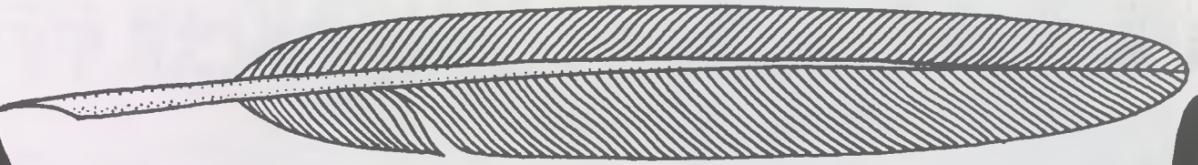


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REFUGEES FIND A HOME . . . AT LAST

By Barry Campbell

Perhaps their t-shirt says it best...Reynolds Refugees. As everyone knows, the dorms in Reynolds Complex weren't ready when early September arrived so these students were shuttled to and from an area motel. Now they are in their rooms, but the inconveniences of construction still disrupt their daily routines. Various rumors persist as to why construction is behind schedule. In an attempt to sort through these rumors, the Stentorian contacted Director Eilber who offered his explanation.

The problem is a complex one. Funds for the school become available only at certain times of the year. After these funds have been allocated, the process of redesign, starting with the architect's drawings, must begin. Here the planners encounter red tape as various government agencies, at one level or another, must review the plans, make corrections and send them back to the architects. Only after final approval may construction begin. This process takes a considerable amount of time. The restoration of Reynolds "was an 18-month project squeezed to fit into a year," says Eilber. In this case, the funds were available in July of 1981, and the targeted completion date was September 1, 1982.

The problem of lack of time was compounded by events that took place during the summer, when excessive moisture dampened the plaster in Reynolds. North Carolina has moisture-content regulations which state, in effect, that the moisture in a plaster wall must be at a certain low level before the paint can be applied. The amount of moisture is scientifically tested with probes and expensive equipment. The plaster didn't dry in time despite the contractor's efforts with exhaust fans and space heaters.

Once Reynolds refugees did move into their rooms, the problems did not end. Furniture did not arrive on time, leaks in pipes caused flooding in several rooms and construction caused noise and other distractions. What do such problems mean to the residents of Reynolds? Extra tension is the main pressure many residents cite, though the ability to deal with this tension varied considerably from person to person. Some typical comments included:

"It really wasn't something to go crazy over...just something to deal with. It was kind of a pain, but even if I had known that coming to this school meant having problems with the dorms, I would still have come."

"They should have had it ready when we got here, the day we got here. My parents were madder about it than I was, though."

"The motel was fun, even with all the problems with vans. It would have been nice just to move all my stuff in at once, but we have the best dorms on campus now, so I guess it isn't so bad."



Reynolds renovation continues.

Nine advance to district level

During the weekend of October 30 and 31, the thirty-four seniors nominated by the school for the John Motley Morehead scholarship to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill were interviewed by a committee comprised of selected area Morehead alumni. The large number of nominees was a result of the decision to consider the School of Science and Mathematics as a distinct county of North Carolina. The committee was given a quota of seven students by the Morehead Foundation to be sent on to the district level of competition; however, they were able to extend the quota to nine students.

The John Motley Morehead Scholarship covers all expenses for four years of undergraduate study at UNC, including tuition, room, board and fees. The scholarship also includes summer programs of study in various fields prior to each of the four undergraduate years. The students selected to advance to the district level of competition are Stephen Burgess, Adam Falk, Meg Gatling, Bryan Giles, Hih Song Kim, Gina Loftin, Cathy Moses, Leslie Reynolds and Dhruva Sen.



Construction crews leave evidence of their familiar presence on campus.