



The Rebel Yell

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KUNV reaches for independence

by Donald Rilea

If General Manager Rob Rosenthal and Senate President Pro-Tempore Bud Benneman have their way, KUNV may soon get its independence from Student Government.

According to Rosenthal, the reasons for the station's break with Student Government are two-fold.

One is what Rosenthal termed "unnecessary bureaucracy" in KUNV's day-to-day operations; the other is rooted in the principle that government has no business running a media outlet.

Rosenthal defined "unnecessary bureaucracy":

If KUNV wished to buy paper clips, he would have to submit the order for them to two Student Government senators plus the CSUN Executive Board. If the station makes a purchase of \$500 or more, KUNV not only has to go through the above-mentioned process, but has to have the order approved by two-thirds of

the full Senate as well.

Both Rosenthal and Benneman said the procedure is not only cumbersome, but can actually hamper KUNV's operations during the summer, when there may not be enough senators on campus to approve the station's expenses.

Benneman, for his part, said he felt KUNV should not have to go through so much bureaucratic hassle.

On the second point, Benneman and Rosenthal agreed that Student Government, like any other government, shouldn't be involved with the media.

An economics major, Benneman said he believes, "the best government is the one that governs least."

Comparing KUNV's proposed independence to *The Rebel Yell's* situation last year, as well as to the current wave of economic independence going on in Eastern Europe, Benneman said he feels an independent KUNV would not only be rid of unnecessary red tape, but

of any potential Student Government control of program content as well. He also said independence would help KUNV in reaching out to the community by making it self-sufficient.

Rosenthal's reasons for wanting KUNV independence are similar to Benneman's.

Rosenthal said while relations between student government and KUNV have been "excellent," and there has never been an adversarial relationship between the two organizations, it doesn't mean one couldn't appear sometime in the future.

Rosenthal said he felt KUNV has, "grown beyond the Student Government process."

He also said KUNV's proposed separation from Student Government did not mean it was cutting all ties with the university (KUNV's broadcasting license is held by the Board of Regents), and there would be Student Government repre-

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Summer study

Casper Johnson draws a section at an archaeological dig. Many students will attend summer programs on differing subjects.

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Recession takes its toll on campuses

by Natalie Lutz

Part 1 of 3

With the entire nation in a recession, Nevada is finally feeling the cold reality of its own budget. With an estimated state debt of \$76 million this year, the University and Community College System of Nevada was asked to cut 8 percent from its budget, totaling an estimated \$32.21 million system-wide cut for the biennium, ending June 1993.

"If the economy stays in the state it's in, we will have a long way to go to meet our expected growth," said Ron Sparks, vice chancellor for finance for the university and Community College System of Nevada.

Recovering from the cutbacks and meeting growth are the major concerns facing the university system. With the possibility of a \$60 million loss in state revenue if the business tax is repealed next year, the University System could feel even more of a burden, Sparks said.

UNLV will have a total reduction of \$11.92 million for the biennium. The reduction of most concern to the students is the \$1.65 million to be funded by a tuition increase. The tuition increase will include an undergraduate per credit increase to \$55.50 per credit, a graduate increase to \$77.50 per credit and a non-resident fee increased to \$2,025.

The rise in tuition first started two years ago, fall 1990, when undergraduate tuition was \$40 per credit. The undergraduate fee has increased by 39 percent to \$55.50 per credit for fall 1992. Fall 1990 graduate tuition was \$50 per credit, with a fee increase of 55 percent to \$77.50 per credit for fall 1992. The non-resident fee was \$1,500 a semester during fall 1990, with an increase of 35 percent to \$2,025 for fall 1992.

"We are \$6 a credit below the mean even with this last increase. Our students are paying less than 90 percent of the students in the WICHE group in the western states," said Carolyn Sparks, chair of the Board of Regents.

The University of California System has been hit even harder than UNLV, trying to recover from a state budget deficit of \$6.6 billion. The recent rally at the University of California, Davis, was in protest of a \$550 fee increase for next year. Fees have gone up by 74 percent in the last three years.

This year's fees at UC Davis saw a 40 percent increase and last year a 10 percent increase. Tuition will be raised another 24 percent next year to \$2,980.

"There has been an across the board reduction of 5 percent for all departments," said Gary Tudor, director of admissions at UC Davis. This is a permanent reduction that started in 1991 and will continue through at least 1993, he

said. Although many students have protested, "admissions have not dropped. People have a sense that California education is a bargain," Tudor said.

At the University of California, Los Angeles, tuition will be increased to \$2,903 for residents and \$10,602 for non-residents.

"The tuition increase will not effect students' enrollment at UCLA," said Andy Sudol, assistant director of admissions as UCLA. "For in-state students it's still a bargain."

The University of California System receives 18 percent of the state education budget this year, down from 40 percent four years ago, Tudor said.

Arizona State University has not had as sharp a raise in fees, but for a longer period of time. ASU full-time students, who take seven or more credits, pay a registration fee instead of per credit tuition. The 1988-89 fee of \$639 per semester was raised by 20 percent to \$764 per

semester this year. The proposal for fiscal year 1992-93 asks for no tuition increase.

For a 12-credit class load at UNLV, it cost \$480 a semester during fall 1989, and will cost \$672 for fall 1992. In respect to tuition at ASU, the fee of \$681 in fall 1989, is 29.5 percent higher than UNLV's \$480, and the fee of \$764 in fall 1992, is 12 percent higher than UNLV's \$672.

"The Arizona State University System is in the lowest third in the country for tuition fees," said Gaye Murphy, assistant director of University Fiscal Planning and Analysis at ASU. In Arizona the Constitution states that education must be "as nearly free as possible" to the students, she said.

The largest fee increase for ASU was not in resident fees, but in non-resident tuition. The tuition went from \$1,794 a semester in 1988-89 to \$2,703 a semester in 1991-92, an increase of 51 percent.

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