

# The Daily Tar Heel

Freebies

A tight budget shouldn't stop UNC students from enjoying the arts — especially when many events in Chapel Hill are free. See story on page 3.

Fry-day  
Mostly sunny today, with light winds and a high in the upper-80's.

Copyright The Daily Tar Heel 1982

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Volume 90, Issue 46

Friday, August 27, 1982

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245  
Business/Advertising 962-1163

## Officials: fraud plagues Pell Grant program

By LYNN EARLEY  
Staff Writer

Each school year Jean Marshall pays about half of her UNC bills with what she calls "free money" — grants and scholarships. To qualify for this money, she completes a number of forms with financial information, such as her parents' gross income and liquid assets, and the number of family members attending college.

Marshall, a senior music major from Mount Airy, completes this battery of forms with pertinent, accurate — and truthful — information.

But some applicants fill out their forms with less than truthful information, qualifying for Pell Grants they do not deserve. Pell Grant Program Specialist David Morgan said in a telephone interview Wednesday.

This suspected misreporting by some Pell Grant recipients has spurred the U.S. Department of Education to propose tighter regulations for 1982-83, to screen out cheaters.

Congressional action on the proposal, however, may soften these changes, he said.

The proposed regulations would place a "concentration on those items that would be most easily verified," Morgan said.

The DOE proposed using six factors to determine eligibility instead of the current 22. These would include gross income and liquid assets.

Items no longer under consideration would be the number of family members in college, unusual medical expenses and assets in homes or businesses.

Early reports from the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate indicate both branches of Congress will probably introduce resolutions of disapproval,

Morgan said.

"Unfortunately it was not accepted on the Hill because they have decided to go with a more traditional policy," he said.

Only the House of Representatives Subcommittee on Post-Secondary Education has stated its official position on the eligibility formula, Morgan said. The subcommittee will issue a resolution of disapproval towards the DOE recommendation and offer eligibility regulations similar to those presently in effect.

The proposals are in the first stages of their progression through Congress, Morgan said.

"It's just been introduced. It hasn't even gone out of committee," he said.

If Congress included DOE's proposed regulations in a bill, the changes could affect some of about 3,000 Pell Grant recipients at UNC. Student Air Office Director Eleanor Morris said Tuesday her office tries to keep accurate information on financial aid recipients, but she said there are times when students could abuse the system.

Pell Grant recipient Marshall said she knew of students who lie about their financial situation.

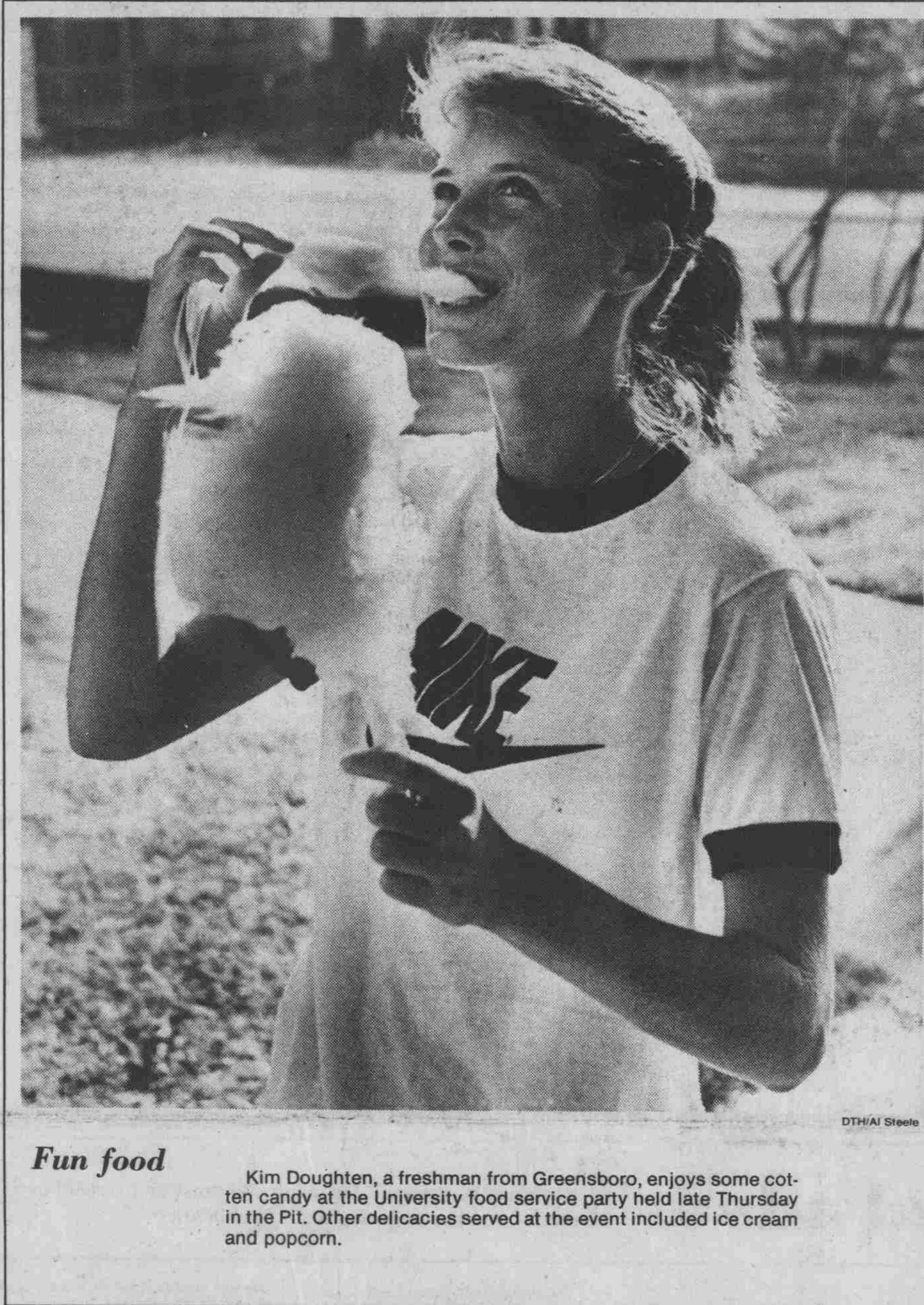
"I know for a fact that people cheat on it," she said. "I wish there was a way (program administrators) could stop those people from getting money."

"I have friends who have told me that their parents cheat on it," she said.

Others getting Pell Grants said they also knew of recipients who gave false information.

"I guess the main thing that they do is if they're working; they don't put that down, or they wait until they get the grant (and then get a job)," sophomore criminal justice major Veronica Johnson said.

Undeserving recipients might be receiving money other students actually need, she said.



Fun food

Kim Doughten, a freshman from Greensboro, enjoys some cotton candy at the University food service party held late Thursday in the Pit. Other delicacies served at the event included ice cream and popcorn.

DTH/AI Steele

## Bar exam passage rate down

By DANE HUFFMAN  
Staff Writer

The percentage of North Carolina law school graduates who passed the bar exam on the first time declined 14 percent from last year, the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners announced in Raleigh Wednesday.

Of the 489 graduates who took the bar exam in July, 364 passed for a rate of 74.4 percent. This year nine of the 66 students retaking the test passed for 14 percent.

UNC and Campbell University had the highest averages for those taking the test for the first time with 84 percent. Wake Forest graduates passed at an average 79 percent, while North Carolina Central University lagged far behind at 42 percent. Only 13 of the 31 NCCU graduates taking the test for the first time passed. Figures for Duke were not yet available.

123 of the 146 UNC students passed the bar exam for the first time. Three of the eight UNC students retaking the test passed.

"We were not overjoyed with it (the results). It was okay," said Lynn Gruber, assistant dean at the UNC School of Law. Gruber said that last year, 95.2 percent of the UNC graduates taking the exam passed it on the first time.

In 1981 the average of students from all the state schools who passed the bar exam on first try was 88 percent, 14 percent better than the average this year. Gruber said that since the results had just come out, no one was sure exactly what had caused the statewide drop.

Charles Daye, dean of the NCCU law school, said the added burden of a part-time job had hurt the chances of some students there to pass the bar, especially when their jobs did not involve legal work.

"I know our students are working as security guards, working all night," said Daye. A recent survey of NCCU law students had shown that 56 percent had part-time jobs, he said.

"It's the nature of the work they're doing, portering at the airport. It's non-law related work, really time consuming, on your feet work that takes you away from your studies."

Daye said 62 percent of the NCCU law students came from families with incomes of less than \$20,000, and 38 percent came from families with incomes of less than \$10,000.

But he added that while having to work may be a factor, there were many other factors involved in the average passing rate of the bar exam.

"I'm saying it's a combination of things," he said.

The NCCU law school is 60 percent black, and although the black students are eligible for federal aid, they cannot receive any of the \$30,000 scholarship fund appropriated by the state government. That money is earmarked for use by white students under the UNC system's minority presence program. The money is appropriated by the state legislature and issued to increase attendance by whatever race is in the majority at a given school.

Despite the drop from last year's rate of 69 percent, Daye, who became dean of

See LAW on page 3

## Placement service offers head start on jobs

By ROBERT MONTGOMERY  
Staff Writer

With the prospect of finding employment in May hanging like a leaden cloud over the heads of most seniors, few have begun to contemplate their futures.

But now is actually the time for seniors to begin using services available to them, said Marcia Harris, director of University Career Placement and Planning Services.

With more than 750 companies conducting recruitment interviews on campus through the placement office this year, it is important that seniors begin using the services, she said.

In order to assist seniors in successfully using the placement office's programs, workshops will begin Tuesday, Sept. 7, in the office located in 211 Hanes Hall.

In addition to the companies who will recruit this year, placement officials expect some 2,000 employers to contact the office about hiring students. She said that seniors should keep checking the files of these employers. The files are in 208 Hanes Hall.

Harris stressed that seniors should start taking advantage of these programs as soon as possible, since most employers will be making only one recruiting stop on the UNC campus.

Seniors should also begin working early on developing skills in job hunting and interviews, Harris said. "A fairly unique feature of our office is having a videotape made of a mock interview." This videotape allows a student to correct any problems he or she may have in interviews.

Another job-finding aid seniors can use is the placement office's resume referral service which the office can use to refer them to certain employers. This can

aid students throughout the year in finding prospective employers.

Harris advised students to maintain reference service files. This keeps the students' letters of reference together, and facilitates resume make up.

It is especially important for seniors to get an early start in career planning, she said, adding that — ideally — career planning should start even earlier.

But job hunting is not only for seniors. The office has expanded its services to help underclassmen in career planning. "It is important for everyone to start early in career planning," Harris said.

To aid underclassmen in gaining job experience, the office has begun a summer employment and internship program. This program should help students in career decisions and in gaining experience helpful for the job hunt.

The office also now has an outreach counselor who

can meet with any group to help explain the use of the placement services.

Even though seniors need to start taking advantage of the placement services now, the office also provides the same services for alumni. These services are free for up to six months after graduation and are \$15 a year afterward.

Because some students have not really decided what career they want to pursue by the time they become seniors, the placement services can help them choose job fields, Harris said.

Seniors are urged to attend the workshops beginning on Sept. 7 or to go by the office at 211 Hanes. As Harris said, it's never too early to start looking for a career.

## Experience is varied and plentiful

# Student interns get a taste of the business world

By ELAINE McCLATCHEY  
Projects Editor

Underpaid staff members or overpaid gophers? Every summer students from the University seek summer internships to give them a taste of working in the real world. Susan Culp's job was quite an eye-opener.

Culp got first-hand experience on working as a police officer when she acted as bait along with another male officer to try to catch a male prostitute soliciting sex in Minneapolis.

The UNC sophomore, who is a Morehead Foundation scholar, was spending her summer observing different aspects of the police department when an officer in the vice squad wanted her to help him arrest some prostitutes.

Culp said she and the officer drove to the section where the male prostitutes gathered.

The officer yelled to one of the male prostitutes and asked him if he wanted to party, Culp said. The prostitute walked over to the car and got in next to Culp. The officer asked him if he wanted to take on a couple, she said.

"Then he started talking about what he was going to do for us," she said. "He said 'Oh yeah, I can handle you both.'"

Culp said she was really embarrassed, especially

when the male prostitute asked them what they wanted him to do. She let the officer do most of the talking.

"Oh, I pick up Susie every now and then, but we're in the mood for something different," Culp said the officer told the prostitute.

After the prostitute quoted a price — \$20 — another police car pulled up and the officer told the man he was arrested.

The whole time Culp said she felt really strange. "At first I thought it would be funny but for him (the prostitute) it's not a joke," she said. "I realized it's really not funny. I was thinking how horrible this guy's life is, that he had to do that."

The Morehead Foundation sets up summer internships in public safety for their sophomore scholars every year.

Interns' living expenses are paid for by the Morehead Foundation rather than the company or agency they work for. Each summer, the Morehead Foundation encourages a difference experience.

Morehead interns also get a chance to set up their own internships.

When John Rossitch, a senior Morehead scholar, tells people he worked for Bush, people often ask him how much beer he got to drink. That's Bush the vice president, not Bush the beer, he says.

Rossitch set up an internship working as an ad-

vance man for Vice-President George Bush through the Morehead Foundation.

During the summer Rossitch learned how to live out of a suitcase. Although he was based in Washington, D.C., he traveled all across the United States — Seattle, Nashville, New Orleans and Boston.

Rossitch said his duties were similar to other advance men for the vice-president. Once he arrived in a city, Rossitch was assigned one or two sites where the vice-president would be making an appearance. Rossitch would then go to the site and make a minute-by-minute schedule of what the vice-president would do while he was there — who would greet him, how long he would stay in one place and anything else he would do.

The highlight of his summer came when he spent two weeks in Bogota, Columbia, for the inauguration of the new president, Belisario Betancur Cuarter. Rossitch, who speaks Spanish, got to help translate for the rest of the group.

But not every intern working for the government enjoys the same freedom.

The term "intern" can mean anything from a full-scale position as a staff worker to an assistant's position typing, filing and doing any other job the staff hates to do.

"I was an underpaid gopher," said Elizabeth

Aldridge, a senior who worked for Sen. Jesse Helms for \$100 a week.

As one of six interns for Helms' office, Aldridge worked for his legislative assistants researching constituents' letters, giving tours of the Capitol and attending committee meetings and Senate sessions.

She also did more than her share of typing, filing, copying and running errands, she said. "I made many trips to Bob's Ice Cream for the office," she said.

Although the Senate was in session while she was there, Aldridge said she rarely saw Helms, although she did meet him a few times. Making contacts in the political arena was difficult, she noted, adding that unlike most interns she wasn't interested in pursuing a political career. Unlike Aldridge, most interns get the jobs to find out about their potential careers. Newspapers, television stations and magazines often have summer intern programs.

When Karen Rosen, a senior majoring in journalism and economics, was told she had been chosen for an internship from the American Society of Magazine Editors, she did not know whether she would be working at *Sports Illustrated* or *Progressive Grocer*. She had no choice in the matter.

Fortunately, she said, she was assigned to *Sports Illustrated*. Rosen spent her summer living in New York University near Greenwich Village in New

York City.

She was paid \$200 a week to do the job required of a starting reporter/researcher for Time-Life, Inc. Permanent staff members were paid close to \$20,000 a year as starting salary, Rosen said.

Rosen said her job was to check every fact in a story. She did no writing during the summer, only verification of facts for other writers.

"Every word must have a red slash through it," Rosen said. Every score, little known bit of trivia and fact must be checked before it can be printed, Rosen said.

Rosen said her workload was the same as any permanent staff member even though her pay wasn't. Rosen didn't really mind the fact that her pay was not equal to a staff member's.

"We're cheap help for the summer — but they're helping us just as much," she said.

But getting paid does not always mean more responsibility. Mike Logue, a junior journalism major, worked for WXIA in Atlanta for free. Logue said he was able to get the job with the NBC affiliate through friends who worked at Channel 5 in Raleigh.

See INTERNS on page 4