

# Energy Shortages Expected To Continue

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Suppliers that no natural gas will be available under interruptible contracts between November 15 and April 15.

Mr. Farrell explained that, because of a gradual decrease in natural gas supplies, priority is being given residential users, institutions (hospitals, etc.) and

small commercial users. No natural gas will be available to large commercial users on interruptible contracts.

"The only way we can make up for the lack of natural gas will be to use coal or fuel oil instead," Mr. Farrell said. "But there is some uncertainty about the coal supply and fuel oil is still being allocated."

## Business And Energy

To a large degree, the high standard of living achieved in the United States reflects the nation's productivity. Our enormous output of goods and services could not be possible without the use of vast amounts of energy.

Some 70 percent of all energy used in the United States is consumed by the business and industrial community. It is estimated that in 1972 alone, energy costs to industry amounted to some \$24 billion, excluding transportation. Industry's energy bill for that year, including transportation, ran \$31 billion. With energy costs on the increase, today's price tag will far surpass those figures.

What are some of the facts regarding energy that demand the continuance of energy conservation practices into the future? Here is a capsule rundown of some of those facts:

The U. S. currently uses over 36 million barrels-per-day of oil equivalent energy, and at recent trends, we could be using as much as 64 million barrels-per-day in 1985.

Oil was the largest source of primary energy in 1970 and will continue to be in 1985; oil is expected to accommodate nearly half of the nation's energy needs between now and 1985.

In 1970, each American used 57 barrels a year of oil equivalent energy; based on recent trends, he could be using 88 barrels a year by 1985.

Domestic energy supply fell 7 million barrels-per-day short of domestic demand in 1973; by 1975, we could be importing over 50% of our oil, at a cost of over \$30 billion, if recent trends in demand continue.

Huge amounts of energy are used in the process of generating electricity; in 1970, over 7 million barrels-per-day of oil equivalent went to the production of electricity, and by 1980, over 13 million barrels-per-day will be used to generate electricity, or some 27% of the energy supply.

Some 80% of the total end-use consumption of energy in the industrial and business community is devoted to space conditioning in buildings and industrial processes necessary for production; the remaining 20 per cent goes to transportation.

If the demand for all types of energy does reach 64 million barrels-per-day by 1985, meeting this growth with domestic sources would require the equivalent of:

—discovering and putting on stream new oil supplies equal to 13 times the yield from Alaska's Prudhoe Bay field which is still not in operation, and constructing 130 new 200,000 barrels-per-day refineries to process the oil.

—or, digging the equivalent of the Panama Canal more than 150 times to obtain enough coal.

—or, developing and bringing on line more than one new 1000 megawatt nuclear power station (the size of the largest now in existence) each week between now and 1985.

By applying existing energy conservation techniques, engineers, plant managers and consultants agree that realistically, energy savings on the order of 10-20 percent can be achieved. If business and industry reduced their energy consumption by only 5%, it could mean a savings of over 1 million barrels-per-day oil equivalent. This is equal to 17% of our present oil imports.

All energy consumers — business and industry, employer and employee — should be concerned with the continuing need to conserve energy. While many consumers take for granted energy's continuing availability, America will be in for a long siege of energy scarcity if the demand for energy continues to outstrip supply. Until new energy resources are brought on stream, the conservation of our available energy must be a priority effort on the part of its greatest users — America's business and industrial community.

The power companies are in a similar situation. They are on allocation for their oil and are "scrounging" for coal to run their generating plants. In some parts of the country a shortage of electricity is a distinct possibility, depending on the availability of coal for the power plants. On top of this, the price of coal is higher and on account of a fuel clause the cost of electricity continues to rise.

"All of this means that we at Fieldcrest are going to have to save more energy than we saved last year. We may have to run a little colder than last year as we make every effort to conserve fuel and electric power," Mr. Farrell said.

He advised employees to save as much energy as possible at work and at home, including being saving with gasoline. He pointed out that when crude oil is refined into gasoline there is that much less available for refining into fuel oil.

In discussing the energy conservation effort at Fieldcrest, he said the results were "spotty" varying widely from mill to mill and from month to month. Generally, so far this year, 7 percent less energy has

been used than in the same period in 1973.

Since starting the energy conservation program, Fieldcrest has put in heat recovery equipment at Karastan and is about ready to start recovery of heat from waste water. Additional heat recovery equipment is being installed at the Fieldale Towel Mill and other areas are being investigated as to the feasibility of such equipment, Mr. Farrell said.

He said that during the cold months last year a large part of the savings in electrical energy was due to using outside air for temperature control instead of refrigeration. This was done in several places, when the outside temperature was low enough, reducing the demand for electricity for refrigeration.

"Nearly everybody cooperated in the energy conservation program last year by cutting down on the temperature in offices, warehouse areas, etc., making a savings in fuel and electricity," Mr. Farrell said. "We are looking for increased cooperation this year in our energy conservation program."

# Grants

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Christian College majoring in religion and philosophy. His mother, Joy, is a reservations clerk in the Traffic Department.

**Jimmy Lee Brown, Jr.**, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Brown, Sr. He will be a freshman at Western Carolina University and plans to major in forestry. His father is an electrician at the North Carolina Finishing Company division.

**Michael P. Brown** is the son of Lester H. Brown, Jr., and Mrs. Helen L. Younts. He will be a freshman at Pfeiffer College and plans to study engineering. His father is a receiving clerk at the North Carolina Finishing Company division.

**Gwendolyn Bryant** is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred O. Bryant. She is a sophomore at North Carolina A&T State University and is studying nursing. Her mother, Helen, is an uptwister at the Automatic Blanket Plant, Smithfield.

**Janis K. Booth** is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Booth, Jr. She is a sophomore at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and is majoring in elementary education. Her father is a loom fixer at the Blanket Greige Mill and her mother, Martha, is an invoice auditor in the Accounts Payable Department.

**Priscilla M. Boyd** is the daughter of Mrs. Adele I. Boyd and the late Charlie Price Boyd. She will be a freshman at Barber Scotia or Norfolk State College and plans to major in music or physical education. Her mother is employed at the Bedsread Mill.

**Julia Elizabeth Clifton** is the daughter of Euel F. Clifton and Geraldine B. Clifton. She is a sophomore at East Carolina University where she is majoring in early childhood education. Her father is a loom fixer at the Draper Sheeting Mill.

**Sheena Diane Church**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Garland Church, is a 1974 graduate of Stoneville High School. She plans to attend Southwestern College and major in math or computer science. Her father is employed at the Draper Sheeting Mill.

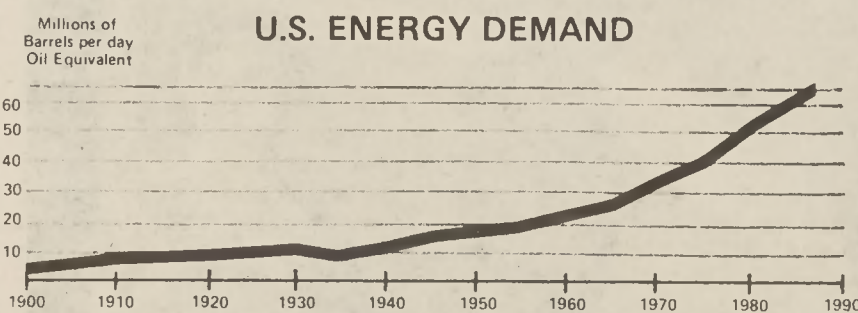
**Joni L. DeHart** is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. DeHart. She will be a junior at Appalachian State University and will major in speech pathology. Her father is a weaver and her mother, Inez, is a burler, both at the Karastan Rug Mill.

**Michael D. Dillard** is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Dillard. He will be a freshman at North Carolina Central University and will study business administration. His father is a dryer tender at the Karastan Rug Mill.

**Jackie Lee Edwards** is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Hoover Edwards. He will be a junior at Appalachian State University majoring in special education. His father is a weaver at the Bedsread Mill.

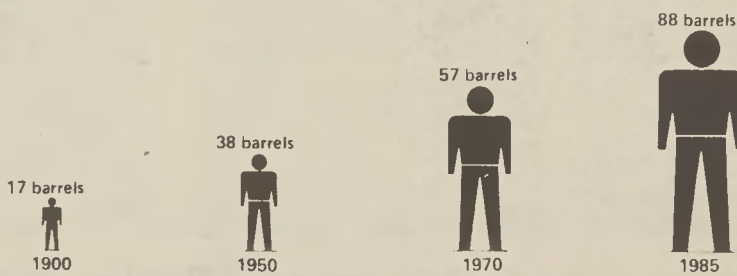
**Jennifer Jo Ethridge** is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Ethridge. She will be a

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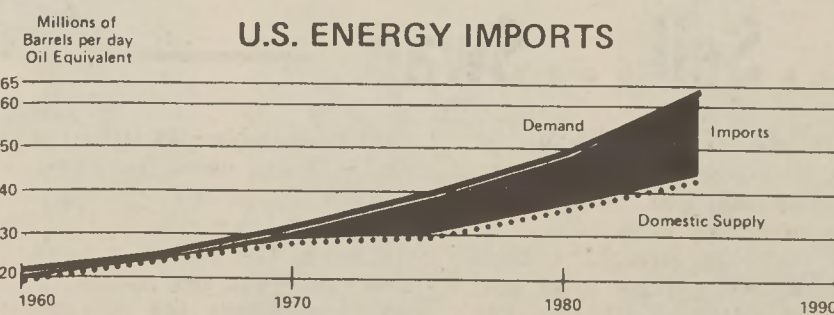


It took 50 years for the U.S. demand to increase from 4 to 16 million barrels-per-day of oil equivalent, yet in the last 20 years, that demand has mushroomed to 31 million barrels-per-day. If recent growth rates continue, the U. S. could be using 64 million barrels-per-day by the mid-1980s.

## U.S. PER-CAPITA ENERGY CONSUMPTION



In 1900, each U. S. citizen used only 17 barrels of oil equivalent. Fifty years later, annual per capita consumption stood at 38 barrels, or an average increase of only 4 barrels each decade. In 1970, each American was using 57 barrels a year, and if recent trends continue will be using 88 barrels in 1985, an increase of 31 barrels in just 15 years.



Energy demands are outpacing the domestic supply. Since the late 1960s, the U. S. has been importing larger quantities of energy. Today we import over one-third of our oil, or about 15% of our total energy needs.