American University, Iowa State, and the State University of New York at Binghamton.

“It took us about five years to prepare for this,” said Norval Pohl, dean of the college. That included conducting a self-study that, when published, contained some 1,700 pages in three volumes. It also meant preparing for a visit by a five-member AACSB team last December.

“The team looked at the quality of our students, faculty, curriculum, library, and facilities. They were very thorough,” Pohl said. “It is significant in the quality of our programs. Now an outside group has validated that.”

For students, the accreditation means that undergraduate degrees will automatically be accepted at other graduate schools. And it is also very attractive to employment recruiters, the dean said.

Valerie Pida Student Plaza Dedicated

Former UNLV cheerleader Valerie Pida (center) is assisted by UNLV President Robert C. Maxson and Regent Carolyn Spinks in the official ribbon cutting for the dedication of the Valerie Pida Student Plaza. Located on the north side of the Moyer Student Union, the plaza was dedicated in honor of Pida, who has received national attention for her courageous battle against cancer. She is currently a UNLV marketing major.

Two University Benefactors Die

Tom Beam

Tom Beam, one of UNLV’s most steadfast supporters, died Sept. 3. He was 73.

Beam’s gifts made possible Frank and Estella Beam Hall, named for his parents; the Thomas T. Beam Engineering Complex; and the Donna Beam Fine Art Gallery, named for his daughter.

In his youth, Beam studied engineering in Reno. At the time UNLV’s engineering complex was dedicated in his honor, he explained that it was the long drives from Las Vegas to Reno that prompted him to help fund the new building. “The university already had an engineering program, but the buildings were inadequate,” he said. “That was my main thrust. I wasn’t as much interested in building up the engineering school to attract industry as I was in serving our youth.”

Beam was a longtime member of the UNLV Foundation Board of Trustees and a familiar face at many campus functions. An unpretentious man, he was rarely seen in other than a plaid flannel shirt and khaki pants.

“Tom Beam was a great friend and supporter of the university,” said UNLV President Robert C. Maxson. “That his name appears so widely on the university campus is testament to his interest and participation in UNLV’s success. We will miss him.”

Michael McCollum

McCollum earned his bachelor’s degree in painting from Humboldt State University and a master’s degree in fine arts degree in sculpture from the University of California, Berkeley.

Carwein, who replaces former dean Mary Ann Michel, served as associate dean before her recent appointment. She joined the UNLV faculty in 1972 after receiving her master’s degree in medical-surgical nursing from the University of California, San Francisco.

Since then, Carwein has held many positions within the UNLV nursing department, including coordinator of the master’s degree program, coordinator of continuing education, and acting chairperson.

She received her doctorate from Indiana University in 1981. Carwein has developed a research specialty in issues involving HIV infection, and she has published numerous papers on various AIDS-related topics.

Artemus W. Ham, Jr.

Artemus W. Ham, Jr., an avid supporter of academics at UNLV and a major university donor, died August 2.

Ham, a longtime Las Vegas attorney, died at the Scripps Clinic in La Jolla, Calif., following a heart attack. He was 71.

He was chairman of the UNLV Foundation at the time of his death.

UNLV President Robert C. Maxson said that with Ham’s death, the university lost one of its best friends.

“I think his greatest civic passion was the university,” said Maxson.

Ham donated more than $1 million to UNLV over the years, including money used to build the Artemus W. Ham Concert Hall and the Alta Ham Fine Arts Building.

Ham, a native Las Vegas, was born in 1920. After graduating from Las Vegas High School in 1936, he attended the University of Nevada, Reno and Stanford University. He earned his law degree from Hastings Law School in San Francisco.

Ham received the Distinguished Nevadan award from UNLV in 1979 and an honorary doctor of laws degree from the university in 1987.
UNLV Receives $224,000 in Cray Grants

Ten UNLV researchers have received grants totaling more than $224,000 for seven projects involving the use of the university's supercomputer, UNLV President Robert C. Maxson has announced.

The grants were awarded by Cray Research, the supercomputer manufacturer, which has pledged $200,000 per year for five years to UNLV for the development of new applications for the supercomputer.

Part of each of the awards comes in the form of hours granted for use of the supercomputer. UNLV donated additional supercomputer time to the projects this year — the first year of the agreement — bringing the total amount of funding to $224,580.

The seven projects receiving grants were selected by Cray Research from 27 proposals, all from UNLV. The projects represent a wide variety of disciplines, including biology, health sciences, electrical engineering, and physics.

The projects include:
- UNLV/Cray Center for Health Care Research, by nursing professors Sharon Meintz and Margaret Louis, who received $50,560.
- "Reduction and Analysis of Very Large Array Radio Maps with a Cray T3D," by physics professors Donna Weisgrop and Paul Hinter, who received $41,840.
- "A New Computational Approach to the Study of Strongly Correlated Electronic Materials," by physics professor Chungfeng Chen, who received $37,950.
- "Implicit Recognition of Protein by Compler Optimization," by computer science graduate student Joseph Lombardo, who received $31,026.
- "Water Flow in Plant Vessels," by biology professor Paul Schlur, who received $23,990.
- "Algorithms for Decomposing Polygons," by computer science professor Laxmi Gewali and mathematical sciences professor Peter Shieh, who received $21,990.
- "Supercomputer Application in Electrical Power Generation Scheduling," by electrical engineering professor Yahia Raghibzau, who received $18,424.

Construction Appropriation Brings New Buildings to UNLV

UNLV will build three new buildings with funding provided by the Nevada State Legislature, according to President Robert C. Maxson.

"This is the largest construction appropriation UNLV has ever received," Maxson said. "With this help, we can keep up with the tremendous growth that our campus has experienced in the last few years."

The legislative appropriation will fund classroom, architecture, and physics buildings.

At some 150,000 square feet and $21.9 million, the classroom building is the largest project and the university's top construction priority. As its name implies, it will contain some 70 classrooms, as well as offices, dance studios, and a public computing lab.

The Architecture Building will serve the more than 300 students now studying architecture at UNLV and will make room for additional students and faculty. At a cost of some $12.35 million, the building's 55,000 square feet will contain an architecture library, classrooms and offices, and design studios.

The $12.6 million earmarked for the 50,000 square-foot project adjacent to the existing Chemistry Building will provide physics lab and teaching space in the new structure and renovate the existing building for teaching and research.

Bids on these projects will probably be awarded sometime after Jan. 1, and the buildings could be ready for occupancy by spring or fall of 1993, according to Harry Neel, vice president for finance and administration.

Lied Foundation Donates $1 Million to UNLV's Business & Economics College

The Lied Foundation Trust has donated $1 million to the College of Business and Economics to establish an institute for real estate studies.

Named for the late Ernst F. Lied, a Las Vegas real estate investor, the Lied Institute for Real Estate Studies will include a four-year degree program.

The institute will conduct continuing education seminars and workshops for practicing professionals and will offer a variety of community outreach activities, such as assisting city and county planners as they work with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management in opening government land to private and public development.

The donation, which came to the university through the Lied Foundation, carries the requirement that half the funds be used to operate the Lied Institute for Real Estate Studies through 1995. The remaining $500,000 is to establish an endowment for the institute.

Christina Hixson, trustee, said the trust will donate up to $1 million more to match any future contributions from the real estate community through 1995, according to Norval Pohl, dean of the College of Business and Economics.

Playing the market yields an unusual return on investment for a UNLV professor interested in the psychology of those who buy & sell

BY DIANE RUSSELL

UNLV psychology professor Edward Lovinger's first foray into the stock market was a telling one.

It was early in 1967 when he decided it was time his young sons learn about the market so they would be able to invest knowledgeably as adults. He made them a deal: if they would get together and pick a stock, their father would buy them each one share. Then, together, they would follow the stock and track its performance.

The boys, ages 14 and 10, chose the stock of a company well known to children of their era: Mattel Toys. At the same time, Lovinger decided to make his first market investment as well. He chose Western Union.

The stocks were purchased and the experiment began.

"Their Mattel Toys went from 18 to about 39. It tripled over the next six to eight months. Meanwhile, my Western Union had gone from 40 down to 30," Lovinger says. "So, they sold theirs at a very significant profit, and I sold mine at a significant loss."

That first venture, although unsuccessful in terms of profit for the senior Lovinger, served to fuel what has become a long-term interest in the stock market.

The psychology professor eventually translated that interest into what is now a popular class at UNLV, the "Psychology of the Stock Market."

"I decided to create the course came at a time in the 1970s when the psychology department was encouraging its faculty to create some new, experimental courses."

Interested in participating but stumped for a workable idea, Lovinger
Students in the bottom third must take into account the market investment strategy fails has an emotional involvement that I was hoping for that idea could be translated into a class. Translate it into a class he did, coming up with what he believes was the first university course of its kind in the nation. So unique was the idea for the course that Lovinger was asked to write two articles about it, appearing in Barron's in 1974 and another in Teaching of Psychology in 1990.

In the course, each student is given make-believe $50,000 stake to invest in the stock market. Although the money is not real, students often treat their mock investments as if they were made with hard-earned dollars. Their genuine interest is perhaps motivated by an added incentive — a good investment track record can earn a student an A for the course's final exam.

"I had to try to figure out a way to give this money some value," Lovinger says. "If you just play a game and there is no consequence, it won't even come close to involving the kinds of emotions, motivations, and so forth that an actual investor or speculator experiences in dealing with the market.

"It tied it to the final exam grade," he says, "because I discovered that most students really found that a highly motivating factor."

Yet, even a student whose stock market investment strategy fails has an opportunity to earn a high grade. When the investment period is over, the students' final stock market standings are ranked in order of success. Students in the top third get an automatic final exam grade of A and are exempted from the test. Students in the second third can take an automatic B grade on the final exam and skip the test or can opt to take the final exam and try for an A. Students in the bottom third must take the final exam. But the final exam grade is only one factor in determining a student's overall grade for the course. Students are also given the task of analyzing how investors interact with the stock market and what prompts investors to act as they do. Research projects help them learn about others' feelings toward the market, while they note their own personal reactions to the market in journals they are required to keep for the class.

As the actual process of investing the mock dollars, Lovinger strives to make it as realistic as possible. The psychology department secretaries serve as brokers. Students call them with their buy and sell orders, and the secretaries record all such transactions.

It is, according to Lovinger, very realistic "except the broker simulators don't try to give them advice and don't try to sell them stocks."

As the journals are read, they are used to determine the student's probable success lies elsewhere. The students' own personal reactions to the market in journals they are required to keep for the class. As the actual process of investing the mock dollars, Lovinger strives to make it as realistic as possible. The psychology department secretaries serve as brokers. Students call them with their buy and sell orders, and the secretaries record all such transactions.

The journals that students must keep as part of their coursework provide Lovinger information on why they invest as they do. Also, the journals let him know whether students are taking the stock market investment phase of the class seriously enough that their emotions about their investments would be similar to those that real investors would have. The students are asked to log their observations each day about psychological factors that influence the stock market in general and their own investments in particular. The journals also reveal students' investment techniques.

"Some students purchased stocks because of a tip, some called a broker for advice, and others bought stocks based on their own analysis. Pretty much the same thing you would expect in real life." As for the observations recorded in the journals, Lovinger says he gets comments such as, "Today is a joyous day. All my stocks went up today," or, "I think I'm going to kill myself. Everything's going down. I don't know what I am going to do."

Those kinds of remarks told me clearly that I was getting the type of emotional involvement that I was hoping to get by giving that $50,000 some value," the professor says.

Enough has been interested for a long time in the question of what makes a person succeed or fail in the stock market, Lovinger who began researching the psychological aspects of the market, he found almost no solid research had been done. He speculates that it could be because many psychologists simply are not drawn to business-related topics.

Most of us got involved in psychology to begin with because we found business and economics rather boring. It wasn't until I got my kids involved that I realized that there really are many interesting psychological aspects to the stock market.

Lovinger says that for years it has been widely believed that an individual's personality traits determine his or her success or failure in the stock market. Yet, most of the evidence to support that theory is anecdotal, he notes.

Lovinger, however, thinks the key to an investor's probable success lies elsewhere. He subscribes to a theory advanced by a former UNLV colleague, Jack Hayden.

"Hayden's theory hopes to prove or disprove with data he has collected over the years and information he plans to collect when his "Psychology of the Stock Market" course is offered again.

Hayden's theory, as Lovinger explains it, was that each of us has characteristics related to our optimism and our pessimism and also characteristics involving risk aversion. Hayden felt that it is the interaction of these characteristics and how they affect our behavior that determine whether or not we're going to be successful in the stock market.

Lovinger offers the hypothetical example of a person who is very highly averse to risk and very optimistic. That person probably shouldn't play the market because he or she simply won't be able to take the ups and downs of it all, he asserts.

On the other hand, according to the theory, the person who is likely to be most successful is the individual who is neither unduly optimistic nor pessimistic and not opposed to taking risks. "They're realistic in their thinking and they're low in risk aversion," he says.

If a person who is both highly risk averse and very optimistic must invest, Lovinger suggests taking a cautious approach.

"They should probably stick to conservative investments, and the long side of the market — meaning buying stocks and holding them rather than buying and selling frequently.

"If one looks at Hayden's theory closely, there are different approaches that different people with different kinds of characteristics can take to the stock market and still be successful," Lovinger says.

"I think what we're going to find is that there are not specific traits that differentiate successful investors from unsuccessful investors. I think what we're going to find is that the successful investor is one who invests in accord with his or her own personality."

Nonetheless, Lovinger believes that for most people, no matter what they do, there is no matter what kind of strategy they use, it is not likely to be more effective than the traditional buy-and-hold strategy. "I think there are only a very few individuals who can routinely out-perform the market."

However, in his "Psychology of the Stock Market" course, students use many different investment strategies. At least once a year, he says, a student will come up with a totally unexpected approach.

"I remember one year we used a fictional discount brokerage house so that the connections were very, very low. This guy devised a trading scheme in which he could go in and buy thousands of shares of a very low-priced stock, and all it had to move was about an eighth, and he could make a profit. So, he was trading back and forth with just very minute movements in the stock and making a profit."

While the student's strategy worked during the semester-long class, Lovinger says he's "not so sure that would have been effective over a long term."

Do Lovinger's students get involved in the stock market once the course is over? "A number of students who had not had any previous experience in the market started getting involved in it during the course. Others put in their logs or came up and told me directly that, based on their experience in this course, they never, ever wanted to have anything to do with stocks again. They just knew they weren't suited to get involved in the stock market."

As far as Lovinger's own involvement in the stock market is concerned, he still invests and considers himself to be a successful investor. However, he noted, "I'm still working on that first million."

But a successful track record does not, according to Lovinger, mean a person has mastered the stock market.

"I never learn about the stock market, the less I consider myself an expert."
The Joint

The Moulin Rouge: Harbinger of integration in Las Vegas

BY TOM FLAGG

I T WAS 20 YEARS AGO WHEN Roosevelt Fitzgerald, then a new faculty member in UNLV's anthropology department, came across a book that, he says, prompted him to delve into the history of black people in Southern Nevada. When I first got here, Stanley Paher had just published his little picture book about Las Vegas," Fitzgerald recalls. "I went through it and didn't see any black people, so I declared that I was the first black person in Las Vegas." It was then, in 1971, that Fitzgerald began the research for a history of blacks in Las Vegas.

"After almost a dozen years of research, I found myself with a lot of information on a lot of things," he says. "I had so much stuff, I didn't know what to do with it, whether to write something from a topical or chronological standpoint." He solved the problem by writing a series of historical columns for the Sentinel-Voice, a newspaper for the local black community, and by turning out a series of papers. His work focused on the black experience in Las Vegas and the racial environment they encountered. His research led to a paper on the subject, which in turn led him into an examination of segregation in Las Vegas.

"That paper focused on the 1930s and 1940s and on segregation in Las Vegas, which I determined to have started in 1947 with the arrival of Lena Horne at Bugsy Siegel's new Flamingo Hotel," Fitzgerald says.

He explains that Siegel's girlfriend, Virginia Hill, had connections with the old Cotton Club in New York. That club had a policy of featuring black entertainers who played to all-white audiences. Fitzgerald claims Hill brought that policy to the Flamingo Hotel. When Horne opened at the Flamingo in the third week of January 1947, she was allowed to perform in the showroom and was provided a private bungalow, but she was not allowed in other areas of the resort.

"But after Horne's experience at the Flamingo, it soon became an unwritten rule in Las Vegas that black entertainers were denied accommodations at the hotels where they were appearing. Most were required to stay at private homes in the black community — commonly referred to as the Westside — as did other black visitors who needed lodging.

"Sammy Davis, Jr., talks about going over [to the Westside] for the first time in his book, 'Yes I Can,'" Fitzgerald says. "He describes it as a Tobacco Road."

As more clubs opened, "discrimination became even more widespread," Fitzgerald writes in a paper titled "An Impact of the Moulin Rouge Hotel on Race Relations in Las Vegas," which he presented at the National Social Science Association Conference at Reno in 1989. The paper was a natural off-shoot of his work on segregation and black entertainers.

The Moulin Rouge, which opened its doors at 900 W. Bonanza Road on May 24, 1955, played a significant role in integration in Las Vegas — one that seems far out of proportion to the short time the club was actually operating. The Moulin Rouge, in its original incarnation, lasted only half a year, but its impact is still felt today.

"Had Las Vegas been a southern town, the grand opening of the Moulin Rouge . . . might well be considered the beginning of the civil rights movement," Fitzgerald writes.

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"Had Las Vegas been a southern town, the grand opening of the Moulin Rouge . . . might well be considered the beginning of the civil rights movement," Fitzgerald writes.

Contrary to local myth, the principal owners of the Rouge were not black, and the club was not opened as an experiment in race relations, according to Gary E. Elliott, a former UNLV graduate student in history who wrote a paper titled "The Moulin Rouge Hotel: A Critical Appraisal of a Las Vegas Legend." Elliott, who drew some of the information for his paper from Fitzgerald's Sentinel columns, also noted that the only black person with any ownership in the hotel was former heavyweight champion Joe Lewis, who held only 2 percent and acted as the official host.

The owners had no particularly altruistic intentions (such as improving race relations) when they opened the hotel and nightclub; they were in it for the money. The club's site on West Bonanza was not even part of the Westside at the time, according to Elliott. But the Moulin Rouge offered something that was unavailable in mid-1950s Las Vegas: a large, modern, interracial hotel/casino where, as Fitzgerald says, people of color could attend shows and gamble, as well as find food and lodging at a site other than private homes on the Westside.

What was true for black locals and tourists was equally true for the many black entertainers working in Las Vegas. "The night the Moulin Rouge opened," Fitzgerald writes, "there were many celebrities appearing throughout Las Vegas. Liberace and the Treniers were at the Riviera, the New Frontier had Carmen Miranda and the Mary Kay Trio, the Sands headlined the Delta Rhythm Boys and Freddie Bell, Louie Prima and Keely Smith were at the Sahara, along with Billy Ward and the Dominoes, the
In rare cases, the opening of the Ink Spots, and Joe E. Leonard. All across town there were black entertainers, and themselves in a public place without a riot ensuing.

Black entertainers and white entertainers, who had known each other for years and worked on the same stages, found that only at the Moulin Rouge could they socialize together," Fitzgerald says. "People never knew what big names they were going to see at the Rouge. Musicians would go up on the stage and sit in with whoever was playing."

As significant as the Rouge was for the entertainment and lodging opportunities it provided for blacks, it may have been more important as a demonstration that people in a mixed-race crowd could enjoy themselves in a public place without a riot ensuing.

And enjoy themselves they did.

Fitzgerald paints a picture of a club that jumped around the clock, particularly late at night following the last shows at other clubs downtown and on the Strip.

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Not only would entertainers from the other hotels make a beeline for the Rouge after their second shows, but their hangers-on would follow them also. "Many of the other hotels would be virtually deserted after 2 in the morning, because everyone would be at the Moulin Rouge," Fitzgerald says. "From 2 or 3 in the morning until 10 or 11, the joint would be jumping."

It wasn't long before other hotels began to loosen their policies regarding black entertainers, Fitzgerald says. Sammy Davis, Jr., and Harry Belafonte were allowed to stay at the Sands when they appeared there.

"Still, there was the business of Sammy Davis, Jr., jumping into the swimming pool at the Sands and thinking, 'Well, everything is O.K.,' then discovering later that the pool had been drained and 'left empty,' Fitzgerald recalls. "The Sands wasn't yet ready to integrate the swimming pool." It was also at the Sands that Belafonte decided one night he was going to integrate the casino pit. Fitzgerald says he internationally known singer, famous in the U.S. for popularizing the calypso music of the Caribbean, made an elaborate plan that involved going to the casino at 3 a.m. and taking a seat at the blackjack table.

"When he did so, the dealer stepped back from the table," Fitzgerald says. "And according to all the testimony of how things happened, someone in the eye-in-the-sky relayed a message to someone, who relayed a message to someone else. Finally, the word came back to the dealer to go ahead and deal him a hand.

"The word went out through the hotel that Harry Belafonte was playing blackjack. Even people who had gone to bed got up and came down and started gambling all over again."

The point was not lost on the casino management. The casino was busy at a time when it normally would have been slow. From then on, Belafonte was free to go from the blackjack table.

Meanwhile, the Rouge had closed its doors before the end of 1955, only seven months after it opened. The owners blamed mismanagement for the failure. Others blamed skimming or the management. The casino was busy at a time when it normally would have been slow. From then on, Belafonte was free to go from the blackjack table. Fitzgerald believes the example set by the Rouge contributed to the civil rights movement generally and the integration of race relations, Las Vegas didn't really know what to do with itself," he says. "In many ways, what Las Vegas was doing at that time was contrary to what was taking place nationally. The same year that segregation started at the Flamingo, Jackie Robinson broke into major league baseball. By the time segregation was getting really entrenched here, Harry Truman was issuing his executive order integrating the armed forces."

"So the nation was going one way while Las Vegas was going the other. It seemed that when it came to the matter of race, only one could stand on the dime at a time. At mid-century, Las Vegas chose to take a backward look for a dozen years or so."

However, the Moulin Rouge demonstrated that blacks and whites could enjoy themselves together in a social setting — that, in fact, many were eager to do so. It also demonstrated to Las Vegas hotel/casino operators that black locals and tourists comprised an untapped market. Fitzgerald believes the example set by the Rouge contributed to the civil rights movement generally and the integration of race relations, Las Vegas didn't really know what to do with itself," he says. "In many ways, what Las Vegas was doing at that time was contrary to what was taking place nationally. The same year that segregation started at the Flamingo, Jackie Robinson broke into major league baseball. By the time segregation was getting really entrenched here, Harry Truman was issuing his executive order integrating the armed forces."

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Fitzgerald, by Las Vegas Sun publisher Hank Greitman, it was finally decided that integration would come to Las Vegas on March 10, 1960, at 6 p.m."

Fitzgerald says. By 1960, the entire nation was aware of the civil rights movement. "The nation had become aware that the racial problem was not something that existed just in the South, where you had segregation, but it was also in the North and the West. Where there was a de facto segregation," he explains. It had become obvious that the same problems existed, in different ways, outside of Alabama and Mississippi.

Fitzgerald likes to think that the Moulin Rouge's contribution to integration put Las Vegas on the map of civil rights developments in our nation. "Maybe I'm misleading this [the importance of the Moulin Rouge and its subsequent influence on integration in Las Vegas and in the nation as a whole]." Fitzgerald muses. "Maybe it's just wishful thinking on my part, but I consider myself a Las Vegan, and I want to have pride in the place I live and work. ... But to this day I don't believe Las Vegas realize how important this was."
November 1991

3 Concert: UNLV Percussion Ensemble. 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

5 Kaleidoscope Music Series: "From Dixieland to Bebop." 8pm. Alma Ham Fine Arts 132. 739-3332.

6 Concert: UNLV Percussion Ensemble. 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

University Forum Lecture: "The United Nations and the Gulf War: Success or Failure?" Andrew Tuttle. 7:30pm. Wright Hall 103. 797-3401.

7 Film Series: "The Weigl Digger's Daughter." 7pm. Wright Hall 103. 997-INTL.

7-17 University Theatre: "Outward Signs." Nov. 7-9 & 13-16, 8pm; Nov. 10-17, 2pm. Black Box Theatre. 739-3801.

9 Football: UNLV vs. Utah State. 1pm. Sam Boyd Silver Bowl. 739-3900.

10 Concert: UNLV Jazz Ensemble I. 2pm. Judy Bayley Theatre. 739-3801.

11 Exhibit: "Keepers of the Kiln: Seven Contemporary Ceramic Artists." Donna Beam Fine Art Gallery. 739-3801. (Thu. Dec. 27)


12 Film Series: "When the Whales Came." 7pm. Wright Hall 103. 997-INTL.


16 Football: UNLV vs. New Mexico State. 1pm. Sam Boyd Silver Bowl. 739-3900.

17 Concert: UNLV Chamber Chordale & Varsity Men's Glee Club. 2pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

18 Nevada Dance Theatre: Victor Borge. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.


20 Concert: UNLV Percussion Ensemble. 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.


21 Film Series: "Devil." 7pm. Wright Hall 103. 997-INTL.


21-23 Concert: Opera Workshop. 7:30pm. Black Box Theatre. 739-3801.

23 Football: UNLV vs. Pacific. 1pm. Sam Boyd Silver Bowl. 739-3900.

24 Master Series: Prague Symphony Orchestra. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

25 Concert: Collegium Musicum Wasail. 7:30pm. Black Box Theatre. 739-3801.

26 Concert: UNLV Wind Ensemble & Community Concert Band. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

27 Concert: Bras Ensemble. 4:30pm. Black Box Theatre. 739-3801.


29 Mozart Bicentennial: Opening reception. 6pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.


29-30 Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. UP Desert Classic. Details TBA. 739-3900.

30 Mozart Bicentennial: Festival Dinner. 6:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

Chamber Music Southwest: "Chamber Music for Mozart's Bicentennial: The Sierra Wind Quintet." 8:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

December 1991

1 Mozart Bicentennial: "Les Petits Itiens." University Dance Theatre. 8:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

2 Mozart Bicentennial: Mozart Film I. 2:30pm. Location TBA. 739-3801.

Concert: Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

University Forum Lecture: "For the Public Good — The Problem of Limiting Urban Growth." John Cobb. 7:30pm. Wright Hall 116. 739-3401.

3 Mozart Bicentennial: Mozart Film II. 2:30pm. Location TBA. 739-3801.

4 Mozart Bicentennial: Mozart Film III. 2:30pm. Location TBA. 739-3801.

University Forum Lecture: "Poetry Reading." A. Wilbur Stevens. 7:30pm. Beam Hall 242. 739-3401.

4-15 University Theatre: "Amadeus." Dec. 4-7 & 11-14, 8pm; Dec. 8 & 15, 2pm. Judy Bayley Theatre. 739-3801.

5 Mozart Bicentennial: Mozart Film IV. 2:30pm. Location TBA. 739-3801.

Mozart Bicentennial: "Requiem." University Chorus & Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

5-12 Film Series: "Closing Reception." 10pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

Film Series: "Cinema Paradiso." 7pm. Wright Hall 103. 997-INTL.


Mozart Bicentennial: "Mozart Lives! Part II." Laura Spitzer & Lysenno. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.


7 Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. Alumni. Details TBA. 739-3900.

9 Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. Oral Roberts. Details TBA. 739-3900.


Herod and the Innocents Dec. 10

12 Film Series: "Hour of the Star." 7pm. Wright Hall 103. 997-INTL.

15 Concert: Desert Chordale. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.

16 Las Vegas Symphony: "Messiah." 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
CALENDAR


January ♦ 1992
10 Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. CSU-Fullerton. Details TBA. 739-3900.
14 Scholarship Concert: Arturo Trapelli Scholarship Concert. 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
16 Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. UC-Irvine. Details TBA. 739-3900.
18 Master Series: Isaac Stern. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
21 Spring Semester 1992: Instruction begins.
23 Chamber Music Southwest: "An Evening of Concerti." Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra. 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. Pacific. Details TBA. 739-3900.
25 Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. San Jose State. Details TBA. 739-3900.
27 Concert: George Winston. 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
30 University Theatre: "Under the Gaslight." Jan. 30-Feb. 1 & 5-6, 8pm; Feb. 2, 6, 9, 2pm. Judy Bayley Theatre. 739-3801. (Thru Feb. 9)

February ♦ 1992
1 Concert: Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
4 Performing Arts Center: Dance Theatre of Harlem. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
6 Las Vegas Symphony: Las Vegas Chamber Players. 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
7-9 Baseball: UNLV vs. University of New Mexico. Fri., 3pm; Sat. & Sun., 1pm. Barnson Field. 739-3900.
9 Concert: Nevada Fine Arts Trio. 7:30pm. Black Box Theatre. 739-3801.
10 Exhibit: "Larry Rivers: Public and Private." Donna Beam Fine Art Gallery. 739-3893. (Thru March 15)
12 Master Series: Soviet Philharmonic. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
13 Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. New Mexico State. Details TBA. 739-3000.
15 Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. Fresno State. Details TBA. 739-3900.
Laser Show: Paramount New Laser Show. Details TBA. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
20 University Theatre: "The Colored Museum." Feb. 20-22 & 26-29, 8pm; Feb. 23 & March 1, 2pm. Black Box Theatre. 739-3801. (Thru March 1)
24 Master Series: Tuba (Dalel Theatre. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
27 Baseball: Coors-UNLV Desert Classic. Times TBA. Barnson Field. 739-3900. (Thru March 1)
27-28 Meeting: Board of Regents. 9am-5pm. Tam Alumni Center Grand Hall.
29 Chamber Music Southwest: "Three Centuries of Chamber Music: From Rameau to Barber — Patton Rice, the Nevada Fine Arts Trio and Friends." 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. Long Beach State. Details TBA. 739-3900.
March ♦ 1992
1 Concert: University Musical Society Orchestra. 2pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
2 Women's Basketball: UNLV vs. UC-Santa Barbara. Details TBA. 739-3900.
3 Concert: University Wind Ensemble. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
6 Master Series: St. Paul Chamber Orchestra. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
6-8 Baseball: UNLV vs. San Diego State. Fri., 3pm; Sat. & Sun., 1pm. Barnson Field. 739-3900.
8 Concert: Las Vegas Symphony Orchestra. 2pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
12-22 University Theatre: "The Restless Rise of Arturo Ui." March 12-14 & 18-21, 8pm; March 15 & 22, 2pm. Judy Bayley Theatre. 739-3801.
13-15 Performing Arts Center: "Letters from an Irish Priest." Fri. & Sat.; 8pm; Sun., 2pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
16 Master Series: Cincinnati Orchestra. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
20 Exhibit: "Annual Juried Student Show." Donna Beam Fine Art Gallery. 739-3893. (Thru April 10)
Chamber Music Southwest: "Sotto Voce Master Class." Sotto Voce Trio. 12:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
21 Chamber Music Southwest: "Sounds and Shapes: The Sotto Voce Trio." 7:30pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
22 Las Vegas Symphony: Las Vegas Chamber Players. 2pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
27 Master Series: Mazzuza Folk Ensemble. 8pm. Artemus Ham Concert Hall. 739-3801.
27-29 Baseball: UNLV vs. CS-Northridge. Fri., 7pm; Sat. & Sun., 1pm. Barnson Field. 739-3900.

CALENDAR

1991-92 Men's Basketball Schedule

CALENDAR

1991-92 Men's Basketball Schedule

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1991-92 Men's Basketball Schedule
"Children of the Damned"?
No Way, says Diane Barone

By Lisa Story

UNLV researcher attempts to shatter the myths about children born passively addicted to crack

During her monthly visit with UNLV researcher Diane Barone, 2-year-old Janice* sits examining a colorful children's book. In her denim overalls and tiny sneakers, she looks like an average toddler, although she doesn't always act like one. But she has a good excuse: she was born a drug addict.

Janice is one of the 375,000 American children born in 1989 passively addicted to crack cocaine. It is her former addiction and its impact on her future abilities that bring Barone's visits. The researcher hopes to find out what effect the drugs will have on her ability to read and write.

One of the side effects of the crack that Janice's mother ingested during pregnancy is a chemical imbalance in the child's brain. Because of it, Barone has discovered, Janice tries to avoid situations in which she receives too much sensory stimulation, which can be caused by something as simple as eye contact.

Though the toddler has begun to trust Barone, she is still on facing away from the researcher during the visits so she can avoid making eye contact. On occasion, however, something still manages to overstimulate her. She starts to cry, seemingly, for no reason. The more Barone tries to comfort her, the more upset the little girl becomes. Within minutes she is crying hysterically and won't stop until Barone ends the visit and walks out the door.

*Not her real name.

Though Barone certainly doesn't look forward to that type of interaction, she doesn't believe the child's behavior warrants the label the media have given to Janice and the hundreds of thousands of others like her born passively addicted to crack.

Barone, a professor of instructional and curricular studies at UNLV, is angered by the media's portrayal of the millions of these children as an impending plague on the American educational system. Talk shows and magazine articles have warned teachers that these "children of the damned" will be overstimulating them so soon and wreak havoc on the classroom.

"I get upset with titles like 'children of the damned' because I know that by labeling them this, the media has damned them," she says.

"The media always end their stories with 'teachers get ready, these kids will be in your classrooms soon.' That's not only presumptuous, but it's not very helpful information," says Barone, who taught elementary school for more than 20 years before earning her doctorate from the University of Nevada, Reno in 1989. "Teachers need to know what to expect from and how to approach these kids."

Disturbed by the sensationalistic media coverage, Barone decided to get the real story by studying how passive addiction to crack cocaine at birth later affects children as readers and writers. She is an expert in the field of literacy and language arts, and she has worked with eight Clark County schools and several Northern Nevada schools on language arts, reading, and writing curriculum development. Barone is also researching a variety of topics related to literacy and language arts in elementary schools.

While her decision to study these children was born out of genuine concern for them, she recognizes the need for professional distance. As the former first-grade teacher to hundreds of children over the course of many years, Barone has learned such distance is an essential survival skill. It is a skill she knows she will have to count on to avoid becoming too close to Janice and the 25 other children in this project, especially considering that she will follow them over the course of several years. She recently completed the first year of her seven-year study.

Before beginning her research, Barone sought the help of the Nevada State Welfare Department and the Clark County School District in an effort to locate children born passively addicted to crack. The children range in age from 2 to 8 years, and most were put into foster care or in the custody of grandparentss after cocaine and sometimes other drugs were found in their urine immediately after birth. The others were put up for adoption by their parents within a few months.

Barone insisted the children she chose to study come from loving, stable homes.
OASIS 1991

It's all in the Game

UNLV alumnus discovers it's not whether you win or lose, it's how you market your board game

BY SUZAN DEBILIA

While most of the kids in his neighborhood were playing Monopoly or Trivial Pursuit, 10-year-old George Chano was running his own lawn service and trying to recruit his more industrious young contemporaries as employees.

"Ah, the irony of it all.


Today, Chano, now 32, runs GameMakers, Ltd., a San Diego-based company promoting a new board game that he believes will become the Trivial Pursuit of the 1990s.

"As a kid I really didn't play many board games. I was always interested in business," says UNLV alumnus Chano, who recently witnessed the national debut of his game, Notable Quotables, in several major retail chains across the country.

The game, which Chano himself invented, challenges players to identify the source of amusing, often witty quotes from current newsworthy figures ranging from Madonna to Manuel Notegia. Chano spent five years collecting the quotes from magazines he read after a full day on the job as an attorney specializing in business litigation. Last year, the eager entrepreneur quit his lucrative position with a San Diego law firm to devote his entire attention to developing, promoting, and selling the game.

To Chano, it is the fulfillment of a goal he's had almost since his law-mowing days.

"The concept of launching a product has always intrigued me," he says, "because if you're working at any job in any career — whether it's as an attorney or as a plumber — you are limited in your income by the number of hours you spend devoted to your work. But if you launch a product, that product is out there earning for you while you're working on other projects. To me that represents the optimal way to make money."

The makers of Trivial Pursuit would probably agree. Chano noted that the popular trivia game made $750 million in retail sales in 1984 — just about the time he began searching seriously for a viable product to fit his plans.

"The article showed me just how profitable a game could be," he says. "When I realized that a game could make more per year than, say, Eastern Airlines, TWA, or Apple Computers, it occurred to me that board games represented a serious business opportunity worth looking into. I realized that if I could create one board game that would really take off, that single game could act as the foundation for a major game company — a company that could make more in a single year than most companies make in a decade. So I knew what I needed to do."

Chano was already interested in quotes — he had been collecting quotations about the law for a book he hoped to get published. "Quotes just seemed like a natural vehicle for a game," he says. But he quickly realized that

Many of the foster parents receive special instruction on how to deal with these children, and they network with other families of "crack kids" through the welfare department.

"Generally, the children I am studying are poor and unable to afford specialized private instruction, but they have the advantage of a stable home environment," Barone says, acknowledging that child abuse and severe poverty can aggravate the problems these kids face. "I want to see the best we can expect from these children."

It is Barone's theory that if she can pinpoint the learning problems these children will encounter in school under the best circumstances, educational programs can be developed to help all of these children — even those from abusive or extremely poor homes.

To test her hypothesis, Barone sees each of the 26 children once a month. She visits the preschool-aged children at home for an hour or so, during which time she reads with them and asks questions about the different books she brings with her. Barone observes the older children in their classrooms and compares their progress to other children of the same age.

The results of her first year of research surprised and excited Barone, who expected to have a difficult time working with the children. She found that the children were not only extremely cooperative, but also full of potential.

"Because I knew most of these children suffered some level of brain damage from the drugs ingested by their mothers, I expected to see children with real learning disabilities," Barone explains. "I was surprised to find that these kids are in the ballpark in reading and writing skills, and they are even above the level expected of culturally poor children."

The school-aged children in her study lag only about six months behind their average classmates, while the pre-schoolers are right on track with their peers. Barone credits the children's reading and writing proficiency levels to good early childhood education and a concerned state welfare system that is doing its best to give them a fighting chance.

Her preliminary findings lead her to believe that quality preschool and possible some special education will give these kids the best opportunity for a normal life — one in which they will not have to rely on welfare for support for the rest of their lives.

Barone plans to write a report about her findings each year and make the results available to Nevada teachers. Although she hopes to discover effective methods for teaching "crack kids" the important basic skills of language, reading, and writing, she knows there will not be any simple, cut-and-dried answers.

"These kids are as different from one another as normal kids are from each other. I think what it's going to boil down to is good education in general," Barone says, adding that there are no cheap solutions when dealing with children whose mothers used drugs during pregnancy. "These kids are costly from the start."

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, children born to mothers who used crack or other drugs during pregnancy stay in the hospital an additional one to 13 days at a cost of $750 to $1,800 each day. A few of the children in Barone's study were in the hospital for three months. Their health care costs could continue to climb because many of these children suffer from chronic illnesses, such as asthma, caused by the crack.

As her research continues, Barone will also look at the illnesses and behavior problems affecting the children to see if these issues influence their school attendance or ability to learn. She points out that these problems — along with any possible learning disabilities — may increase the need for special education, which is costly.

In another study, Barone estimates that providing special education to a student from preschool through high school can cost as much as $98,000.

Barone believes everyone in Nevada and the country should be concerned about these kids — if not out of sympathy, out of consideration of the financial impact they are having on the economy. The National Association of Perinatal Addiction Research and Education estimates that since the mid-1980s, about one of every 10 newborns in the United States is exposed to one or more drugs before birth.

Urban cities such as Las Vegas are hit even harder with figures as high as 15 percent.

"These kids are everywhere, not just in the poor part of town. There will probably be one or two in every kindergarten class in Nevada this year," she warns. "We can't dismiss these kids."

With such negative images of them abounding in the media, Barone is disturbed to think that such a dismissal may be occurring already. But, even if the rest of the nation is expecting the worst from these kids, she plans to find ways to improve their future through her research.

"These are nice, wonderful children, and I refuse to write them off."

Diane Barone

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"These are nice, wonderful children, and I refuse to write them off."
quoted material for a game needed to be entertaining and popular, not too cerebral or esoteric. So, he poured through popular magazines in his free hours, collecting the best material and biding his time.

His first big step came in March 1990, when he gave up the road to partnership in his law firm. He was pleased to find his employers were not only understanding, but also supportive: they agreed to back his venture by drawing up the legal documents necessary to get underway. He then set out to raise funds, a goal he accomplished within three months by garnering some $415,000 from various sources in the San Diego area.

Next came research of the many facets of the board game business and then development of the game itself, the latter of which involved attending to a zillion details. "It was a horridous project to pull it all together," Chanos says. "I had problems with plastics manufacturers in creating the playing pieces, and I had to find artists and writers for the design of the playing board and the writing of the rules. In the meantime, I was selling the game to as many stores in the San Diego area as possible. All of this had to be accomplished in time for the Christmas shopping season. His whirlwind schedule of the preceding eight months culminated when 5,000 games hit the shelves of San Diego stores last Nov. 29. Within the next 25 days, the game sold out.

"Although we missed the biggest buying day of the year — the day after Thanksgiving — the game did phenomenally well in its test market. I was actually relieved to get it on the shelves at all, considering that when I left my job in March, I had no game, no artwork, nothing, and I had from March to November to get out a finished product of national quality.

"But we did it, and sales are off to a great start. I met the inventor of Pictionary at the New York Toy Fair in February and he said that our sales are off to a much better start than the early sales of his game. And Pictionary did $350 million in retail sales in 1987."

But the work is not done by any means, Chanos says. After firmly establishing himself in the national market, he plans to develop and promote other games, starting with a strategy challenge called Primat, invented by a Johns Hopkins University psychologist who sold the rights to the game to GameMakers, Ltd. After that, Chanos may pursue the development of another game he himself invented several years ago as a project for a psychology course he took at UNLV.

"I created the game with a friend as a part of our grade for a class called 'Psychology of the Stock Market' [see page 5]," says Chanos, who obviously enjoyed working on the non-traditional class project. "It was a lot of fun, and Ed Lewinger, who taught the course, was a wonderful professor. We named the game after the class — though I believe I’d have to give it a different name now if I decide to go forward with it. I’m thinking of something like ‘Making Money,’” says Chanos, who majored in psychology, not business, surprisingly.

Although he feels he received a solid education at UNLV, the 1981 graduate says his most rewarding experiences in college took place outside the classroom: it was his term as student government president during his senior year.

"I’m very interested in scientific education and how it can help future generations learn to successfully solve the problems that matter most,” Chanos says. "It’s time we realize the importance of accuracy and intellectual honesty, not only in government, but in education.”

His philosophical approach came from his years of experience running his own business. Although he is successful today as the owner of the Boulder City-based Fisher Space Pen Company, he admits it was a crisis in his business many years ago that motivated his philosophical awakening.

In July 1951, Fisher was near bankruptcy with a net worth of minus $80,000. It was at that point he began using a formula for living he calls “the scientific technique.” It includes five steps: the strong desire to reach a definite goal; having one plausible but flexible plan for reaching that goal; faith in one’s ability to carry out the plan; use of trial and error; and maintaining accuracy in observation, thought, and analysis. Although these very logical tenets have guided his hand for many years, he admits that one of his important early discoveries was inspired by seemingly irrational means: a dream.

Fisher had started his own pen company in 1948 after working as a consulting engineer for another company. Although his past work had focused on the ball bearing point of the pen, he soon realized the biggest challenge facing pen manufacturers was to produce a pen that didn’t leak ink.

He hired a chemist, Dr. Herman Schub, who worked on ink development for 14 years without success. Then one night, Fisher had a dream in which his father appeared with a solution to the problem.

"In my dream, my father said, ‘Paul, if you add a small quantity of rosin to the ink, it will stop the oozing,’” Fisher recalls. The dream was so vivid that he called Schub the next morning and asked him to find the exact type of rosin needed.

However, the chemist found after a month’s research that no amount of rosin would stop the oozing. But shortly
Class Notes

'60s

Selden Hickenlooper, '67, State Education, has started a new business in Las Vegas. He and his wife, June, live in Las Vegas.

Robert Townsend, '78

Dolores Anne Davidson, '74, Education, spent one year living in an Aborigine camp near Alice Springs, Australia, during the months that she was visiting her parents in that country. During this time abroad, she studied in that country’s economy and culture. She and her husband, Jim, are now living in Tucson, Calif.

Bettye Marie Mehan, '75, of Education, returned from the Clark County School District in June 1991 after teaching 29 years at the elementary level.

John D. DeLearo, '71, Accounting, has opened a new accounting firm called Delcro, Inc. in Las Vegas. He and his wife, Glenda, live in Las Vegas.

Robert Lenoir, '78

Paul Mark Lenoir, '78, Physical Education, is in his first year as head volleyball coach at the University of Nevada, Reno. Before moving to UNR, he was the assistant volleyball coach at the University of Oklahoma.

Deann Louise Bresnich, '75, Accounting, is a full-time mother who volunteers as treasurer at a Methodist church. She and her husband, Duane, live in Elyria, Ohio.

Sonora Lowe, '84

Frank Delaney Lomker, '79, Sales and marketing, has worked for Delta Airlines for 18 years as a customer service agent. He recently moved back to Las Vegas from California.

Robert Townsend, '78

Robert W. Townsend, '78, Management, is vice president of sales and marketing for JFE Aerotech Inc. He lives in Brentwood, Tenn.

Debra Ann Rogers, '78, Education, '76 Master of Education in Curriculum & Instruction, is returning to Las Vegas to teach for the Clark County School District.

Thomas K. Rentzado, '78, AA Music, works as a music teacher at the state department of the insurance commissioner, and is the owner of a music store.

Richard Lee Hunsaker, '83, Computer Science, is a software engineer for Midwest Inc. He lives in Las Vegas.

Daniel P. Lathrop, '83, Civil Engineering, has been a registered professional civil engineer in Nevada since 1990 and is working in Las Vegas as a project engineer.

Class Notes

'80s

Sheila Wilde, '84, BA Psychology, is a social worker for Clark County Social Services.

Viggo Jimenez, '84, BS Business Administration, is manager of credit and treasury administration in the Los Angeles agency of Barca, San, an international bank based in Mexico City. Before moving to Barca, San, he was a vice president of Nevada State Bank in Las Vegas. He now lives in West Hollywood, Calif.

Victor Jimenez, '84

Ernst Koopmann, '85, BS Accounting, is working for the wholesale operations division of autobiography, Inc. in Sydney, Calif. He lives in Woodland Hills.

Lori Beth Susman, '86, BA Business Administration, is an accountant/auditor for UNLV’s Thomas and Mack Center. Her husband, Nancy Boulonne-Susman, '85, BA Criminal Justice and BA Political Science, '80 Master of Science in Counseling and Educational Psychology, works for the US District Court as a pro-tem counseling.

Schrger M. Knox, '87, BA Communication Studies, is a development project manager at the University of the Southwestern College Foundation.

Sonora Lowe, '84

Mark W. Dooher, '85, BS Business Administration, became a CPA in 1990 and is now assistant controller for Sunburst Construction. She and her husband, Dennis, live in Las Vegas.

Manuel Molina, '85, BS Business Administration, served as construction project manager for J.A. Tiberio Construction Co. during the building of the Thomas T. Bean Engineering Complex on the UNLV campus.

John P. Bean, '85, BS Business Administration, is a programmer/analyst at E&G/GM.

Anthony Radvich, '85, BS Accounting, is employed at the Int Zone in Las Vegas.

James H. Adamson III, '85, BS Business Administration, is a vice president at DRS Holdings Ltd. He and his wife, Vicki, live in Napa, Calif.

J. D. Prowenscot, '85, Hotel Administration, is food and beverage manager at the Hyatt Regency in Irving, Calif.

Barbara Sheehy, '87, BS Business Administration, became a CPA in 1990 and is now assistant controller for Sunburst Construction. She and her husband, Dennis, live in Las Vegas.

Natalie Patton, '90, BA Communication Studies, is a feature writer at the Savannah News-Press in Savannah, Ga. She was previously a news reporter for the Las Vegas Review-Journal.

Sandra R. Rady, '90, BS Social Work, is director of social services at the Children’s Care Center. She and her husband live in Las Vegas.

Paul Strauss, '91, PhD English, was the first person to receive a PhD in English at UNLV. He has been a technical writer for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in Boulder City and in Aurora, Texas.
It's all in the Game
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year that he, to this day, considers most valuable.

“My experience at CSUN [the Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada] was unbelievably advantageous,” he says. “It was one of the greatest — if not the greatest — formative experiences of my life. At 20 years old, I was administering a budget of nearly a half million dollars and managing several strong-willed student leaders in charge of a number of CSUN departments, including KUNV radio station, the intramurals office, the student newspaper, and the day care center.

“I was also negotiating with the student senate and representing student interests to the UNS Board of Regents. It was an invaluable experience, and I couldn’t recommend it more highly.”

His positive experiences in student government helped to stir his interest in politics, which, at one point, had him considering a future as an elected representative of the people. During his college days, he also served as an aide to U.S. Sen. Paul Laxalt.

“I went into Laxalt’s office thinking I was headed for a future in politics, but left convinced I should wait until I could do it under different circumstances.

“I didn’t want to go into politics unless I was financially independent so that I could serve at the pleasure of the people rather than for the money or for the job,” he says.

But Chanos never wavered in his desire to attend law school, despite his entrepreneurial orientation.

“I always believed law school was a great foundation for any career, particularly for business,” he says, recalling that he focused his attention in law school on such business-related courses as contracts, tax law, estate planning, and negotiation.

He remained a practicing attorney for five years after law school, much longer than he intended.

“The law firm paid so well that it was difficult to leave. It sort of created a case of the golden handcuffs,” he says. “I was making an excellent salary and was up for partnership in my last year there.” But the prospect of making millions with Notable Quotables, he admits, was too attractive.

Though all of the signs along the way have indicated he chose wisely, he concedes that leaving the law firm meant taking a sizable risk. And, what if time proves his choice unwise?

As a true lover of quotes often does, Chanos waxes philosophical with the help of one of history’s most eloquent speakers.

“Robert F. Kennedy said, ‘Only those who dare to fail greatly can ever hope to achieve greatly.’ I guess it’s not too difficult to see why that’s my favorite quote.”

Of Pens and Politics
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thereafter, Schub had a revelation of his own.

“He knew I wasn’t a chemist and thought maybe I confused rosin with resin,” Fisher says with a smile. “So he started looking for a resin that would stop the oozing, and finally found one called Carborundum, produced by Goodrich Chemical Company.” With this discovery, Fisher was on his way to making history with his pens.

About that time, Fisher became interested in his next major discovery — the space pen. When the U.S.S.R. began its attempts at space exploration, it occurred to Fisher that the Russian cosmonauts — and the American astronauts that would follow — would need a pen to take into space.

“For a pen to work in the freezing cold, boiling heat, and gravity-free vacuum of outer space, it must be sealed and pressurized,” Fisher says. By increasing the amount of Carborundum resin in the ink and putting it into a hermetically sealed and pressurized cartridge, Fisher had invented the only type of pen that can write when held upside down — or work in outer space. Beginning with the Apollo 7 space flight, all American astronauts, including the space shuttle crews, have used the Fisher Space Pen.

Fisher’s notoriety doesn’t end with his most famous contributions to pen development. In addition to inventing, he has had a wealth of diverse experiences. He has authored several books, including Road to Freedom and Tax Reform: America at the Brink; in all of his published works, he elaborates on his philosophical views, applying them to such issues as the economy, tax reform, inflation, and unemployment. To promote his book, Road to Freedom, and his campaign for tax reform, he made an unsuccessful, albeit colorful, bid for the presidency in the 1960 New Hampshire primary against John F. Kennedy.

Both Fisher’s books and his bid for political office grew out of his interest in spreading the word about his political and philosophical world views, which, he maintains, all find their root in learning from experience, as inventors do.

“Inventors never create. They discover by trial and error,” Fisher says, adding that to him, being a good inventor means keeping your mind open and being accurate in your thinking. “If people who are failing in any aspect of their lives would be willing to get back to the fundamentals of accuracy and truthfulness, they might turn their lives around and become happier and more successful.”
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