

GREG PORTER
Editor

BEN CORNFELT, Managing Editor
ED RANSIN, Associate Editor
LOU BUDONIS, Associate Editor

LAURA SCISM, University Editor
ELLIOTT POTTER, City Editor
CHUCK ALSTON, State and National Editor

SARA BILLARD, Features Editor
CHIP ENSLIN, Arts Editor
GENE UPCHURCH, Sports Editor
ALLEN JERNIGAN, Photography Editor

The Daily Tar Heel

85th year of editorial freedom



UNC needs Smile Week

By ROBIN McWILLIAM

As I've walked the campus brick paths between classes I've found something to brighten the peculiar drabness of my mood — smiles.

Now I don't mean the smiles I occasionally get from others, although they, naturally, are gratifying. Rather, I've discovered the self-remedial effects of my own smiling. I must make it clear that my smile is no handsome, teeth-flashing delight. Even after years of attempting to develop the most charming one, it's disappointingly ordinary. But it does have the uncanny effect of raising the spirits — my own.

One must be careful not to grin so much and so often that a look of hebetude replaces that of happiness. My favorite method for rationing this deliberate contortion is to smile at all women I consider attractive. The bonuses (or is it boni?) of this system are imaginable. Firstly, one hopes that an acquaintance is watching and admiring your renown with lovely girls. Secondly (indeed, more satisfactory), some of the women smile back. Elizabeth Arden can't change a cute face into a beautiful one as easily as a smile can.

There's one girl whom I've passed often. She has a sad look about her and walks as though she's in a hurry to reach somewhere secluded. She's also extraordinarily attractive. Incidentally, I spotted her in the line of flag-girls at the Richmond game. Anyway, a while back I began smiling at Triste (for want of a better name). At first she merely raised her eyes like a naughty Cocker Spaniel. After a week of having this otherwise quite forgettable character grin at her, she began to hint at a response with an indentation of the smile dimples in her cheeks. That was enough to make me carry on my mission.

So, you see, this grinning business has become a missionary's work for me. It's led me to presumptuous ambitions of changing all pretty, sad girls into beaming lovelies. The work on my own sex I leave to a similarly inspired woman.

What we need in order to hasten my conversion rate is a Smile Week. It would be similar to the Gesticulation Week we once had at my school. One of the junior masters considered gesturing a colorful way to improve our communications. So like flustered Latins we waved, pounded and shrugged our way through seven days.

The language has conveniently expressed for me the importance of smiles, by having it as the longest word — a miles between the s's.

Robin McWilliam, a senior, is an interdisciplinary studies major from Edinburgh, Scotland.

Cutback on water supply a stern reminder of crisis

Despite the moratorium on emotional pleas which Chapel Hill and Carrboro have observed over the past few weeks, the water shortage is not going away. To be truthful, the situation is growing worse with every passing day, and has already reached what could be confidently termed crisis proportions.

At a meeting of the Durham City Council Monday night — a meeting which carried into the early morning hours — the city of Durham decided to cut its supply of water to the Orange Water and Sewer Authority (OWASA).



Water crisis is still with us

The reason for Durham's decision seems to be two-fold. First, Lake Michie, Durham's equivalent to University Lake, is drying up. According to Robert Peck, Durham's director of transportation and utilities, Lake Michie is resting at about 16 feet below capacity and may indeed be dry in 90 days. Obviously, Durham cannot afford to sell away a resource scarce in its own community.

Second, some city council members are not convinced that Chapel Hill and Carrboro residents have carried their fair share when it comes to conservation. Paul Alford, a council member, moved at the Monday night meeting to cut OWASA off altogether until more stringent conservation measures

were instituted. Though the motion was defeated, the sentiment is still there.

Though Everett Billingsley, OWASA's executive director, pointed out that there are no conservation measures short of rationing left to be used, we are inclined to believe that Chapel Hill and Carrboro citizens must take it upon themselves to save every possible precious drop.

And, as Billingsley observed, predictions that October and November will be relatively dry months poses a grave threat. If these predictions hold true, University Lake will no longer be a lake in about 60 days.

The crisis is on. With the prospect of Chapel Hill's own "manna from heaven" — water from Durham — increasingly unlikely in the future, the time for whole-hearted conservation is here. If we remain unwilling to tighten our own belts, the municipal governments of Chapel Hill and Carrboro will tighten them for us with rationing. That measure of last resort is obviously undesirable and difficult to administer. But if we continue to consume lavishly in false comfort, if we fail to adopt our own set of stringent saving measures, rationing will come when the lakes dry.

The Daily Tar Heel

publishes Monday through Friday during the academic year. Offices are at the Student Union Building, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514. Telephone numbers: 933-0245, 0246.

Tough going cold turkey

Sandwich eater becomes Blimpieholic

By LIZ HUSKEY

It had to happen one day. My roommate smelled the vinegar and oil dressing on my breath and she said just what I didn't want to hear.

"You've been eating Blimpies again!" Oh so cruel, the bite of honesty. But I realized I needed help.

I hadn't always been a Blimpie-holic. I started out on peanut butter sandwiches like all kids. Before long, I became a social sandwich eater. But I told myself I didn't need sandwiches to exist like some people I knew. I was in control of my eating; I knew when I could quit.

But college was a source of new tensions. Ordinary white bread and peanut butter wasn't enough. I began experimenting with ham on pumpernickel, tuna on rye, and even pimento cheese on sesame seed. When a friend of mine made me try a Blimpie one day, I knew I had found the answer to my problems. One Blimpie Best regular with no onions or peppers, and I could make it through the day. I began looking forward to that one Blimpie a day, and I would devour it in seclusion in my own booth, thinking of nothing else but that heavenly vinegar and oil and provolone cheese. I had found the ultimate high.

I got so I didn't want any of my friends to know about my habit, but I was still in control — I thought. If I wanted to, I could give it up. When I started getting chills and headaches at eight in the morning in anticipation of my first Blimpie for the day, I knew I was hooked. I was up to four a day and

the cost of my habit was nearly eight bucks a day. And that wasn't counting the cokes to wash them down. I didn't even chew any more. I swallowed them whole.

I gave up all other sandwiches. They seemed so lifeless. Nothing could give me the rush a Blimpie could.



I guess people must have started talking. I would hear snatches of "mayonnaise on her collar," "always vinegar on her breath," "she must be high again." I couldn't take the pressure, but instead of driving me to quit, the pressure made me a closet Blimpie eater. My closet reeked of vinegar, salami and provolone cheese and I'd hide the foil and paper bags in my laundry bag. Once my roommate found the remains of a

Blimpie Super in my desk drawer and she made me promise to give my habit up.

"You're ruining your reputation. People don't want to associate with a Blimpie-holic. And not to mention the side effects. That vinegar is pickling your appendix."

I didn't tell her I had my appendix taken out when I was 10. But she was right. I was going to make an effort.

It was hard to go cold turkey. All I could think of was cold ham, cold salami, cold prosciuttini... Nothing helped my craving for that Blimpie high.

I probably could have done it if my RA hadn't brought one in at supper time one night. I had just had an argument and the tests were piling up; the combination was too much. I ran crazed through the streets hitting bus stop signs and knocking over Daily Tar Heel drop boxes along the way.

The Blimpie workers must have seen me coming because they had a Best waiting for me. I swallowed it whole with no chaser. I had another and another...

When I waddled in my room that night my roommate made me confess to my action, and I'm glad she did.

I got professional help and so can you. Blimpie-holism is a sickness and should be treated like one. Don't let people make you feel ashamed of yourself. If you think you're a Blimpie-holic, write: Blimpie-holics Anonymous, 329 Parker, Chapel Hill, N.C. 27514.

Do it now and get help for your problem.

Liz Huskey, a sophomore, is a journalism major from Fayetteville.

Increasing medical schools would not correct distribution of health care

To the editor:

The letter of Mr. Hsueh, fellow in applied logic, regarding medical education in the U.S. ("Errors in logic," Oct. 3) merits a reply, but we, members of the UNC School of Medicine class of 1980, must defend ourselves against such ludicrous "logic."

Sure, it's tough to get into medical school, but the reason is not to uphold an "archaic" self-interest system. One must be highly prepared to sustain the rigors of a variety of basic sciences and of complex clinical problems in order to become a successful healer. Let's face it, Mr. Hsueh, a person with a B average in many majors just would not be able to back through the many hours of work and study necessary to become a doctor.

Nevertheless, we agree that there are problems with the present system of health care in the U.S. today. The main factor, however, is not the number of physicians; it is a distribution problem that faces us. It is estimated that there will be a surplus of doctors by the early 1980s, yet there are many areas which have a critical shortage of medical and allied health care personnel.

Let's first do something about the distribution of health care before advocating a quadrupling of the number of medical schools. Could you, or would you, Mr. Hsueh, accept the health care provided by a physician if he or she were like a public school teacher? Just look at the situation in the public schools today. Surely you jest, Mr. Hsueh!

By the way, were you one of the 51 percent of philosophy majors who didn't get into medical school?

John Markushewski
Joe Messick
Tim Presnell
Tom Reid
408 Berryhill Hall

To the editor:

R. K. Hsueh is guilty of the same faults for which he criticized the DTH: logic based on faulty assumptions.

Error 1: Mr. Hsueh states that U.S. medical schools have room for 10 percent of the qualified applicants. The Association of American Medical Colleges puts that number closer to 50 percent (there are about 15,000 first year medical spaces in the U.S.)

Error 2: Mr. Hsueh holds fast to the myth that the number of places in medical school

is held artificially low by the medical profession to insure continued high fees so that doctors can all drive Cadillacs and hang out at the country club. The truth is it costs a lot of money to train medical students. HEW has determined that it costs over \$180,000 to educate one student. Using higher mathematics we see that it will cost over \$28,000,000 to graduate the 160 people in my class alone. Consider, now, the 100-plus medical schools in this country. That comes to a tidy little sum. Mr. Hsueh suggested a quadrupling of present enrollment. We'll send him the bill. He reasons that by flooding the market with doctors, the public can get away with paying physicians public school teachers' salaries. I don't know about fancy university logic, but common sense says, "You get what you pay for." Mr. Hsueh, have you taken a look at American public education recently? I am not defending the high cost of medical care, which most doctors will admit is astronomical. The factors behind the increasing costs cannot be laid totally at the feet of fat cat physicians. The real culprits are hospitalization and increasingly sophisticated diagnostic tests. There is waste, and there is inefficiency. Mistakes are made. Medicine is a big business, and if one looks hard enough, one can find anything one wants: dishonesty, incompetence, overcharging — you name it. To reduce costs, don't increase the number of doctors whose training is so expensive, rather reduce their numbers and fill the gap with nurse practitioners and midwives who are less costly to educate and who are just as competent as physicians to provide basic medical care. Unfortunately, many Americans will not avail themselves of this less expensive health care alternative, demanding instead a "real doctor."

Error 3: Mr. Hsueh contends that a massive influx of foreign transfers will not affect the standards or the academic integrity of the involved institutions. Each school has its own standards which many foreign medical schools do not meet. Each school has limited space and faculty, and the quality of the education, especially in the clinical training, depends upon student-faculty contact. American medical schools do accept foreign transfers whom they consider qualified. The issue is whether the schools should be forced to accept everyone whom the bureaucrats at HEW deem qualified. Control of student quality is a matter of academic integrity.

Changes are needed in the medical profession. Changes are needed elsewhere, too. What is not needed are harangues based on half-truths. Brush up on your logic, Mr. Hsueh!

Edward Bertram
UNC School of Medicine

Valve values

To the editor:

The University is presently spending a large amount of money drilling wells in an effort to obtain more water. Perhaps some of that money would be better spent in an effort to conserve the water we already have. As anyone who has taken a shower in the dorms on campus knows, the showers waste a tremendous amount of water. Unless you enjoy taking cold showers, only one volume of water is possible, and that is full blast. Since a single valve controls both volume of

water and temperature, it is impossible to take a hot shower without using several times the amount of water you need. Multiply the wasted water per shower by the thousands of showers taken per day in the dorms, and the result is a very large amount of water.

If all the shower valves were replaced with the more conventional separate hot and cold valves, it might save more water and cost less than all those expensive wells.

Roy Rocklin
Department of Chemistry

Ma Bell not so bad

To the editor:

While some of the complaints against Southern Bell may well be justified, I for one am glad to see the demise of the Chapel Hill "Telephone" Company. From a technical standpoint, I was horrified at the thought of having to depend on low bid junk that the Chapel Hill Company bought; the new equipment that Southern Bell installs will be Western Electric's latest. The Chapel Hill Company had no possibility of ever being able to upgrade to, say, Touch-Tone

equipment that many of us amateur radio operators would need for an effective autopatch system.

For those who do not like Southern Bell, remember, you could have gotten Carolina Telephone. I understand that they use tin cans and string!

Kerry Holliday
609-A Hibbard Drive

False picture painted

To the editor:

Peter Hapke's article on German terrorism ("West Germany paralyzed by youthful terrorists," Oct. 3) and the Time article on which it was based (Sept. 26, pp. 34-35) both display a very shallow understanding of what terrorism is and how it works. Terrorism is the use of violence to project a particular message to a

predetermined audience. The terrorist's goal is to sow chaos and create an atmosphere of fear in society. The image the terrorist seeks is precisely the false picture Mr. Hapke paints, that of a growing polarization between the left and the right, and the impression that the terrorists are much stronger than they are or hope to be.

The extreme complexity of Western society makes it increasingly vulnerable to the low-level violence of terrorism. A small group of people with simple weapons can create a crisis at the highest levels of government. Yet the media tend to portray the terrorist as being more powerful than he or she actually is. Terrorists and newsmen share the naive assumption that those whose names and deeds make headlines have power. This false impression is picked up by the readers and viewers of terrorist acts and adds to the image that terrorists are omnipresent, invincible and pose an insurmountable problem. West Germany and Japan, the two countries recently hit by terrorism, are no closer to "full scale student-revolution" than most other countries, regardless of what the terrorist or Mr. Hapke would have us believe. The crisis in government created by the terrorist deals

with selecting an effective and appropriate response to a delicate situation involving human life and is not necessarily indicative of governmental weakness or deeply rooted social problems.

Besides conceptual problems, Mr. Hapke's article is fraught with factual errors. The Red Army Faction has not been "methodically murdering the barons of German industry." In the incidents this year, terrorists have killed a judge, a prosecutor, a banker, three body guards and a chauffeur. Second, "student-terrorism" has not "spread across Deutschland like ink on a blotter," but has struck only four times in 12 months. The German government is not "eroding civil liberties." It has tightened security, but in a manner effecting only those government officials and businessmen who have a right to fear terrorist violence. The Bonn government may have gone a little overboard with the barbed wire, but Mr. Hapke's assertion that "heavily armed police check every car in the city and even in the suburbs" is badly in need of substantiation. Mr. Hapke's most grievous error is in his logical fallacy of affirming the consequent: If, in fact, all German terrorists are students, it is by no means deducible that every student is a terrorist.

The purpose here is not to pick nits but to expose sensationalism. The West Germans do, indeed, have a serious situation on their hands. However, they certainly have not resorted to fascism or totalitarianism, and they stand an excellent chance of surviving the current spate of bad weather and worse press. I would agree in general that terrorism is symptomatic of a larger problem, which we need seriously to address. But I would recommend that Mr. Hapke do his homework, quit believing everything he reads in Time magazine and devote his talents to identifying that larger problem and working to its solution, rather than writing alarming and error-laden pieces of poor journalism.

Edward Heyman
Grad student in Political Science
15-J Estes Park

Trying to help

To the editor:

If D. C. Malle takes the welfare of the UNC student seriously, I have four suggestions that should aid in his goal.

- Research your topic properly. I am not ashamed to identify my sources down to the page number; please do not waste editorial space with vague references to a mysterious German study and then tell me to look it up. I do not have time for McCarthy-like secret lists which you refuse to reveal. Either put up or shut up.

- Develop a consistent set of values. Either defend the state's right to protect the individual from himself by outlawing tobacco, alcohol and motorcycle driving or defend the individual's right to choose his particular mode of death. Your ability to help students will be seriously hampered by your hypocrisy.

- Apologize to the authors in particular and the student body in general for calling the former "floundering potheads" and the latter "misguided." I am not "floundering"; I will enter UNC Law School next fall. I am not "misguided"; I have two close friends whose lives were ruined by enforcement of marijuana laws. Both persons maintained satisfactory grades until the shock of being turned into a criminal shattered their aspirations. The fact that your motives may be charitable does not mean mine are not; I see a clear injustice resulting from marijuana laws. Your apology for your mistaken labels will increase your ethos among the students of UNC.

- Balance benefits against harms of enforcing marijuana laws. Although the benefits might be better health due to temperate use, studies supported by "the National Institute on Drug Abuse, National Institute of Mental Health and the nongovernmental Drug Abuse Council" deny serious health effects (*Medical World News*, March 8, 1976, p. 99). Because of the social and economic costs of enforcing these laws (450,000 arrests per year and \$600 million in costs of enforcement), groups including businessmen and the American Bar Association have called for decriminalization. In other words, a side other than that of D. C. Malle exists on this issue. Surely you do not have the divine taproot to knowledge.

Yes, I am also "trying to help" students, but I feel that a right way and a wrong way to do this exist.

David Bodenheimer
4 Old East