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No tuition increase in 1993

by Thomas Moore

There will be no tuition increase for at least a year because of a new fee policy adopted by the Board of Regents at Thursday's meeting of the special committee on fees.

The committee, made up of administrative and Student Government leaders from throughout the University of Nevada System, met Thursday to decide what fee policy they would present at the next regents meeting in October.

Although the next official regents meeting is next month, all the regents except Regent

Lonnie Hammargren and Regent Joseph Foley attended the meeting and unanimously approved keeping fees the same for 1993 and limiting any future increases to one digit or no greater than nine percent.

The policy would commit 50 percent of any increase to go to financial aid for students although the mechanism for this has yet to be decided.

Any future fee increase would be based on the median of fees charged at Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education (WICHE) schools.

Board chair Carolyn Sparks said previously the board used

the average at WICHE which included the most expensive schools, skewing any proposed fee increase upward.

Sparks said although the regents are allowed a possible nine percent increase per year it does not "mandate a fee increase every year."

"This is probably a good working compromise," said Sparks. "It gives us flexibility. We can have increases but they are limited."

CSUN President Joel Kostman also attended the meeting and called the limit on increases and the one-year freeze a victory for the students. He said al-

Student Fees

	Undergraduate		Graduate
1991-92	\$49	1991-92	\$66
1992-93	\$55.50	1992-93	\$77.50
1993-94	\$55.50	1993-94	\$77.50

though he was pleased with the policy he wants to fight again for a second freeze.

"At Elko, if we can keep it below (9 percent) it's a victory," said Kostman referring to the next regents meeting where he and CSUN will argue for a con-

tinuation of the freeze for 1994.

Kostman said at that meeting he will hand the regents a list of signatures of students who support CSUN's proposed two-year moratorium on tuition and fee increases. Kostman said their petition has netted 3000 signatures in less than a month.

'Campus Preacher'



photo by Rob Weidenfeld

Self-proclaimed "Campus Preacher" Glenn Bledsoe spoke to students Monday. Bledsoe was asked to leave by University Police, who said he must have a permit to speak on campus.

Censorship debate

A debate featuring opposing sides of the censorship issue in America will be held Wednesday night with Professor Griff and Jack Thompson.

Griff, the outspoken ex-minister of information of

the rap group Public Enemy will debate Jack Thompson, the driving force behind the 2 Live Crew record banning in Florida.

The event will take place at Artemus Ham Concert Hall at 8 p.m.

Tenure brings guarantees

by Tonya Knight

Most people misunderstand tenure for college professors and think of it as an arbitrarily awarded lifetime position.

This is not the case. Tenure is a status, most commonly awarded to university and college professors, that allows them to do their work without fear of retribution.

John Irsfeld, vice president and deputy to the university president, defined tenure as, "a kind of guarantee of freedom of speech." In other words, a tenured professor is able to seek and share possibly unpopular ideas without worrying about being fired.

Felicia Campbell, associate professor of English, has been at UNLV for nearly 30 years, and expressed much the same opinion.

"Tenure is essential to pre-

serve academic freedom," Campbell said.

But tenure is more than just security, it is also a mark of achievement in the academic world. Since tenure is partly determined by a professor's peers, it is also a symbol of acceptance from others in the profession.

One professor said that his appointment to tenure gave him a "sense of belonging and stronger feelings of loyalty" to his institution.

Christopher Hudgins, associate professor of English received his tenure in 1982. He said that his award of tenure was a "mark of approval" by respected colleagues.

Respect and approval is a reward in itself and so is a secure position on the university staff, but does tenure mean more money?

According to the Institutional Analysis and Planning

Department there is no standard pay raise for professors receiving tenure. Salary increases are dependent on too many variables to be standardized.

For example, an untenured professor—referred to as an assistant professor—usually makes \$39,151 per year, whereas a tenured or associate professor's salary is \$48,307 per year.

These are averages provided by the Department of Institutional Analysis and Planning, with a reminder that raises are dependent upon promotion, and not all awards of tenure are necessarily promotions.

This university has 478 Ph.D.'s on the tenure track consisting of a six-year probationary period. During the third year of probation, the professor is given a mid-tenure review, much

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\$25,000 child care funding approved by Student Senate

by Paul Stuhff

Student Sen. Mamie Howard, business and economics, wept as she argued for a \$25,000 appropriation for the UNLV Preschool during Wednesday's Student Senate meeting. The motion for the appropriation passed with a majority vote.

Howard began her plea by telling the Senate—as evidence of the importance of on-campus child care—70 percent of the people in poverty are women and children.

Howard broke into tears as she told the Senate, "Eventually you will wipe their snotty little noses. I am one step ahead in life

from the rest of you," she said. "You don't know—eventually you will have children."

Sen. James Yohe, business and economics, argued against the motion and countered Howard's argument, "\$220 per student—it sounds great to provide children with a place to stay for the day, but there are students who put into the fund who receive nothing in return."

Sen. Scott Fischer, business and economics, was in favor of the donation and countered Yohe's argument stating, "Our job is not to see that we each get \$2.40 back and no more and no less." Fischer noted the students who enroll their children there still pay over 50 percent of

the cost.

Sen. Kerry Brown, health sciences, also in favor of the donation argued, "We're talking about education here; next year 10 or 15 women could get pregnant."

Brown went on to say that child care should be prioritized when compared to "Ren and Stimpy" and the other entertainment functions of Student Government.

Yohe made a rejoinder, "The first thing I want to talk about is personal responsibility. You come here expecting to make sacrifices to stay in school. The people I worry about are the

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