



The Campus Echo

NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY, DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA 27707
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WELCOME PARENTS!
THANKS FOR COMING.
WE LOVE YOU!

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1980

BAKER, BROWN, PRICE WIN ELECTIONS HELD

By TERESA SUTTON
Echo Staff Writer

North Carolina Central saw a surprisingly light turn out in its annual student election held April 8 in the Alfonso Elder Student Union.

Ervin Baker was victorious in his quest for Student Government Association President with 432 votes. First runnerup was Audwin C. Jones with 373 votes and second runnerup was Carlton O'Neal with 282 votes.

Quinton Brown, a Durham native defeated his four competitors to assure himself the office of SGA Vice President.

Obtaining the highly admired and envied office of Miss North Carolina Central University was Cathy Price. She received 414 votes. First runnerup was Sabrina Patterson with 386 votes.

Tanya Prunty backed out of the race for CAMPUS ECHO Editor thus giving Teresa Burke a clean sweep for the title. This is the first time in over ten years that a female has become Editor of the student newspaper. Micheal King ran unopposed for Editor of EX - UMBRA, Central's literary magazine. Orlando Neal managed to edge by Phyllis Steadman for the office of Editor of the EAGLE YEARBOOK.

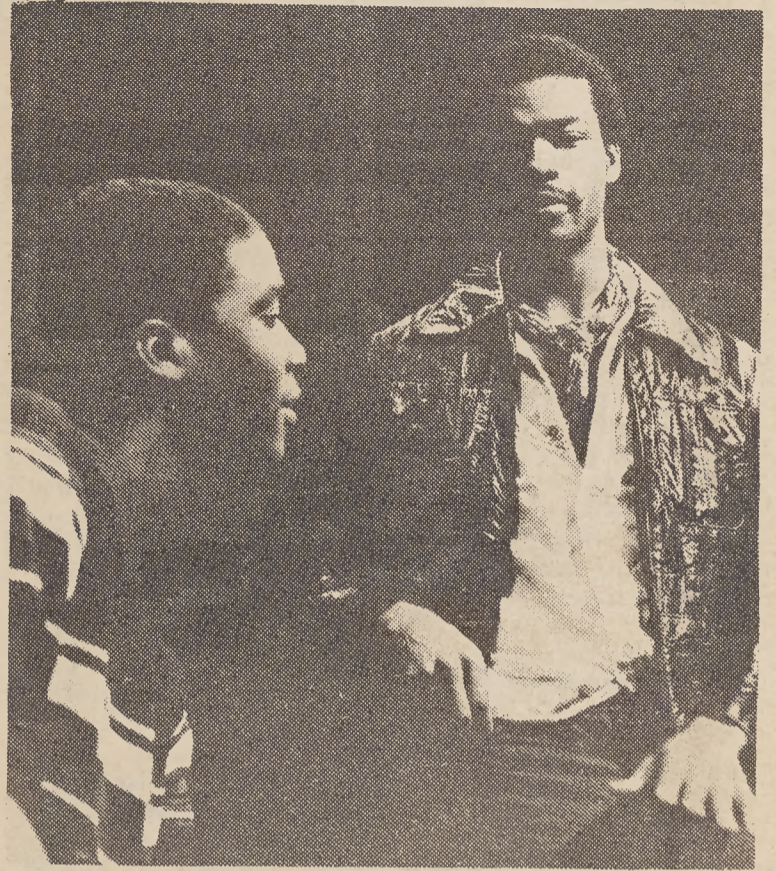
All of the senior class officers ran unopposed. They are: Willie E. Reese, III, President; William Earl Mills, Vice President; Shelia Bazemore, Secretary; and Gerald Price, Treasurer. Emma Deese achieved the title of Miss Senior. The senior congress consist of:

Rose Barlow, Cleve D. Brandon, Evelyn Brown, Philathea Dixon, Cornell Jones, Calvin Kearns, Erwin "CC" Keaton, Bernice Jeffreys, Ellen Hector, Deborah Nance, Hazel Watson and Clara M. Winborne.

The junior class officers are: Curtis Massey, President; Karen D. Langford, Vice President; Reginald Smith, Treasurer; and Marie L. Parker, Secretary. Wanda Hyatt will become the new Miss Junior. Junior class congresspersons are: Carolyn Graham, Patricia A. Hardy, Wanda Little, Lorri Love, Donald Perry, and Calvin L. Williams.

Darryl T. Banks, who was the President of the Freshman class will become the new President of the Sophomore Class. The other offi-

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A rehearsal scene from the NCCU production of "The River Niger," with Thomas McDonald (left) as Jeff and Michael Lee White as Mo. The award-winning drama will be presented in the University Theatre, located on the corner of Lawson and Fayetteville streets April 23 through April 27. NCCU student admission is \$1.00 advance and \$1.50 at the door. See story on page 4.

NCCU GETS SOLAR ENERGY VAN

Students in the departments of home economics, and physics at North Carolina Central University will help the Environmental Protection Agency evaluate three systems for reducing energy use in the home.

A van built for EPA and incorporating a solar energy system, a heat pump, and "catalytic" heating and cooking appliances will be

used by NCCU home economics students to practice household management. The van is located beside the home economics building.

Home economics students will use the van in their home management practicum. Physics students will examine the operation of the equipment and monitor its effects on energy consumption and the environment.

EPA will receive reports on the energy consumption resulting from the use of the van and its equipment.

NCCU holds a \$5,000 contract from EPA to provide regular reports on the van's energy consumption.

Coordinating the arrangement for EPA is Dr. Arthur Eckels of the Special Stu-

dies Staff of EPA's Industrial Environmental Research Laboratory at Research Triangle Park. Dr. Beverly Nichols, chairman of NCCU's Home Economics Department, and Dr. K.H. Kim, chairman of NCCU's Physics Department will direct NCCU's use of the van in the University's academic program.

The EPA van has the appearance of a mobile home with a high roof of solar panels. Inside are living quarters; a sitting room, a kitchen with a refrigerator, range, and sink, and a bathroom. Also inside the van is a control center containing equipment for its operation.

The van's low-pollution energy supply system includes a solar energy collector, a heat pump, and the catalytic appliances (cooling range, water heater, and auxiliary heater.)

A solution of ethylene glycol circulates through the collector, collecting the sun's energy and delivering it as heat either to the living quarters or to the storage tank.

The solar energy system is integrated with an electrically-driven heat pump.

The liquid-to-air heat

pump extracts heat from the glycol solution in the storage tanks, rather than from the outside air as do most heat pump systems. The solar heat causes Freon in the heat pump to vaporize. The vaporized Freon is then compressed and used to heat air which is delivered to the living area.

The heat pump used in the connection with the solar energy system permits the use of stored solar energy even when the tank temperatures are below room temperature. (Most solar heating systems require that the storage tanks be above room temperature to be used.)

The catalytic appliances (auxiliary heating, water heater, and range top) burn hydrogen catalytically. Hydrogen and air pass over a platinum-catalyzed surface, causing the hydrogen to burn without flame.

Ignition of the hydrogen is spontaneous at room temperatures when the hydrogen and air mix over the catalytic surface. The low ignition temperature virtually eliminates the formation of nitric oxide, a pollutant. Combustion of the hydrogen produces only water va-

por. Any unburned hydrogen is exhausted to the outside of the van, and is not polluting in any case.

The absence of pilot lights in these appliances could reduce their fuel consumption by as much as 40%.

The solar collector, storage tank, heat pump and catalytic appliances function not independently but as a single integrated system.

An electric controller automatically selects heating and cooling functions and determines the appropriate mode for heating purposes.

If the room temperature is above 78 degrees, cooling is called for.

When room temperatures are below 68 degrees Fahrenheit, the controller calls for heating. If the sunlight is intense, direct solar heating is used. If there is

no sun but the fluid in the storage tank is hot, stored heat is used. If the storage tank is just warm (near or below room temperature), the heat pump is brought into action. If the tank is cold and there is insufficient sun, the catalytic auxiliary heater is used.

The EPA van is heavily insulated in walls, floor, and ceiling, has storm doors, and double-pane windows, and has accurately controlled ventilation.

ECHO NAME MAY CHANGE

Results of a recent survey conducted by a Journalism 200 class at North Carolina Central University indicated that campus reaction is split over the suggestion that the campus newspaper *THE CAMPUS ECHO* be given a new name. The poll came about after editor, Larry D. Revelle suggested that a new name is needed, and proposed *THE CENTRAL ISSUE*.

Of the 221 students polled, 110 were in favor of a name change, although 82 of these did not favor Revelle's suggestion. There were respondents who were not in favor of any change and eight people were indifferent.

The survey left open the opportunity for other suggestions for a new name. The following were submitted.

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See "Echo"