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Weather: sunny and warm

Brown bars Cube from campaign use

by Mary Anne Rhyme
Staff Writer

Elections Board Chairperson Craig Brown announced an emergency ruling Thursday to prevent campaign use of the Cube by candidates for student offices. The ruling is the result of complaints by several candidates and student organizations.

Campaign slogans on the Cube by presidential candidate David Johnson and senior class presidential and vice presidential candidates Phil Williford and John Saunders will be removed tonight Thursday night by Elections Board members.

"Candidates were wanting to paint over each other's signs," Brown said, adding that another problem has been that "People can't paint over Union activities on the Cube."

After the issue came up three days ago, Brown said, he met with Elections Board member Lloyd Scher, and Student Union Director Howard Henry to discuss the matter.

Scher said "The other candidates wanted to use the Cube and other organizations wanted to paint over the Cube. That would be against election laws prohibiting defacing campaign literature by candidates."

"The third reason is that the Cube is basically supposed to be used to announce upcoming events, such as the Truman Capote speech," added Scher.

The ruling will be brought before the Campus Governing Council Monday night according to Brown. He expressed hope that the ruling will become a permanent election law.

However, candidates must follow Brown's ruling beginning immediately even though it is not yet Student Government law. The only action that can be taken by the candidates against the ruling is to bring the matter to the attention of the student Supreme Court.

Upon learning of the ruling, presidential candidate Johnson commented, "They said it wasn't fair because the other candidates didn't have their names up. The other candidates had just as much of a chance to get the Cube as I did. I don't think it's right to take the Cube from me just because the other candidates didn't care enough about the Cube to put the time toward it," he added.

In other election-related matters, Brown predicted a high turnout for the election next Wednesday. He said "Because of all the problems with Student Government and CGC, I think a lot of people will come out to

change things."

Brown predicted that 5,000 students will vote.

Beside the elections for president, editor, the Campus Governing Council and other offices, students will vote on a referendum to increase student fees. To raise the fees, 20 per cent of the student body must vote and two-thirds of those voting must approve the measure.

This means that at least 2,583 people must vote for the referendum for it to be approved. There are a total of 19,370 students here.

If the fee increase is approved by the student body, the referendum will go as a recommendation from CGC to Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor, President William C. Friday, the Board of Governors Committee on Budget and Finance and then the entire Board of Governors. All must approve the increase.

Student Body President Bill Bates said "I've gotten a very favorable impression from the students I've talked to just in the dorms."

"I foresee great problems if the student fee increase doesn't pass," Bates said.

'In Cold Blood' author to speak Monday

by George Bacso
Features Editor

Truman Capote, renowned author and conversationalist, will speak Monday at 8 p.m. in Memorial Hall. Tickets are available at the Union desk for \$1.50.

Few American postwar writers achieved recognition as early in their career as Capote. At the age of 22, and later at 24, Capote was awarded the O. Henry prize for short stories, first for "Miriam" and then for "Shut a Final Door."

Capote drew on his childhood for his first novel, *Other Voices, Other Rooms*, which was well-received critically. Born in New Orleans in 1924, he lived with relatives until he was 11, when he was sent to a New York City boarding school.

"I started writing when I was eight or nine and I really did write every day," Capote told the *DTH* last week. "Some kids are always going to dancing school,

well, I was always like that about writing."

"I really began writing in high school, and then I worked on the 'Talk of the Town' section of the *New Yorker*," Capote said. After the publication of several of his short stories, Capote was well on his way to literary success.

Despite his Southern upbringing, which is reflected in his early work, Capote does not consider himself a Southern writer.

"I don't consider myself a regional writer. Thomas Wolfe also started out as a regional writer, but his last three books are almost entirely about Europe — if anybody bothers to read them."

Capote, a small man with a high-pitched squeal, has written two novels, three collections of short stories, two screenplays and several other works which defy description or categorization. A new book, soon-to-be released and now being serialized in *Esquire* magazine, contains Capote's observations and meditations on the jet-

set, high society of which he is a part.

"I've been working on it for five years, but it is a result of a lifetime of observations."

Capote has already been chided for revealing reportage and commentaries contained in his new book, but like many writers, criticism does not seem to bother him.

"I'll write in a truthful way about anything. You can't live your life letting someone tell you you can't write about this or that."

Capote's most widely-read work, *In Cold Blood*, is an account of the grisly murders of a wealthy Kansas farmer and his family combining fact and fiction in what Capote calls "a non-fiction novel." Capote uses fictional devices and a plot structure to report the story, and he ends the book by raising questions about American society and the workings of justice.

"I wanted to do a non-fiction book that would read like a novel, and I wanted to do it on a subject that was not



Staff photo by Howard Shepherd

After receiving several complaints from candidates and student groups, Election Board Chairperson Craig Brown Thursday barred the use of the Cube for campaign purposes.



Coates bust (left) and Coates

Staff photos by Dave Dalton

Coates bust given to Di-Phi societies

by Linda Rosenfield
Staff Writer

Following several complimentary speeches, a bust of Albert Coates was unveiled and presented to the UNC Dialectic and Philanthropic Literary Societies during a special assembly Thursday.

Duke University President Terry Sanford and UNC Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor were among those in attendance.

Coates, who attended UNC from 1914 to 1918, is professor emeritus of the UNC law school and founder of the Institute of Government.

"We have assembled here today to add the bust of Albert Coates to the ranks of distinguished alumni of the two societies," George Blackburn II, president of the Phi Society Caucus and of the Di-Phi Societies Foundation, Inc., said.

Prof. Donald Hayman of the Institute of Government, added, "We place the bust in the company of North Carolina's most illustrious sons."

Law Prof. Laurens Walker read remarks by law school Dean Robert Byrd who was unable to attend because of illness. Byrd said in the written address, "Coates has excelled as an organizer, a teacher, a scholar. He felt the need to bridge the gap between the law in action and the law in books, and between government in action and government in books."

"Mr. Coates himself is something of a miracle," Chancellor N. Ferebee Taylor remarked. "Through his work with the Institute of Government, the law school

and public schools, Mr. Coates has brought a new level of conduct to the state." Taylor added that if he could put an inscription on the bust it would read, "Receive all praises thine."

Terry Sanford, president of Duke University and former candidate for the 1976 Democratic presidential nomination, said, "Coates is noted for many things, both tangible and intangible." Among these things, he said, are Coates' work for the Institute of Government, his writings and his influence on the state.

"Government is far better than it would have been, if not for Albert Coates," Sanford said. "His life has already achieved the great purposes of the teaching profession, for he has influenced those who will influence others forever," he added.

Coates' wife Gladys unveiled the bronze bust, which was sculpted by William E. Hipp III.

"My wife said that the most difficult thing to do is to accept a compliment gracefully. I find myself in that position today," Coates said.

After thanking the Di-Phi Societies for the honor of placing a bust of him in their chambers, Coates spoke on the history of the societies. He said Di-Phi has been a teaching facility in which students may learn things not presented by the faculty. "The society has a self-educating and self-regulating role," he said.

"The University does not give an education to any student, but gives every student the opportunity to get it for himself," Coates continued.

His speech was met with a standing ovation.

Triassic basin studied for storage use

by Laura Toler
Staff Writer

A geologic formation near Chapel Hill is being studied for use as a possible underground storage area for industrial wastes, fresh water, harmful gases, and radioactive wastes from nuclear power plants.

Results of the study should be available next winter at the earliest, Leonard Wood, coordinator of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) project, said at the USGS National Center in Reston, Va. Thursday.

The study of the formation, the Durham Triassic Basin, is being conducted by George L. Bain of the state USGS office in Raleigh.

The formation encompasses parts of Granville, Orange, Durham and Wake counties. Wood said that exploratory drilling was begun in Bain in December near New Hope, N.C. and will be finished this month. When the drilling is completed, the geologic study can begin.

Wood said that Triassic basins, of which there are several in the eastern coastal states, are composed of confining layers of rock that might be used to retain harmful wastes. It is also possible that rocks could be used to store fresh water for use in the summer when surface water supplies for population centers

sometimes dry up.

UNC Geologist Roy L. Ingram said Thursday that triassic basins were formed about 10 million years. A basin is formed when an area on one side of a fault in the earth's crust drops, and the space up to the area's original height then fills with sedimentary rock.

A triassic basin contains open cavities and is surrounded by igneous and metamorphic rock, characteristics which might lead USGS to consider it for waste burial, Ingram said.

"I don't think we know enough about triassic basins to make any positive statements about whether we should use them for radioactive wastes," Wood said.

The study is being funded by \$185,000 from USGS and \$50,000 from the Federal Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), Wood said.

Ben McCarty, a public information officer in ERDA's Germantown, Md. office, said Thursday that USGS initiated the study and ERDA later provided aid because "we were interested in determining the best areas of the country to build storage facilities for radioactive wastes."

ERDA has not designated the Durham Triassic Basin as a potential radioactive waste storage site, McCarty said, but is merely interested in the study's results.

Thursday, ERDA announced the beginning of a study of about 50 sites in the United States for possible locations of radioactive waste storage sites.

None of the areas designated are in North Carolina, Wood said.

ERDA will conduct the study with the aid of state agencies and geologic groups, Wood said. He said that out of the 50 sites under consideration, only five or six are needed to support the country's atomic energy program.

"By the year 2000, we expect all the wastes generated by that time from nuclear power plants can be stored in an area the size of a football field and 10 feet deep," Wood said.

Wastes generated by the 56 light water nuclear reactors now operating in the United States include radioactive forms of plutonium 239, iodine, strontium and cesium, which must be isolated from the human environment.

But because Plutonium 239 is fissionable — as is the uranium fuel originally fed into the reactor core — the nuclear industry proposes to separate it from the other wastes for use as fuel in a breeder reactor.

Although the breeder reactor is yet to become a reality in the United States, McCarty said the government's

demonstration Clinch River breeder reactor being built in Oak Ridge, Tenn. will begin operating in 1983.

A facility to separate the plutonium is being built in Barnwell, S.C. by the federal government and Allied Chemical Corporation. It was slated to begin operating in 1974, but may not open until 1978 or 1983, according to different sources in a Feb. 17 story in the *Wall Street Journal*.

Waste separation, or Plutonium recycling, would mean that 97 per cent of all nuclear power plant wastes would be reused, Dave Mosier, director of energy education for Carolina Power and Light (CP&L), said Thursday.

The remaining three per cent would have to be removed from the environment for 500 to 100,000 years, he said, because they contain traces of plutonium and several other radioactive substances which decay at different rates. Half of a given amount of Plutonium 239 decays in 24,000 years.

The unusable wastes will be solidified at the waste separation plants, enclosed in steel containers and buried in geologically stable areas, Mosier said.

McCarty said the wastes would be buried deeply enough that an earthquake "might

shake them up but would not lay them open to the atmosphere, and that they would not be placed in conjunction with any groundwater."

But David Martin, a North Carolina State University physics professor and a critic of nuclear power, said Thursday that "the storage area has to be inviolate for possibly 100,000 years, and in that period of time you can have geologic changes."

YMCA official elections soon

The YM-YWCA will hold elections March 3 to elect the members of its executive policy-making committee.

Open positions are a YMCA president and treasurer, a YWCA president and treasurer, one secretary and three members-at-large.

Registration to vote will be held Feb. 16-23 in room 102 of the Y. A meet-the-candidates session will be held March 3. Both Y members and past participants in Y projects are eligible to run.

always in the papers or otherwise well-known.

"I enjoyed doing it because I was able to research and study my subject in my own time and measure, and because I knew nothing about the area, the Midwest, that I was working with. It was like a sociologist going to the Bora Bora Islands to do a study and the idea attracted a horde of imitators."

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Group to study N.C. seashore organized here

by Jan Hodges
Staff Writer

Approximately 20 UNC students who are interested in preserving the North Carolina coastline are organizing a group here, group spokesperson Todd Miller said Thursday.

The organizers met for the second time Wednesday night.

"Land use, attitudes of the people and recreation," on the coast are three main interests of the group Miller said Thursday, adding that members would look at the tourist industry objectively, "to see where it would be harmful and where it would be good."

Group members also expressed the need to educate themselves, legislators and the public to the kinds of development that is taking place on the Outer Banks.

Miller said approximately 20 people have shown interest in the group, which has not yet chosen a name. Members decided Wednesday to check into the possibilities of becoming an official UNC club, but Miller said Thursday that he would like to see the public and faculty members active in the group.

"Issues will be organized by individuals, and the group will help support them," Miller explained. One such issue would be removing the squatters on Bogue Banks, he added.

Marine Sciences Prof. A. Conrad Neumann said he believes the group will develop into more than a conservation organization. He said he is joining because of "scientific interest in the islands integrated with my feelings for the people."

A native of Martha's Vineyard, Neumann has conducted research on the North Carolina barrier islands. At Wednesday's meeting he showed slides of the area and talked about what is presently going on in parts of the Outer Banks.

The group has invited Duncan Heron, Duke University geology department chairperson, to give a lecture-slide presentation here next week. Heron will speak on "Coastal Challenge: Problems of the Cape Lookout-Shackleford-Bogue Area" at 7:30 p.m. Wednesday in Room 204 of the Union.