

Today will be cool with an 80 percent chance of thunderstorms. The high will be in the mid-60s and the low tonight in the mid-40s. Wednesday will be sunny and warmer.

# The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Chapel Hill's answer to punk rock, has put out a surprising new disc, though the album is not without its too-often rough spots. A review of the group and the record is on page 4.

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Please call us: 933-0245

## Students asked to conserve watts; mandatory regulations possible

By HOWARD TROXLER  
Staff Writer

UNC students, faculty and employees are being asked to save electricity in a conservation effort reminiscent of the '77 water crisis.

The conservation campaign comes in response to an energy shortage brought on by the 99-day coal-miner strike, the longest in the nation's history. Effects of the shortage are being felt nationwide as the leaders of the United Mine Workers and the coal industry continue to bargain for new contract terms.

In North Carolina, government officials have warned citizens that power blackouts across the state are a possibility if coal supplies dwindle further and have urged North Carolina residents to conserve as much energy as possible.

"We almost certainly will have to put into effect mandatory conservation measures if conditions do not improve right away," Gov. Jim Hunt said in a news conference last week.

Hunt has ordered a 20 percent cutback in lighting in all state buildings at night, including the University.

At the University, steps have been taken to cut power consumption wherever possible, officials said Monday.

"We do generate some of our own electricity, but only as a by-product of steam for heat," Raymond Dubose, University power plant engineer, said.

"Right now, we have a three-week coal supply on hand and have contracted a five- to six-week supply, so we're holding our own," Dubose said. "But it's touch-and-go."

UNC still has between a three- and four-week supply of coal, Robert Peake, director of University utilities, said.

"We've got enough coal, if there is no more severe weather, to last about 25 days," Peake said.

But Peake said that the University would be subject to any power-conservation efforts ordered by the state.

"We're subject to anything the governor might lay down," Peake said.

In residence halls, the housing department has already taken conservation steps, Russell Perry, director of housing operations, said.

"What we've done is remove every other hall light and cut off the courtesy lights in the high-rises," Perry said. "We've reduced as much as possible the amount of wattage by changing bulbs."

"In older halls, we're turning off as many hall lights as possible."

Perry urged students to avoid cooking in rooms by using dormitory kitchens instead. He also suggested that students cut down on hot water consumption. Hot water heaters have been turned off in all University buildings except dorms.

Perry said that housing staffs would continue to urge residents to make

conservation efforts. "Whenever we see a light in the dormitories that we can turn off, we'll do it," Perry said.

Duke Power Co. and Carolina Power and Light, the two principal electricity utilities in the state, have both reduced voltage 5 percent — the second phase of an emergency plan designed to prolong coal reserves.

Hunt initiated the first phase of the plan, a request for voluntary conservation, two weeks ago when existing coal reserves dropped below the 50-day level.

According to the plan, Hunt will declare an energy crisis and place restrictions on power consumption when coal reserves reach the 30-day level.

As of Monday, Duke Power had a 46-day coal supply, and Carolina Power and Light had a 34-day supply of coal.

But CP&L officials say that the coal reserves are holding constant at the 34-day level due to conversion of a Wilmington power plant to fuel oil.

Spokesmen for both companies said Monday that the rate of decline of coal supplies is unpredictable.

If state coal supplies dip below the 20-day level, a series of rotated power blackouts will be implemented under the emergency energy conservation plan approved by the governor's energy policy council.

See ENERGY on page 2.

## 'On the Road' reporter Kuralt speaks at forum

By CARVER CAMP  
Staff Writer

CBS news correspondent Charles Kuralt will open the five-week Carolina Symposium at 8 tonight in Memorial Hall.

Kuralt will supplement his talk on the role of television news in society with several of his favorite film clips from his highly acclaimed "On the Road" series.

The Carolina Symposium is a biennial forum, alternating with the Fine Arts Festival. The goal of the symposium is to bring distinguished speakers, panels, exhibits and cultural presentations related to a central theme to the UNC campus.

The theme this year, "Communication: Message and Medium," will examine the nature of both personal and mass communication at a cost of \$13,000.

Kuralt, a native of Wilmington, N.C., began his news career as *Daily Tar Heel* editor. After graduating from UNC in 1955 with a degree in history, Kuralt became a reporter and eventually a columnist for the *Charlotte News*.

The following year, he was awarded the Ernie Pyle Memorial Award for his human interest columns. In 1957, he joined the CBS staff as a news writer and began his broadcasting career.

Two years later, Kuralt began traveling about the United States in search of human interest stories for the *CBS Evening News*. For eight years he worked to capture the intrigue of the places he visited.

In October of 1967, these stories grew into the series called "On the Road With Charles Kuralt."

"On the Road" won an Emmy and the George Foster Peabody Broadcasting Award for Kuralt in 1969.

A reception will be held after the speech from 9-11 p.m. in the Morehead Faculty Lounge in Morehead Planetarium.



Staff photo by Mike Sneed

Carolina swung into home action Monday with a loss. See story on page 4.

## Break beachbums bronzed, burned yearly

By LAURA SCISM  
DTH Contributor

You may be green with envy over those Florida tans, but at least you're not red with sunburn.

Some of those bronzed bodies you saw on campus Monday were actually red with first and second-degree burns.

The burns are an annual phenomenon, treated at the Student Health Service about this time of year. "Anytime there's a spring break and kids go to Florida, you have this," said Dr. James Taylor, SHS director.

Although a number of students have sought treatment for sunburn at the infirmary, fewer blistered sunworshippers have visited the clinic this year than in the

past few years, according to a nurse who was on duty from 3-11 p.m. Sunday, when spring break ended.

"People apparently are using better methods to protect themselves," she said. "They may be using sunscreens, or they may be using better judgment."

"Maybe we just have smarter young people these days."

The nurse said no tally is kept of patients according to diagnosis, but one nurse, also at work Sunday, estimated that there had been 25 to 30 cases, some with severe second-degree burns.

"We used to get people who went to sleep in the sun," a nurse said. "We've seen very few of those this year, which was a pleasant

surprise. The doctors did see three or four cases though."

Treatment often includes steroids to prevent inflammation and creams to soothe. Cold compresses are suggested to provide relief from pain. Most burns are on the shoulders, face or ankles, all sensitive skin areas.

"If they have blisters, or any break in the skin, they need care," one nurse said. "We'll be glad to see anyone. We'll help them."

She suggested that student sunbathers use caution while working on their tans.

"Follow dermatologists' advice. Go very, very slowly. Use extreme caution. Read labels on your lotions and look for sunscreens. Follow the directions."

## UNC Indians "forgotten," victims of discrimination

By KATHY HART  
Staff Writer

Editor's note: This is the first of a three-part series examining the status of Native Americans at UNC.

The American Indian has often been called the forgotten minority. Some of UNC's 97 American Indian students have said recently that they feel not only forgotten, but discriminated against as well.

"The prejudice and discrimination are very real," Marcia Locklear, secretary of the Carolina Indian Circle, said. "It's a mental and social putdown from students and others."

"Most of the Indians in the Indian Circle are Lumbee. The Lumbee Indians are thought to be descendants of the lost Colony and the Lumbee tribe, therefore we don't really look like the typical storybook picture everybody has of the Indian. However, we are treated as Indians whether we look or act like that typical fictional stereotype."

"Sometimes I think it is more a matter of ignorance than an attempt at overt racism," Janet Whitmore, an Indian graduate student, said. "People have certain expectations of what an Indian should look like. When you don't look like they expect, sometimes they try to challenge your identity."

"It's dehumanizing. You are expected to play a role that other students seem to want to force you into."

"Everytime someone brings up an Indian issue, people groan and say 'Oh no, not the Indians again.' People assume Indians died off with the frontier. People just don't seem to realize that Indians are not always one of the three common stereotypes: the Hollywood glamour Indian, the reservation Indian or the drunk Indian."

"Most people don't realize that Indians have problems. They look at Indians as just

another minority to deal with. That is a function of the fact that Indians are politically powerless. They are not like blacks. It is so easy to ignore them."

"Also, if you confront Indian issues you will confront the national conscience. In confronting the national conscience, you will soon realize that this country was built on genocide principles. It took almost the total death of the native population to build this nation."

"Sometimes people say things that sort of wear you down," Whitmore said. "The other day I told a group I wanted to do my seminar project on Indians. I was told by a student that no one wanted to hear about the Indians."

"I find people use me as a curiosity or a token, and that is almost as bad as being ridiculed."

"I was told by one professor that since I was both a woman and an Indian that I counted twice in minority representation and wasn't that nice."

"Indians are often low in self-confidence," Locklear said. "They have been less educated and received many societal putdowns. After a while they begin to feel inferior, but we are not. We are a proud people, proud of our heritage."

"Sometimes the Lumbee Indians receive a special putdown because of their mixed blood. Other tribes often feel that because of our white blood we are a lower Indian. We know what it is like not to be claimed by either the Indians or the whites."

"It is silly for Indians to argue over who is more Indian. There is no pure-blood anything anymore. The Indian strength lies in banding together, not in arguing among themselves."

"We want to live and grow with other people. We want people to recognize us not as different, but as special with something to offer humanity."

## Secrets

Speech professor analyzed students' deepest secrets

By KATHY HART  
Staff Writer

Are you dying to tell your best kept secret? It seems that a lot of students are — more than 3,000 anonymous secrets were available to University of North Carolina speech communications professor Dennis Tafoya, just for the asking.

The secrets which students divulged included:

- I was secretly married in high school and had the marriage annulled.
- I am afraid to touch women.
- I have been in a mental institution.
- I hate the family pet.

Tafoya collected his list of secrets in a student-based study he conducted at the University of Michigan. In the survey, he tried to determine which secrets most frequently trouble people and how risky it is to tell such secrets.

Tafoya divided his findings into 16 categories and ranked them according to frequency. Sex-related secrets were the most frequent, followed by violence and destruction secrets in which the person either injured someone, would like to injure someone or has been injured. Mental health problems were the third most frequent category of secrets.

After determining the nature of the secrets, Tafoya asked students to rank them according to how risky they would be to tell to someone. Incest ranked as the most risky secret.

Besides incest, the ten most risky secrets included: "I have V.D.," "I'm not

gay... I have homosexual tendencies and desire both sexes"; "I have been in a mental institution"; "I am constantly toying with the idea of killing myself"; "I am a speed freak"; "I masturbate"; and "I stole half of my books from the bookstore."

"The whole thing about secrets is that they create anxiety within the person," Tafoya said. "Keeping a secret within you has a physical and psychological effect. A person can become tense and even neurotic. They are expending their emotion on a physical level."

"I always suggest to students to disclose their secrets. They should talk to people with whom they are intimate."

"When people disclose their intimate details they should keep two things in mind. First, they should consider how long they have known a person. You should never disclose high-risk secrets early in a relationship because that violates the initiation pattern."

"Second, when you reveal a secret to someone, you should make sure that the person you are revealing it to is mature. The more mature person is able to weigh the evidence more rationally."

Tafoya says that most people really want to tell their secrets in order to relieve the physical and emotional strain they feel as a result of them.

"You have this phenomenon called the 'stranger on the bus syndrome' in which complete strangers tell the persons beside them on the bus, train or plane their innermost secrets," he said. "They do it in order to relieve the anxiety. They also feel safe revealing themselves to strangers

You see, I've had incest with my sister, I'm afraid I have V.D. and I'm ....



because they know they will never see that person again.

"Lots of times fear of rejection keeps us from revealing our secrets to those we are really close to. It is not fear of rejection of the secret itself, but fear of rejection of us as a person for carrying that particular kind of secret."

"When a person tells a secret they are looking for support and acceptance. They want you to say 'That's OK, I would have done the same given that situation.'"

Tafoya said that sometimes in disclosing ourselves we are trying to give people an idea of who we are. "In the beginning of a relationship we tell them low risk things like where we are from and how old we are."

"Later on we tell them things that influence not how we want them to perceive us but how we really are. Finally,

we reach a stage where we reveal our innermost secrets about our failures and embarrassments. We only reveal these secrets when we determine that is the right person for us to reveal to."

"In the research I am doing now I am trying to determine whether secrets maintain their risk level over a period of time. So far I have found that high risk secrets remain high risk secrets, while low risk secrets tend to lose their risk."

One of the reasons Tafoya indicated for the shift in risk intensity might be the change in societal attitudes.

"Many secrets are secrets because society makes them that way," he said. "For example, abortion was cited as a high risk secret in my pilot study. In my later study, abortion had been legalized and the risk level fell from high to moderate and now it is relatively low."

## On zoning, taxes Liberal county Dems differ from Committee

By ROBERT THOMASON  
Staff Writer

Conservative Democrats who call themselves the Orange Committee differ with more liberal party members on basic county issues such as zoning and taxation, a Democratic Party official said.

"It's just a basic difference in how county government is run," said Bruce Tindall, secretary of the Orange County Democratic Party.

"The people who consider themselves liberals think in terms of big government," Tindall said. "Extensive social service programs and long-range planning are a way of life for the liberals."

"But the conservatives want to limit county government to basic services like paying the sheriff and keeping the roads cleared," Tindall said.

The Orange Committee was organized in late 1975 to preserve the political power of long-time residents of the county, a member of the group said Monday.

"We formed just as a group of interested voters, like the League of Women Voters," committee member Sim Efland said.

Efland, the Democratic Party's chairperson in the western Orange County precinct of Efland, was a county commissioner in the 1950s.

Efland and other conservative members of the Orange County Board of Commissioners held the reigns of government at the courthouse in Hillsborough until liberals Richard Whitted and Donald Willhoit defeated Orange Committee candidates Charlie Johnston of Chapel Hill and Billy Ray of Cedar Grove in the August 1976 Democratic Party primary election.

Whitted is from Hillsborough and Willhoit is a University professor from Chapel Hill. Liberals had pulled ahead in county elections in 1974.

The Orange Committee raised almost \$4,800 from campaign contributors in 1976 to put Ray and Johnston into office, according to records released by the Orange County Board of Elections.

The list of over-\$50 contributors includes Sandy McClamrock, owner of WCHL radio, former Commissioners Carl Smith and Harvey Bennett of Chapel Hill, Hillsborough physician Dr. Robert Murphy and James Freeland, a member of the Orange County Board of Education.

Orange Committee chairperson Lucius Cheshire, a Hillsborough attorney, and others have said UNC students' newly gained right to vote was the primary reason for consecutive losses in 1974 and 1976.

"We saw a number of outsiders coming in and attempting to urbanize the county," Efland said. "We aren't against students voting. We just think they should vote where their home is."

"In the election of 1976, we saw some people drive up in cars with out-of-state plates and go in and vote," the precinct leader said.

A cattle farmer, Efland said families who have been in Orange County should have a stronger say in county government than people who have been here only a short time when they pull up stakes and leave.

Efland described the Orange Committee as a cross section of laborers, farmers, lawyers and realtors. He said the group has 200 members from Chapel Hill, Carrboro, Hillsborough and rural areas.