

Professor blames tuition increases

Rock music class enrollment sags

By DIANE WINOCUR
Of the Emerald

Rock music classes, like everything else at the University, suffer from a lack of funds.

Of the three rock music classes currently offered by the music school, two will be replaced by new titles next term, with the hope of turning around dropping enrollments, says instructor Paul Friedlander.

Friedlander blames the decreased enrollment on increased University tuition, not lack of interest. Enrollment has dropped from 90 students per class in 1978 to 12 this term.

Next term, it will cost \$54 just to take the class, which is not part of any department. Students do not have that kind of money to spare for elective credits this year, and the fees now being charged just don't pay the bills, he says.

But with the new classes being offered, Friedlander hopes to encourage past rock students to return, as well as entice new students to the program.

"It (the new curriculum) will give all students a chance at some new information," he says.

Instead of fall term's Inside Rock Music II and History of Rock II, Friedlander will offer what he considers to be two entirely new approaches to teaching rock history. Only Inside Rock Music I classes will remain unchanged.

The first new class, The Electric Guitar in Rock Music, will "take a look at the history of rock through the eyes of the guitarist," says Friedlander. By studying the guitar styles of 10 artists, including Duane Allman and Eric Clapton, students will experience rock's development the way it happened, he says.

Friedman's second class will be Folk and Bluegrass Guitar Styles, a combin-

ation of rock history and guitar lessons. Here students with minimal knowledge of guitar chording may improve their skills while learning the history and social importance of the songs and styles they study.

It's like getting guitar lessons very inexpensively," says Friedlander, who calls the \$5 per week for a three-hour session "quite a bargain."

Enrollment in Friedlander's courses at their inception in 1978 was high. But that was before music school cut-backs forced the "last hired, first fired" rock music classes to become self-supporting and evolve into sponsorship from the department of continuing education.

Since then enrollment has fallen sharply.

"But I don't anticipate it dropping off further," Friedlander says. "I think the enrollment will increase now that we're offering new courses."

Rock music classes are an uncommon offering, says Friedlander, who is presently studying the developments in contemporary music programs across the country for his doctoral thesis. He knows of only two other similar programs on the West Coast.

"Many don't consider rock a valid academic pursuit," concedes Friedlander. No definitive studies have been written in the field, which leaves his courses without satisfactory texts.

In lieu of textbooks, the learning process is aided by first-hand encounters, (such as guests from the music profession and industry), trips to recording studios and radio stations, and Friedlander's own experience as a professional folk guitarist.

"Rock music is a social movement," says Friedlander, "you can't teach music without studying its societal context."

Reagan's 'new new federalism' hailed

By CAROL MORTON
Of the Emerald

If nothing else, the Reagan Administration's budget cuts are going to make it a lot easier for people to say no, Carl Stenberg said at an informal speech, Friday in the EMU Forum.

Local and state agencies will have to say no to special interest groups because they don't have the money for special programs and they won't be able to get it from the federal government, said Stenberg, the assistant director of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Stenberg told 15 students and professors that Reagan's "New New Federalism"—as distinguished from Nixon's "New Federalism"—and the accompanying budget cuts are advertised by the administration as a return to "grassroots" government.

Two of Pres. Reagan's policies, decentralization and devolution, have generated a good deal of publicity, Stenberg said, emphasizing the need to distinguish between the two.

Decentralization shifts the responsibility for making

decisions about allocation of money from federal to state and local levels. Local and state governments will decide where and how federal money is distributed.

State and local governments have two tracks to federal grants, block and categorical, Stenberg said. A block grant is a broadly authorized sum of money with a minimum number of "strings" attached. Stenberg said that nine block grants, just passed through Congress with the first round of budget cuts, are major accomplishments, considering Congress' overall record.

The assumption behind all the publicity generated by the block grants is that the grants will "significantly decentralize the intergovernmental system by making a big dent in the trends that brought us here," said Stenberg. But, he added "that is not necessarily so. Block grants are still a small piece of overall federal aid."

"Creeping categorization" (narrowly specified, heavily conditioned sums of money) affects block grants. Many grants leave state governments with only about a 10 percent margin as to where they may allocate the federal funds, Stenberg said.

Stenberg predicted the combination of conditioned

block grants and budget cuts are going to generate "a wave of third party lawsuits if people don't think they're getting what they should." He suggested the grants be renamed the "Lawyers' Full-Employment Act."

Some of the allocation power that has shifted to the state government has also brought fiscal responsibility to the state, Stenberg said. Not only will the buck stop at the state level, but in the case of unpopular or irresponsible actions, all the fingers will point there as well.

"What really counts is devolution," said Stenberg said. Fiscal devolution demands that the federal government relinquish tax sources that state and local governments can use. Excise tax on motor fuels and liquor as well as cigarette taxes are possible examples Stenberg listed.

The appropriate roles of federal, state and local governments is the central issue of functional devolution. Stenberg said the National Government Association recommended that the federal government get out of law enforcement, education and highways.

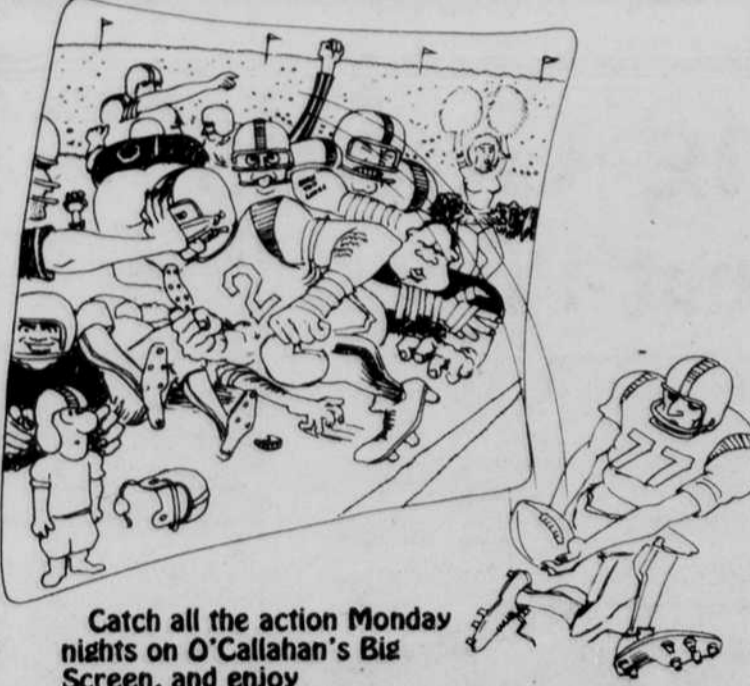
Given the track record of state governments in this area, Stenberg said "these are not un-controversial proposals."

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