

Rain coming

Clouds roll in and chance of rain reaches 70 percent today and 90 percent tonight. High in mid-40s and low about 40. Will warm to near 60 Thursday.

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Photo deadline

Entries for the DTH photo contest are due Thursday and should be turned in at the DTH office in the Carolina Union.

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News/Sports/Arts 833-0245
Business/Advertising 833-1163

Carter, Reagan score big wins in three states

The Associated Press

President Carter and Republican Ronald Reagan marched through Georgia, Florida and Alabama Tuesday night, burying their rivals in a three-state set of Southern presidential primary elections.

Carter won his home Georgia primary overwhelmingly. He was rolling up 88 percent of the vote, leading Sen. Edward M. Kennedy 11 to 1 in partial returns. He was almost matching that in Alabama, and led in Florida by a 4-to-1 margin.

Reagan outpolled George Bush by margins almost as lopsided. The former United Nations ambassador fared best in Florida—and there it was nearly 2-to-1 Reagan.

After a succession of primaries and caucuses waged for position and momentum, the Southern elections began the marathon phase of building delegate support for the summer nominating conventions.

After Tuesday's vote Carter led with 177 delegates votes, to Kennedy's 25.

The president entered the day's competition trailing Kennedy in delegate commitments. After Kennedy won his home-state Massachusetts primary last Tuesday, the national count read Kennedy 115, Carter 87.

And that did not include the 55 delegates Carter stands to win in Minnesota's partially completed caucus process.

It will take 1,666 delegates to win the Democratic nomination.

The Kennedy campaign all but bypassed Carter's South, staging a low-key effort focused on black and Jewish voters in Florida. Bush concentrated on Florida, too, saying he'd settle for respectable second-place showings in the states he described as Reagan country.

In Georgia there appeared to be heightened voter interest in the GOP race. Poll workers in some areas said the Republican and Democratic primaries were drawing about equal numbers of voters, despite the Democrats' traditional dominance in Georgia.

For Carter strategists, Tuesday's contests were a way not only to boost the president's victory record over Kennedy but also to escalate Carter's delegate count going into crucial primary contests in Illinois and New York later this month.

Kennedy hoped to gain a few of the 63 Democratic convention delegates at stake Tuesday.

With 36 Republican delegates up for grabs, Reagan was considered the front-runner before the vote. George Bush made only one campaign stop in Georgia and all but conceded the state to Reagan.

Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois spent more time in the state than any GOP candidate, campaigning in all 10 congressional districts. Rep. John Anderson of Illinois had no campaign organization in Georgia and was not expected to be a factor.

None of the Democratic candidates has visited the state since January. Kennedy had all but conceded Georgia to Carter, and Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California mounted almost no campaign effort there.

Despite good weather in Florida, election officials predicted only 55 percent of the state's voters would go to the polls. They blamed generally lackluster campaigns.

Officials in heavily Republican counties on the state's west coast reported the turnout was better than expected. But voting was so light in most areas of heavily Democratic Miami and surrounding Dade County, the state's largest, that officials scaled down their turnout forecast from 45 percent to 36 percent.



DTH/Scott Sharpe

Fordham reception

Thomas Isenhour, chairman of the chemistry department, talks with UNC Chancellor Christopher Fordham III at the first public reception held for the newly elected chancellor. The reception was held Tuesday afternoon in the Morehead Faculty Lounge and was sponsored by the Interfraternity and Panhellenic councils. Approximately 150 people attended the event.

Southern faculties' salaries expected to rise

By JOHN DUSENBURY
Staff Writer

The gap between faculty salaries in the South and the rest of the nation should disappear by the mid-1980s if recent trends continue, David Spence, a research associate with the Southern Regional Education Board said Tuesday.

"Faculty salaries in the United States in general have been declining relative to other economic sectors," Spence said. "But decline in the South is comparatively much less because of an average 7 percent annual increase in faculty salaries. The South has gained more buying power and has been able to meet inflation."

"Gains in Southern faculty salaries are a reflection of the added emphasis these states have given to higher education for more than a

decade. This commitment is demonstrated by the South's 300 percent increase in state appropriations for operating higher education between 1968 and 1978, compared to the 250 percent increase nationwide," Spence said.

On the national level, there are more teachers than jobs, but the situation has been eased in the South because enrollments in the southern schools have risen, he said.

UNC President William Friday said he believed the University's faculty salaries compare with those of Duke University, which has been the leader in North Carolina in recent years.

"I would say that UNC is probably at the top with Duke, but this information has not been disclosed and I have no way of being sure," he said.

Friday said he will ask for a 10 percent faculty salary increase when the 1980 session

of the N. C. General Assembly convenes this spring.

"We are asking for a 10 percent level of increase and will vigorously back this up," he said. "I am confident that UNC personnel will be treated as other state employees. Whatever the percentage is, it will be applied universally."

Thomas Isenhour, chairman of the chemistry department, said faculty salaries are not competitive with industrial salaries.

"Virtually any chemistry faculty member could make considerably more working for industry," Isenhour said. "In past years this gap has widened. There is great danger that our chemists will opt for a better paying job in industry. It is not hard to justify a switch of this sort."

Isenhour said he is alarmed by the fact North Carolina has not been able to provide

salary raises that are necessary if the state hopes to stay competitive with industry.

"The state has restricted salary money so that the most exceptional people do not receive as much as they deserve," Isenhour said. "This makes it hard to reward excellence."

For public four-year institutions in 1978-1979, the regional average salary was \$19,440 for the nine month academic year. Average salaries of full-time faculty members at public institutions in North Carolina which offer doctoral degrees averaged \$22,544.

This year, requests for faculty salary increases range from 6 percent to 10.5 percent among southern states now in legislative session.

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Cheap drugs Generic forms reduce prices

By TOM WEDER
Staff Writer

Many students dread the thought of filling a drug prescription as much as the monthly food or telephone bill. But a law passed recently by the N.C. General Assembly may help struggling students by making it legal for druggists to dispense a wide variety of low-cost generic drugs.

Generic, or non-brand name products, are often sold at lower prices than chemically identical brand name drugs.

According to Student Health Service pharmacist Judith Ludy, some large pharmaceutical companies sell other firms the same drug they sell to the public in brand form. The purchasing company packages this drug and sells it in the generic form. Still other manufacturers package and sell their own generic products.

According to the Drug Product Selection Act made effective Jan. 1, doctors may give permission for pharmacists to choose an equivalent but less expensive drug than the one written on the prescription form. If the doctor does not wish the druggist to choose an alternative medication, he must write "dispense as written" on the form.

Price differences between generic and brand name products are often significant. In one Chapel Hill pharmacy there is a 46 percent price difference between identical brand name and generic prescriptions of tetracycline, a drug commonly used in acne treatment. Identical prescriptions for generic and brand name penicillin cost \$2.14 and \$3.59 respectively. Erythromycin, another antibiotic, costs \$4.38 for the generic and \$8.20 for the brand name prescription.

Pharmacists said the price differences exist mainly because of the advertising costs of well-known brand name products.

The Drug Product Selection Act gives customers much more freedom in choosing their health products, pharmacists said. Chapel Hill druggist Lynn Glasser said when he gets a prescription allowing him to dispense one of a number of products, he discusses the choices with his customer.

"I don't see any point in automatically making someone pay for a more expensive product," he said. "But not all drugs are available in generic form."

"There is a common misconception about that,"



Law allows use of generic forms
...should reduce consumer cost

pharmacist Ed Lowdermilk said. "Many products, such as oral contraceptives, are under patent and cannot be purchased in generic form until the patent runs out." Lowdermilk said consumers are often forced to pay brand names prices for certain medications.

Chapel Hill druggists agree that most doctors allow the pharmacist's choice in filling drug prescriptions.

Because certain generic drug manufacturers have made inferior products in the past, some doctors prescribe more expensive brand name drugs, Ludy said.

Federal legislation requiring the manufacturer's name to be printed on all drug packages is pending.

This law would make it easier for pharmacists to stock generic drugs identical to brand name products they trust.

Knowing this, doctors might be more willing to let pharmacists dispense inexpensive generics, Ludy said.

"We lean towards generic names because we're acutely aware of the cost of education," Student Health Service doctor James McCutchan said. "I have two kids in school myself, so I know."

"I think the new law is basically a good thing," Glasser said. "The only thing that worries me is that the government has not put stiff enough regulations on generic drug manufacturing houses."

But Glasser added he has confidence in his products. "I wouldn't dispense anything today that I wouldn't take myself if I needed the product," he said.

Can we cope?

Computers save N.C. schools' energy

By JONATHAN RICH
Staff Writer

Thanks to a mild winter and innovative conservation measures, North Carolina public schools and universities have managed to cope with the nation's energy crunch.

In the first step toward a comprehensive energy management program, North Carolina public schools recently launched a \$75,000 computer program to measure energy wastes.

The program, which now includes 800 of 2,000 North Carolina schools, will save the state at least \$1 million a year, said Carole Denning, state director of school-plant operations. Conceived and implemented in North Carolina four years ago, the computer

system should include all public schools by the end of the year, he said.

"The computer system is a foundation tool for energy management and budget planning," Denning said. "A superintendent can find out which school is wasting energy, and he knows where the funds for renovation are needed most."

Each school building is the subject of an extensive study which eventually is fed into the computer, Denning said. Information about each building's age, heating plant, and an estimate of its efficiency are included in a profile. Each month's fuel consumption and weather data is fed into the computer for an assessment of a building's energy usage.

"The program has been very worthwhile so

far," Denning said. "It will pay back manyfold, especially as it will also serve as a cumulative data base needed for state appropriations. Denning said requests for a \$14 million increase to cover inflation will be submitted at the N.C. General Assembly's short session this summer."

The public school system's energy bill for 1980 is projected at \$52 million, up \$5 million from last year, Denning said.

The use of computers is only one part of an extensive energy conservation program that has enabled UNC and other state universities to deal with rising energy costs, said Eugene Swecker, director of the UNC Physical Plant.

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Local gas prices rise since Jan.

By PETE KUEHNE
Staff Writer

Chapel Hill's gasoline prices continued their upward spiral in the first months of 1980, with the average price of gas jumping approximately 10 cents since January.

The price of all types of gas, at both self-service and full-service pumps, has risen substantially at all 10 area gas stations surveyed by *The Daily Tar Heel* this week.

One gallon of regular gas now costs an average of 116.9 cents at a self-service pump. In a survey published by the *DTH* Jan. 22, gas prices just had broken the \$1 mark, and a gallon of regular gas cost an average of 107.3 cents at a self-service pump.

Unleaded gas cost an average 112 cents in January, but this week most stations were charging 121 cents for a gallon of unleaded gas at the self-service pumps. Premium gas prices at self-service pumps have increased from an average of 115.5 cents to 125.1 cents per gallon.

Gas prices at full-service pumps increased slightly more than the self-service prices. The average for gas at full-service pumps now is 123.2 cents for regular, 126.5 cents for unleaded and 129.9 cents for premium. In January, the

See GAS on page 2

| | SELF-SERVE* | | | FULL-SERVE | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|-------------------|-------|-------|
| | reg. | unld. | prem. | reg. | unld. | prem. |
| Walker's Gulf 1500 East Franklin | 113.9 | 116.9 | 120.9 | 125.3 | 128.3 | 130.8 |
| Eastgate Exxon 1701 East Franklin | 118.9 | 122.9 | 124.9 | 120.9 | 124.9 | 126.9 |
| Eastgate Amoco Eastgate Shopping Center | 115.8 | 125.4 | 129.4 | 125.2 | 129.3 | 133.2 |
| Brinkley's Eastgate Gulf Eastgate Shopping Center | 118.8 | 122.9 | 125.8 | 125.4 | 128.8 | 131.8 |
| East Franklin Union 76 1501 East Franklin | 122 | 120 | | 122 | 124 | |
| McFarling's Exxon 126 West Franklin | 118.9 | 122.9 | 124.9 | 120.8 | 124.9 | 126.9 |
| W. Franklin St Gulf 214 West Franklin | 114 | 122 | 125 | 125 | 128 | 130 |
| The Pantry Jones Ferry Road | 114.9 | 118.9 | | Self-service only | | |
| Carolina Service Station 208 East Main, Carrboro | Full-service only | | | 120.9 | 123.9 | 125.9 |
| The Happy Store 100 E. Franklin | 114.9 | 117.9 | | Self-service only | | |
| Average Price of Gas | 116.9 | 121 | 125.1 | 123.2 | 126.5 | 129.3 |