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The Daily Tar Heel

85th year of editorial freedom

Chuck Erickson: a tradition who will be remembered

Carolina athletics are the most evident unifying factor in our diversified University community. Alumni young and old, students of all types, faculty and staff all take great pleasure in the athletic excellence that is a symbol of the University's overall success.

One of the men who built the athletic program, responsible for much of its greatness, was Charles Perry (Chuck) Erickson. Director of athletics at Carolina from 1952 until he resigned in 1968, Erickson was instrumental in the construction of Carmichael Auditorium and the expansion of Kenan Stadium and Field House. He was the man who brought coaches Dean Smith and Bill Dooley to UNC. He was also the man who helped establish the ACC, pulling Carolina out of the Southern Conference in 1953 to become a charter member of the ACC.

Chuck Erickson passed away Tuesday at the age of 70 after a short illness. While Erickson's accomplishments as a football player, athletic director, fund raiser, scout, recruiter and coach for Carolina will not be forgotten, we will remember Chuck Erickson even more for his commitment to the University, its people and its beliefs. Erickson was ever-present at athletic events and functions of the department, even long after he retired. He strongly believed in the spirit of good, clean competition and helped ingrain that philosophy in the athletic program he molded.

As President William C. Friday said, "Intercollegiate sports at Chapel Hill and in the Atlantic Coast Conference grew and developed in the best tradition under his leadership as athletic director. He was also a national figure, especially in the development of the television policies of the National Collegiate Athletic Association."

"This warm and generous friend of literally hundreds of sports figures from all over the land will be greatly missed by those of us privileged to be his friend."

"Chuck Erickson was a valued and beloved friend of this University," Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor said.

Once dubbed "the Rock of North Carolina," Chuck Erickson has left a tradition of sportsmanship at UNC which has become a standard for universities across the nation. His accomplishments and contributions will be long remembered; his presence, advice and support sorely will be missed by the University community and all who knew him.

Towns win at polls

There was good news for students, faculty and staff of the University yesterday. Voters in Chapel Hill and particularly Carrboro turned out in greater-than-expected numbers overwhelmingly to support progressive candidates in the local elections.

In Carrboro, the liberal and student-oriented Carrboro Community Coalition swept the first three spots open on the Board of Aldermen. Sherwood Ward, a moderate who works at N.C. Memorial Hospital, took the fourth slot on the board. Former Alderman Bob Drakeford handily defeated John Boone in the mayor's race.

There was some talk in Coalition headquarters on election night that Boone might be appointed to the vacancy on the Carrboro board. This would be a gracious and healing gesture for the beleaguered, faction-ridden town of Carrboro. Boone, a long-time public servant, is a forthright conservative who would provide a good balance to the board.

In Chapel Hill, the news was just as good for the University community — with one exception. Physics Professor Marvin Silver narrowly missed retaining his seat on the board. Silver, accused by some of trying to exploit politically the noise issue, in fact died by his lack of opportunism. Silver's scientific methods, characterized by WCHL commentator Bob Holliday as his "show-me-some-data approach" to government rubbed some the wrong way. Silver's heart was in the right place and he worked hard, but he couldn't make it as the "artful dodger" the political arena requires.

Although long-time students' rights and bus advocate Gerry Cohen had more trouble than was expected, finishing fourth, Chapel Hillians added three tireless public servants, Bill Thorpe, Bev Kawalec and Marilyn Boulton (first through third places), who are quite committed to student rights. Boulton, in fact, gives the University community the advantage of having someone familiar with its problems on the town board. Boulton is the wife of UNC Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs Donald Boulton.

All in all, it looks like the governing boards and the mayorships of both towns are in good hands — hands that can heal the wounds of divisiveness — liberal vs. conservative and University vs. town — and steer the growing communities in the right direction.

Wrongdoings of sons and daughters are from the not so distant past

To the editor:
On Oct. 28 the *Tar Heel* printed an article that contained responses to the Chancellor's report on the recruitment of minorities to faculty positions. In the article quotations "erroneously" were attributed to me. I try to think of myself as a reasonable and understanding person. Yet I cannot understand why someone seemingly would pull my name out of a hat, so to speak, and attach it to quotations. To my knowledge, I have never spoken to the author of the article. I certainly was not interviewed concerning the topic. The quotations attributed to me were neither my statements nor my sentiments.

I have followed in recent weeks letters to the *Tar Heel* editor concerning affirmative action, HEW guidelines, the Bakke case and related issues. From opponents and proponents of the issues I continually read the call to forget what they term the "sins of the fathers," to forget the "past." Of whose fathers and of whose past do they speak? Some of these writers seem to assume that the sins of which they speak are confined to a distant past. Forget the past? Perhaps so. If we concentrate on the "sins of the sons and daughters" we will not have time to concern ourselves with the "sins of the fathers," for what the sons and daughters have done and are still doing — will occupy us for at least the rest of this century.

Let us localize the issue. For over a decade I have been affiliated with UNC and with Chapel Hill. On the campus and in the town, I often am reminded of what I suppose some

of these writers would consider my past. I am reminded of the time when the black student population was so sparse here that a black student easily could go the entire day without even seeing another black student; rarely were there as many as two black students in any one class.

I am reminded of the time when a white female student was killed on campus and black male students were immediately "rounded up as suspects." I recall the campus police attempting to eject me from campus buildings when I entered on my way to a late afternoon class or lab carrying a satchel instead of a mop, bucket or broom. I often am reminded of the numerous times black students were stopped on campus after the sun went down and asked to present student identification. When some theft occurred on campus and a black (naturally) was suspected or accused, it was not unusual for the campus police to grab the first black they saw (it mattered not that he was studying in the library) and take him to the scene of the crime for "identification." In the classroom many black students were subjected to verbal abuses, racial slurs and hostile behavior from some of their professors. This was the price a black student was forced to pay for exercising his and other blacks' right to be here. And you say forget. Never.

I am reminded of the time when black students in effect were restricted to living in certain dormitories and were excluded from Granville Towers. They were barred from living in most of the Chapel Hill apartment complexes and were required to present

Inflation, more organizations

Several reasons justify student fee increase

By BILL MOSS

There have been a great many questions circulating around campus concerning the fee-increase referendum to be held next Wednesday, Nov. 16. I would like to answer some of the questions by stating some of the reasons I feel an increase is necessary. Although there are many reasons to justify an increase, two primary ones stand out: 1) the effect of inflation on available funds and 2) the increasing number of organizations that acquire and merit funding.

The budget as it presently exists is inadequate for the level of services provided by the 34 funded organizations. The Campus Governing Council (CGC) constantly has tried to allocate the money from student activity fees as fairly as possible. Admittedly, there have been problems in the past with the budgetary process itself.

To study the problems with the budgetary process and to offer suggestions to improve the process, a new committee has been created by the CGC. This committee will be made up of students in and out of Student Government as well as faculty and administrators. This committee will study the criteria used by the CGC and recommend improvements in time for the next budgetary process in April. The CGC is committed to guaranteeing that the present funds and any future funds are spent to the best advantage

of the student body. Since the last fee increase was in 1954, the primary problem is lack of money. Since that increase almost a quarter of a century ago, the cost of living has more than doubled (112 percent).

The student population exploded from 6,000 in 1954 to almost 20,000 by 1971. Since 1971, however, the student population has been basically stable. Just during these last six years, the cost of living has increased an incredible 40 percent.

Also during the last six years, there has been a conscious philosophical shift to spend as much of the student-activity fees as possible on programs and organizations that affect the largest number of students.

The student-activity fees are used to support over 30 organizations which directly or indirectly affect every student at Carolina. Perhaps it would be useful to review which organizations receive funding from the student-activity fees.

One-half of the fees automatically is allocated to two organizations: the Carolina Union, which receives one-third of all student activities fees, and the *Daily Tar Heel*, which receives 16 percent.

The remaining amount is allocated to a wide diversity of organizations by the CGC.

Perhaps it would be useful to briefly review which organizations are funded and how much money they received during the CGC budgetary hearings last spring. It is

important to remember that budget requests last spring were almost double the amount of funds available.

The categories for organizations receiving funds are Student Government, communication, joint Student Government University, semi-independent organizations and joint Student Government athletics.

The category with the largest allocation is the semi-independent organizations, which includes the Graduate and Professional Student Federation (\$19,000), Student Consumer Action Union (\$12,500), Black Student Movement (\$10,495), Association for Women Students (\$4,860), Residence Hall Association (\$2,950), Victory Village Day Care Center (\$2,400), Human Sexuality Information and Counseling Service (\$1,875), National Achievement and Project Uplift (\$1,500), North Carolina Student Legislature (\$950), Toronto Exchange (\$850), Carolina Gay Association (\$800), Carolina Indian Circle (\$530), Student Funded Fellowships (\$500), Odum Village Board of Aldermen (\$500) and UNC Coastal Club (\$500).

The Communications category includes the *Yackety Yack* (\$6,900), WXYC (\$6,251), *Carolina Quarterly* (\$3,000), *Cellar Door* (\$1,800), *Alchemist* (\$1,400) and Media Board (\$355).

The joint Student Government University includes the

Carolina Course Review (\$8,700), Association of International Students International Exchange (\$3,600), Debate Team (\$2,750), Association of International Students (\$1,960), Individual Events Team (\$1,500) and the Orientation Commission (\$630).

The joint Student Government/Athletics include the 16 clubs of the Sports Club Council (\$4,300).

Student Government accounts for the remaining allocation, including the prepaid legal service (\$20,220), the Executive Branch (\$29,025), of which \$15,000 is paid to the accounting office for all the funded organizations, Judicial Branch (\$2,175), Legislative Branch (\$855) and Elections Board (\$700).

Besides those organizations and projects already funded, Student Government is interested in expanding programs in the future, including an expansion of Student Legal Services and the formation of a major attractions committee, not unlike the highly successful operation at Duke.

Next Wednesday, every student of this campus will have the opportunity to voice his or her opinion concerning the future level of the student-activity fee. For the good of the student body and for the future, I urge you to support the increase.

Bill Moss, a senior American studies major from Youngsville, N.C., is student body president.

California closes in on title as 'first solar state'

By MARY ELLEN LEARY

With the enthusiastic support of Gov. Jerry Brown, California is on the verge of becoming the nation's first solar state.

Over 100,000 California homes, businesses and public and private buildings soon are expected to be run partially or wholly on energy from the sun.

"Solar energy is no longer a promise," says Bill Press, director of the governor's Office of Planning. "It's here. There are already important cost-effective applications for residences and for commercial and agricultural use."

Brown signed a bill in late September allowing Californians to deduct 55 percent of the cost of installing solar heating devices from their state tax bills, up to a maximum of \$3,000 over the next four years.

The state Energy Commission estimates the new law, for which Brown actively lobbied, might encourage the installation of as many as 170,000 solar units in that time.

If that estimate is correct, California will waive some \$87 million in taxes between 1977 and 1980 — in effect, a multimillion dollar subsidy to develop solar energy.

"Many technological advantages in our culture are subsidized," said Peter Cathorpe of the state architect's office. "For many years solar power...lacked an appropriate share of assistance. Now it is getting a fair shot at the market."

The new legislation, coupled with an expected rise in California's unusually low natural gas rates, should greatly accelerate some tentative moves toward utilizing solar-power that already have been made here.

This will place California far ahead of Colorado, Florida, New Mexico, Wisconsin and other states that seriously have been examining solar energy but have yet to act.

"The stumbling block has been the initial price to the consumer," Press says. "The new law lets state government share over half that initial cost. We think the public will respond."

Both new construction and the retrofitting of old homes are included in the subsidy, as are condominiums, apartments and businesses. But the greatest number of solar devices are expected to be installed by new home developers, who can use the low cost of solar energy (after installation) as a selling point and at the same time benefit from the subsidy.

Utility industry experts share the Brown administration's confidence that the new law will result in an immediate demand for solar systems.

"Incentives are necessary to carry the public over its initial reluctance," said Dr. John Cummings, director of solar operations for the industry-sponsored Electrical Power and Research Institute in Palo Alto. "The current cost of solar installation has proven to be higher than the market will accept. Government's sharing of that cost is necessary to gain widespread acceptance."

The actual expense of installing home solar systems is still open to debate, however. So far, costs have ranged widely. The Pacific Gas and Electric Co. recently spent \$13,000 to equip a test house in San Jose with solar facilities. And U.S. Department of Energy official Don Riordan says it should cost between \$6,000 and \$8,000 for home installation.

But at least one developer has been able to install solar

power for much less. Mike Corbett found that in his projected 250-home community near Davis in northern California, he could provide an "active" solar system — complete with pump and storage tank — for about \$5,000 per house.

A "passive" solar system that doesn't use pumps could be installed for about \$3,000, he says, while a solar system that only provides hot water was put in for \$1,800.

David Rozell, a solar energy coordinator in Brown's Office



of Appropriate Technology, believes the "average" cost of installing solar energy in a new home can be as low as \$1,600 — with the owner's share of that paid back in fuel cost savings in three to five years.

Few structures are planned to be totally dependent on solar heating. Most installations are integrated with gas systems for supplementary switch-over when temperatures cannot be sustained through the sun's action or from storage systems.

And because effect solar heating requires a high degree of insulation, the new California law requires homeowners to improve heat conservation before qualifying for the tax write-off.

Despite these limitations, the Brown administration has begun encouraging some industries to shift to solar power. Canneries and food processors are prime targets, and state officials will meet soon with representatives from Del Monte and Campbell Soup companies.

Meanwhile, industry will be watching closely the experimental application of solar power to Fresno's Red Star Laundry, whose test system was dedicated by Brown last month. The laundry hopes the solar system will enable it to cut its natural gas needs in half.

The Red Star installation cost \$250,000 to design and build, but, notes Richard Maulin, chairperson of the California Energy Research and Development Commission, it is the largest commercial application of solar energy yet attempted in the United States — "and we expect it to propagate a lot of others."

To symbolize its commitment to solar energy, the Brown administration recently announced plans to build a new multimillion dollar state office complex near the capitol in Sacramento that will use solar energy as its prime heating and cooling source.

The complex was designed by Benham-Blair & Associates, one of the largest architectural and engineering firms in the nation. State Architect Sim Van der Ryn calls the design "an extremely bold and significant concept that will make Sacramento the nation's solar showcase."

For the past year, Van der Ryn has been supervising the installation of solar hot water heaters atop four state-owned buildings. A prime goal of the project was to train unskilled and unemployed youths as solar technicians.

California officials repeatedly have contended the move to solar power will not only provide opportunities for the building industry but will also create thousands of new jobs as well.

The new law requires state energy officials to establish standards for the type of solar systems that will be eligible for the tax credit by Jan. 1, 1978. Los Angeles County already requires that all solar systems be approved and licensed at its new test center, and other localities are expected to set up similar programs soon.

Meanwhile, a state agency is putting out a pamphlet to advise consumers on what to look for and what to guard against when purchasing solar systems.

With the move towards solar energy barely off the ground, a major political battle is already developing around it. Many solar advocates fear utilities will be allowed to expand their control over energy by moving into dominance of the solar field, meshing its costs into their rate systems and using their size to mass-produce solar equipment and service solar installations.

These solar advocates, led by former U.S. Senate candidate Tom Hayden, would like to see the solar field remain "decentralized" and independent of the utilities, with solar hardware and installation remaining in the hands of small entrepreneurs.

One large utility, Southern California Edison, already has asked for an \$11 million rate increase to develop its own solar capacity.

Solar advocates hope Brown decides to put his "small is beautiful" philosophy into practice when he decides who is to control energy from the sun. They are encouraged by a statement made by Wilson Clark, one of the governor's top energy advisers.

"I have faith this (the solar program) will get results," Clark said, "because it relies on local effort — and on the individual."

Jerry Brown faces a re-election campaign in 1978, however. And when he ran in 1974, oil and gas companies provided a healthy chunk of his campaign funds.

This column was provided courtesy of the Pacific News Service.

student IDs in order to eat in some restaurants in town (blacks who were not students naturally were excluded). When entering the campus after dark (and sometimes in the daytime) a black student would often be "detained" by campus or town police to make sure he had a "right" to be where he was. Yes, these are some of the

victims of the American system. I also must remember that there never should have been any need to legislate for the rights of American citizens. And for those of you who consider these "gains" evidence of the fairness and good will of the system, please remember that very few, if any, "gains" in securing the civil rights of blacks in this

positions in certain businesses.

Those of you who stand against what you term discrimination of any kind (a position which we all could support if the system were not what it is) no doubt advocate the use of so-called objective criteria for university and professional school admission — namely, ETS test scores and academic averages. What data is there to show that persons with the highest ETS scores and academic averages make, for example, the best doctors, lawyers or teachers? Is it true that those among the top ten will make better doctors, lawyers or teachers than those in the second ten?

According to the Educational Testing Service, the two groups who score highest on ETS exams and possess the highest academic averages are Asian-Americans (notably Chinese) and Jewish-Americans, and in that order. Using test scores and academic averages as primary admissions criteria, it might work out that the vast majority of those persons admitted to professional schools would be Asian-Americans and Jewish-Americans. I'm all for it. But I suspect that those who now advocate the use of this criteria — those easily deceived by their own myths — as primary for admission to professional schools would quickly reverse their stance.

Lee Greene
Greenlaw Hall

Charge for parking

To the editor:
On Saturday I was dismayed to see that, as

usual, football fans were parking their cars all over the University sidewalks and grass. One man in particular wandered me when he parked his car on an area of grass behind the chemistry building. It had been seeded only a few weeks ago, and his car left deep ruts and converted the area to mud. When I thanked him for being so considerate, he replied that he gave lots of money to the University. I guess he feels that he deserves to wreck up the campus in return for his donations, and this attitude obviously is tolerated by the University. Ironically, the chemistry students had wanted to put a volleyball net and poles in the same area, but the University refused permission because it would ruin the grounds.

I doubt that the University, in its infinite wisdom, will change its policy on parking or volleyball. However, I did hear of a suggestion that Student Government should consider. Since these fans are so willing to give money for the thrill of parking on forbidden land, campus organizations should barricade these areas and charge \$2 to park there!

Rod Walters
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The *Daily Tar Heel* welcomes contributions and letters to the editor. Letters must be signed, typed on a 60-space line, double-spaced and must be accompanied by a return address. Letters chosen for publication are subject to editing.