

**Holding steady**  
Sunny times will stay around for one more day, giving us a high of 70 and a low of 42.

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**Out-of-staters**  
Are the 'foreigners' out of hand? Today's four-part package begins below and continues on pages 5, 6 and 7.



DTH/Jamie Cobb

Bryan Hassel, a sophomore from Nashville, Tenn., speaking at the anti-CIA rally in the Pit Wednesday afternoon

## Students protest CIA recruiting

By JO FLEISCHER  
Staff Writer

Students gathered at a rally in the Pit Wednesday to protest the presence of CIA recruiters on campus.

The rally was sponsored by the Carolina Committee on Central America and the Campus Awareness Network as part of CAN's CIA Awareness Week.

"The CIA is fishing at UNC," said Ahmad Golchin, a CCCA member. "They want to buy students souls for a big fat paycheck." Our main point is to let the CIA know that some students are concerned, said Juan Valiente, another CCCA member.

The protesters held placards with messages such as "Central Invasion Agency" and "100,000 Dead since CIA Sponsored Coup in Guatemala." Several speakers addressed a noontime crowd, which at times approached 150 people.

CAN member Bryan Hassel spoke on the CIA's involvement in Central America. He said the agency's attempts to overthrow the government of Nicaragua was an act of war and violated international law. A law passed by Congress in the 1970s, called the Bowland Amendment, also forbids the funding of paramilitary groups, he said.

"The results of this war are 11,000 people dead," he said. "The mining of the only harbor in the country and the destruction of its only oil refinery are acts the CIA carried out themselves because they couldn't find anyone else qualified to do it," Hassel said.

Nicaragua took the United States to the World Court over the incident, Hassel said, and the United States left the court before a decision was rendered. "What does this lead you to believe?" he asked.

Hassel also spoke against a CIA pamphlet

that advocated the "neutralization," or assassination, of public officials in Central America. The pamphlet was distributed to groups operating for the agency, Hassel said.

Other speakers protested CIA involvement in Africa, Iran and Third World countries and the methods it uses in carrying out its activities.

Hassel said he was concerned that the CIA's power had increased under the Reagan administration, and the agency could now operate without Congressional approval. "President Reagan even wants them to be exempt from the Freedom of Information Act," Hassel said.

Ashley Osment, a member of the CCCA steering committee, spoke about how CIA activities overseas shaped peoples' attitudes about the United States. "We're paying taxes

See CIA page 8

## Lack of quorums a problem for CGC

By GUY LUCAS  
Assistant University Editor

The Campus Governing Council's first four biweekly meetings this semester had an average attendance of 15 out of 20 representatives — an absentee rate of 25 percent, a review of records revealed.

The CGC chalked up its best attendance of the year with 20 of 23 representatives at the meeting held at Est Est Est restaurant Wednesday night. Meetings normally are held in the Student Union. The greater number of representatives reflects the inauguration of new CGC members elected in the October campus elections.

Attendance at committee meetings has been lower than at full CGC meetings. The Rules and Judiciary Committee was unable to conduct business at its last three meetings because only three members showed up at each of those meetings, one short of quorum, the number of representatives needed to make the committee's actions legal. The Finance Committee also had only three members at its last meeting.

The Student Affairs Committee's attendance cannot be assessed because the committee has only been fully staffed since the October elections and has had only one meeting since then.

Finance Committee chairman David Brady (Dist. 12) said that while his committee could not achieve quorum at its last meeting, some committee members had notified him they would not make it.

"The one time we didn't have quorum, it wasn't relevant because we didn't vote on anything," he said. All the committee did at that meeting was discuss some issues, he added.

The CGC's bylaws state, "The missing of two announced full or committee meetings in a row, or four in a semester, constitutes probable cause for the Ethics Committee to contact the representatives regarding reasons for their absence." If informal attempts to solve the problem get no results, the committee may recommend action, including a formal reprimand or expulsion of the representative, to be voted on by the full CGC.

Several representatives would be liable for action by the Ethics Committee. Alan Ross (Dist. 6) missed the first three CGC meetings, and Chuck Shafer (Dist. 1) and Robert Powers (Dist. 4) have missed all six rules and judiciary meetings.

Ross said, "I'm in med school and I had a lot of obligations at the hospital during that time." He added that no one called him to tell him there was a meeting, and since he lived off campus, he didn't come to the CGC office often to check meeting times.

Shafer said the meeting time for his committee

was set after he had left a CGC meeting early because of prior commitments.

"I have other commitments," he said. "I'm a third year law student."

Powers could not be reached Tuesday or Wednesday to comment on why he missed the committee meetings.

CGC Speaker Wyatt Closs said he probably would take Shafer and Power's attendance to the Ethics Committee.

Two other representatives — Lisa Jacobs (Dist. 5) and Sue Marshall (Dist. 2) — have missed three CGC meetings. Marshall now has missed two consecutive meetings.

Marshall said she missed some meetings because she lived in Raleigh, and it was difficult sometimes to make the trip.

Jacobs said she was attending as much as she could. "I've just been really busy, she said. "I didn't actually run for the CGC. I was elected on a write-in vote."

She said two friends voted for her as a joke, and she won.

Closs said no one should miss two consecutive meetings.

"You would wonder why someone wouldn't make two full councils or two committees, because now you're talking about a whole month," he said, explaining that since the meetings were two weeks apart, representatives had plenty of time to make plans.

"It's kind of hard for me to figure why they would miss a full council meeting unless they have exams every two weeks," he said.

Closs posted a schedule of all meetings for the year so the representatives could plan their studying around them. Meetings have been every other Wednesday for as long as he has been at UNC, Closs said.

"It's pretty hard for me to understand why a person would make a commitment to become part of CGC if they couldn't make the meetings," he said.

Many CGC members this year are involved in other organizations, he said.

"Members have to take that (other activities) into consideration when they run," he said. "You want your representatives to be well-rounded, but from a time commitment point-of-view, it's not good at all."

Brady said he understood representatives being involved in other activities, but the CGC required a time commitment of no more than five hours a week.

"I think you can only have so much involvement

See CGC page 3

## Scholarships are attracting out-of-staters

By LOUIS CORRIGAN  
Staff Writer

The ivy may be thicker at Cambridge and New Haven, but Chapel Hill cultivates a hybrid that is doing just fine, forcing the kudzu to the pastures.

Like few state universities, UNC can afford to select out-of-state students with an eye for quality that often places the University in competition with Ivy League institutions.

"They are the best and the brightest the country has to offer," Barbara Polk, assistant director of undergraduate admissions, said about out-of-state applicants.

The University's rapid growth in enrollment during the 1960s led the Board of Trustees to limit out-of-state enrollment to 15 percent during the 1970s, University Provost Sam Williamson said.

The Trustees recently gave the University some latitude to exceed the 15 percent level. Still, the mark usually hovers very close to 15 percent, Williamson said.

Due to the limited spaces available, admission standards for out-of-state students are significantly higher than the already high standards set for N.C. residents.

"Each year, we will get well over 5,000, sometimes 6,000, applications from out-of-state students," Polk said. Of those, only 15 to 20 percent can be accepted.

Records as of July 29, 1985, which give a close estimate of this year's freshman class, show 4,038 of 5,508 N.C. applicants were accepted. The University accepted 1,007 of 5,294 out-of-state applicants, and 439 of those enrolled. UNC accepted 315 of 474 children of alumni applicants living out-of-state.

These numbers vary from year to year. Children of alumni count as part of the 15 percent of out-of-state students accepted, so sometimes even fewer positions are available to out-of-staters with no ties

to the University.

Competition for out-of-state admissions is so great, Polk said, high school guidance departments often find it harder to get their students accepted at UNC than at Ivy League schools.

N.C. residents admitted by the University average 1060 to 1070 on the Scholastic Aptitude Test and fall among the top 15 percent of their high school classes academically. Children of alumni figure in slightly above this, Polk said.

Out-of-state students admitted, however, average more than 1300 on the SAT and fall among the top 2 percent of their high school classes academically. Out-of-staters also show particular strength in extracurricular and leadership activities.

Talented undergraduates come from around the world and across the country. Based on statistics from the Registrars Office as of Sept. 11, 1985, out-of-state undergraduates come from 31 foreign countries and 45 states. Most come from Virginia (285), Florida (213), New York (197), Maryland (180), Georgia (169) and New Jersey (150).

While the University attracts top students nationwide, recruitment and incentives remain important in continuing the strength and diversity of the student population.

The Morehead Foundation, established in 1945 by UNC alumnus John Motley Morehead, III, was modeled after the Rhodes scholarship program. It aims to attract the best students in the state, the country and the world. Morehead believed such students would enrich the entire University, said Mebane Pritchett, director of the Foundation.

The Foundation, which is separate from the University, awards 60 or more full scholarships each year covering tuition costs, living expenses and some travel expenses. The scholarships include summer internships.

Fifty-one of the top public and private secondary schools in the country each send one applicant to compete with N.C. residents and a group of Canadian nominees as finalists for the scholarships. These schools were selected over the years for their overall excellence and the diversity of individuals they attract. Also, four or five scholars from the United Kingdom are selected each year in a separate process.

Winners are chosen on the basis of leadership, character, motivation, scholastic ability and extracurricular interest, Pritchett said.

On the average, 40 percent of Morehead recipients reside outside of North Carolina. Of these, many otherwise would have attended private universities, often Ivy League schools, Pritchett said.

All unsuccessful finalists receive N.C. Merit Tuition Awards amounting to the equivalent of in-state tuition for four years. Nearly half of these awards are accepted yearly, many by out-of-state students, Pritchett said.

The Johnston Scholarship Program, established in 1970 by the bequest of James M. Johnston, is the largest program in terms of potential value that the University offers, Program Director Eleanor Morris said.

Based on financial need, these scholarships provide academically excellent students with between \$500 and \$5,000 a year.

The Johnston program seeks a balance between out-of-state and in-state students, Morris said. This year, the program consists of 253 students, including 52 out-of-state students.

High school class rank, SAT scores and leadership qualities constitute the heart of the criteria for the Johnston awards, which are available to current University students as well as incoming freshmen.

The Honors Program for freshmen and sophomores

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not have its own press organ, he said.

Soviet media are becoming more open in their treatment of important issues, Matveyev said.

He said: "We published Reagan's very controversial interview. We're changing. I am sure that under Gorbachev we shall be more open. I think we shouldn't be afraid of exchanging ideas, for your sake and for our sake."

There is no such thing as 100 percent fact, and no news story can be called 100 percent factual, Matveyev said.

Headlines on articles can be misleading, and the same fact printed in two separate newspapers can appear different, he said.

"There are no strict procedures," he said. "When it (the story) is presented by media, what is emphasized . . . really colors the effect, especially the political events."

Matveyev also spoke briefly of the problems the U.S.S.R. had during Stalin's rule and of the "atrocities" committed during that time period.

"Our system as such passed the most difficult test," he said. "But Stalin was not the whole system. We learned harsh lessons and what happened in the '30s will not repeat."

When asked about the possibility of nuclear war, Matveyev stressed the need for restraint by those nations possessing nuclear arms.

He said, "We should do everything possible in order to do away with this crazy (arsenal) of the weapons, in this age where there can be no 'victims' in war."

Matveyev is a professor at the Moscow Institute of International Relations and a former correspondent to England.

## Soviet journalist speaks at J-school

By LINDA MONTANARI  
Staff Writer

A strong obligation to respond to public criticism in the media separates Soviet officials from American officials, Soviet journalist Vikenty Aleksandrovich Matveyev said Wednesday.

Matveyev, who has written for the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestiya* for almost 30 years, spoke to about 50 journalism students in two morning sessions on invitation from Richard Cole, dean of the journalism school.

Matveyev is visiting the United States as deputy chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee and will represent them in the U.S. Peace Council to be held in New Haven, Conn., this weekend. He is staying with a friend in Chapel Hill.

Newspaper editors are obliged to bring any complaints published in their papers to the central committee of the Communist Party for immediate response, Matveyev said.

Matveyev said the letter department is the largest the paper has and that each issue of *Izvestiya* contains criticism. "Our press is for our people," he said. "It is obligatory for us to answer, to acknowledge and to take action on any serious complaint."

"They are told that they should be critical of any officials, any departments," he continued. "If the response from the official is not sufficient, we (the newspaper) shall send investigating teams."

Although *Izvestiya* is government-run, it is not an organ of the Soviet government, he said.

Individual branches, such as the education department, can publish their own newspapers, but the government does



DTH/Janet Jarman

## Leaf me be

Mitchell Sewell, a UNC graduate in botany, collecting leaves outside Manning Hall for a genetic study he is conducting as a lab technician.

We can destroy ourselves by cynicism and disillusion just as effectively as by bombs — Kenneth Clark