

WEATHER
 TODAY: Rain; high mid-60s
 WEDNESDAY: Cloudy; high mid-40s

ON CAMPUS
 • Dr. Peter Lamptey will speak on "The AIDS Pandemic" at 7 p.m. in 100 Hamilton.
 • Pick up summer school registration books in the basement of Hanes today.

PHONE HOME: Regional calling plan cuts chargesCITY, page 3
KING OF THE HILL: Baseball beats MountaineersSPORTS, page 5

SportsLine

AP ALL-ACC TEAM
 Christian Laettner, Duke
 Tom Gugliotta, N.C. State
 Rodney Rogers, Wake Forest
 Bryant Stith, Virginia
 Walt Williams, Maryland

UNC PLAYERS
 Hubert Davis, 2nd team
 George Lynch, 3rd team

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T · U · E · S · D · A · Y

Up Front

Preschoolers' day care integrates therapy, play

By Robin Lowe
 Staff Writer

Early morning in a local day care: Two-year-old children paint pictures and help their teacher recall the Three Little Pigs story. The 3-year-old children have gone outside to enjoy the nice spring weather and romp on the playground. Downstairs the infants prepare for their morning nap.

Sounds typical, doesn't it?
 At first glance, the Frank Porter Graham Child Development Center may appear to be an ordinary, average day-care center, but take a closer look.

Among the energetic play of the 4-year-olds, a group of three children put together a color-coded puzzle at the instruction of their teacher — a lesson in sharing and patience with classmates.

The children do not realize that the activity is one boy's therapy session. He has Down's Syndrome, and the exercise was designed especially for him. To the children, it's just another game, but the boy is learning to distinguish colors and patterns with the help of his friends.

Instead of removing children with special needs from the classroom setting for therapy, families and teachers decide, based on the individual child, whether to integrate therapy with everyday activities with other students.

Donna Bryant, director of the FPG-CDC family-child care research program, said, "It's really just a balancing act between providing the best services to all the children and accounting for individual needs."

About one-third of the center's children have special needs. By placing these children with average preschoolers, they are "mainstreamed."

The center also strives to serve a broad range of families with both high and low incomes. The cost of the day care depends on the family's income and is worked out between the administration and the family. The lower the income, the lower the cost to the family.

All of the center's children — not just the ones with special needs — receive an individualized curriculum mixed with group learning. The parents meet with the teachers to choose the focus for each student. If a child has accelerated intelligence, the teachers will help to cultivate that. If a child falls behind in reading, his teachers will work to improve that area.

The unique aspect of the special needs curriculum is that most of the children participate in therapy with the members of their class. The researchers do not remove the children from a normal day-care environment if at all possible. But some therapy must be done away from the classroom.

Maura Doran, a graduate student in speech pathology, works with six children with developmental delays at the center. She integrates five of them into the classroom.

"It works for some kids and not for others," Doran said, adding that integrated therapy has its pros and cons.

"It really depends on the needs of the children," she said. "The advantage of having the therapy in class is that it fosters social interaction. You get other kids involved and can work in a natural environment instead of yanking them out of class. A lot of times when you take them out of class then put them back, they don't use what they've learned in therapy."

Having individual therapy sessions away from the classroom allows for one-on-one attention and less distraction so goals become clearer to the children, Doran said.

"In class, (therapy) results are more unpredictable," she said. "You never know how the other children will react or what kind of mood they are in."

Don Bailey, director of early childhood research, said the results of the therapy sessions have not been evaluated.

However, Bailey said the parents' responses have been basically good. "You always have some parents who are asking themselves, 'Would my child be getting better treat-

Audit examines athletic officials

Probe of worker misuse may result in changes, Swofford says

By Michael Workman
 Staff Writer

A University auditor is investigating allegations that state employees did personal work for high-ranking athletic department officials while being paid state funds.

Dick Baddour, senior associate athletic director, and Willie Scroggs, an assistant athletic director, said they did not intentionally misuse the services of state employees.

Athletic Director John Swofford characterized the audit as a response to several misunderstandings between department officials and workers and said it might result in procedural changes in the department.

But John "Pete" Wright, a groundskeeper supervisor, said the audit was a response to concerns he had raised in a grievance filed in July.

Wright filed the grievance after he and another employee were fired for switching tires from a surplus University vehicle to Wright's own van. The employees were later rehired by the University.

He said he had compared his actions to those of high-ranking athletic department officials in the grievance. Wright said his actions were no worse than the actions of the department officials.

Ronald Johnson, a worker in the outdoor facilities operations department, said he was paid state funds to make improvements on the car of Scroggs' daughter. Scroggs served as coach of the UNC men's lacrosse team for 12 seasons, leading it to three national championships.

Edwin Capel, Internal Audit Department director and head of the investigation, questioned Johnson about installing a car radio and fixing a dent in the car, Johnson said.

Capel could not be reached for comment. Scroggs said Monday he could not comment on the radio installation.

"I'd like to speak out (about the incident), but I've been asked not to comment about it until Capel has completed his report," Scroggs said.

Swofford confirmed that Johnson was on state time when he installed the radio, but he said Scroggs did not know the worker was being paid by the state. "Willie's understanding

was that the worker was not on state time," he said.

Johnson said he also repaired a dent in the car of Finley Golf Course superintendent William Fowler on state time.

Fowler refused to comment Monday night. Capel contacted four workers in the outdoor facilities operations department, including Johnson and Wright, Johnson said. The two other employees could not be reached for comment Monday.

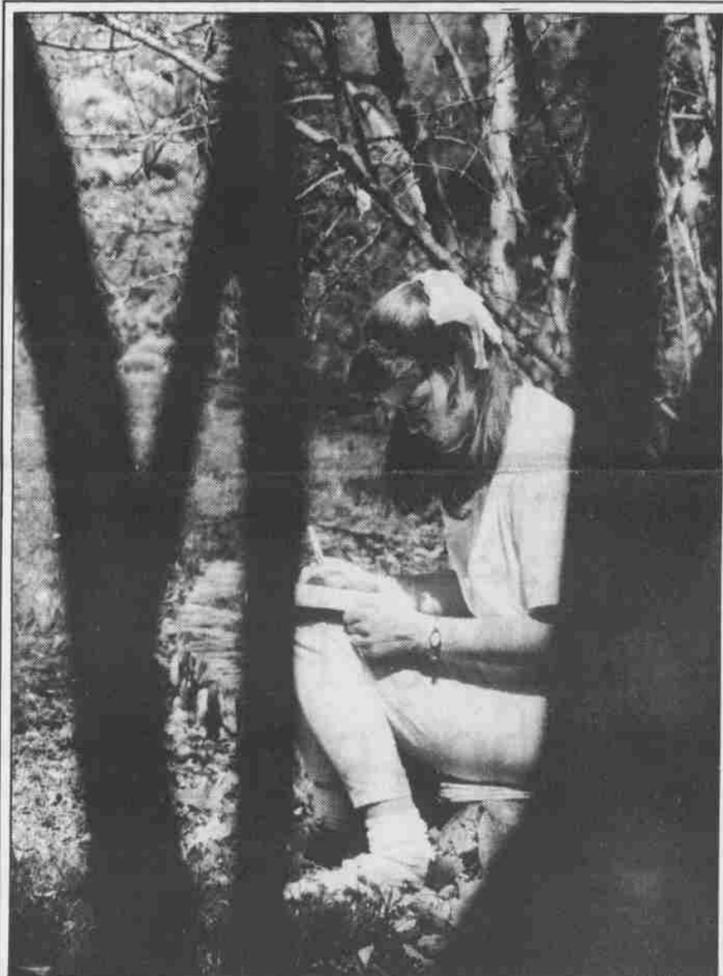
Baddour said Capel questioned him about a cabinet Baddour had delivered by a state employee to his house.

Baddour said the cabinet, which he described as "a plywood box with shelves," had been thrown away and was going to be destroyed.

The cabinet was delivered to his house, but the worker who delivered it was not paid with state funds, he said.

Capel did not ask him about other incidents, Baddour said. Swofford said he thought the incidents were isolated problems.

"I have a lot of confidence in Willie Scroggs and Dick Baddour," he said. "I don't think there is any pattern."



Reading in the rough

Martha Cockrell, a sophomore from Columbia, Md., takes advantage of the beautiful weather Monday to read her anthropology text in the Arboretum. Students across campus basked in the 70-degree spring weather.

DTH/Eric Sandlin

Rainfall causes sewer overflow near Bolin Creek

State environmental agency hopes moratorium will spark local action

By Chris Goodson
 Staff Writer

Heavy rains this weekend caused overflowing along the Bolin Creek sewer line, but a state agency hopes a moratorium placed on hookups to the line will prompt local authorities to remedy the long-time problems.

Everett Billingsley, Orange Water and Sewer Authority (OWASA) executive director, said rains Friday night caused the line to overflow east of Airport Road near Bolin Heights.

Rainwater, not sewage, spilled into the area, Billingsley said. He added that OWASA officials disinfected the site after the water subsided.

"This is primarily a rainwater problem, and we've got to find where it's coming from," Billingsley said.

Arthur Mouberry, an N.C. Department of Environmental Management official, said the DEM moratorium would prevent new hookups to the Bolin Creek line until overflow problems were solved.

The moratorium could delay construction on area projects, including plans for the new Chapel Hill Public Library.

DEM officials enacted the moratorium after they reviewed overflow problems that occurred during January and February on the Bolin Creek sewer line, Mouberry said.

Although DEM officials knew OWASA had begun repairs to the Bolin

Creek Line, the magnitude of the overflow problems made a moratorium necessary, Mouberry said.

"I think our moratorium caught them off guard," he said.

Billingsley said OWASA hopes to have enough repairs made in three or four months to ask the DEM to lift the moratorium.

"We've got everyone we can try to find and correct the problems," Mouberry said.

OWASA can have the moratorium lifted in one of two ways, he said.

One way would be a special order by consent that would allow limited sewer access in specific cases. The DEM and OWASA would have to agree on the special cases, he said.

Otherwise, OWASA must fix the problems in the Bolin Creek line, Mouberry said.

But Billingsley said OWASA started improving the Bolin Creek line before the moratorium was imposed.

"We have a program which we have been involved in for several years to improve that line," he said.

The moratorium was surprising because DEM officials knew OWASA was repairing problems in the Bolin Creek line as officials found them, Billingsley said.

"It is an unusually stringent action they have taken," he said.

Large sections of the sewer line already have been replaced or repaired, Billingsley added.

Bush, Clinton eye overwhelming wins in Super Tuesday races

By Eric Lusk
 Senior Writer

President George Bush and Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton could take major leaps toward their parties' presidential nominations in today's Super Tuesday primaries despite the furious challenge each has faced from a surprisingly strong partisan rival.

"By every poll, it's Bush and Clinton," said Bruce Buchanan, professor of government at the University of Texas at Austin.

Conservative columnist Pat Buchanan and former U.S. Sen. Paul Tsongas continue to present serious challenges to the two candidates that political analysts have dubbed the front-runners going into the middle stages of the 1992 race.

Super Tuesday was designed by Southern Democrats in 1988 as a way to increase the influence of moderate regional voters in national party politics. Hard economic times and the less-than-dramatic impact of 1988's 21-state Super Tuesday led to the creation of a scaled-down version in 1992.

Today's races comprise primaries in Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas and caucuses in Delaware, Hawaii and Missouri.

Clinton has topped preliminary polls in most of the Super Tuesday states and could take a giant step toward the nomi-



nation on a day when 783 Democratic delegates are at stake. In contrast to the Northeast, where Tsongas' quiet, intellectual style of politicking played well, the South presents a major opportunity for Clinton, an Arkansas native and a leader in the movement to create Super Tuesday four years ago.

"Clinton is experienced in governing Southern electorates," UNC political science Professor William Keech said. "This is not good territory for Tsongas."

Tsongas grabbed early momentum in the Democratic race by winning the Feb. 18 New Hampshire primary. But even with a major victory in Maryland last week, the former U.S. senator from Massachusetts has lost ground since the early primaries.

Despite being plagued by accusations of adultery and draft-dodging, Clinton has managed to attract the greatest amount of pre-primary support from Southern voters. Recent reports that Clinton participated in a real estate investment with the owner of a failed savings and loan still could damage the Arkansas governor's campaign. "Clinton's got the organization and

the money," Bruce Buchanan said. "But there are a significant number of undecided (voters)." More than 20 percent of Democratic voters in Texas remained undecided, he said.

Uncommitted voters could play a major role in the Florida primary. Clinton supporters say they are worried that many undecided Floridians could side with Tsongas.

"The make-up of Florida is Northeastern in part," said Elizabeth Belkin, a press secretary in Clinton's Tallahassee office. "It's going to be a different turnout. The state is not entirely Southern."

Former California Gov. Jerry Brown, who has surprised many observers with his strong showings in recent primaries, including victories in Maine, Colorado and Nevada, stands as the wild-card candidate now that the Democratic field has been narrowed down to three legitimate contenders.

"(Brown) has surprised so many people of late," Bruce Buchanan said. "It's really hard to read Brown now. He might do well (in Texas)."

Brown appeals to the younger, environmentally conscious and non-main-

stream voters, he said.

U.S. Sens. Tom Harkin and Bob Kerrey, both of whom were expected to be major players in the 1992 race, recently dropped out of the campaign.

In the Republican arena, Bush still faces a major challenge from Patrick Buchanan, the brash right-wing commentator whose candidacy was considered nothing more than a protest several weeks ago.

But Pat Buchanan has surprised both Bush and political observers by winning between 25 percent and 35 percent of the vote in several GOP primaries. "(Pat) Buchanan can win a substantial vote," said Blease Graham, an associate professor of government at the University of South Carolina. "So far he's not winning many delegates, but certainly he can be a thorn in the side of Bush."

Many voters say they have sided with Pat Buchanan as a protest against the president's failure to solve domestic problems like the nation's stagnant economy. In the South Dakota primary three weeks ago, more than 30 percent

See PRIMARIES, page 2



George Bush



Paul Tsongas

N.C. voters must wait for chance to choose presidential candidates

By Eric Lusk
 Senior Writer

Although the budget crunch has forced N.C. voters to be spectators rather than participants in this year's Super Tuesday primaries, the state still could play a key role in deciding the Democratic nomination.

In 1988, North Carolina was one of 21 states to hold a primary or caucus on what politicians have named Super Tuesday. But last year, the General Assembly voted to move the state's presidential primary to May 5 to coincide with races for other state and national offices.

Alex Brock, executive director of the State Elections Board, said the decision not to hold two separate primaries should save the state about \$1.4 million.

Although the change in primary dates was not designed to make North Carolina a more important campaign stop, state voters could help decide the eventual nominee if the Democratic race goes down to the wire, Brock said.

"By the time our primary rolls

around, it will be more meaningful standing alone," he said. "By that time, you'll be getting to the very fine points ... of the complicated delegate procedure."

But if Arkansas Gov. Bill Clinton dominates today's Super Tuesday races as many polls suggest he will, the importance of the N.C. primary will be negated, and candidates could decide not to invest time and energy in state appearances, said N.C. Rep. Robert Hunter, D-McDowell.

"If we'd been able to afford it, we would have been assured to have some impact on the electoral process," he said. "Super Tuesday and the importance of the South is still there, but North Carolina won't be a part of it."

Moderate Democratic leaders originally designed Super Tuesday as a day on which Southern voters could make a lasting impression on a given presidential race. Younger Southern politicians including Clinton and U.S. Sen. Albert Gore, D-Tenn., originated the concept of Super Tuesday in the mid-1980s. Gore, who announced last fall that he would not be running in 1992, finished first in North Carolina in 1988.

A little madness in the Spring is wholesome even for the King. — Emily Dickinson