

SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Fourteenth Meeting

March 22, 1973

Committee members present:

Chairman Foley
Senator Walker
Senator Bryan
Senator Neal
Senator Young
Senator Raggio

Chairman Foley called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m. Chairman Foley made reference to the Education Meeting on March 13, 1973 wherein Senator Bryan asked of Kenny Quinn "Aside from sixth grade centers, if amendment were adopted would you conduct busing at junior and senior high level." Mr. Guinn replied that the resolutions would preclude them from busing black students out of the West side.

Senator Gibson gave the following background on the issue: S.J.R. 6 and 7 are part of a national effort being made in this area. The National Committee for Constitutional Amendment was formed in 1972 to prohibit busing. Senator Gibson was contacted to see if he would introduce Legislation in this Session, to get Congress to enact Legislation in this field. This organization is known as The National Committee for a Constitutional Amendment To Prohibit Forces Busing. The basis of the amendment is the Michigan Resolution which was passed in Michigan a year ago. This resolution states that "no student shall be assigned to nor compelled to attend any particular public school on account of race, religion, color or national origin. Senator Irving of North Carolina is the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and he has introduced the bill which would set up the procedures for constitutional convention. The content of that bill goes to the point of limiting the subject matter the convention might consider. There is a hearing to be held before this Committee on April 12. This resolution has been introduced into 35 of the Legislatures and has passed 7 of the Legislatures. Senator Gibson stated that his concern is sustaining the neighborhood school and in preserving the local school district. Further, the Board should be aware of the situation and work out the matter to the satisfaction of the local student, without having to resort to forced busing. The purpose of these two resolutions is to try to relieve stress on National level and

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give the local boards greater opportunity to function in this area. Senator Gibson further states that the presence of S.J.R. 7 would add additionally into this, to accomplish congressional act.

Frank W. Daykin, Bill Drafter, commented that if this constitutional amendment were passed, and if the busing were conducted for the primary purpose of achieving racial balance and was not conducted because of lack of school facilities in the area - then busing would be restricted.

S.B. 225: Prohibits assignment of pupils to particular schools on account of race, sex, color, religion or national origin.

Senator Foley asked if this bill would run into trouble with the present orders issued by the U.S. District Court.

Mr. Daykin stated that S.B. 225 would probably be unenforceable in light of the present orders.

Senator Neal asked that if busing were taking place from an area that was predominantly black and there were no other facilities - would this amendment make busing constitutional.

Mr. Daykin replied that this particular amendment would not interfere with this type of busing. The amendment would prohibit busing for racial reasons.

Senator Bryan commented that his understanding is that the Board has adopted a policy to assure that no junior or senior high school becomes heavily imbalanced - more blacks than whites. The busing is not to the closest school, but so there is racial balance.

Mr. Daykin stated that this could not preclude them from busing students on the West side because there are no school facilities located there.

Senator Neal asked that if a school is totally black, then under amendment, that school would remain black. Mr. Daykin replied yes.

S.C.R. 16: Directs board of regents of University of Nevada System to extend certain privileges to Viet Nam Veterans.

Chancellor Neil Humphrey, University of Nevada - Reno, commented that he would like to have Senator Swobe present so they can be informed of what they are being accused of.

S.B. 277: Required board of regents of regents of University of Nevada System to admit certain minority students to school of medical sciences and to grant such students free tuition and fees.

Chancellor Humphrey, George Smith and Owen Peck testified on

this bill. Chancellor Humphrey commented that they have had the problem of not having enough minority students who are applying for admission - therefore, there might be a problem with the bill which states that there shall be 3 minority students admitted.

Senator Bryan asked how many students who are qualified are applying and being turned away. Dr. Smith said there are none.

(See Exhibit "A" for U.S. Medical School Enrollments)

(See Exhibit "B" for A Program For Minority Students)

(See Exhibit "C" for Applications to the School of Medical Sciences by Minority Status)

Senator Walker suggested an amendment which would group Line 6 through 11 into one paragraph rather than being numbered 1, 2 and 3 as they are at present. This would eliminate any confusion regarding the number of 3 students being mistaken as being 9 students.

Line 3, Section 1 shall be amended to read "Providing there are sufficient applications from students who meet the student admissions standards, the board of regents shall admit to each class entering the school of"

Senator Walker moved "Do Pass" as amended, seconded by Senator Neal, unanimously carried.

S.B. 322: Requires University of Nevada System to offer instruction in ill effects of drug abuse.

Chancellor Humphrey stated that they already have a drug class given in the College of Education. It was agreed that action would be pending upon notification of Senator Lamb as to what he has in mind.

S.B. 430: Removes restriction on power of board of regents to sell or lease property belonging to University of Nevada.

Chancellor Humphrey stated that they should not be restricted with working with property received from the U.S. Government. This action is not complete until approval is received from the Governor and the Attorney General.

Senator Bryan moved "Do Pass", seconded by Senator Neal, unanimously carried.

S.B. 218: Increases acreage set aside for school purposes to platted areas and eliminates requirement for offer of resale to original seller.

Dr. Picollo spoke to S.B. 218, stating that as indicated on Page 2, Line 5, the acre has been changed from 5 acres to 10 acres. Dr. Picollo further stated they are trying to build larger schools, and the 5 acres is not big enough. Mr. John Gamble stated that before the amendment was made, there was no chance of gaining any profit. The land had to be sold for what it was purchased.

Joe Midmore, Builders Assn. of Northern Nevada, stated that the present law is excellent, and that he does not like the idea of putting school boards in the real estate business. Mr. Midmore feels that Page 2, Line 8 through 22 should be left in. They feel that the original purchaser should have the chance to have it back at the price plus interest and tax. With reference to the increase from 5 to 10 acres, Mr. Midmore stated that he feels they should not be required to buy not less than 10 acres.

It was agreed that Line 5, Page 2 be changed to read "... land shall set aside a site of not more than 10 acres....."

Mr. Ernie Newton, Nevada State Taxpayer's Assn., stated that in Section 3, Page 2 - the school is obligated to hold the school for ten years or to use it for a school site.

This removes an opportunity for public officials in land development.

Mr. John Gamble stated that the school districts, P.T.A., school administrators, NSEA, and the School Board Assn. support the bill.

Gene Milligan, Nev. Assn. of Realtors, stated that they support the bill with the amendment that has been suggested.

Senator Neal moved "Do Pass" as amended, seconded by Senator Young, unanimously carried.

S.B. 225: Prohibits assignment of pupils to particular schools on account of race, sex, color, religion or national origin

Dr. Marvin Picollo stated that Washoe County has independent studies and they feel that it is not in the best interest of children to be bussed.

S.B. 243: Provides alternate qualifications for superintendents of schools.

Dr. Picollo suggested that the committee look into a particular case of a superintendent who was not an educator but was a businessman. This case is in Woodland, California and is not impressive.

Senator Walker felt that possibly Line 8, Section 1, the wording of business administration be changed to public administrator or school administrator. Senator Walker also suggested that

we hold the bill for action until conferring with Senator Monroe.

S.J.R. 6: Memorializes Congress to enact legislation prohibiting busing of public school children for purposes of racial balance.

Senator Neal moved "Do Kill", seconded by Senator Young, unanimously carried.

S.J.R. 7: Requests Congress to call constitutional convention to provide for anti-busing amendment.

Senator Walker moved "Do Pass", seconded by Senator Bryan. Senator Neal voted "No".

S.J.R. 8: Memorializes Congress to propose constitutional amendment prohibiting busing of public school children for purposes of racial balance.

Senator Neal moved "Do Kill", seconded by Senator Young, unanimously carried.

S.B. 225: Prohibits assignment of pupils to particular schools on account of race, sex, color, religion or national origin.

Senator Neal moved "Do Kill", seconded by Senator Young, unanimously carried.

See Exhibit "D" for bill request from Nevada State Dept. of Education.

Being no further business at this time, Chairman Foley adjourned the meeting at 6:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Sharon W. Maher

Sharon W. Maher, Secretary

John Foley, Chairman

U.S. Medical School Enrollments, 1968-69 Through 1972-73#

Category of Student	First-Year Enrollment					Total Enrollment				
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
A. Selected U.S. Minority Groups										
Black American	266	440	697	882	957	783	1,042	1,509	2,055	2,582
Howard & McHarry	(142)	(120)	(151)	(187)	(196)	(492)	(496)	(549)	(582)	(679)
Other Schools	(124)	(320)	(546)	(695)	(761)	(291)	(546)	(960)	(1,473)	(1,903)
American Indian	3	7	11	23	34	9	18	18	42	69
Mexican American	20	44	73	118	137	59	92	148	252	361
Puerto Rican (Mainland)	3	10	27	40	44	3	26	48	76	90
Subtotal	<u>292</u>	<u>501</u>	<u>808</u>	<u>1,063</u>	<u>1,172</u>	<u>854</u>	<u>1,178</u>	<u>1,723</u>	<u>2,425</u>	<u>3,102</u>
B. Other U.S. Minorities										
American Oriental	121	140	190	217	231	421	452	571	647	718
Other	-	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	99
Subtotal	<u>121</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>452</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>647</u>	<u>817</u>
Total U.S. Minorities	413	641	998	1,280	1,437	1,275	1,630	2,294	3,072	3,919
C. Foreign Students										
Non-U.S. Blacks	39	48	87	57	88	154	130	180	210	275
Other	82	109	126	126	153	357	442	470	300	461
Subtotal	<u>121</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>241</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>510</u>	<u>736</u>
D. GRAND TOTAL Enrollments	9,863	10,422	11,348	12,361	13,545	35,833	37,690	40,238	43,650	47,234
Men	8,976	9,474	10,092	10,668	11,262	32,697	34,298	36,360	38,895	41,114
Women	887	948	1,256	1,693	2,283	3,136	3,392	3,878	4,755	6,120

#Prepared from data summarized by W.F. Dube, Assistant Director for Special Programs, AAMC Division of Student Affairs. Data for 1972-73 are from Fall Enrollment questionnaires and are subject to further verification. Other data are from Fall Enrollment questionnaires plus AAMC student record files.

A PROGRAM FOR MINORITY STUDENTS

School of Medical Sciences
University of Nevada, Reno

There is an undeniable need for more minority group physicians in the United States. Although the University of Nevada, Reno, School of Medical Sciences has not in the past excluded any applicant because of race or religion, it is clear that minority group applicants have rarely been able to complete successfully for admission because of many factors which ultimately derive from poverty or racial discrimination in our society. In order to ensure greater opportunity for the minority student in medicine, the School of Medical Sciences at the University of Nevada, Reno has been developing a program to assist minority students into the M.D. program.

Requirements for Admission: Who qualifies? Any Black, Mexican-American Mainland Puerto Rican or American Indian who is a U.S. citizen may be selected for the program. In general, the students must have completed the University of Nevada's entrance requirements as follows:

All students must take the Medical College Admission Test no later than October of the calendar year prior to anticipated matriculation in Medical School. They must present a minimum of three years of undergraduate work in college or university.

Financial Assistance Program: Students admitted to the program are assured of receiving the financial support they need to meet the expenses of Medical School. For the 1973-74 academic year it is estimated that the cost for a single student will be as follows:

Tuition and Fees Per Year:

Out-of-state.....\$2,159
In-State..... 759

Other than Tuition, Per Year

Room and Board (Minimum)..... 1,395
Books and Supplies..... 400
Contingencies..... 500

If family resources are not available, the student's expenses will be met in full through a combination of scholarship and loan funds. The size of loan is dependent upon scholarship funds in the Medical School and scholarship funds from the Federal Government's program for medical students, as well as the aggregate financial need of the student body. All students are encouraged to apply for assistance from National Medical Fellowships, an organization which provides scholarship assistance to minority medical students. Through the National Medical Fellowships, Inc. the University of Nevada has access to aid for minority students to prepare for medicine called "The Special Student Program to Prepare for Medicine."

Special Health Careers Opportunity Grants for American Indians pending with the Department of Health Education and Welfare.

The project proposes:

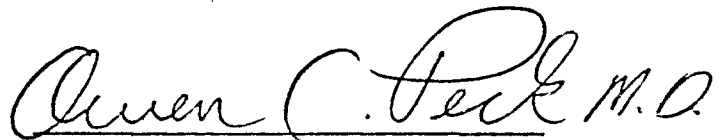
- 1) to encourage Indians in the Nevada area to be educated in the health professions and return to areas of need in Nevada.
- 2) establishing a comprehensive life-long type of health career program for Indians, through techniques of motivation, advisement, specialized tutoring during secondary school and college years, professional education in the health sciences, assistance in job placement, encouragement to remain in the health professions and follow-up continuing education.
- 3) establishment at the University of Nevada, School of Medical Sciences remedial programs and vertical core in order that minority students at the time of granting the M.D. degree is qualified to practice.

Recruiting Policies

The University of Nevada, School of Medical Sciences has established relationships with recruiting organizations on a national level including the AAMC and with the University of California, San Francisco Medical School and the University of New Mexico, Medical School. We have studied model minority programs throughout the country in order to prevent problems.

Finally the program involves, recruitment, acceptance and retention of minority students in the field of medicine to increase the number of qualified minority physicians.

Interested students should write to:



Owen C. Peck, M.D.
Director of Student Affairs
School of Medical Sciences
University of Nevada
Reno, Nevada 89507

APPLICATIONS TO THE SCHOOL OF MEDICAL SCIENCES BY MINORITY STATUS

313

EXHIBIT "C"

<u>Class of</u>	<u>Total Applicants</u>			<u>Total Minority Applicants</u>			<u>Nevada Minority Applicants</u>			<u>Accepted Applicants^f</u>		
	<u>Number</u>	<u>MCAT</u>	<u>GPA</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>MCAT</u>	<u>GPA</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>MCAT</u>	<u>GPA</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>MCAT</u>	<u>GPA</u>
1971-72	772	a	a	b	b	b	0 ^c	—	—	32	543	3.14
1972-73	1,000	524	2.93	58 ^d	483	2.87	2	431	2.65	45	523	3.26
1973-74	795	542	3.04	18 ^c	457	2.58	0	—	—	39	556	3.34

- a.) Summary data not available for class of 1971-72
- b.) Applications for class of 1971-72 donot indicate minority status
- c.) Records indicate no minority applicants for class of 1971-72
- d.) Includes all candidates who consider themselves members of minorities. This may include blacks, Native Americans, women, Serbian Americans, etc.
- e.) Includes only blacks, Native Americans, Mexican Americans, and mainland Puerto Ricans.
- f.) Applicants accepted to enter

Executive Agency Bill Draft Request
Nevada State Department of Education

NRS Ref. _____

BDR No. _____

1. Statement of need and purpose of legislation

Increase travel allowance for members of State Board of Education.

2. Rationale for legislation

Make travel reimbursement equivalent to that of the Board of Regents.

3. Suggested language or action needed

385.050 Compensation, expenses of members.

1. The members of the state board of education shall receive no compensation for their services.

2. [Members shall be allowed. . .against the state are allowed and paid.]
Each member of the board of education shall receive in attending meetings of the board:

(a) A per diem expense allowance of \$30 per day.

(b) Travel expenses computed at the rate of 12 cents per mile traveled, or the actual cost of transportation if public transportation is used, whichever is less.

Assembly

Bill No. _____

Senate

Committee referral _____

Chancellor Humphrey

off

S.C.R. 16
SB. 277
SB 322
SB 430

will call back
Thurs. A.M.
784-4901

Lenny Durin - 736-5310 (will call back)
Marvin Piccolo - 322-7041 (will call back)

S.B. 243

OK.

Joe Friedman

S.B. 218
S.B. 219

OK.

Les. Smith, Dean, Med. School (will call back)

S.B. 277

OK.

MARCH 27 - TUESDAY

D.R.I. - }
A.B. 351 - } OK.

Bob Best - }
A.B. 355 - } OK.