

# The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Puddin' around

Rain continuing, with high in the 50s, low in the 40s.

Women's b-ball

WXYC will broadcast the play-by-play of the women's basketball game in Athens, Ga., live at 7:20 p.m.

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## Morehead scholars named for high school success

By JOSEPH BERRYHILL  
Staff Writer

While UNC students prepared to leave Chapel Hill for Spring Break Friday, March 4, 73 high school seniors received the news that they would be attending UNC next fall with a Morehead Scholarship.

The Morehead Awards provide all-expense-paid undergraduate educations at UNC, and are worth approximately \$25,000 to in-state residents. Out-of-state residents receive \$25,000 and the John Motley Morehead Foundation pays the tuition difference.

The 73 recipients were selected from 131 final candidates for the awards. The selection process began last August and is different for in-state and out-of-state students, said Mebane Pritchett, executive director for the Morehead Foundation.

High school seniors in North Carolina are nominated by their schools for the award, Pritchett said. There is no set number of candidates any school can nominate; each school may nominate those candidates "who are realistically potential Morehead

scholars," Pritchett said.

At this stage in the selection process, there may be 1,000 candidates for the awards, but county committees then select 25 candidates for each of 10 regions in the competition.

Seven candidates are selected from each region for the final competition held at the University in February.

Out-of-state students are selected from 37 independent schools that have been "screened and selected through the years," Pritchett said. Many of the schools are boarding schools that can attract students from all over the country, he added.

"We go straight to some of the best (out-of-state) schools that would send us some of the best scholarly leaders we are looking for," Pritchett said.

Each of the 37 schools can nominate one or two students for a total of 61 out-of-state candidates for the awards.

The Morehead Awards were established in 1945 by John Motley Morehead, a UNC alumnus who

rose to prominence as an executive with the Union Carbide Company.

The awards are patterned after the Rhodes scholarship, Pritchett said. Candidates for the awards should display four characteristics: leadership, character, academic ability and physical vigor, Pritchett said.

The awards program serves two purposes, Pritchett said. While the scholarship is intended to award and improve the individual while at UNC, it is also expected that the scholars will represent the University well after they graduate, he said.

After graduation, the scholars should have the abilities "to assist the University as alumni and make contributions to society in whatever fields or practice they go into," Pritchett said.

Pritchett also said that Morehead candidates are not judged on the basis of their intended majors, but he added that approximately half the Morehead scholars eventually go to professional schools to study subjects such as law or medicine.

Morehead scholars actually receive little special

attention while at the University, Pritchett said.

"They are students just like any other students," he said, adding that the Morehead Foundation pays the scholars their stipends but leaves it to them to pay their tuition.

But the Morehead Foundation does offer advice and counseling to Morehead Scholars and has several social functions which allow Morehead scholars to interact, Pritchett said.

"We encourage them to at least get to know the others," he said.

The funds for the Morehead Foundation are controlled by its board of trustees, who invest the existing capital each year and use the income to support the program, Pritchett said.

The funding is not limited to supporting the Morehead Scholars' classroom education. Morehead Scholars are also offered eight- to 12-week internships each summer, and present Morehead Scholars agree that the internship program is the biggest advantage of having the scholarship.

"The real advantage I see is the summer internships, in that they provide you with an education

outside of the classroom," said Hunter Hoover, a junior Morehead Scholar from High Point who is Student Attorney General at UNC.

Most Morehead Scholars also agree that they are not treated any differently from other students at the University. In fact, most professors do not know that their students are Morehead Scholars, several scholars said.

"Mostly, professors don't know (which students are Moreheads)," said sophomore John Everett, a Morehead Scholar from New York City. "There's no reason for them to know."

Several Morehead Scholars disagreed somewhat on the effect the scholarship had on relationships with friends.

"It's something you don't really talk about on the whole," said Jon Reckford, a junior Morehead Scholar from Chapel Hill.

But senior Jennifer Cresimore from Raleigh said having the scholarship brought respect.

"When people find out you're a Morehead, they

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## Funding for disease study goes to UNC

By SUSAN SULLIVAN  
Staff Writer

Gov. Jim Hunt spoke at a press conference at the Hotel Europa Thursday when UNC received a five-year, \$1,125,000 grant from the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation to conduct research into the cause of cystic fibrosis.

Dr. Stuart Bondurant, the dean of the School of Medicine, accepted the check from Robert Dressing, the national president of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation.

Hunt said of the grant, "I could not be more confident that when you look back on this investment in five years, you will find it was money well spent."

Philip Bromberg, Ph.D., and Richard Boucher Jr., M.D., are the leaders of the research team that last year discovered a clue to the reason for the thick mucus which clogs the lungs of people who suffer from cystic fibrosis.

Bromberg said that although the check had been symbolically presented Thursday, research had already begun in December of 1982. "We have exciting new ideas and techniques about the nature of the disease and how to study it," he said.

Cystic fibrosis is the No. 1 genetic disease that kills children today in the United States. Approximately half of all children born with it will die before they reach the age of 21. And one out of every 20 Americans are symptomless carriers of the gene that causes cystic fibrosis.

There are two early symptoms of cystic fibrosis: overly salty sweat and overly thick mucus secretions. The UNC Cystic Fibrosis Research Team discovered that the voltage across cells in the nose and lungs is much higher in cystic fibrosis patients than in healthy people, Bromberg said. He said that it is possible to lower the voltage by dripping a drug called amiloride onto the cells.

Bromberg said that some of the goals of the research team are to continue to study the voltage test and to search for other tests of cystic fibrosis and to explore the possibility that amiloride or a similar drug can be used to treat cystic fibrosis.

UNC is one of 33 institutions that applied for the research grant, according to Dressing, and the University was among the first to receive funding, by a unanimous vote.

"Our long-range goal is to establish a network, nationwide, of research centers like this," Dressing said.

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A Southern Cross

Mike Cross performed to a sell-out crowd Thursday night in Memorial Hall, celebrating St. Patrick's Day with his fiddle, guitar and homespun humor. Cross tours the country playing 12-string bottleneck blues, Irish jigs and old-time mountain fiddle tunes.

## Housing proposes increase in rent

By LISA PULLEN  
University Editor

A proposal to increase residence hall room rents by 18 percent for the 1983-84 year was approved Thursday by the Housing Advisory Board.

The proposed increase was announced in a meeting Wednesday night by Jody Harpster, acting director of University housing.

In a prepared statement, Harpster attributed the increase to rising costs, declining interest income and housing expenditures exceeding rents for the past several years. University housing is self-sufficient and receives no state funds, except for two housing officials' salaries.

In order to have revenues equal expenses, a 35.6 percent rent increase would be needed next year, according to the statement. Major reductions in the housing budget were made to hold the increase to 18 percent, Harpster stated in the report. The cuts — totalling \$885,000 — were made in the areas of lounge renovations, major building repairs, and purchase of motor vehicles, the statement read.

Another rent increase of the same magnitude will be needed in the 1984-85 year, Harpster stated in the report. University housing has agreed to allow students to withdraw housing contracts without penalty when the increase becomes official, Residence Hall Association President

Mark Dalton said Thursday.

"I think the increase is definitely justified," Dalton said. "The increase is half of what it could be. We're getting a good deal."

Dalton said he hoped residence area governments would use their enhancement funds to pay for the building renovations cut from the University housing budget. Approximately \$67,000 will be available for enhancement funds next year, he said.

The rent for a double room in a Group I residence hall will be \$419 per semester for the 1983-84 year. Now the rent for a double room there is \$355 per semester. Group I dormitories include Alexander, Aycock, Carr, Everett, Grimes, Lewis, Old East, Old West and Ruffin.

A double in a Group II building will cost \$445 per semester next year. The present rate for that room is \$377 per semester. Group II dorms include Avery, Connor, Craige, Ehringhaus, Hinton James, Joyner, Mangum, Manly, Morrison, Parker, Teague, Whitehead and Winston.

A Group III double will cost \$486 per semester in 1983-84. The present rate for a Group III double room is \$412. Group III dorms are Alderman, Cobb, Graham, Kenan, Melver, Spencer and Stacy.

Rates are also slated to increase about 27 percent in Odum Village. A two-bedroom unfurnished apartment there which now costs \$158 per month will cost \$205 per month in the 1983-84 year.

## Senate decides against nuclear freeze proposal

The Associated Press

RALEIGH — A nuclear weapons freeze resolution was rejected Thursday by the North Carolina Senate as Lt. Gov. Jimmy Green cast tie-breaking votes to water down and kill the resolution.

Green, voting for the first time in his nearly seven years as Senate president, broke a 24-24 tie by favoring an amendment to change the freeze resolution to the point that even its sponsors opposed it.

After the amended version was tabled, Green broke another 24-24 tie, voting against reconsidering the issue in a parliamentary maneuver, effectively guaranteeing the measure won't be brought up again this session.

Thursday's action leaves the General Assembly divided on the nuclear freeze question. The state House of Representatives already has approved a separate freeze resolution, which did not require Senate concurrence.

"I'm very disappointed with the Senate action," said Rep. Parks Helms, D-Mecklenburg, sponsor of the House resolution. "But at least the issue has raised the consciousness of the General Assembly and has served a useful purpose."

Sen. Gerry Hancock, D-Durham, sponsor of the Senate resolution, admitted defeat but hinted he would try again in subsequent legislative sessions.

"The debate on this is far from over," he said in an interview. "It will continue in the General Assembly, in Congress and elsewhere until the political leaders of the state and nation understand that the people want a sane nuclear weapons policy."

The joint resolution originally was identical to the separate House resolution, which called on President Reagan and Congress to negotiate a bilateral, verifiable freeze on nuclear weapons production. In a concession to potential opponents, Hancock agreed to an amendment recommending "on-site verification when necessary and appropriate."

But Sen. Harold Hardison, D-Lenoir, introduced an amendment that, when passed, effectively doomed the resolution.

It deleted the crucial adjectives "bilateral" and "verifiable" in the body of the resolution.

Hancock fought the amendment, saying that with it the resolution would "be requesting the President of the United States to negotiate a freeze that can't be verified. That's irresponsible."

"The real purpose of this amendment is to make the resolution unworkable, untenable and to kill it," said Hancock.

Hardison, a leading opponent of the freeze resolution, countered that his amendment actually strengthened it.

"I'm as much as anyone in this world want a nuclear freeze, but I do not agree with the approach this resolution takes," he said. "We must not negotiate from a weakened position."

The Senate split evenly on the amendment, and Green cast his yes vote without comment.

Sen. Dennis Winner, D-Buncombe, moved to table the amended resolution, saying its original intent had been distorted. The Senate agreed, 25-23.

Sen. Julian Allsbrook, D-Halifax, then invoked a parliamentary maneuver called a "clinch," moving that the vote to table the amendment resolution be reconsidered. Green broke a 24-24 tie by voting against the motion.

Under Senate rules, once a vote to reconsider is rejected, a two-thirds majority is needed to bring up the issue again. Hancock acknowledged he didn't have that many votes, though he insisted that had there been a vote on the original resolution 28 senators — a majority — would have supported it. A two-thirds majority of the 50-member Senate is 34 votes.

"It's eloquent testimony that the only way opponents of this resolution could defeat it was to resort to parliamentary tactics," Hancock said.

He said a number of senators who had agreed to support the original resolution preferred not to vote at all and avoided it by siding with the Hardison amendment.

Hancock said he wasn't surprised by Green's stand.

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## N.C. educators aim for better teachers by '88

By CHERYL ANDERSON  
Staff Writer

North Carolina will have more competent and effective teachers by 1988 — at least that is the aim of the UNC Board of Governors and the North Carolina Board of Educators. The BOG endorsed a proposal Friday by the state board that will require freshmen entering North Carolina colleges and universities in fall 1983 to pass an examination by the end of their sophomore year before being accepted into that school's education program.

The resolution involves a framework for the Quality Assurance Program, which is intended to upgrade the qualifications of those persons seeking teacher certification in North Carolina's public schools. The standards apply to each of the schools in the 16-campus UNC system as well as the private institutions in the state.

UNC System President William C. Friday said that passage of the resolution is an effort to develop a teaching program that will be in a category with legal and medical professions.

"I'm all for it. I think it's a good change," Friday said. "It'll certainly improve the teaching profession."

William Burke, director of teacher education at the University, said he thought that standards for the teaching profession needed to be increased across the state in terms of who is admitted to teacher education programs and who is certified to teach.

"We know how to get quality people in the classrooms," Burke said, "but my concern is keeping

quality people in the classrooms," an area the Quality Assurance Program does not include.

The program requires students to pass an entrance examination by the end of their sophomore year before being admitted to teacher preparation programs by assessing basic general study skills, like general math, said Donald Stedman, associate vice president of academic affairs at the University.

Burke said the test, which probably will include questions from the National Teacher Examination (NTE), would not hinder any students from entering the teacher education program.

"In the last five to six years we've only found two students — one in 1978 and one in 1976 — of 1,000 (applicants each year) who would not have passed the test," Burke said.

At the end of their senior year students will take a second test, a comprehensive exam similar to those taken by nursing and accounting students before entering their professions, to determine which subjects they will teach, said F.P. Bodenheimer, chairman of the BOG planning commission. Prospective teachers would then seek a job and be evaluated as to their eligibility for certification.

Burke said the program will eliminate the bottom pool of possible applicants to the teacher education program.

"If we can't replace them with those at the top of the pool in terms of academic standing, we will very quickly find ourselves facing a shortage of teachers in the classrooms." This would eventually force the use of unqualified teachers, a problem North Carolina faced in the 1950s and 1960s, he said.



William C. Friday

"We need to make the teaching profession more attractive," Burke said, suggesting upgrading classrooms and offering merit pay. The pay scale is now based on seniority and the type of degree the teacher has. Burke disagrees with the present system. If a teacher is influential in helping children to learn more, that teacher may deserve to be paid more, he said. Possibilities of such a system are currently being evaluated.