

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Sporting

Various non-revenue sports from UNC participate in ACC tournaments this weekend. See page 6 for details.

Blue noon

Skies will be clear today with a high temperature near 60. Winds should be light and variable with a zero percent rain chance.

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## Mel Blanc 'voices' his talent

By KEITH KING  
Staff Writer

Bugs Bunny, Tweety, Sylvester, Yosemite Sam and Daffy Duck visited Memorial Hall last night.

But, BDEE, BDEE, BDAT's NOT ALL FOLKS!

Barney Rubble, Porky Pig, and Speedy Gonzalez were also on hand as Mel Blanc, the man responsible for all those characters' voices entertained the sold-out crowd of 1600.

After walking on stage and receiving a standing ovation, Blanc opened his show with the Bugs' "What's up, Doc?" and Woody Woodpecker's jackhammer laugh. Blanc rattled off other voice characterizations for which he is famous. He said he once tried to count all his voices and stopped when he passed 400.

Blanc said he got his first voice job through persistence. "I went to see the man in charge of hiring voices (at Leon Schlesinger Productions, which later produced Warner Bros. cartoons) and he said, 'Sorry, we have all we need.' I went back in two weeks and he said, 'Sorry, we have all we need.' This went on for a year-and-a-half. Finally this guy died.

"I tried again and they (directors) asked me if I could do a drunken bull. I did. They said 'What are you doing next Tuesday?' I said, 'Not a damn thing, I can make it.'"

Blanc's show included his history with running introductions and voices of his characters and their origins. He used slides and included three Oscar winning cartoons in which he did all the voices.



By Matt Longmire

Mel Blanc entertains a sell-out crowd of 1600 ...he does the voices of Bugs Bunny, Woody Woodpecker and others

Blanc said he has never refused to do a voice, no matter how ridiculous the request. "The writers would always try to slip one past me. One script called for goldfish sounds." Blanc did a silent, puffy-jawed fish imitation.

Many of the cartoons feature cats being blown up, coyotes falling off cliffs and knights catapulting into walls. Blanc said the action should not be confused with violence.

"Nobody gets hurt. It's slapstick comedy. Nobody ever gets killed. At least not where you can see it. A coyote falls 8000 feet and comes back completely well for the next scene. It's for comedy purposes."

Blanc is best known for his Warner Bros. Looney Tunes and Merrie Melodies cartoon characters' voices. He has also done voices for feature length movies and said a new movie should be out soon.

Blanc said he knew his characters were real after he was involved in a car accident in January 1961 which left him in a coma. After several attempts to talk to him, the doctor walked in one day and said "Hey, Bugs Bunny, how are you?" Blanc unconsciously replied, "Ehh, just find, Doc, how are you?"

BDEE, BDEE, BDAT'S ALL FOLKS.

## Proposed aid cuts will affect students

By BETSY RUSSELL  
Staff Writer

If approved by Congress, President Ronald Reagan's proposed budget cuts will affect many students attending North Carolina colleges and universities, and if the proposals pass, thousands of middle-class students could become ineligible for federally guaranteed loans or grants.

"Spending by the government must be limited to those functions which are the proper province of the government," President Reagan told a joint session of Congress last week. "We can no longer afford things simply because we think of them."

This week, the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education has been holding hearings on the proposed budget cuts in student aid.

"The subcommittee has been gathering information from holding hearings on the possible impact this could have on colleges and students," said William Blakey, Counsel to the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. "The subcommittee is studying the areas where the cuts could be best made.

"The subcommittee is opposed to making the cuts on the grounds that it seems unwise to mortgage America's future for the present," Blakey said.

Tom Langston, Associate Director of Financial Aid at UNC-CH, said funding might change. "We hope to hear in a week or so what our allocation would be for these programs," he said.

"We are in a quandary right now," he said. "With all this unknown, it's about as bad as not having the money."

Langston said the financial aid office was concerned about having less money available to aid students next year because 80 percent of the money was federally funded.

Many students in school have full financial aid, Langston said. If the student aid budget cuts are as drastic as those proposed last week, some students might have to drop out of school, he said.

The proposal must come before Congress in the form of legislation before any direct action can be taken.

"North Carolina congressmen have been generous to us in previous years, although we have never gotten major support from Sen. Helms," Langston said.

Helms has not yet issued a statement on the budget cuts in the area of education. However, he has supported Reagan's budget cuts in general as long as they are made fairly, said Barbara Lukens, a Helms aid. Lukens said Helms felt cuts are needed, but he's not exactly against the services which have been proposed to be cut.

Blakey said some schools will be affected due to their lower-income students.

"The smaller- to medium-sized institutions with costs ranging from \$3,000 to \$7,000 a year will be most adversely affected because they have significantly larger numbers of lower-income students," he said.

"As for the students who are attending colleges with a \$7,000 tuition and are borrowing money through the Guaranteed Student Loan program, they would be adversely affected if the program were taken out," Blakey said.

Blakey said the cuts also would hurt private institutions because they cannot ask state legislatures for additional funding as can public colleges and universities. If enrollments drop significantly, these institutions might have to resort to measures such as firing professors, and the schools would not have the money for needed maintenance work, he said.

Public institutions also would be affected by this proposal. Because a large number of students at the schools are getting a maximum grant, funding would have to come from the state, Blakey said.

"The problem here would be where the state legislature could get the money from for these institutions," he said.

However, Blakey said it would be difficult to evaluate the full impact of the proposals until specific cuts were revealed.

Langston also does not know the probable outcomes of the proposals. But, he said, "I can't live with the statement that they (the administration) are going to cut programs without hurting the needy people."

See AID on page 4

## Changes

### BSM pauses to think of the past while looking toward its future

By BEVERLY SHEPARD  
Staff Writer

Editor's note: February is Black History Month nationwide. The following is a brief history of the Black Student Movement, an organization that represents black students on this campus.

The late '60s was a time for Afros, T-shirts, mini-skirts and jeans. It was a time for "soul-brothers," Black Power and "right-on." Yet, for a small group of black students on this university's predominantly white campus, it was a time for change.

When the Black Student Movement was founded on the Carolina campus in November 1967, it was regarded by many as a radical, revolutionary organization. And indeed, the BSM was often the nucleus of some conflict or the initiator of some protest or demonstration.

The BSM continues to serve as a center of cultural and social identification for the black student after 13 years, but its overall approach has changed. Some of the radicalism is gone.

"In the '60s, (the BSM) was a different type of organization. It was more volatile, much more boisterous, in a sense, more militant," 1980-81 BSM Chairperson Mark Canady said.

Canady, a sophomore business administration major from Lansing, Mich., said the times necessitated protest because the movement was just breaking ground. However, times have changed, as has the need for radicalism.

"We don't always protest as much as we used to," Canady said. "I have been criticized for that, but I believe in protesting when it is necessary."

Nevertheless, Allen Johnson, 1978-79 BSM chairperson, said the organization's

less radical role has been seen as a passive one.

"(The BSM) served as an advocate, a means for students to voice their emotions," Johnson said. "Right now, (the BSM) is afraid of making others mad, so we don't do a lot of criticizing or bring up provocative issues."

Yet provocative issues was what the BSM was all about in its early years, Cureton Johnson, former BSM Chairperson, says.

"To me, (the BSM) was revolutionary," the Rev. Johnson said. "If violence was necessary, we'd use it, but it was a constraining type of violence with no plans to kill anybody or rip anybody off."

In 1967, the BSM wanted a full-credit black studies course, student legislative funding, official recognition by the University and more black students and black faculty.

The next year came. Although there were about 100 blacks out of Carolina's total population of 15,000, the BSM was vocal. Students, along with faculty, boycotted classes when Martin Luther King Jr. was buried April 9.

In December 1968, the BSM gained its revolutionary image when a member organized a rally to protest Chancellor J. Carlyle Sitterson's reply to their 23 demands.

In 1969 two strikes occurred among predominantly black cafeteria workers who complained of low wages and non-unionization. Because of outbreaks in the Lenoir Hall dining room, it was closed March 4, only to be re-opened again on March 6 under the supervision of riot-equipped state troopers.

See BSM on page 2



### CGC speaker

Campus Governing Council representative Elchino Martin was elected CGC speaker at a meeting of the council Wednesday night. See story page 3.

## Bianchi: funds are needed; CGC decision too hasty

By MARK SCHOEN  
Staff Writer

Newly elected Residence Hall Association President Robert Bianchi said Tuesday he thought the Campus Governing Council acted too hastily Monday in adopting a bill which would prevent resident units from receiving grants from student government funds for enhancement.

In a telephone interview, Bianchi said the bill, which abolishes the Resident Unit Grant and Loan Fund, will force residence halls, fraternities, sororities and Granville Towers to "change horses in midstream."

"The problem now is that smaller dorms with little money for enhancement won't be able to make improvements without depleting their own enhancement funds," Bianchi said. "I wonder if all the members (of the CGC) knew the ramifications of this vote."

RUGLF was originally set up to help dorms with improvements that could not be covered by enhancement funds. The grants, appropriated at \$2 per student per semester, were used for repairs, renovations, furniture and other equipment. One problem alleviated by RUGLF was that smaller dorms had few options open because of less enhancement funds, Bianchi said.

Bianchi said the grants were a good way CGC could get the most for its money. "This way, (the vote) is helping no one," he said.

Bianchi said the abolition of RUGLF was an immediate concern of the new RHA administration, but he did not consider it a major setback. "We were well organized, and there's not much more we could do."

In a Wednesday interview, Bianchi said his major role as RHA president would be to increase awareness of

RHA's overall function and to better understanding of the association's role in the students' everyday life.

"Student involvement comes hand in hand with seeing that RHA is working for them," he said. "RHA is the collective opinion of the residents. It provides a voice for students to organizations like the Department of Housing."

Student awareness can be reached by programs such as co-sponsoring events with individual resident areas, he said. "We have to work on area unity, then campus unity," Bianchi said. "People believe that the dorm is more than a hotel. That's what RHA is all about."

Bianchi, who took office Tuesday, said he hopes students will better understand RHA's role in their lives with programs like the Residence Hall Bill of Rights. "The Bill of Rights is a statement of the student's rights and privileges as a resident," he said.

"People may not be aware of what their rights as a resident are, and don't know who to complain to. What I would be interested in doing is having roommates make sure they fully understand what it means."

The Bill of Rights defines minimal expectations of the rights and responsibilities of hall residents, Bianchi said. Each resident has primary and subordinate rights. Primary rights include the right to read and study without interference, the right to sleep, the right to one's personal belongings, free access to rooms, a clean living environment and the right for redress of grievances.

Subordinate rights, which are waived only when they infringe on primary rights, guarantee the right to personal privacy and the right to host guests. The bill also outlines options students can follow in case they have complaints.

## UNC professors evaluate Reagan's new budget plans

By SCOTT PHILLIPS  
Staff Writer

President Ronald Reagan's proposed tax cuts and decrease in government spending will have a variety of effects, said four professors in the UNC Department of Economics.

"If we get the tax cuts and we don't slow expansion of government expenditures, inflation will be much worse," said Professor Roger Waud. "I think we need the tax cuts since inflation has pushed people into higher marginal tax brackets over the last five to six years."

Waud also said whatever cuts were made should be balanced against the needs of the disabled. "Students collecting food stamps and unemployment checks raise the question of who is really disabled," he said.

However, Professor James Wilde said that if the key battle is against inflation, then "the general nature of a tax cut and spending reduction combination is not going to have a significant impact." The two would work to cancel each other out, he said.

The university will perhaps be most affected by cuts in aid to college students. Reagan's proposals would put student grants and loans in some jeopardy, Wilde said.

Wilde said the new administration was being "overly optimistic to expect to balance the federal budget within four years with the budget changes they are proposing." He also said a major consequence of the Reagan proposals would be to shift responsibility from Washington to state and local governments in regard to expenditures such as medical care for the poor.

Professor Dennis Appleyard agreed with the idea that decreasing government spending should be an integral part of the new budget if inflation is to be slowed. "A tax cut by itself would only make inflation worse," he said.

Appleyard was also pessimistic about Reagan's chances of producing a balanced budget during this administration. "I'd be surprised if we had it by 1984 or 1985," he said.

Professor Michael K. Salemi said the government itself is partly responsible for the inflation which the United States has experienced over the last few years.

When the government spends more than it receives in taxes, it has to finance the deficit through the issuance of new government bonds or by printing more money, which in turn causes inflation, Salemi said.

Salemi also said that Reagan's proposals would work if special interest groups do not eliminate the linkage between the tax cuts and the spending reductions and if the Federal Reserve Board continues its tight money policy. If these two conditions are met, then the inflation rate should fall to below 10 percent some time in 1982, he said.

It would be at least four to five years before the public could tell if Reagan's plans worked, Salemi said.



Robert Bianchi

Bianchi said he hopes to encourage students to discuss their relationships as roommates. "The plan is maybe to work up a handbook for roommates."

Bianchi said he was pleased with RHA's fight against Southern Bell's proposed rate increases. "It showed what the collective voice can do. The fact that we approached it in a systematic fashion impressed the (NC) Utilities Commission. There's strength in numbers."



Black students sit in support of tenure for Sonja Stone ...BSM's participation in protest reminiscent of early days