

The Daily Tar Heel

Welcome aboard!

The names of students who are new staff members for The Daily Tar Heel are posted outside The DTH office.

I dew
Partly cloudy and humid today with a 30 percent chance of thunderstorms. High near 80; low in upper 50s.

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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Local residents witness Polish protests

By KEN SIMAN
DTH Staff Writer

Longing for greater freedom in academia and society as a whole, the students protested. They organized strikes and took over administration buildings and the places where they ate, slept and held mass.

A Vietnam-era demonstration? Not hardly. The protest occurred last February at Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan, Poland. It was surprising not only because it took place in a Soviet satellite, but also because it produced results. Unlike many of their American counterparts from the late 1960s and early 1970s, the students had their demands met by the government.

Carl Gruber, a Chapel Hill resident, witnessed those student demonstrations. Gruber, an English teacher at the Polish university from September 1980 to June 1981, took pictures of the demonstrators and then brought them, along with literature, posters and other material dealing with the national labor movement, Solidarity, back to the United States with him. The exhibit he formed from this material has been on display on the seventh and ninth floors of Wilson Library.

In a recent interview, Gruber said he had no difficulty in taking the materials out of Poland. He said he put the items in folded bags, placed the bags inside a suit and left without incident.

He said he was not intimidated by Polish customs officials, who were wearing Solidarity buttons. "Everyone has them now except the police," he said.

The liberalization of Polish laws can be attributed in part to the growing influence of the Solidarity labor union, which one year ago became the first labor union operating outside the control of the Polish Communist Party. Since August 1980, Solidarity has become a catalyst for reformation in Poland, Gruber said.

The student demonstration was well organized and was similar to American demonstrations against the Vietnam war, Gruber said. The students were not disciplined by the Polish government. "Had they (the government) dared to punish the students, there would have been further strikes and protests across the nation," he said.

Such leniency was in contrast to the reaction to Poland's last major demonstrations in 1976, when some student protesters were killed by the Polish secret police, Gruber said.

Patrick Lee, a Chapel Hill musicologist who lived in Poland for a month last year, said there was organized resistance to the Polish government beginning in 1976, when food prices doubled. After 1976, growing underground resistance gradually progressed into the 10 million-member Solidarity.

Lee and his wife, Ewa, a native Pole who works

in the Slavic language section of Wilson Library, are leaving this month for Poland, where they will live for one year. Both said they would be active in "Aid for Polish Children," a Chapel Hill organization that sends medical supplies to a children's clinic in Gdansk.

Despite having greater political freedom, the people of Poland are suffering from severe economic problems.

"The mood of the people on the streets went down as the economy worsened," Gruber said. "They were glad about the political actions, but worried about where they were going to get food from." He said food shortages were so severe that people often had to take time off from work to stand in food lines.

Both Gruber and Lee blamed the economic problems on the incompetence of the government, where they said loyalty to the Communist Party, not ability, was a prerequisite for a job in the Polish government.

But Gruber and Lee also agreed that greater Solidarity influence could improve the economy and government efficiency by 1990.

Last year a Soviet invasion of Poland seemed imminent, but never occurred. Gruber said he doubted the Soviet Union would invade Poland because of the economic difficulties it would inherit by taking over the economically ill country.

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DTH/Jay Hyman

Ewa Lee makes a point about the current situation in Poland ... she and her husband, Lee, will soon leave to spend a year there

Common Sense fights 'new right'

By STEVE MOORE
DTH Staff Writer

Since it became the first nationally recognized chapter of its kind on a college campus eight months ago, the UNC chapter of Americans for Common Sense has developed into one of the most active organizations on campus.

That activity will take its most public form tonight as the founder of Common Sense, former U.S. Senator George McGovern, speaks at 8 p.m. in Memorial Hall.

The UNC chapter was begun, two weeks after the national headquarters open last January, by senior Doug Berger. Berger said his involvement began after he participated in a counter-inaugural march in Washington, D.C. Given the choice of watching the new president ride down the street or going to McGovern's office, he chose the latter and brought to Chapel Hill the basis for forming an organization, he said.

"I put a desk outside the Union, and in the first two weeks about two hundred people signed up, expressing concern," Berger said.

Newly elected Chairperson Ted Johnson said the group continued to grow with much diversity.

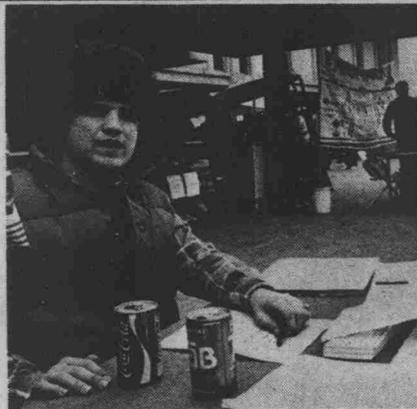
"We have people in Common Sense who worked with the Reagan, Anderson, Carter and Kennedy campaigns. We have a Baptist chaplain and two leaders in American Atheists."

Johnson said that while Common Sense included persons on both sides of the abortion issue, the base of its support was "moderate to liberal."

The local ACS chapter has also drawn several people outside the University from the Chapel Hill area. Noticing the rapid growth of the chapter, McGovern invited Berger, Johnson and nine others to meet with him last April. The group stayed in a youth hostel in Washington, D.C.; and after having lunch with the Common Sense staff, discussed its plans with McGovern.

Those plans included speakers and forums on current issues and the main project of last spring, "A Marketplace of Ideas," which brought different political groups together with arguments intended to educate and inform people on current issues.

Vice chairman Alice Carmichael, who helped publish a pamphlet, "Is the 'Moral Majority' Either?," said that one



DTH/Jay Hyman

Doug Berger sits at Common Sense table ... organization sponsors forums, speakers

of the purposes of ACS was to educate people on "radical right" groups that use scare tactics on single issues to push candidates into office.

"A major focus of Common Sense is to have forums that inform people of the consequences so they will have at least thought about the issues before making a decision," Carmichael said.

Berger also accused right-wing politicians of standing on single issues to force opposition out of office.

"In this and many other states, the Panama Canal issue was the sole issue to overthrow congressmen. Public officials will soon be afraid to take a stand on issues because someone will challenge them," he said.

Carmichael said, "You can't pick an issue out of a hat and hold it up and form an ideology based on that one issue."

Johnson said, "People may feel abortion is the most important issue, but they should still consider other issues."

Berger and Johnson stressed that ACS is a bipartisan group that presents all sides of an issue.

They said that the new right doesn't deal with issues such as abortion as being complex, but instead labels the opposition "anti-family" or "baby-killer."

"Our objection to the 'right to life' movement is not their stand but how they push their ideals," Berger said.

"They (the new right) will use any type tactic to get their man elected," Berger said.

One of the group's coming events will be Sept. 23, when the Rev. W.W. Finlator will speak on "The Threat to Religious Freedom from the New Right."

Phone hook-ups slowed by switch in equipment

By KEN MINGIS
DTH Staff Writer

The installation of a new \$12 million electronic switching service this summer has delayed the connection of telephones for about 200 students on the University campus.

"We had some sections of cable that were bad," Southern Bell District Manager Mike Carson said Friday. "But the problem has been pretty much corrected and should not recur."

"After we received the work orders for the phones, we tried to run a test on the lines. The first night we found about 50 or so lines with trouble. It got so we'd test one night, clear up those problems the next day, then do it again."

Junior Jim Thompson said he had to wait a week and a half to get his phone hooked up. "My parents couldn't get in touch with me and had to relay messages through my brother," he said. "If I had to call out, I used the hall phone or went to somebody's room. It's just a good thing I don't order a lot of pizzas."

Another junior, Byron Brendle, was in a similar situation. "Lots of people tried to call me," he said. "They thought that I was talking all the time because they were getting a busy signal."

Except for this problem, service was installed quickly, Carson said. More than 2,500 phones were connected on or before the day customers' orders were to be filled. The phone company usually estimates that service will begin two business days after it receives an order to start service.

"In Chapel Hill we know when the students are returning," Carson said. "The wiring and phones are already in place.

What we do when we receive an order is input it into the computer.

"The idea that all we do is flip a switch is common. Actually, the information is put in the computer, then must be sent to the billing department in Charlotte, to directory assistance and is finally put on microfiche."

"It's like an iceberg — 10 percent of the process you see, but 90 percent you don't," he said.

Carson also said the hook-up phone charge was less than it was four years ago. "We began the mass sign-up credit three years ago as a way of lowering costs," he said. "We wanted a method where we didn't have to send representatives around to the students."

"The Residence Hall Association distributes the cards to the students, and we gather them back up. Obviously, a delay

in getting the cards back to us would cause a delay in connecting the phones.

"Hopefully, people will find that with the new system their calls are going through quicker," he said.

Last year students on campus were served by the Manning Drive station, Carson said. All calls went through there and were then routed to the Rosemary Street station.

"Getting long distance calls out after 11:00 p.m. was very difficult. First, you had to get a line to the Manning station. Then, if you could get one open to the station on Rosemary Street, your call would go through. Actually, someone not on campus and served only by the Rosemary station had a better chance of getting out."

This system, the finest, most modern system available, can handle 240,000 calls an hour, Carson said.

Southern Bell's rates to shift, official says

By KEN MINGIS
DTH Staff Writer

The release of telephone bills in the next few days will probably provoke the usual grumbling from students about local rates and charges for hook-ups and long distance calls.

What is the future of telephone rates?

Prices will continue to rise, Southern Bell District Manager Mike Carson said Friday. "But, we're at the point now where the whole scenario for the phone company is changing. I'm not even sure what things will be like six months from now."

Competition over long distance calls is lowering their cost. But the result of the competition for the consumer will be an increase in local rates, Carson said.

"Long distance subsidizes local calling. When the competition underprices us, we have to raise local rates. We have a rate hike, now pending, that would raise local costs by \$3.50 or \$4 a month."

"By March of 1982, long distance calling will be completely deregulated and entirely competitive. When that happens, prices for service will be driven closer to actual cost. Long distance prices will go down, and local rates will go up to cover the cost."

Another proposal being tested in some areas of North Carolina is measured service, he said. "Measured service would charge each customer a small monthly rate and give him a set number of 'free' calls per month. After this allotment was used up, he would be charged for any extra calls."

"It would give the customer some control over his bill. The more a person uses the phone, the more he would pay."

Carson explained how initial hook-up rates were established. "We decided on a standard rate for everyone based on average costs. It doesn't matter if a person is on an older phone system that costs more to hook up, or a newer one like ours,"

Carson said. He said the system was fair to the customer because a person had no control over the type of system used where he lives.

"If we billed each one on an individual basis, the initial cost would be enormous in some cases; it could break down to \$4,000 to hook up a phone in some places. Why should someone be punished for something over which he has no control?"

Southern Bell averages the prices out, Carson said. "The government says that we are here to provide universal phone service at the lowest cost possible. That can't be done if phone service isn't affordable. We have to ask ourselves, 'Do we give one customer a better rate, or do we spread it out?'"

As costs go up, Southern Bell does what it can to cut its costs, Carson said. "Our energy consumption is 25 percent less than it was a few years ago. We even keep track of the miles-per-gallon rating of our vehicles. And in many cases, such as local calls, we aren't charging what our actual cost is."

"It's hard for people to understand this, when they hear that Southern Bell earned profits of \$70 million, for example. You have to remember that this is on an investment of \$1 billion. That's only about a 7 percent return rate. And this is on money that we have borrowed," Carson said.

"We just can't afford to do that for long. And right now, we have projections for \$2 billion in investment over the next few years. We have to provide a low-cost service, but still get the dollars to invest, no matter how much they cost."

The phone business is changing rapidly, Carson said. "This industry is being deregulated in many ways. Ultimately, I would project that customers will buy their phones from one company, have someone else do the inside wiring and depend on the phone company to provide the line to the house. The whole industry is undergoing changes."

IOG managers face lonely job to get 'free rent'

By RANDY WALKER
DTH Staff Writer

"It's confining, but you get paid for sleeping. Basically it's free rent," Pat Griffith said.

"It's a live-in job," James Dockery said. UNC students Griffith and Dockery manage the Institute of Government building and its 44-room residence hall. The Institute is across the intramural field from Carmichael Auditorium.

"It's quiet," Dockery said. "Very few people know what the Institute is or where it is. I don't have people coming by and bugging me. I usually just study."

"But, it does get lonely."

The Institute, a part of the University, holds week-long classes for visiting city, county and state officials. The rooms in the residence hall have twin beds and sinks. Seven have private bathrooms.

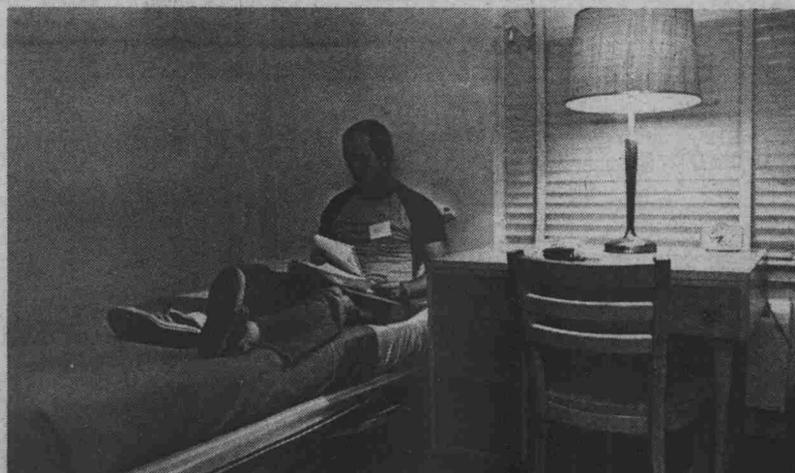
"I lock up the doors," said Dockery, a second-year law student. "I sit at the desk for five hours each day I'm on duty. I act as a guide to most of our guests if they have questions — what to eat, where's the night life. Just make sure everything's in order."

"I get 45 hours one week and 22-23 the other. We alternate. One week I work Monday, Wednesday, Friday and the weekend. The next I work Tuesday and Thursday."

Dockery and Griffith pay \$9 per night for their rooms, and have some money left over. "It's enough to cover your meals and maybe some expenses," Griffith said.

Dockery said the residence hall was usually booked to capacity every week during the year.

"With the women that come in, we have some irate husbands call in," Griffith said. "One's called me; at least one's called James, saying he was going to beat hell



DTH/Jay Hyman

Wayne Rudd, a visitor to the Institute of Government, studies in his room ... many state and local officials participate in IOG programs each year

out of his wife and James, too, if we didn't get ahold of her and have her call him."

But, the job usually is much more routine, Griffith said.

"I have to be present in the building from 12 to 6 (a.m.) You're on call. Somebody will call me and say, 'Hey, I can't get into my bathroom.'"

"It definitely does get lonely," he said. "On the holidays, it's only one of us here; we don't have each other to keep company."

"Over Christmas break, when everyone has gone home, Pat and I will have to stay here," Dockery said. "I'll take one week, he'll take another. Someone has to be in the Institute."

The job has some advantages, though.

"It's convenient in that I can study while I'm at the desk," said Griffith, a senior biology and business major.

"Otherwise, I wouldn't do it."

"My day is basically class, studying and running," Dockery said. "Extracurricular work at times — anything to break the monotony. I do volunteer work for an attorney; I'm a member of BALSAA — Black American Law Student Association."

Dockery started working after exams in May. "The other two guys working here graduated; the jobs passed to Pat and me."

Institute director John Sanders said, "We don't have a large enough staff to have full-time professionals seven days a week. We need someone who's around on off hours. That's why we used students — we found them reliable."

Dockery has a stereo but no TV in his room.

"It makes me more disciplined. When I'm here, I just study. What else is there to do? Can't go out and party."