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The challenges ahead

The selection of a chancellor: certainly a crucial decision made by a university's governing board. For when the chancellorship becomes vacant, the institution's goals as a keeper of the public trust should bear close examination, and the person chosen to fill the vacancy should be prepared to strive toward the goals set for that institution.

At Carolina, a committee of students, faculty and alumni is beginning the task of selecting a successor to Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor, who leaves office in January. Members of the search committee—and others who will have a hand in the decision later on—should look at several important issues when they decide who the new chancellor will be.

Probably the most pressing issue facing the next chancellor is the matter of race relations on campus. In a state with a population that is almost 25 percent black, less than 10 percent of the University's student body is black. Prominent members of the University community, led by Associate Dean Hayden B. Renwick, continue to charge that the administration has been less than faithful to its decade-old commitment to increase the minority presence at Carolina. And further complicating the matter is the belief that a dual society—a dichotomy of blacks and whites—is developing in the study body. The person who assumes the chancellorship under these conditions must be prepared to diffuse a potentially explosive situation and quickly lead the University toward a more stable and positive attitude on the race problem.

Also challenging the next chancellor is the question of what academic path the University should take. Scholastic leaders on campus are debating whether the University should continue to move into the role of a research institution and emphasize less the value of classroom instruction, whether faculty members should be monitored in such a way as to restrict their non-University professional activities, and whether students in the College of Arts and Sciences and the General College should be required to enroll in classes considered to be characteristic of a more fundamental course of study. Much of the debate on these and other issues is in a holding pattern, waiting for direction from the next chancellor.

The next chancellor in South Building also will have to set the pace for Carolina Challenge—a drive to raise \$67 million in private endowments—and other fiscal programs that could be the key to how much leeway the University has in offering experimental academic programs, providing additional financial aid to needy students, and continuing with campus expansion and other building programs. In addition, the whole matter of building new facilities at a time when the size of the student body is stabilizing calls into question the rationale of why Carolina needs a new \$23 million central library only 10 years after the last massive library expansion project. The next chancellor will have to justify the campus building program in a way that the present administration has not and provide a sense of direction that has been absent from South Building in recent years.

The 13-member chancellor search committee has set Nov. 1 as the deadline for receiving applications for a successor to Chancellor Taylor. After the committee narrows the field of candidates to a manageable number, the University Board of Trustees will recommend candidates to UNC President William C. Friday, who will then present his choices to the UNC Board of Governors. We hope that the candidate who emerges possesses a quality of leadership equal to the challenges ahead.

A second chance

Hayden B. Renwick, associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, presented a proposal to the University administration in 1977 suggesting the formation of an Office for Minority and Disadvantaged Student Affairs. His recommendation was considered and refused by the University. Renwick recently has submitted a similar plan. We hope Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor and other administrators will be more prudent when rendering the next decision.

There are several strong reasons why a minority affairs office is a necessity on this campus, and only lame excuses why one should not be established. The administration's arguments that needs which the office would meet would be better served by the present University structure may well be founded in sincere convictions, but such a belief certainly lacks factual justification.

The proposed office would provide minority students with a program that would coordinate various campus academic tutoring programs, a referral service that would give needed information to minority students, a means of organizing minority student groups on campus, and an opportunity to set up a summer program whereby minority and disadvantaged students could come to the University six or seven weeks prior to their freshman year to learn communication skills. Renwick says the attrition rate of black students could be reduced at least partially if a minority affairs department were initiated.

Renwick's proposal would add an assistant dean and several graduate students to the College of Arts and Sciences staff presently working for Renwick, as well as a separate staff for the minority affairs office. Duke University, which has about 415 black students, has a minority affairs office with 15 employees. But on this campus, with roughly 1,500 black students, there are only seven such employees. It seems that a university committed to increasing black enrollment would be adamant about providing blacks—as well as disadvantaged students—with the necessary facilities to help them adjust to the University environment.

Some critics maintain that a minority affairs office is but another form of segregation because it would encourage further separation of blacks and whites. While this potential polarization is a valid concern, the present system does not rectify the problems of minority students who already detect the existence of such a situation.

Minority and disadvantaged students at Carolina must deal with problems intrinsic to their circumstances. An administration that refuses to aid or deal with these problems does more than a disservice to the University community; it perpetuates the problems that minorities have faced too long, and preserves a status quo that should be alien to a fair and progressive educational system.

Fee hike approved; service study planned

By GARY TERPENING

When J.B. Kelly became student body president last February, the most pressing issue facing his new administration was a proposed increase in Student Health Service fees. Throughout the spring and summer, Kelly and other concerned students—most notably SCAU member Brad Lamb—doggedly opposed the increase. On Wednesday afternoon, their efforts seem to have paid off.

The Student Affairs Committee of UNC Board of Trustees approved the controversial \$20 increase, but also recommended that a study be made of new services and personnel provided by the increase. The fate of the \$20 has been decided—the full board of trustees is certain to follow the lead of the committee when it puts the increase to a final vote in October—but the future of the health service itself is still in question.

The study requested by the Student Affairs Committee has no clear structure at this time, but it will determine if new services and personnel are really needed. Kelly recommended to the committee that the evaluation be conducted by the School of Public Health.

Questions to be addressed include:

- Is the requested level of new staffing appropriate for the number of students

using the health service? The original projection for the health service building scheduled to open in November was 100,000 annual ambulatory visits; during the last four years, however, the number has risen by only 8 percent (from approximately 74,000 to 80,000).

- How will a 25 percent decrease in the use of the mental health division affect new personnel plans?

- Could personnel costs be reduced through more efficient use of overlapping functions originally designed to expedite student treatment?

- Does the Health Service Administrative Board have adequate technical competency to make complex health planning decisions in the future?

- Do five students provide adequate representation on the administrative board?

Locally

- Are original plans for services and personnel made in 1974 too ambitious in light of current economic conditions? The North Carolina Hospital Association has recommended that cost increases be held to 11.6 percent.

Despite the fee approval, Kelly seemed optimistic. "While we lost out on the \$20," he said, "there is also a lot we gained."

And the gains do seem significant. Perhaps most important is the formation



Health fee increase controversy ends

of the Student Affairs Committee. It will meet regularly to discuss not just problem areas, but all matters affecting students. Wednesday's hearings indicate that there is a growing improvement in relations between students and the University administration. The committee expressed concern over the lack of trustee input into the fee determination, and it is likely in the future that the trustees will be informed of all matters they should have a voice in. And the decision to evaluate the expanded health service offers an assurance that current levels of quality will be maintained.

But despite the optimism Kelly expressed after the four-hour hearing he was still slightly disappointed. "It was a backward move," Kelly said, as he considered the committee's decision to initiate the study. "We passed up a golden opportunity to study the increase before it was implemented. If we analyze the new

services and find that some are not needed, what can we do? Everything will already be paid for."

Although discussion of the \$20 increase is now finished, it is unlikely that the health service will soon fade as a major University issue. Kelly said Wednesday night he would continue to vigorously pursue the study recommended by the Student Affairs Committee. But more importantly, it should be remembered that one unanswered question may soon confront the University: Is the increase in compliance with federal wage and price guidelines? The answer will require more than one four-hour session on a Wednesday afternoon.

Gary Terpening, a graduate student in journalism from Biloxi, Mississippi, is an editorial assistant for The Daily Tar Heel.

PCB poses long range danger to state

By ALLEN JERNIGAN

Dove season opened as usual at noon, Sept. 1 across North Carolina. And while stalking the swift, gray mourning dove in corn rows and along the edges of pine thickets retains its traditional flavor, this year's season is not the same. Many hunters, with good reason, are afraid to eat their game. The state's doves have been ingesting a toxic chemical.

"We simply don't know the public health implications of consuming contaminated wildlife," said Robert Hazel, executive director of the N.C. Wildlife Commission.

But the issue is more serious than that. The chemical is polychlorinated biphenyl, or PCB. Over 210 miles of North Carolina's roadsides are contaminated with PCB-laced oil, dumped there last year by three New York men. Game animals, particularly doves and rabbits, taken from near those areas have been found to contain up to 19 times the level of PCB judged safe for human consumption.

"We can't tell sportsmen that it is safe or unsafe to eat (game) from these areas," Hazel said.

PCB is bad news. Not only can it cause cancer and

various illnesses in animals, but the toxic chemical has been held responsible for liver disease, birth defects and possibly cancer and a host of ailments in humans.

PCB is also not biodegradable. Although it is not as deadly as mercury or plutonium, it is none the less a poison that does not go away by itself. And like the outlawed pesticide DDT, PCB has shown a remarkable propensity for working its way into the biosphere.

Once used as a coolant in electrical equipment, the chemical was banned five years ago. But there are many PCB-cooled transformers still operating across the country, not to mention those forgotten in scattered junkyards, landfills and dumps.

The State

Outlawing the chemical has caused special disposal problems. Only licensed waste repositories are allowed to take in PCB, and the rising expense of hauling oil or dirt contaminated by the substance has opened the door to fly-by-night operators who dispose of PCB wastes at bargain-basement prices. Often in the past the PCB ends up spilled along a rural roadside or in subtler locations, such as abandoned drainage systems.

North Carolina is not the only state affected by PCB

contamination. The Federal Food and Drug Administration recently discovered that poultry products from an Idaho farm contained dangerously high levels of PCB. The cause of the mishap was traced to a ruptured transformer at a Montana animal feed packing house. But contaminated foodstuffs since have been found in Montana, Utah, Minnesota and Iowa. Four other Western states are under investigation for fear that the poisoned feed may have been shipped to them as well.

PCB contamination is not a localized problem, and has the potential to become more widespread in North Carolina. Over 50,000 tons of soil along N.C. roadsides where PCB-laced oil was dumped last summer has yet to be cleaned up. And there seems to be no guarantee that it ever will be.

Warren County residents have opposed vigorously the state's attempts to purchase land there for establishing a PCB dump. In a Superior Court case, the state recently won the right to buy the tract. But the state must wait 120 days before developing the site. The interval may allow the Warren Commissioners to block the project completely.

Allen Jernigan, a senior history and English major from Raleigh, is associate editor for The Daily Tar Heel.

letters to the editor

You can't boogie oogie to rock 'n' roll

To the editor:

It was bound to happen sooner or later. But, here, on the campus of tolerant, liberal UNC? They're joking aren't they? Hell no! Disco must go!

Well now, children do grow up and rock and roll does release frustrations and anxieties; it provides a medium for political dissent, resistance to authority, and damn good music to raise hell by now and again.

Since I enjoy all types of music, classical is great to study by, bluegrass is fun to clog and square dance to (when I'm in the mood), jazz for my more intellectual and social development, and yes, boys and girls, disco is for when I get happy feet.

Now there forms an organization on campus called ACID (Association to Counteract the Influence of Disco) and to tell you the truth, I'm quite appalled.

Consider this: Exactly who was calling whom fascists when Beatlemania struck deep in Middle America and church groups were denouncing and burning Beatle albums? Somehow people, surprisingly young people this time, have to blame the nation's ills on something. Direct your energies into changing the attitudes of the nation instead of disco for the simple reason that concentrating your hatred on a musical trend is down-right self-defeating.

Rock n Roll will endure. But, you aren't even listening to your own musical leaders. Pete Townsend should clearly change your mind by listening to "The Music Must Change" off The Who's latest album.

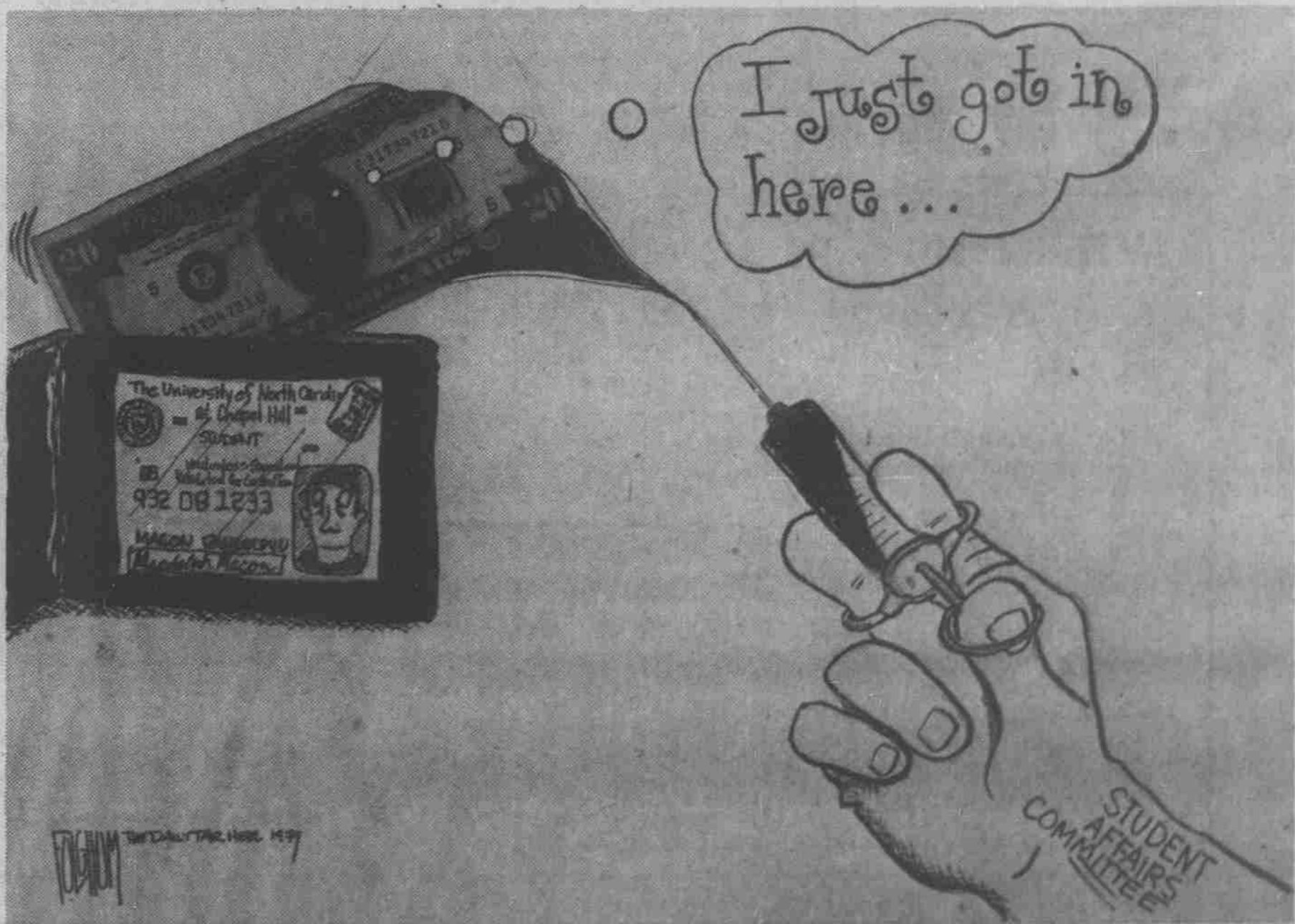
Long live rock. I need it every night, but not at the expense of some ACID freaks who would smugly take away the freedom and enjoyment of the individual right to choose the type of music I want to hear. If in a disco, no one can hear you scream, my suggestion to you ACID maniacs is stay at home and crank up the Stones (with your headphones glued on) and don't tread on me and my desire, or others, to dance away the night to disco music.

Dean Hodge
G-2 Carolina Apts.

To the editor:

We, the undersigned, announce the formation of WILD (We Insist on Loving Disco). We were born to be alive and we will survive the onslaught of ACID. We know the bad girls get the hot stuff when we dim all the lights. We do not stop till we get enough and there ain't no stopping us now. We have found the cure for ACID because disco is the boss; and you can't change that. So, this time baby, if you want the good times, you can do it with WILD. Excuse me, here comes that sound again and I've got the next dance!

Hugh Williams—Pres.
John Bishop—V. Pres.



Volcker policy annoys liberals

By MIKE COYNE

Pressures are mounting that will severely test President Carter's commitment to curb inflation, and as the election year grows closer, those pressures are likely to increase.

Galloping inflation, spurred by the dollar's weak showing on foreign markets, has been of primary concern to the Carter Administration's economic policy. In a move aimed at demonstrating the concern to the world market, Carter appointed Paul Volcker, a conservative monetarist with an excellent international reputation for maintaining a strong and stable dollar, as Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Volcker replaced G. William Miller, who moved to Treasury Secretary.

Volcker has moved quickly to implement his plans to stabilize the dollar by fighting inflation. Since taking office, he has boosted the federal discount rate (the fee the Fed charges member banks for borrowing) from 10 5/8 percent to 11 3/8 percent, which has translated into a rise in the prime interest rate from the mid-August level of 11 3/4 percent to about 13 percent currently.

But the methods Volcker has used to begin his fight with inflation have angered many key liberal groups within the Democratic Party, including labor and minorities.

The spectre of increased unemployment is what has upset the Democratic groups. Over the past year, unemployment has not been a serious problem for the Carter Administration staying stable at about 5.7 percent. But in August, the Labor Department announced a rise in the jobless rate to 6 percent.

Economists attribute the rise in unemployment to a general weakening in the economy and predict a recession for the coming weeks. Many fear the conservative tight-money policies being employed by Volcker will only deepen the recession and increase already rising unemployment rates.

So far, the administration has maintained a stony silence regarding Volcker's attempts to slow inflation, and some observers speculate the reason involves around the chairman's high reputation abroad. With the dollar shaky on foreign markets, Carter's undercutting of Volcker could cause the dollar to nosedive, observers say.

Carter, then, is hemmed in between his stated goals of curbing inflation and stabilizing the dollar on the world market, and the political necessities of keeping powerful interest groups within the Democratic party pacified.

At Large

A factor determining whether Carter will continue to support the hard-nosed inflation-fighting policies of Volcker, or give in to the pressures of labor and other groups worried about high unemployment, could be the candidacies of Sen. Edward Kennedy and Gov. Jerry Brown.

If either of the two choose to use the coming recession as an issue—an obvious likelihood—Carter's campaign for re-election could be in trouble. With his own position as party head already threatened, and with a serious recession expected for the election year, the pressure on Carter to dump the fight against inflation could be irresistible.

Mike Coyne, a political science and economics major from Wallace, is editorial assistant for The Daily Tar Heel.