

The Daily Tar Heel

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Another fine mess
Muggy today, with highs around 65 and a 40 percent chance of rain. But just when you were warming to the trend, highs Wednesday should only be about 55.

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Difference of opinion

For two views on the recent Percy Moorman rape trial, read the columns on sports page 4 and the editorial page.

Hoffman, Rubin butt heads in activism debate

By KAREN YOUNGBLOOD
Staff Writer

Memorial Hall was standing room only Monday night as '60s activist Abbie Hoffman and activist-turned-yuppie Jerry Rubin butted heads in the "Yippie vs. Yuppie Debates" sponsored by the Carolina Union Forum Committee.

Rubin, neatly clad in coat, tie and jogging shoes, began the debate by spoofing an American Express commercial.

"I led thousands of college students in the streets," he said. "I was a source of arguments between parents and children. Now, I don't leave home without my American Express card."

After the laughter ended, Ruben began his opening statement by explaining the young urban professional (yuppie) movement and his unexpected change from yippie to yuppie.

"Many of you will become yuppies. The 1980s will be the yuppie decade. How do you know if you're a yuppie? If the IRA means the Irish Republican Army to you, then you're on his side," Rubin said, pointing to Hoffman. "But if IRA means Individual Retirement Plan, you're a yuppie."

Rubin defended his activist career in the '60s, but said the activities that worked then to bring about social change would not work now.

"I'm very proud of what I did," he said. "I'd do it all over again with only



Abbie Hoffman, to the left.

a few changes. (But) I'm not going to make this a '60s rally. It's a waste of time. The '60s were as relevant to this generation as World War II was to the '60s generation."

Rubin said the yuppies were the ones who would force social changes and solve the problems for the '80s.

"I believe in yuppies. They are going to change America like America has

never been changed in history. We are going to change it by taking responsibility for this country," he said.

Yuppie does not mean forgetting political conscious in order to pursue careers and monetary security, Rubin said.

"(Just) because you are successful, you do not have to become a heartless Republican," he said. "You can become

political with a conscience. The challenge is how to tie self-interest with compassion."

Hoffman, who wore an open-collared shirt with a sleeveless sweater, began his opening statement by responding to Rubin's American Express joke.

"I'm the other one (referring to former '60s activists) and American Express wouldn't trust me 10 minutes

with their cards," he said.

Hoffman said that although the '60s were in the past, the activism that brought about social change then could also work today.

"I'm interested in breathing new life into activism," he said. "I know more than other people that this isn't the '60s, but not all of us have rushed to embrace the materialistic world."



Jerry Rubin, to the right.

The media are responsible for the promotion of fads, such as the yuppies, Hoffman said. He added that the media distorted situations for their advantage and the U.S. government's advantage.

"Ronald Reagan is a liar, George Schultz is a liar," Hoffman said. "Where was CBS in the '60s when we were calling Westmoreland a liar?"

College students today are too quick to accept what the government tells them, Hoffman said.

"It's your generation that I tend not to trust," he said. "Campuses today are hotbeds of social rest. If there's anything you get (from activism), it's more than throwing up on your sweatshirt after the big game on Saturday."

The yuppie movement will not bring about social change as Rubin claims, Hoffman said, nor will Reagan's "trickle down" economic theory help the poor.

"They (yuppies) earn money the old-fashioned way," he said. "They do it by screwing the lower class."

Hoffman stressed political activism as the only way to bring about social reform and political changes.

"I believe in a democracy of passion," he said. "It's (activism) something you learn how to do."

"You have to challenge the power structure. If you don't do it, you don't get it."

The crowd, which started as a

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Dormitory lottery plays campus landlord

By LORETTA GRANTHAM
Staff Writer

Once again another "Residence Hall Clearinghouse Sweepstakes" has come to pass, and while many won, others were not so lucky in Monday's dorm drawings.

"I feel bad about being pushed out, and I don't have any idea what I'm going to do," said freshman Amy Quesenberry, who was closed out of Joyner.

"I think it's unfair that they were only

'I didn't want to think about not getting in. I really didn't want to leave dorm life.'

— Ray Jones

taking 80 people back out of our whole dorm," she said. "I'll try to get into Granville, I guess, because I don't want to wait until summer to find out if I'll get in off the waiting list."

The University needs to reorganize its housing situation in the future, said

Quesenberry, from Southern Pines.

Hugh Highsmith, a freshman from Burgaw, said did not hear his name called at the Graham lottery and planned to find an apartment. When asked if he was upset, Highsmith said, "No, but my dad's gonna hit the roof."



Missy Cranford (back) and Alice Michaux wait until last moment...



... when smiles show their names were the last drawn in the STOW lottery Monday afternoon.

Association critical of proposed education budget cuts

By LAURA VAN SANT
Staff Writer

The Reagan Administration's proposed budget for the next year includes \$3 billion in cuts to the Education Department, a plan the National Education Association said would "critically impair" the education of millions.

"It is extremely short-sighted to disrupt the education of so many students at a time when the Congress and the people have clearly recognized the importance of excellence in education for our nation's future," said NEA President Mary Hatwood Furtrell, referring to last year's "National Risk," the National Commission on Excellence in Education.

Most of the education cuts would affect federal grants, loans and other types of financial aid to college students. Among the proposals are a reduction in the number of Pell grants and limiting federal aid recipients to a maximum of \$4,000 per student. Funding for child nutrition, remedial classes and other public school programs would also be reduced.

Ed Dale, White House spokesman for the Office and Budget Administration, said the proposed cuts were simply a "mild tightening of the present system."

According to Dale, the last 10 years have seen the federal costs for higher

education double. He attributed the increases to students who abuse the system by falsely claiming independent financial status (becoming eligible for more aid) and to the growing accessibility of financial aid to middle-income families.

Chapel Hill High School guidance counselor Sandra Brown said that many middle-class families whose children get accepted to expensive private universities can't pay the tuition and expect the government to help.

"At Chapel Hill High, a lot of kids apply to Princeton, Harvard or Duke, and their parents allow them to because they think they'll get a lot of financial aid," she said. "The cuts will greatly affect parents who make around \$30,000 because they can't afford the costs and they will no longer have much hope for aid."

Dale said the cuts are justified because many scholarship and loan programs originally meant for low-income students have become available to people who don't really need them. He cited Pell grants, which were designed for low-income students and which now "can theoretically be given to anyone in the lower half of the income brackets."

"People try to rely on the government for all their financial aid," Dale said. "But we have a \$250 billion budget deficit. We can't do everything."

Peter Woolfolk, NEA spokesman, said that education was too valuable to cut.

"Education should get the same priority as defense. It's very important for all students," Woolfolk said. "Many of this country's future leaders will be coming from the public schools. These students deserve the same chance at private universities that the wealthier students get."

Frank Brown, dean of the UNC School of Education, said the cuts wouldn't dramatically affect the public schools because only 5 percent of their funding comes from the federal government, but "reduction of aid to needy students would have a big impact on higher education."

Education Secretary William J. Bennett was quoted recently as saying that students wouldn't suffer from a reduction in federal aid but that "it might require from some students divestiture of certain sorts: stereo divestiture, automobile divestiture and three-weeks-at-the-beach divestiture."

Furtrell said cutting the education budget wasn't the way to combat the record federal deficits.

"Our nation faces a serious deficit problem that can't be ignored, but we believe that education is vital to our nation's future," he said. "Education ought to be treated no worse than any other federal budget category."

While educators question local policy

By LAURA VAN SANT
Staff Writer

The Basic Education Program, being discussed today in a joint meeting of the General Assembly's House and Senate Education Committees, is supposed to be a major step toward education reform, but some area educators are skeptical about the plan's ability to improve public schools.

Under the program, proposed by Sen. Dennis Winner, D-Buncombe, and Rep. Jo Graham Foster, D-Mecklenburg, the state would set minimum curriculum standards for each grade and would implement a career ladder pay scale for teachers, where salaries would increase periodically according to a teacher's evaluations and education level.

Foster, who heads the House Education Committee, said the program was the result of a select committee's 1982 report outlining ways the state's schools should be improved and that the recent national calls for education reform would probably lead the General Assembly to consider the bill

seriously.

"Three years ago the Legislature wasn't ready to spend the money," Foster said, "but now the general public is worn out of seeing North Carolina way down on the nation's test scores. We are ready to move."

If passed, the program would begin in 1992 at a projected cost of \$627 million.

Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools superintendent Pamela Mayer said she was supportive of the program but didn't know if the Legislature would be willing to fund it.

"This effort will encourage the state to follow with an alternate plan," Mayer said, even if this particular reform plan is not approved.

But Pat Dalton, Chapel Hill High School English teacher and co-president of the Chapel Hill-Carrboro chapter of the American Federation of Teachers, said the program, especially the career ladder plan, "has a lot of weaknesses."

She said a study conducted by UNC Kenan professor of sociology

Duncan MacRae indicated problems with the career ladder system.

"I know what everyone's saying it will do," Dalton said, "but few administrators are willing to do the paperwork necessary to identify and do something about teachers who need help."

She also cautioned against hasty implementation of any reform package, saying it would be a positive step only if it was the result of several years' study and if "they could really evaluate what is basic and what should be taught at each level."

Foster said this year's career ladder pilot programs throughout the state and an older career ladder program in the Mecklenburg County schools were evidence that such a pay scale could work. In addition, he said, it is essential to get a basic curriculum established as soon as possible, because some school systems require less of their students than others.

"I want every child to have an equal opportunity," she said. "You just have to have certain skills to operate in society."

The only thing that money can't buy is poverty. — Abbie Hoffman