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The Daily Tar Heel

87th year of editorial freedom

N. Ferebee Taylor

One feels a very keen and deep responsibility to the students. But the demands and duties of the chancellorship make it almost impossible to meet all of them.

—N. Ferebee Taylor, August 1979

Today is N. Ferebee Taylor's last day as chancellor of the University. He will leave his office in South Building for the last time this afternoon amid a flurry of tributes and praises to his eight years of leadership and accomplishment.

Chancellor Taylor's tenure as the chief teacher, administrator and fund raiser for the University has earned him a reputation as a builder and a planner. He has brought to faculty, staff, alumni and students an energetic directorship; except through his efforts, many positive and innovative developments in academics, health affairs, athletics and supportive services may have not come about.

Perhaps the most significant accomplishment of the Taylor chancellorship has been the expansion of the University's libraries and holdings. By the time Chancellor Taylor assumed office in early 1972, it had become evident that much additional space and more modern study and research facilities were needed to attain the level of excellence required to launch the University into the 1980s and succeeding decades. Largely because of the chancellor's labors, a new million-volume stack addition to Wilson Library was completed in 1977, with renovations and additions to the Health Sciences Library getting underway in early 1979. The most recent—and perhaps the greatest—tribute to Chancellor

Taylor's tenure came in the fall of 1979 when construction workers began laying the foundations for a new 1.8 million-volume central library next to the Carolina Union.

And because of the chancellor's vigorous efforts to raise private endowments through the Carolina Challenge program, the University has amassed more than \$20 million of its \$67 million fund-raising goal. Under his confident leadership, schools and departments in the Division of Academic Affairs have embarked on an effort to reshape undergraduate and graduate



curriculum to prepare students for the changing needs of the state and nation.

Probably the most substantial criticism of Chancellor Taylor is that the rapport he has maintained with students and faculty over the years has, at times, been tedious. On occasion, his misunderstandings with campus leaders have highlighted the businesslike manner that many critics say comes from the chancellor's endeavors in corporate law circles in New York. It seems accurate to suggest that Chancellor Taylor has not always been easily understood by students; but in times of crisis, he consistently has demonstrated his sensitivity to student concerns. For example, in the fall of 1973, the chancellor showed his understanding for students' complaints of overcrowding in University housing when he and three other top-level administrators stayed overnight in a crowded Winston Dorm room. And through his indirect yet influential efforts, a five-year reform movement culminated in 1974 with the revision of the Honor Code into a tripartite responsibility shared by students, faculty and administration.

Years from now, historians and archivists will face the difficult task of labeling N. Ferebee Taylor's chancellorship as progressive or backward, responsive or insensitive, calm or tumultuous. We believe history will show that Chancellor Taylor's tenure has been one of calmness and productivity. His leadership has not been awe-inspiring; he has not become the focal point for any sort of moral crusade for justice; he has not been regarded as the guiding light in the stormy sea of societal metamorphosis.

Yet somehow, amid all the change that has come during Chancellor Taylor's tenure in office, we sense a spirit of fruitfulness and inventiveness that is uncommon in our time. More than anything else, our impressions of N. Ferebee Taylor make us feel more secure about the future of the University because of the consistently high quality of administration and direction that has marked his leadership.

The Bottom Line

The Blob Squad

The fine city of Middletown, Conn., is setting an example that would make Weight Watchers proud. Cracking down on that ever-troubling problem of departmental flab, the police chief has suspended 18 members of the force for being overweight.

Some members, as much as 90 pounds overweight, were suspended for four days. When it comes to physical fitness, you can't afford to be slack, especially when your salary is suspended too.

The department hasn't yet made it clear what will happen to those officers who don't get their act together, but rumor has it professional wrestling scouts are invading central Connecticut. It could be a tough choice for Middletown's finest. After all, who could deny the fame of a Hastyacks Calhoun or Ricky Steamboat? All they have to do is get a catchy nickname, learn a few of those tricky moves and go for it.

Geritol, move over

Andrew Young watch out. A new civil rights biggie may be looming on the horizon. He wasn't ambassador to the United Nations or a member of the U.S. House of Representatives, but Arthur J. Kraus is an activist from way back.

The 84-year-old New Yorker is once again on the rampage in defense of his

personal liberties. He claims drivers of the Sunrise Coach bus company have refused to pick him up because of his bad breath, caused by the massive amounts of garlic he eats daily.

"Garlic is medicine," Kraus said. "It kills bacteria, it lowers blood pressure, fights constipation and is a cure for nerves." How can you deny that?

Bus company owner Bob Brown says his drivers do not discriminate and suggests Kraus was not trying hard enough to flag down the buses. Come on Bob, give the ol' cuss a break.

Kraus admits that some of the passengers have complained periodically about the smell, but says there are many people on the bus who smoke and drink, causing a fragrance of equal magnitude.

Let us think the garlic incident is one of Kraus' major acts of activism, do not fear; the man has been outspoken for years.

A teacher at the City College of New York, he lost his job in 1933 after leading a student demonstration against fascism. He traveled worldwide for 33 years trying to clear his name and was finally successful in 1969. His reward? An apology from the college, which should inspire us all to fight for our rights.

As for the garlic dilemma, Kraus has taken his case to the state legislature. But in the mean time he has stopped eating garlic because he's tired of walking.

And that's the bottom line.

Politics damage image of child health plan

By LYNN CASEY

During a press conference in November, Gov. Jim Hunt stated North Carolina had the third largest infant mortality rate in the nation. Unfortunately, the statistics did not end with this statement. The governor continued:

• For every 100 students who graduate from public schools in North Carolina, 40 students drop out.

• Seventy-three percent of the children in North Carolina in their first three years have nutritionally inadequate diets.

• North Carolina has the highest rate of working mothers in the nation. Fifty-seven percent of North Carolina mothers with children under six hold a job and need child day care.

With such statistics, Hunt justifies his support for the New Generation Act, which sets up state and local interagency committees to coordinate services to children and families.

The act calls for the creation of a state New Generation interagency committee and proposes—but does not mandate—the creation of county interagency committees.

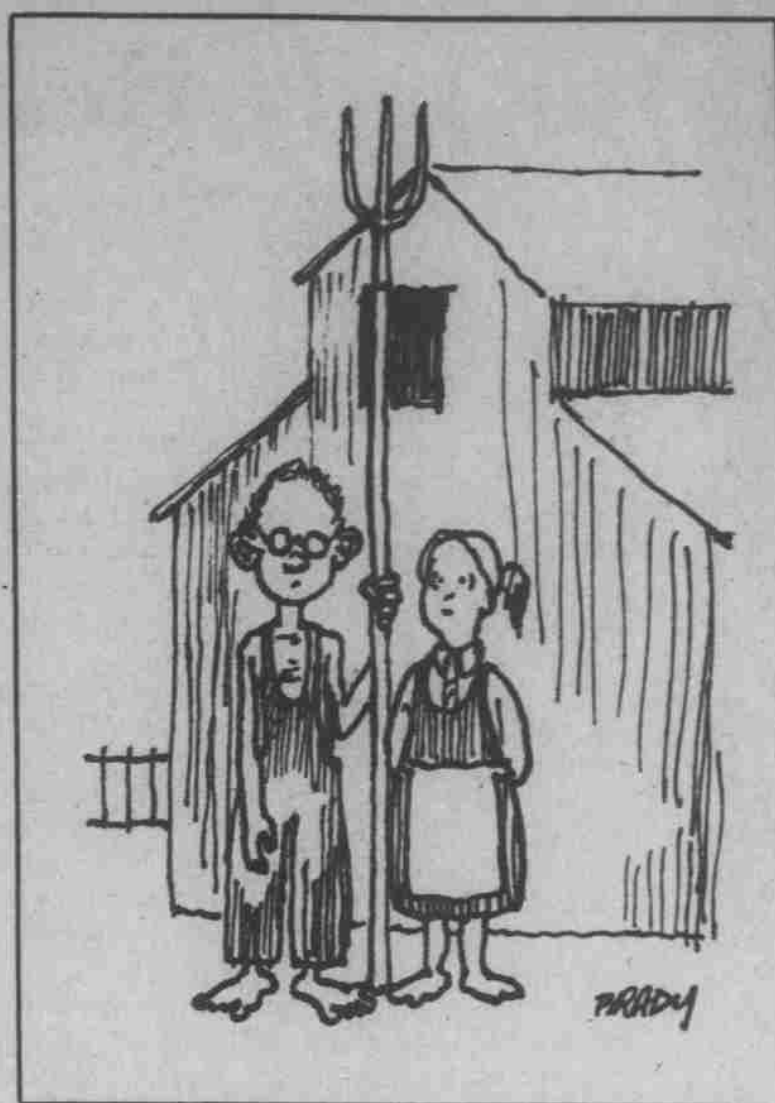
The purpose of the state interagency committee is to improve communication and coordination among federal, state and local agencies relating to children and the family. Through such coordination, local and state committees would then seek to eliminate the duplication of services and identify gaps in existing programs.

Many conservative groups and individuals have attacked the act as being a socialist approach to health care that would erode the integrity of the family, and have asked counties not to support the act.

Thomas F. Ellis, chairman of the Congressional Club—a fund-raising group for conservative politicians and views—criticized the act for its interference in the family.

The Congressional Club may use the act as ammunition against state liberals in the 1980 elections, Ellis said.

State Rep. Patricia Hunt of Chapel Hill said opponents of the New Generation Act were confusing "A Child Health Plan for Raising a New Generation"



with the New Generation act.

"A Child Health Plan for Raising a New Generation" is a 75-page booklet produced by a task force of representatives from the N.C. Pediatric Society and the State Department of Human Resources. The booklet outlines a child health care service for every county.

The booklet uses the terms "health-care homes," but does not say these services would replace the home or remove the child from the home. Many fundamentalist Christians and conservative groups have attacked the booklet as being anti-family because of its wording.

Hunt, however, did, write a letter of endorsement for the booklet.

The New Generation Act does not mention the health plan, and since strong opposition has arisen against the act as anti-family legislation, Hunt has reiterated his belief that government should not support or supplant families.

Unfortunately, it appears the New Generation Act will be used by candidates in the upcoming elections as ammunition against Hunt.

Two gubernatorial opponents, former Democratic Gov. Bob Scott and state Sen. I. Beverly Lake Jr., a Republican, have blasted the New Generation plan.

Hunt's deputy press secretary, Brent Hackney, said Hunt would not back down from his commitment to children and would continue to support the New Generation Act.

"One-third of the counties had agencies similar to New Generation interagency committees before the act was passed," said Florry Glasser, policy adviser of the N.C. Department of Administration and staffer to the state New Generation interagency committee.

The State committee consists of members of state agencies and is chaired by the governor.

June Milby, of the state Department of Human Resources said the act leaves the creation of local agencies up to county commissioners because "Hunt feels local government can best implement health policies for children and families."

The Orange County Human Services Advisory Commission, which was in existence prior to New Generation legislation, performs the same functions of a New Generation interagency committee, said Jerry Robinson, director of the Orange County Health Department and a member of the commission.

Robinson said he believes the current controversy over the act is caused by a lack of understanding.

One would only hope the state committee and local committees—which may or may not be set up—will be able to change the state's child health and education statistics and not be hampered by political games.

Lynn Casey, a junior journalism major from Kinston, is a staff writer for The Daily Tar Heel.

letters to the editor

Conservation the answer to energy woes

To the editor:

In a recent letter, "Production, not conservation the solution," (DTH, Jan. 17), Doug Chapman speaks with distaste about the idea of "cutting our energy use to match our energy supply." But to my mind, to advocate anything else is ludicrous. It is never sensible to continue to use more of something than you can replace, in the hope that you will get more at some later date. But the question worthy of addressing is not simply whether to stop economic growth. It is whether we can continue our growth totally unchecked, or whether it is wiser to rationally consider our situation in the light of physical constraints and develop a policy that will allow us to pursue the most reasonable, safe, foresighted course that is available to us. I contend that conservation is the only course available.

Consider this: If a man were lost at sea in a lifeboat with only five gallons of water, would he be well advised to drink it indiscriminately, assuming that by the time it was gone he would have found means to get more water? Or should he, while trying by every means to get more water, conserve every last drop, knowing that he might never be rescued.

This analogy is useful in several ways. First, there is no hope of immediate rescue from our energy crisis. We have measured amounts of coal, oil and gas. Nuclear power, even if it can be made safe, is still a long way from meeting our present needs, much less future requirements. Second, the earth is our lifeboat; the faster we deplete our stores, the more damage we do to our sole means of support. It's sort of like burning pieces of your boat to keep warm. Of course, it is true that we should search for more and more efficient energy, but always with the full realization that whatever we find is limited. The days of cheap energy are over. The only logical solution is to use what we have in an intelligent manner, as sparingly and as conscientiously as possible.

Yet, Chapman says: "This nation would never have made the transition from wood...to petroleum to natural gas if the current mentality of slowing down when scarcity looms had always been the predominant philosophy." True. And now we have, with incredible shortsightedness, based our entire social and political structure on a transient situation, that of having apparently unlimited cheap energy at our disposal. What about the sacrifices made in World War II when goods and fuels were in short supply? What if the public had continued its usual gluttonous subsistence, instead of conserving as they did?

Chapman says the solution is greater production of energy. For what purpose, I ask? Someone should address this question before we simply decide we must have more. From where comes the idea that we need more energy? It is simply the result of projecting current growth rates: we are told by the power companies that by such and such a date we will use twice or three times what we use now, per person. But why will I need so many kilowatt-hours more? Don't I have enough? I feel that I have plenty. These projected figures are arbitrary and dangerous.

Why is energy use essential to economic growth? Why is economic growth essential to a healthy economy? Why do people bandy these platitudes about without ever objectively justifying them? Perhaps it is because some people are never happy unless they consume more and more and more! The people who benefit most from growth are those who have more than they need already. And who pays the liabilities? Everyone, of whom many are already suffering wants and deprivations.

As for producing more energy, there are alternative methods aside from more strip mines, more oil wells (with their requisite spills) or nuclear power plants.



Right now crude oil costs about \$30 a barrel and is going nowhere but up. The energy we could save over our "projected needs," if we undertook a major conservation effort, could by 1990 amount to nearly the total amount used this past year, and at a cost of \$13 a barrel. It seems to me that that is the cheapest oil in the world. This is the way conservation works and will continue to work.

Chapman asserts that when it comes to the point of choosing to go hungry or to buy food, the choice is obvious. Is it? What if you go to the store and find that there is no food? Again he states that since millions are spent by the government on conservation drives, there is apparently no shortage of resources with which to produce more energy. I suppose that in the end his car will run on dollar bills. Money does not equal energy, if the physical substances aren't there.

In the end we come to a simple realization. An economy that only flourishes in proportion to its growth will only flourish so long as its ever increasing appetite can be met. But the food is limited, and thus the growth is limited. It is a standard American idea, to which Chapman and millions of other subscribers, that it is all right to continue in a certain direction without thought of the long term results, in the hope that a breakthrough will come to the rescue. That is a dangerous hope.

We have two choices, the same two presented to the man in the lifeboat: Conserve for the future or live for the moment. We, like him, already are stuck. We have built our foundation in sand, extended beyond our means. We have reached the point where even if all our efforts are turned toward bringing growth and consumption under control and putting a leash on our rampaging economy, we will still be hard pressed to maintain even our present standard of living or bring the less privileged up to it. If not, we will continue on like a car in neutral with a brick on its accelerator. Either it blows up or it runs out of gas—but neither takes long.

Jason E. Dowdle
Old Highway 86

Review panned

To the editor:
I would like to register my deep

disappointment at Donna Whitaker's review "Laura Dean show 'boring,'" (DTH, Jan. 28), of the Memorial Hall performance of the Laura Dean Dancers and Musicians last Saturday night.

Frankly, I find it astonishing that Whitaker even presumes to massacre a program of dance for which she shows not the least understanding. Getting off to a wrong-headed start, the reviewer claims that the performance put most of the audience to sleep. Is she perhaps generalizing from her particular case? The audience, in fact, was largely receptive, especially considering the difficulty of works—works not aimed to please everyone, as Laura Dean herself will readily explain—such as "Pattern" and "Dance."

Whitaker loses no time in moving on to her next attack: the dancers, according to her, displayed "only a touch of professionalism"—a flagrant underestimation of the amount of skill and polish consistently exhibited by the group. Throughout the evening, the dancers demonstrated a phenomenal degree of precision, concentration and charisma, as well as pure stamina.

What Whitaker interprets as a lack of professionalism is better interpreted as an integral and essential aspect of Laura Dean's choreographic style: within the highly structured overall form, the dancers are given free reign to infuse their individuality into the dance. These sanctioned variations are indeed what lend the pieces their richness and depth, and make Laura Dean such an interesting and experimental choreographer. Unfortunately, all of this was lost on Whitaker, who found "Pattern" to be "pure monotony."

Following several other misguided pronouncements on the evening's second piece, "Dance," the reviewer delivers her punchline: Laura Dean, it seems forgotten to add meaning to her technique. It would only seem fair to the performers and to the DTH readers to accompany such a harsh (and insensitive) remark with some substantiating evidence.

One final comment on this lamentable review. While Whitaker may have found the musical instruments not to her taste, it is a pity that she did not at least emphasize one of the great virtues of the Laura Dean group: its use of live music, a delightful relief from the recorded sound

which we are most often presented with these days.

Lisa M. Kennedy
23 Oakwood Dr.

Wrong question

To the editor:

In his letter, "Murder," (DTH, Jan. 29) Austin Spruill not only asked the wrong questions, he provides contradictory answers.

He asks the wrong question when he suggests another physical criteria as a test for whether a fetus is a human being: the fetus's genetic distinction from the woman. How does that criteria prove a fetus is a human being? Any other living entity, human or non-human, has a different set of genes. The whole inquiry is silly, because whether an entity is physically "human" is a different question from whether our laws should recognize an entity as a "human being." The later question cannot be answered by looking to physical criteria; it is a matter of values.

Spruill also provides a contradictory answer. If he truly believes that a fetus is a "human being" from the moment of conception, then he cannot allow any exception to a ban on abortion. Spruill states he would permit an abortion if the life of the woman were threatened, but what justification would there be for killing an innocent person to save another's life? It would still be murder. If Spruill truly wants to argue his premise that a fetus is a human being from the moment of conception, he should not try to soft peddle it by providing for inconsistent exceptions.

Spruill argues that the so-called "pro-lifers" are not attempting to impose their moral views on anyone. Whether a fetus is to be considered a human being at all is a question of morals. The pro-lifers would decide this question as a matter of law and ban all abortions without exception. The pro-choice advocates would leave the decision up to the woman. Pro-choice advocates are not pro-abortion; we do not advocate abortion and would resist any attempt to make it mandatory in any circumstance. We simply favor freedom of choice on such a personal matter as the morality of abortion.

A. Hewitt Rose
National Abortion Rights
Action League - Chapel Hill