

The Ridgerunner

Voice of the Students

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Mrs. Carolyn Frady

'The Substitute Chancellor

It's been said that behind every successful man there's an equally successful woman, in her own right, and Dr. William E. Highsmith is no different.

In Dr. Highsmith's case the woman is his faithful secretary for the past 11 years, Mrs. Carolyn Frady.

Mrs. Frady brings to her job something that is missing from most other jobs on campus — enthusiasm. And its evident everytime she speaks.

Being the secretary to a college chancellor can in no way be played down in importance.

At a recent meeting of the board of trustees, Highsmith referred to Mrs. Frady as being the most important person on campus.

Still to others, like Pete Gilpin, director of the public information office, she's referred to as the "substitute chancellor," whenever the Chancellor is out of town.

In a day where many women are caught up in the women's liberation movement. Mrs. Frady is an exception. "I'm no libber," she says. "I'm perfectly content in my role as a woman," she said.

"I don't look at my job if it were work that I have to do, but rather as a second home," she said.

"I have got a pleasant job and a great boss," she added.



MRS. CAROLYN FRADY WITH HER BOSS
... Dr. William E. Highsmith



Littlest Cheerleader

Five-year-old Scarlett Bell is the newest addition to the UNC-A cheerleading squad this year. Scarlett is the daughter of Tom and Becky Bell of Asheville and has become the delight of Bulldog fans this year with her on-court antics and her off-court charm. (Staff Photo by Jane Nicholson)

Ridgerunner

Policy Statement

EDITOR'S NOTE* During the course of the academic year a number of questions have arisen concerning the status of the Ridgerunner. It is the intent of the Ridgerunner staff to answer these questions by publishing the following document.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy statement is to provide continuity for the Ridgerunner as an institution of UNC-A, to safeguard the editorial freedom of the Ridgerunner

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Energy Crisis Poses Threat to Future of College Students

WASHINGTON (CPS)—Most of the effects of the energy crisis on college students are, so far, trivial, limited mainly to colder, darker campuses, though education officials across the country are just beginning to verbalize some of the potentially disastrous effects, including revised calendars, extended vacations and higher costs of living and education.

In testimony before the Senate Education subcommittee last week, an Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) official said the energy crisis will hurt low-income students attending community colleges, vocational and technical schools much more severely than others.

Among problems low-income students in particular will have to face are rising fuel bills resulting in higher tuition and higher gasoline costs for commuters.

Part-time and evening students will suffer if schools close or curtail schedules in order to conserve fuel or reduce operating costs.)

According to the President's national commission on financing postsecondary education every \$100 increase in tuition forces at least 2½ per cent or 175,000 public college students out of school.

The National Student Lobby (NSL) said the increase in cost for the average commuter who travels ten miles to school and pays a 20 cent increase in the price of gasoline equals a \$100 increase in tuition.

NSL president Arthur Rodbell, in a letter to energy chief William Simon, listed nine effects of the energy crisis on students: winter term closings, summer employment losses due to forced makeup sessions, breakup of school year

employment with no compensation, increased costs of commuting to and from campuses, threats of parking taxes levied by the Environmental Protection Agency, increased costs of interstate travel with the phasing out of youth standby fare discounts on airlines, rising costs of materials to produce student educational tools, Committee for Economic Development and Carnegie Commission recommendations to double tuitions, and too little financial aid to compensate for increased costs of education.

All over the country colleges and universities are continuing crash programs of lowering thermostats, reducing indoor and outdoor campus lighting, forming student and faculty car pools and closing little-used buildings in

attempts to cut energy use by 10 to 25 percent.

The Federal Energy Office's (FEO) mandatory fuel allocation programs require colleges and universities to reduce indoor heat ten degrees or otherwise save the equivalent amount of fuel.

There are some bright spots in the picture. The need for energy has resulted in better employment prospects for engineering graduates. Many campuses may save money by fuel cutbacks. A year-long program to economize through utility savings saved Purdue University \$212,689 or five percent of its fuel costs.

Another benefit of the crisis is the hundreds of thousands of dollars schools are getting in research grant money to study development of energy alternatives.

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Campus Situation Looks Brighter

Thanks to a mild winter and a partial shutdown at Christmas the fuel situation on campus looks much brighter for the remainder of the winter than it did last fall, according to Sam Millar, UNC-A plant engineer.

"Overall we're in pretty good shape, Millar said, but if it turns cold for a sustained period of time it could empty our tanks in a hurry."

Millar reported that the storage tanks on campus are approximately half full and that the mild winter and the easing back on the thermometer had accounted

for a 40 per cent savings in fuel oil during January as compared to last year.

In an effort to conserve fuel, thermometers around campus have been rolled back to between 66 and 68 degrees as compared to the 72 degrees setting of a year ago.

The heat is turned off at night in most buildings and turned on early in the morning to help conserve fuel and on warm days is turned off around 10 or 11 a.m.

Millar also noted that savings have also been made on electricity and natural gas, as well as fuel oil.