

The Daily Tar Heel

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Harry Bryan, Editor
Wednesday, October 20, 1971

Stronger peddler policy necessary

The University took steps several years ago to protect dormitory students from the constant barrage of soliciting and salesmanship of outside interests.

A policy preventing soliciting without a special University permit was adopted, and, for the most part, the rule has been enforced effectively.

But corporations and bothersome peddlers have found ways to get around University decree without a permit. Further regulation is a necessary precaution to protect students from exploitation of profit-seekers.

The need for the present protective policy was evident. Students forced to live in University housing were a captured audience for salesmen. Some companies manipulated the opportunity with surprising skill. Some students found themselves entering contracts they could not possibly afford.

Life insurance companies, gasoline and oil corporations, magazine subscription salesmen and jewelry manufacturers have found door-to-door sales pitches are easily replaceable by ad campaigns through mail and by telephone.

Having made initial contact with the consumer, a personal interview can be arranged at an off-campus location. The student's lack of time is exploited by high-pressure, no-concession sales pitches.

Another ploy is to mail credit cards to students, who are known for their lack of available cash, or make credit programs easily accessible. Although quick to donate credit, large companies are not below using threats and coercion if the accounts fall behind the least bit.

However, action can be taken to prevent "legal" opportunism at the expense of students.

Phone and mail campaigns could be decreased by limiting the distribution of student phone numbers and addresses. No outside interest should be given "lists" of phone numbers and addresses as is the policy of many colleges and universities.

Students need to be informed of where they can go to register complaints about salesmen and sales practices. Whether it is the campus police, the Dean of Men's office or the office of Residence Life, students must know what assistance is offered. And they must be assured that action will be taken on their behalf.

As long as the University assumes the role of the landlord in University housing, it must assume the responsibility tending to its residents' legitimate needs.

And that includes keeping out peddlers.

Situation warrants printing

Because of campuswide concern over the reports of the Faculty Athletic Committee and the Committee of Concerned Athletes, The Daily Tar Heel has printed in this issue the text of both reports.

In addition, statements made by Head football coach Bill Dooley in regard to the report of the Concerned Athletes have also been included.

Though the DTH has been satisfied with its coverage of the issues concerning the UNC football program, and though it has been complimented by professional newspapermen on that coverage, the importance of the issue was still deemed great enough for the reports to be printed.

They are here for interested persons to read and make their own decisions concerning the issue.

Letters to the editor

Christians can change campus

To the editor:

I was very happy to read Ken Ripley's article in the Oct. 2 edition of the DTH. I'm a freshman here at UNC. Everytime I would tell someone I was coming to school here, they would make some comment on the perverted morals and "sin" that is widespread here. I'm not so sure they didn't expect me to be corrupted inside of a month.

For their benefit, and anyone else's, I'd like to say that the stories about Chapel Hill just aren't true. Sure, there are drugs, but they're everywhere. And I'm convinced that the problem is not the drugs, but the person taking them. That's where Ken's column comes in. He spoke of Christian unity, and there are plenty of Christians here. I've seen them at meetings ranging from the denominational centers, to campus organizations, to meetings in dorms. I say

that these Christians working as a unified force could change this campus.

A true Christian has within himself something that is more valuable than anything else on earth. He has what the drug freak, the boozier, or the simple lonely person looking for, namely a sense of purpose, fulfillment, and peace because of what Jesus Christ has done, personally, for each of them. And Christ is the only one who can give this precious peace. He's the "One Way."

Christians not only possess this special something, it shows, too, or at least it should. The presence of Christ in a person's life should make him radiant with joy and overflowing with love. It's catching. Anything as wonderful as Christ is very contagious. I caught the bug several years ago and I've never regretted it.

I agree with Ken. We do need Christian

unity. I can't think of a better way to get it than for us Christians to be full to overflowing with the love of Christ, so that it spills into the lives of everyone on this campus. With the help of God, this place could be turned upside down as kids turn off to drugs and turn on to Christ. I pray for Christ's strength to do my part. What about you, Christian brothers?

Nancy McIlwain
329 Spencer

Student Stores' prices too high

To the editor:

This afternoon I received a letter from Mr. Thomas A. Shetley, general manager

of U.N.C. Student Stores. This letter from Mr. Shetley was in regard to my first letter in the Daily Tar Heel on the prices charged by the Student Stores. I felt that this letter should be exposed to everyone since it does affect everyone.

The letter was dated October 11, 1971, and started out:

Dear Mr. Sutton:

I read, with concern, your letter in this morning's Tar Heel. Such a note must indeed be rooted in specific customer complaint.

You are invited, at your leisure, to stop by and chat with me. Perhaps you can point out some identifiable points that deserve management's attention.

Respectfully yours,
Thomas A. Shetley

Mr. Shetley, I have no complaints for you in particular. You are not directly responsible for the prices which are charged at U.N.C. Student Stores. I really am curious as to who is responsible for price setting at Student Stores. I feel sure that no one man is responsible. Whoever is responsible needs to open up their eyes and see that these markups hurt the students here at U.N.C. We are here for an education, not a financial reaming out.

What Sutton
303 Ruffin

State students aren't farmers

To the editor:

We talk a lot these days about perpetuating myths and stereotypes in relation to people who are of another race. Why is it, then, that Carolina (represented by the Band in playing "Old MacDonald Had a Farm" at the UNC-NCSC game) still insists on the myth that North Carolina State is an agricultural college. Is it that you still believe that all Negroes really do have rhythm - just as you stereotype all the students at State as farmers?

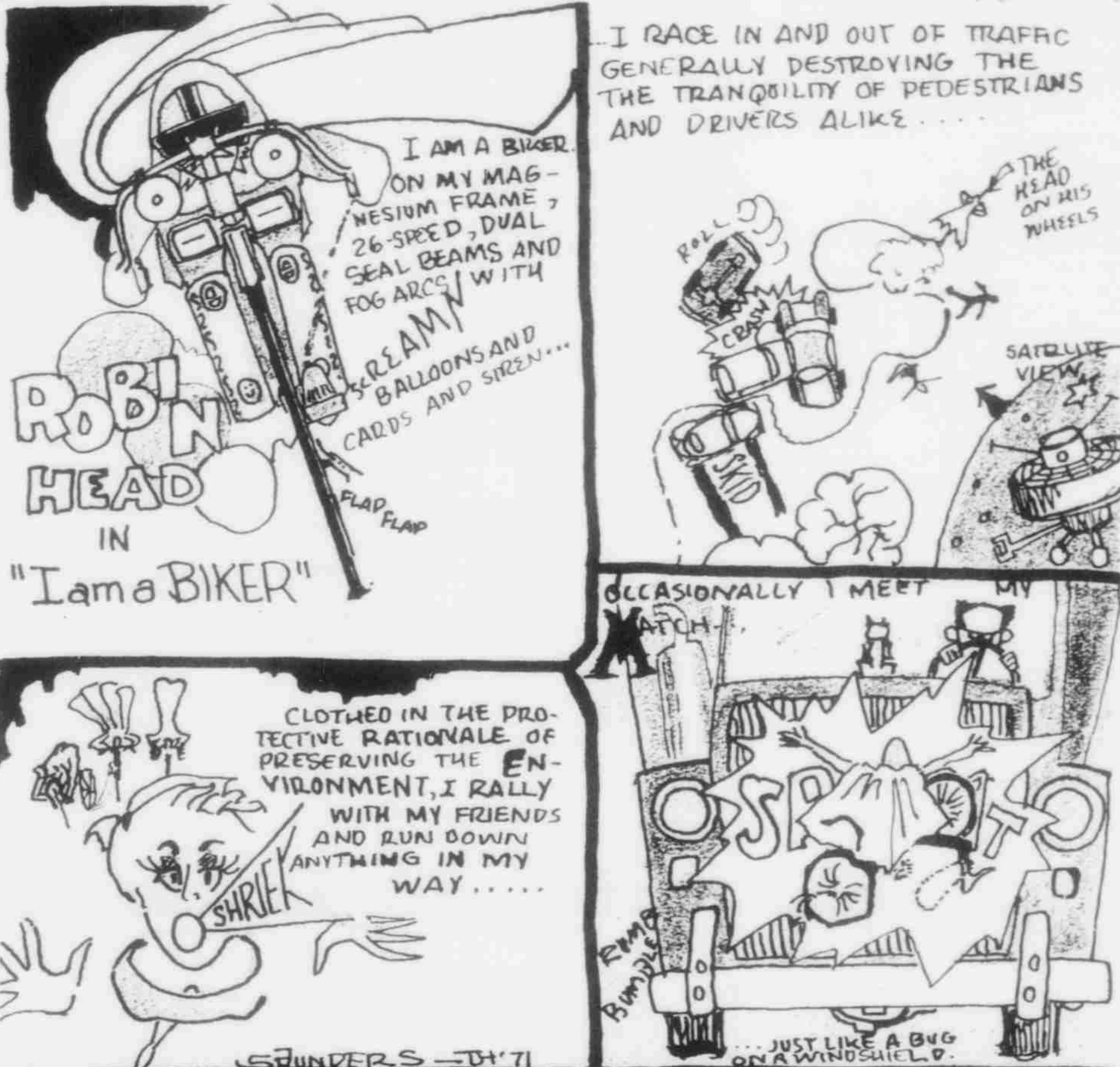
Betsy Blount

Letters

The Daily Tar Heel accepts letters to the editor, provided they are typed on a 60-space line and limited to a maximum of 300 words. All letters must be signed and the address and phone number of the writer must be included.

The paper reserves the right to edit all letters for libelous statements and good taste.

Address letters to Associate Editor, The Daily Tar Heel, in care of the Student Union.



On Either Side of the Mushroom

by Woody Doster
and
the Student Health Service

Question: Did you know you could get high on morning-glories? -signed, Kenan.

Dear Kenan: Yes, some species of morning-glories common in this country do seem to have hallucinogenic effects due to their content of LSD-like compounds. Generally, a great quantity of the seeds must be ingested to produce a hallucinogenic effect. However, it must be remembered that these seeds are often sprayed with toxic chemicals to preserve them. These chemicals may make your "trip" lethal rather than psychedelic.

Question: A couple of years ago I had "nervous stomach." My doctor gave me

Librium for it and it worked. Last year the condition came back and I started smoking grass, which cured it, and I haven't had it since. Why don't doctors prescribe marijuana for things like this? -Signed, J.J.

Dear J.J.: Obviously, doctors can't "prescribe" marijuana even if they think it might be useful in treating a given disorder. But is marijuana helping your nervous stomach? We don't have enough data, enough medical history, to know. Many doctors prescribe tranquilizers, such as Librium, for disorders in which "nervousness" or other psychological factors seem to be causing or exacerbating the problem. Sometimes the tranquilizers work; but you should take into account the fact that in experiments,

placebos ("sugar pills") are "effective in a large percentage of psychological disorders, with or without bodily symptoms.

Is your marijuana "cure" a placebo effect? Have there been other changes in your life, or in you, which have improved your "nerves"? We think you may be giving marijuana (and Librium) too much credit.

Question: I shoot heroin once a day and I can stop any time I want. I've stopped several times with no trouble. Why didn't I get addicted? -signed, J.L.

Dear J.L.: Maybe you're just lucky, or smart enough to know that you would become physically addicted if you used heroin more often. We have to assume

that you like the effects of heroin - you like the way you feel when you're on it. And, to the extent that you feel a need for it, once a day or more or less often, you are psychologically "addicted" to it. This is the usual way in which people become "addicted" to cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and other substances. And, by shooting heroin, you are exposing yourself to real danger, even if you never become a true addict. For example, hepatitis and endocarditis (infection of the heart valves) are quite possibly in your future if you continue to use heroin. So feel fortunate, but don't feel safe.

(Questions to "On Either Side of the Mushroom" may be addressed to Woody Doster, in care of The Daily Tar Heel, Student Union, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.)

The Daily Tar Heel

78 Years of Editorial Freedom

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Lana Starnes Associate Ed.

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Larry Kessler

The politics of oil reserves in Southeast Asia

(Editor's note: This article is the first of two on the politics of oil in Southeast Asia.)

Last spring, an incensed American oil man stormed into the office of the South Vietnamese Minister of Economy. He had learned of a French bid to oversee the leasing of Vietnam's offshore oil concessions, and came to bluntly warn the Minister that if the French achieved this control, then the Vietnamese "could damn well ask the French for economic aid as well because the Americans wouldn't come through with it." His company, one of the world's most powerful, would go straight to Congress to have aid cut off. The message was clear, and the French plan was shelved.

Scenes like this are repeated throughout Southeast Asia as the big oil companies of several nations are racing to get their share of what may prove to be the world's largest off-shore reserves. Experts now estimate that the region will produce 4 million barrels daily, or about 10 per cent of the world's total, by 1975.

The value of this oil, however, cannot be measured by numbers alone. Its geological, economical and political advantages stand in marked contrast to the oil found in politically-troubled and increasingly independent-minded Middle Eastern and South American nations.

The eleven members (all Middle Eastern nations with the exception of Venezuela and Indonesia) of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (O.P.E.C.) are now seeking a share in the assets, profits and management of oil companies in their territories. Last winter they demanded and got higher taxes and royalties amounting to a 25 per cent increase in the oil companies' payments to them.

Venezuela seems to have led the way in the latest round of demands. In July, its president signed into law a congressional act placing foreign petroleum companies under effective state control. Since 1943, the companies (which include Shell, Standard of New Jersey, Texaco, Gulf, and Mobil) knew

that oil concessions in Venezuela would revert to the state in 1983 and 1984, but the new act went further. It required all oil concerns to obtain government approval before making any major move in the operations and to maintain their concessions in top form. The latter provision is to prevent companies from discontinuing explorations and letting equipment fall into disuse prior to the expiration of their concessions.

Foreign oil executives in Venezuela are in a state of shock and complain that the new bill just makes them "hired hands." They also worry about the ramifications of these actions throughout the world. Oil men believe in the "domino theory."

Venezuela and the other O.P.E.C. countries produce over 90 per cent of the world's oil exports, but their new demands plus the constant threat of warfare and chaos in the Middle East sends them scurrying for new fields elsewhere. David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank visited Singapore in March, 1970, and said, "As we all know,

current conditions in the Middle East are not all favorable... A prolonged interruption could not be tolerated. It is likely, therefore, that an intensified effort will be made to find and develop alternate sources of supply."

It was no accident that Rockefeller was in Singapore to make this announcement. That city-nation is fast becoming the headquarters of Western penetration into Southeast Asian oil fields. Chase Manhattan predicts the expenditure of \$35 billion in East Asia by the international oil concerns in the next decade.

The attractiveness of Southeast Asian oil, is first of all, its proximity to the rapidly expanding energy markets of Japan and the United States. Japan, which now gets 90 per cent of its oil imports from the Middle East, will treble its petroleum needs in the next 15 years. Any company that control oil in the South China Sea will have a very accessible and hungry market in Japan

and beyond that, across a secure ocean, the United States.

Furthermore, Southeast Asian oil can be had for a bargain. For instance, offshore concessions are being leased for an initial payment that is only one-tenth the cost per square mile of oil leases for the United States continental shelf. Favorable arrangements covering tax deductions for initial operating losses are also available. By way of contrast, O.P.E.C. nations are demanding a 20 per cent share of the companies' assets in their territories in addition to receiving roughly the same royalties and taxes (12% and 55 per cent, respectively) as Southeast Asian nations.

Technological advances in the 1960's makes offshore oil and most of Southeast Asia's oil of this kind - more accessible and economical than ever before. There was only one mobile offshore rig in existence in 1949, but now there are over 200, many of which can drill in deep water. Computers have been applied to the exploring and analyzing

process to make the operations more efficient. Companies are also spared the costs of ground clearance, road-building and associated expenses.

Offshore operations in addition are less visible and more easily insulated - but not entirely so - from political disorder on land. Once in production, offshore wells can feed tankers directly, and Southeast Asian operations can be supplied from Singapore.

Finally, Southeast Asian oil has a much lower sulphur content than Middle Eastern oil. This would enhance its value in the pollution-conscious United States and Japan.

Despite all these relative advantages, exploring and recovering oil anywhere is a risky, costly investment. Oil companies will move into an area only when assured of somewhat stable conditions and friendly governments that will provide a "suitable climate for investment." The Indochina war must be put in this context. (Tomorrow: "Oil and the War.")