

The Daily Tar Heel

'DTH' staff meeting

There will be an organizational meeting of all new writers and copy editors for the DTH today at 4:30 in 226 Union.

Sunny side up

Mostly sunny today, with light winds. High in the low 90s.

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Volume 90, Issue 45

Thursday, August 26, 1982

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 982-0245
Business/Advertising 982-1183

Book rental infeasible, officials say

By DEAN FOUST
Staff Writer

Why does UNC not have a textbook rental system? There are other schools — like Appalachian State and Western Carolina — where a rental system works.

Talk of textbook rentals continues each semester as many students leave the University book stores, feeling helpless at the hands of inflation. That anger often is fueled each February when Student Government hopefuls poll with promise of a textbook rental system.

Can a textbook rental system work at UNC? Probably not, say students, faculty and administration members involved in textbook studies in recent years.

"It appears not to be as advantageous to students as it would seem," said Bill Burke, associate professor in education and chairman of the Chancellor's Student Store Advisory Committee. The SSAC has been involved with Student Stores, Student Government and faculty committees on the matter.

"In fact, if we can improve our present system, students would fare as well. The data we reviewed in 1980-81 showed that we weren't going to save that much money (over the present system.)"

"From our studies, Student Stores has a modified system with buy-backs and used books," said Donald Beeson, Student Government executive assistant and former chairman of the Student Government University Services Committee, which conducted its own study in 1980.

The report states that "for the number of textbooks involved, it does not appear feasible to have a full textbook rental system at UNC," noting that none of the nation's 64 largest universities employ a rental system. The Student Stores textbook department is the 14th largest university bookstore nationally.

The report concluded that only hard-back texts, more durable than paperbacks for repeated use, should be rented, with a life-span of two years.

While the Student Stores 1980 report suggested books be used for three years, Rutledge Tufts, Student Stores assistant manager, noted that determining a guaranteed number of years for use is a sensitive situation. "One thing we don't want to do is tell the faculty what books to use," he said. "That would hurt the student's academic freedom."

The Student Government report said that checks revealed a hesitancy by several departments, particularly those technically-oriented, to commit themselves to a textbook while more up-to-date books were available in the interim period.

The reports stated that Student Stores which would have to shoulder the burden of substantial initial costs; those funds would have to be borrowed and would take a long time to recover.

Beeson said that investment was a factor separating UNC's plight from schools like Appalachian State.

"They've had a rental system for the entire time since Appalachian was first established," he said, comparing the dif-

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Tar on their heels

Two workers spread hot tar outside the yet-to-be-completed Walter B. Davis Library. Construction is scheduled to be finished in the spring of 1983.

DTH/Scott Sharpe

Chapel Thrill concert to be smaller in '83

By ALISON DAVIS
Staff Writer

The 1983 Chapel Thrill concert will be smaller than last year's because there will not be enough money available to produce a large-scale concert, Student Body President Mike Vandenberg said Wednesday.

"Because of Campus Governing Council (monetary) restrictions, I will consider developing a concert on a smaller scale," he said.

"I think that our limit (on spending for the concert) would be somewhere around \$80,000."

Chapel Thrill '82 received \$142,256 from the CGC last year. The CGC originally had allotted \$120,000 for the concert, but later approved a subsequent allocation of \$17,256.

"With a smaller amount of money, we cannot attract big first-name bands," Vandenberg said. He said he would emphasize the band selection procedure in order to get good bands and represent as many campus groups as possible.

CGC Finance Committee Chairperson Charlie Madison (District 23) said the difference in the amount of money available was created by CGC allocations during the spring.

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Mike Vandenberg
Student Body President

Plans for N.C. offshore drilling cranking up

By TAMMY DAVIS
Staff Writer

A five-year lease plan approved last spring by U.S. Secretary of the Interior James Watt will result in oil and natural gas exploration off the North Carolina coast within the next few months.

The plan, released in early March, replaced a leasing schedule set up by Jimmy Carter's administration and allows 40 separate lease sales on the East coast, including some sites in North Carolina waters.

Brent Hackney, press aide to Gov. Jim Hunt, said the governor believes that, in order to have an adequate energy supply, off-shore drilling and drilling are necessary.

"However, we draw the line if the drilling poses a threat to the people and the environment," Hackney said.

Hackney said the governor objected to any leases less than 25 miles from shore. "We sued (Secretary of the Interior James) Watt last year but it resulted in no suit because no one bid for those tracts. It's ridiculous to drill that close to shore," he said.

Eric Vernon, staff director of the Office of Marine Affairs in Raleigh, said that only one site 35 miles east of Oregon Inlet had received any bids. "Chevron has already filed an exploration report," he said.

Vernon said Chevron's contract states that it will drill within 12 months after the last drilling permit is issued by the federal government.

"A couple of other companies have shown interest, such as ARCO (Atlantic Richfield) and Gulf, but they've only done preliminary tests for drilling," he said.

Vernon said the probability that oil or gas would be found in the Inlet is between 2 percent and 5 percent. "They have no idea what's out there," Vernon said.

"The main reason for support in this project is to reduce the nation's dependence on foreign oil and gas," Vernon said.

Professor John Costlow of the Duke University Marine Lab said public opinion was negative towards drilling for oil because most people are worried about the probability of a spill.

"However, the sites that are further off-shore are far enough away so that the risk of damage to shores and fisheries would be minimal," Costlow said.

Costlow said the oil drilling process is completed in two stages. "The first stage is exploratory drilling to develop and maintain service from shore," he said. "If oil or gas is found, then we move to phase two which induces more drilling (and commercial production)."

Costlow said the success of the project depends on how the oil or gas is brought ashore and what is done with it.

"The drilling would be a shot in the arm for the economy in the area. It will bring people into the area and generate money. That's a good thing," Costlow said.

Jim Smith, Coastal Energy Impact Program Coordinator with the Office of Marine Affairs, said the five-year leasing plan gives a schedule and plans for off-shore drilling.

Smith said the Coastal Energy Impact Program was funded by money provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce.

"It is designed to study, plan for, and reduce the impacts of new coastal resources on the environment," Smith said. In North Carolina, this includes off-shore drilling, peat mining, coal transportation and refineries.

Mike Davis, spokesman at the Department of Natural Resources, said that at the present time, all financial assessments from the drilling go to the federal government.

"However, there is a bill before Congress, submitted by 1st District Rep. Walter Jones, D-N.C., that would fund coastal (study) programs and (economic) development," Davis said.

Davis said Chevron plans to put a support base in Morehead City where the extracted minerals could be developed.

Orrin Pilkey, geology professor at Duke University, said he thought the real problem was not drilling but the associated facilities that come with the drilling.

"There is the danger of equipment blow-out, but that's a risk that has to be taken on-shore as well as off-shore," Pilkey said.

Herpes epidemic

500,000 may catch the incurable disease this year

By DAVID M. POOLE
Staff Writer

"People think that herpes only happens to others; not to nice people and certainly not to anyone they know," said Ann (not her real name), an attractive Chapel Hill woman in her early 30s who has endured nearly 10 years of recurrent outbreaks and the constant social stigma of the contagious disease.

Ann is one of millions of Americans who cope with genital herpes, an incurable venereal disease that will afflict 500,000 more Americans in this year alone.

According to one local health official, Chapel Hill enjoys no immunity to the herpes epidemic.

Dr. Mary Gray, gynecologist at the Student Health Service, said there has been a definite, steady increase in the number of herpes cases handled at SHS. "I'm seeing an average of two cases a week," Gray said. "The nurse practitioners are seeing cases, as well as the general practitioners. I can't tell you the exact number, but it is certainly greater than it was only three years ago."

Although SHS has not kept records in the past, the surge in cases has prompted SHS to begin compiling statistics on the incidence of herpes, Gray said.

The herpes virus is related to the viruses which cause chicken pox, shingles, and mono-

nucleosis. There are two strands of herpes: HSV-1, oral herpes; and HSV-2, herpes genitalis. Oral herpes is characterized by cold sores and fever blisters around the mouth and other parts of the body; symptoms of genital herpes are lesions on and around the genitals.

With both strands, sores appear for several days and then disappear until the next seige. In both cases, the initial infection is the most painful and prolonged, lasting three to six weeks.

Although the degree of pain and the duration of the sores varies with each individual, the psychological toll of herpes can be more damaging.

"The worst thing about herpes is not that it is a bad disease," Ann said. "The thing that is most harmful is the stigma. It is problematic, mainly in that it disrupts your sex life."

Herpes victims, fearing rejection and alienation, often withdraw socially, become asexual, and throw guilt upon themselves. A help

group in Chapel Hill provides emotional support for individuals with herpes, and also keeps them abreast of medical developments.

Ann participates in the 20-member group. "I'll guarantee that there're more than 20 people in Chapel Hill with herpes," she said.

If she feels an outbreak approaching, the honesty becomes painful. "What do you tell the guy — 'I'm interested but no sex now; next week maybe' or 'I'm not ready for sexual involvement'?" Most men interpret this as an outright rejection, she said.

Gray said the risk of infection is low when the sores are not present. "You have to realize that it is your moral responsibility not to have sex when symptoms appear; or at least not sexual contact, in which your partner comes into contact with the part of your body that is lesioned."

The stigma of having herpes often produces a paranoia that leads some to go ahead with sex rather than to face the embarrassment of

being open, Ann said.

Herpes is not a new disease, despite the fact that the media has only recently begun to address the problem. The epidemic of herpes, however, is a recent phenomenon. Gray asserted that the pervasiveness of casual sex has been one of the chief agents of the epidemic.

Studies have shown that since the turn of the century casual sex has been on the rise, Gray said.

"A lot of people are having casual sex," agreed Ann. "The more casual the sex, the greater the risk you run of diseases, murder, of getting involved with a psychotic person, and being hurt emotionally."

"The bottom line is to know who you're sleeping with," she said. "If you know someone well enough to talk about emotional, intimate things, then that person will be honest

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Herpes victim

enough to admit that they have a disease."

Herpes can be transmitted through means other than sexual activity. Bill (not his real name), a UNC student, got oral herpes during a drinking game with his buddies. The friend who infected Bill didn't know he had herpes until a doctor confirmed Bill's case.

"People have the image that to get herpes you have to sleep around," Ann said. "This is not true, but sleeping around raises the risk."

Despite the fact that no cure for herpes is known and there is no major breakthrough on the horizon, Gray recommends Zovirax brand acyclovir, marketed by Burroughs Wellcome, a pharmaceutical firm located in the Research Triangle Park, for the relief of pain.

According to Mara Gabriel, a spokesman for Burroughs-Wellcome, Zovirax has been certified by the Federal Drug Administration to be most clinically effective during the initial infection of genital herpes. Zovirax helps reduce pain, speeds healing of lesions and reduces the period of viral shedding, when the live virus is excreted and when herpes is most contagious, Gabriel said.

"The only benefit in recurrent cases is the reduction of viral shedding," he said.

Herpes is centered in the central nervous system, hence depression or stress often causes an outbreak. Gray said that one's mood as

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