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Assistant professor of music Richard Luby plays the violin in the classroom ... he has taught at UNC since 1979, but he still tours when he can

Teaching and performing

Professor balances two lifestyles

By CINDY HAGA
Staff Writer

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He wouldn't have had to do it. Richard Luby, an assistant professor in the music department, had established a fine reputation as a violinist before he decided to come to UNC in 1979.

He had played with the Detroit Symphony and the Rochester Philharmonic and had traveled on solo tours throughout the United States, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Finland and Austria.

He didn't need to teach to remain a performer. Or did he?

"If I have a class of students I really care about, it gives me more energy when I play my own concerts," he said. "If I can worry about my students, I don't have to worry about myself."

Luby feels part of his responsibility to his students in Music 43, an appreciation class, is to help them learn to relate to music as performers do.

He uses a teaching method that breaks complex music into its basic structures, then attempts to build those basic principles into a general theory of how the musical piece works as a whole.

By this method, he hopes the students will begin to understand what it is like to actually play a piece of music.

As he has discussed in class, performing entails a responsibility not only to the music, but also to the audience.

Luby described the performer-audience relationship as a type of marriage, in which the success of the marriage is determined in part by whether or not the performer and the audience can continue to make one another feel special.

The performer should choose music that means a lot to him and that a particular audience will like.

That becomes difficult when the audience is unknown to the performer, however. Not knowing the expectations of an audience can make the performer feel strangely anonymous and as if he must justify his presence on stage.

"For inexperienced performers, the concert experience should be totally nourishing," Luby said.

He said young performers are performing to test themselves, not to entertain an audience.

A young musician presenting the wrong music to the wrong audience is likely to lose confidence, energy and the

desire for hard work. Luby said a performance is like a chain of cause and effect, since audience response helps to determine how and what a musician plays.

The University offers the proper kind of audience for both Luby and his students.

An audience composed of music students and instructors is a good one for students, since its knowledge allows it to be critical yet sympathetic.

"For faculty musicians, it is challenging to try to show something new, some growth and development to one's peers each year," Luby said.

Competition at some level is important to music students, as Luby learned himself when he was younger.

"My father always made me play, but I hated it." He said his attitude changed when his parents sent him to National Music Camp at age 12, where he encountered some stimulating competition.

"My talent no longer seemed an embarrassment, something that set me apart from my classmates and friends," he said. "I found both recognition for my accomplishments and pressure to improve them—a combination that is hard to keep in balance."

As a teacher, he feels it is his responsibility to keep these two in the proper balance for his students.

Although he enjoys teaching, it seems Luby might have lost something by working for a university—the freedom to devote himself totally to performing.

He said it is true the University restricts how much time he can spend away from it, but the rewards of working for a university overbalance that restriction.

Even while he works here, Luby is able to appear nationally throughout the country with the Mozartian Players, a group which plays 18th century classical music on authentic 18th century instruments.

At the University, he performs music of all periods with colleagues from the music department and from orchestras and nearby universities.

Luby said he felt working at UNC had caused him to grow more than just performing might have allowed him to.

Here, he said, he is able to represent and pursue the full range of activities open to a violinist, for himself, his students, and the University community.

CGC penalizes groups for late fund requisitions

By ALISON DAVIS
Staff Writer

Funds for Chapel Thrill and four campus organizations were frozen by acting Student Body Treasurer Rochelle Tucker Wednesday because of their late requisitions for money.

The four campus organizations whose funds were frozen are the Carolina Athletic Association, the Carolina Symposium Committee, WXYC and the Black Student Movement.

"Freezing of funds means they (the organizations) may not process a check," said Student Body Treasurer - designate Brent Clark.

The Campus Governing Council Treasury Laws require the Student Body Treasurer to freeze a group's funds if it accumulates five or more late requisitions.

A requisition (for funds from the Student Activities Fund Office) is late if an organization does not file it before guaranteeing payment to a merchant for a good or service, Clark said.

"The idea behind that is to make sure there is money in the accounts and to keep students from being liable," he said.

The CGC Finance Committee met Wednesday night to determine the lengths of the freezes.

Chapel Thrill's funds were unfrozen at the meeting because of the large number of checks the committee will have to write before the concert Saturday.

But if the Chapel Thrill committee has

any more late requisitions, its funds will be frozen for seven days beginning Monday, April 26.

Finance Committee member Mark Martin (District 15) said he did not see any way Chapel Thrill funds could be frozen before the concert.

"We could hurt us," Martin said. "It's our money."

Martin said events such as late requisitions should be expected with a student-produced concert. "We're students trying to run a concert," he said. "From what I've learned, we can't do it."

"It's not going to do anything."

The Finance Committee decided the BSM's funds would remain frozen through April 28. BSM was late filing five requisitions.

BSM Treasurer Anthony Hughes told the committee the bill for printing the *Black Ink* was due in two days, but that he would be able to explain the delay to the printer.

Another group whose funds will remain frozen through April 28 is WXYC, which had five late requisitions. WXYC Business Manager Charles Guidry said

'Freezing of funds means they (the organizations) may not process a check.'

Brent Clark

Student Body Treasurer-designate

Chapel Thrill Committee Treasurer Chris McEntire said another freeze could cause problems with paying bills after the concert.

"If our funds get frozen again, we'll just have to work it out with the merchants," he said.

The longest freeze imposed by the Finance Committee was on the Carolina Symposium Committee, whose funds will remain frozen through May 5. The Symposium Committee had 17 late requisitions. "It's just going to postpone things," Symposium chairman Murphy Evans said of the committee's action,

the station would be able to continue broadcasting without being able to write checks.

The Carolina Athletic Association also had five late requisitions, CAA's funds will remain frozen through April 28.

CGC Finance Committee Chairperson Charlie Madison (District 23) said the freezes would "cause them (the groups whose funds were frozen) to think twice about filing late requisitions."

"It will inconvenience them," he said. "Some of their bills will be late. I don't know how much good it will do beyond that."

News Briefs

Israelis break truce, attack PLO

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP)—Dozens of Israeli jets thundered into Lebanon in waves Wednesday, blasting guerrilla bases and downing two Syrian MIGs in a fiery raid that shattered a nine-month-old truce with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

First Lebanese government reports said at least 20 people were killed and 40 wounded in two hours of bombing, rocketing and strafing along a 50-mile stretch from Beirut's southern edge to the fishing towns of Damour and Saadiyat and the port of Tyre.

Throughout the raid the jets dropped balloons to decoy heat-seeking missiles. Beirut reverberated with the thuds of exploding bombs and the wails of ambulance sirens and fire engines racing to put out blazes that sent columns of black smoke billowing into the air.

The jets went in after an Israeli soldier was killed by an anti-tank mine in southern Lebanon and as Undersecretary of State Walter J. Stoessel was in Jerusalem trying to restrain the Israelis and see to it that the last third of war-conquered Sinai is returned to Egypt on schedule Sunday.

Both the United States and the United Nations, which helped mediate the truce last July, urged restraint.

Diplomacy may fail, British say

LONDON (AP)—Britain's foreign secretary, labeling the latest Argentine peace plan a cloak for aggression, declared Wednesday that "other methods have to be used" if diplomacy fails to ease the Falkland Islands crisis.

A British military strike to evict the Argentines from the disputed islands "could not at any stage be ruled out," even during peace talks, Foreign Secretary Francis Pym said as he briefed the House of Commons on U.S.-sponsored efforts to avert war over the South Atlantic archipelago.

Special primary prospects dim

RALEIGH (AP)—Prospects grew dimmer Wednesday for holding a special statewide primary for congressional and county political candidates while legislators grapple with House and Senate district lines.

Legislative leaders, meanwhile, remained undecided about whether to go to federal court to challenge the U.S. Justice Department's rejection of their redistricting maps or to call a special session and revise the districts.

Students may need alternate sources to meet education costs

* Fourth of a five-part series about student financial aid.

By CHARLES ELLMAKER
Staff Writer

With the federal administration's proposals to decrease financial aid, both undergraduate and graduate students may require alternate sources of capital to finance their educations.

"If the extensive cuts are passed by Congress, there would be no way to supplant those lost funds with our own funds," UNC President William C. Friday said in an interview several weeks ago. "The state has done all it can to hold costs down, and there just wouldn't be any more funds available."

The federal administration has said that no students with actual need would be exempted from funds, and yet educators believe some students may drop out of college for lack of funds.

What should a student do in the face of eliminated funds? There are many alternatives to federal aid, none of which is easy on either the student or his parents, said Kerry Draeger, assistant director of Guaranteed Student Loans at UNC.

"Employment during the summer is critical," Draeger said. "And work during the year may be necessary if the student's curriculum will allow it."

Norman Barth, secretary of the Graduate and Professional Student Federation, expressed concern over the ability of some graduate and professional students to work and continue with a full course load. "A lot of programs like business and medicine offer little time for anything except studying," he said. "For these students, money

has to come from some other source during the year."

Although a large number of students already obtain jobs through the work study programs administered by the Student Aid Office, finding work outside of the University may be necessary, said Harold Wallace, vice chancellor for University affairs.

"A primary concern of students and administrators should be the generation of off-campus jobs for students," he said. As a first step toward building a bridge between the students and the community employers, Wallace said a "student employment center" was being organized by student affairs, Student Government and the Student Aid Office.

Although no concrete plans had been made, Wallace said he hoped the operation would be working by sometime next year.

Wallace stressed that students should apply for both summer and school year employment far in advance of the student's proposed start date.

Another more drastic move, which students at many universities are already exercising, is either delaying enrollment or dropping out of school to earn money for educational expenses, Wallace said. Many students will have to delay their educations or interrupt them to make money for school.

"It would be unfortunate, but it might be necessary if funds are that short," he said.

Donald Boulton, vice chancellor for student affairs, said that while deferring education was un-

fortunate, paying for one's own education can have its own benefits. "Many students who work their way through college have a great sense of self-worth knowing that they have taken a big role in helping to finance their education," he said.

But such drastic measures will probably not have to be taken, said Bev Schultz, chairman of Student Government's Student Aid, Scholarships and Student Stores Committee. If a student thinks that he will not receive financial aid, he should still explore the possibilities, she said. "Whatever you do, don't rule out your options. Get in touch with the student aid office and find out your status," she advised students.

Student Aid Director Ellen Morris said that some families who were eligible for financial aid did not apply, increasing economic hardship.

In addition to school-administered financial aid, many scholarships which students do not know about are available at schools across the country, said Susan L. Foster in an interview with *The News and Observer* in Raleigh.

Foster is president of Scholarship Consultants Inc., of Raleigh, a firm which matches students with nationwide scholarships for which they are eligible. Foster estimated that about \$130 million in scholarships went unclaimed last year, simply because students did not apply for them.

Edward W. Davis of Davis Tuition Finder Services in Wake Forest told Green there were many scholarships not based on academic performance or need. Some are awarded to students who have Confederate ancestors or have been newspaper carriers, he said.

Foster said most scholarships came from the private community, like IBM or the Boy Scouts of America, but that students did not need to appeal to consulting firms to discover these funds. Schultz said that students could check with the student aid office for information about scholarships at UNC they might be eligible for.

But what about federal financial aid? Although many funds will be lost, such as GSLs for graduate and professional students, Draeger said alternatives were being proposed.

If the GSL program is eliminated from graduate student use, a new loan program is being considered by Congress, Draeger said. Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students would be offered to graduate and professional students through local lending organizations at 14 percent per year. Under the ALAS program, students could borrow up to \$8,000 per year, more than enough to cover the cost of a year's education at UNC.

One catch in the loan program is that students would have to begin payment of the interest immediately, although payment of the principle would be deferred until the student had finished college.

Currently, both undergraduate and graduate students can borrow under the GSL program, which supplies students with educational funds at a rate of nine percent per year. While the student is in school, the federal government pays interest on the loan, and payment of the principal is deferred until the student graduates from college. "Until Oct. 1, 1981, the loans were granted on a no-need basis, but now a student is automatically eligible for the loans only if his family income is less than

\$30,000 per year, Draeger said. Otherwise, the student's need must be analyzed to determine if the need is real.

Under the new GSL proposals, graduate and professional students would no longer be eligible to receive the loans, he said. Undergraduate students would still be eligible, but the origination fee — which in effect decreases the purchasing power of the loan — would be increased from this year's level of 5 percent to 10 percent. Also, all applicants would undergo need analysis, and the percentage rate would increase to 14.

The undergraduate counterpart to the ALAS loan program is the Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students program under consideration by Congress. Under the PLUS program, parents could borrow up to \$3,000 per year, though the size of the loan could not exceed the student's need minus other financial aid. Parents would begin payment on both the principal and the 14 percent interest 60 days after receipt of the loan.

The ALAS program faces some strong barriers because banks and other lending organizations are wary of lending large amounts to students at high interest rates, fearing a large percentage of loan defaults, Draeger said. Large banks such as Citibank and Chase Manhattan had already said they would not finance ALAS loans, Draeger said.

But Boulton was optimistic about students' chances at financing their educations. "If they really want to go, they'll find a way."

Friday: An analytical look at student financial aid and its future.