



Geoscience building still leaking and lower after 18 years



Yell Photo / Robert Anderson

Sinking? - The northwest corner of the Geoscience building has sunk three to four inches in the past twenty years.

by Kim Anderson
Reporter

northwest corner.

If you feel as if you are moving downhill when walking from one end of the Lily Fong Geoscience Building to the other, it's not your imagination. The building is three to four inches lower on the northwest corner of the building.

Dr David Weide noticed the sunken building structure and the leaking roof when he came to UNLV in 1973.

"He must have a great deal of patience," Amend said.

Professor of Geology David Weide, whose office is in the geoscience building, noticed the

sunken building structure when he came to UNLV in 1973. He also noticed that whenever it rained, the roof would leak in the

In "a truly scientific manner," Weide tested his theory to see if the building had sunk. In 1978, Weide used a transit, an instrument that measures a true horizontal line, to determine if the building was lower on that end and by how much. He found the building was considerably lower on the northwest corner. Therefore, whenever it rained the water would collect in that corner.

The geoscience building, like many of UNLV's buildings, has a flat roof with a parapet—a small wall—around it.

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College sports do little to further higher education, new book says

Shattering myths of college sports; 'It's not supposed to be commercial entertainment'

(CPS)—Big-time college sports do little to educate students and actually siphon money away from academics, says a damning new book by an Indiana University professor.

In "Sports Inc., The Athletic Department vs. the University," author Murray Sperber issues a long litany of charges against college sports. Among them are:

- The big revenue-producing sports—football and men's basketball—do not earn enough to support the other athletic programs.
- Most athletic programs operate in the red, and steal money from classroom and other student activities.
- It's almost impossible for athletes, sometimes practicing and playing 40 hours a week, to find time to be students.
- The powerful National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), in name a group that

represents its member schools, in practice protects and serves the coaches and athletic directors who serve on its committees.

Sperber's book, which generally has gotten favorable critical notice while drawing angry reaction from campus sports officials, goes on to document how athletic department employees often are among the highest paid people on a campus.

They are also overpaid, Sperber demonstrates, in relation to the amount of revenue they produce.

The average income for at least 150 NCAA Division I men's basketball coaches and 100 Division I-A football coaches tops \$100,000. At the same time, Sperber wrote, only 10-to-20 athletic programs make a profit, and another 20 to 30 break even.

But schools, either unwilling or unable to recognize that their sports programs lose money for them, regularly spend millions to expand their stadiums' seating capacities and build lavish training facilities, all in hopes of generating still more revenue, Sperber writes.

Filling those seats requires a winning team, which also costs money and inspires colleges to admit people who otherwise might never qualify.

Same Service As For Cellists

Athletes recruited to play at NCAA Division I-A schools in 1988 were four times more likely to be admitted as "exceptions" to normal campus admissions standards than other students, a NCAA study released Sept. 26 found.

"Money that could go to better-qualified students ends up going to jocks," Sperber told College Press Service.

Such statements, needless to

say, have infuriated campus sports officials.

"There isn't much on a college campus that operates in the black, and I don't think it should," retorted Donna Lopiano, assistant athletic director at the University of Texas.

A sports program is successful, she says, "as long as it's serving the student-athlete in the same way the university serves the cellist, the dance major, the drama major or anyone else with a special talent."

"There isn't much on a col-

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Board of Regents approves summer tuition hike

by Karen Splawn
Staff Reporter

they were for the previous session.

The Board of Regents voted Nov. 29 to raise summer session credit fees to \$49 for undergraduates and \$63 for graduate students.

The fees for last summer's session were \$41 for undergraduates and \$50 for graduate students.

Paul Aizley, director of the summer session program, said that summer credit fees are raised every time fees for the fall and spring are raised.

However, Aizley added that this will be the last time he will have to go to the regents for permission for a fee hike. A new policy states that summer session fees, when necessary, will be upped \$3 more per credit than

Although some might balk at having to pay so much more for next summer, Aizley said there is no other way to continue the program, because it's not state-supported.

"It doesn't make any sense for us have a self-supported program with lower fees than a state-supported one," he said. "Last summer was just about a break-even summer. If fees stayed the same, the program couldn't continue."

The fees will be used for faculty salaries, session staff, scholarships and the Graduate Student Association, he said. Students will actually benefit from the fee increase in the form of smaller classes, Aizley added.

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Rebels, now eligible for NCAA post season play, destroy UAB in opening game



Yell Photo / Richard Crow

Rebels back in - UNLV President Robert C. Maxson, legal counsel Brad Boone, and interim Athletic Director Dennis Finrock announced the return of the Runnin' Rebels to the NCAA post-season tournaments. See related story page 10.