

# The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Volume 90, Issue 74

Friday, October 15, 1982

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 982-0245  
Business/Advertising 982-1163

## Seniors agree: Job searches not easy task

By KIM KLEMAN  
Staff Writer

Mimi Pridden says a lot of college seniors are in her bind; she can't wait to finally graduate, yet she might very well be unemployed.

"It's scary. A lot of people just think, 'Sure, I'll get a job when I graduate,'" said Pridden, an industrial relations major from Charlotte. "You have to come to the realization that you're a senior now. It's time to start looking."

Unfortunately, job-hunting seniors might not like what they find. The number of jobs offered to college graduates dropped 11,545 in 1982 from 1981, from 62,835 to 51,290, according to the College Placement Council, a trade association of campus placement offices. And the U.S. Department of Labor reports high school and college student unemployment to be 14.4 percent, up from 13.7 percent last year.

Marcia Harris, director of the University's Career Planning and Placement Services, offers a more pessimistic outlook; there are three jobs for every four graduates, she said.

"Hiring is very slow. It's almost at a standstill now," Harris said. "Those who are hired have to have entry level skills. All recruiters say they want people who can communicate well and who show integrity. But in addition, they want to hire those who need a minimum amount of training."

### Technical vs. liberal arts

When it comes to getting a job in your field of study, you are more likely to be hired if you have a technical degree than a liberal arts degree, Harris said. A nationwide survey by the College Placement Council revealed engineering students received 57 percent of all job offers; business majors received 28 percent; science majors, 11 percent; and humanities and social science majors, 4 percent.

Recruiting practices at UNC support these findings. More than 200 companies will interview here this year, including representatives from management, government agencies, banks, industries and computer science companies. Yet the majority will be looking for recruits with a major closely related to business and finance and technical fields, said Fay Goodwin, who coordinates on-campus recruiting.

Carolina Power and Light, for instance, will hire 346 college graduates this year, 146 of whom will be engineers. The rest will have degrees in auditing, accounting or business administration, said Bob Elder, director of corporate recruiting.

GTE Corp., a telecommunications and electronics firm, is recruiting here only for finance and accounting majors, Vincent Kress, a developmental administrator for the company, said.

One-third of the 6,000 people AT&T hires annually are liberal arts graduates, representing humanities, social science, math and scientific backgrounds; but AT&T's hiring practices are changing. "There recently has been an upturn in the number of business majors hired, since we are attempting to increase our direct sales staff to meet challenges of deregulation and competition," wrote Robert E. Beck, assistant vice president for human resources at AT&T, in a 1981 publication of the Association of American Colleges.

### Starting salaries

Various surveys indicate that starting salaries for graduates in technical fields are also higher. As of July 1982, when the College Placement Council conducted its survey of 161 colleges and universities,

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## State can provide fresh scenery

# Film industry more interested in N. C. for possible movie sites

By TAMMY DAVIS  
Staff Writer

### Lights...Camera...Action!

Film industry action in North Carolina is increasing as a result of the rising interest shown by movie companies in using the state for filming.

Bill Arnold, director of the N.C. Film Office in Raleigh, said recently that big-name movie companies look at North Carolina as a possible film site for a variety of reasons.

Arnold said the most important reason for the increase in interest in film-making in North Carolina was the creation of the Film Office in January 1980.

"Before then, producers had to call around endlessly to state agencies to get information," Arnold said. "This office provides a one-stop process to get permits, leases and official documents that used to take months to obtain."

Arnold said another attraction is the mild climate in North Carolina year 'round. "We are about the same latitude as Los Angeles and the architecture and terrain of North Carolina is a good

base for a lot of scripts," he added.

"There have been several companies which have asked about the use of Chapel Hill to simulate a New England college town, and the main reason is because they can shoot in November and December in Chapel Hill. If they shot in New England, the cold and snow, and bad climate would hamper much of the filming," Arnold said.

Arnold said a third attraction is the newness of the area and the need for fresh locations that people have not seen.

"Most of the movies we see give the impression they are filmed in New England or Georgia or wherever, yet it is the same yellow hills of Los Angeles," he said. "People have become too sophisticated. They're not going to buy this anymore."

And Arnold said an important difference in filming in Los Angeles or in North Carolina has the fact that in Los Angeles, everything is unionized.

"Every facet of the movie industry in Los Angeles is unionized. You've got the Teamsters Union, Stage Operators, Actors Guild and many

more. Everyone does his job and these people don't like to cross lines," he said.

However, Arnold said, in North Carolina, there's a more cooperative attitude. Though North Carolina is not entirely anti-union, producers have three ways to go.

"First, they can go totally with their unions, like they did in *Brainstorm* (filmed near Research Triangle last fall and has not been released), and that will require less people from our state," Arnold said.

Companies may go part union/part non-union by bringing key people from Los Angeles but also using some local talent and technologists. "This keeps our employment rate quite significantly," he said.

Finally, Arnold said, the companies can go strictly non-union. There are a lot of professionals — very competent actors — who do not want to be part of a union and want to be free to negotiate wages, he said.

"This way provides a general communication and things don't have to be a set way. If a plant has to be moved, there doesn't have to be a

designated plant mover. Whoever is closest moves it," Arnold said.

Arnold said North Carolina is also becoming a popular filming site because of the movies already made in the state. Such movies as *Brainstorm*, *The Private Eyes* and *Being There* are great advertisement for the state, he said.

Arnold said that as recently as three weeks ago, Universal Pictures filmed segments of an upcoming \$20 million movie called *Stand On It*. The movie, a racing film which stars Burt Reynolds and Loni Anderson, was made primarily at the Charlotte Motor Speedway and sections of Charlotte, he said.

Ron Smith, production manager of *Stand On It* with Universal Pictures in Los Angeles, said the company was impressed with the N.C. Film Office and its staff.

"Everything went very well. The people were very cooperative and we were treated very well," Smith said.

Smith said the reason for filming in Charlotte

was largely based on the convenience of the Charlotte Motor Speedway. "The speedway was a good location to shoot," he said.

"I would like to add that I think *Stand On It* will go over very well down there," Smith said.

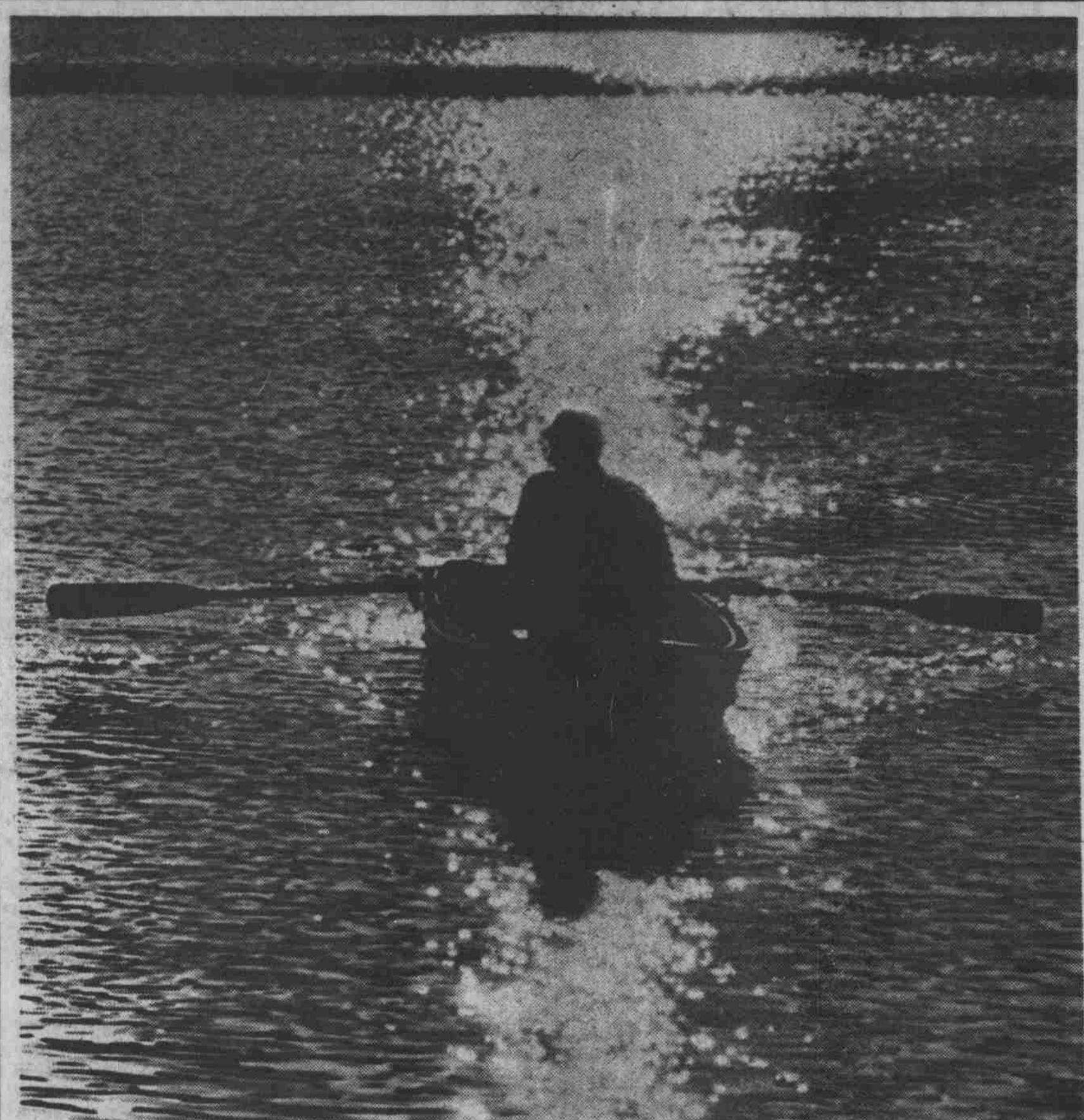
"Racing seems to be very popular down in the South."

Dr. Gohram Kindem, assistant professor in the UNC Radio, TV and Motion Pictures Department, said the major benefits of the increasing film productions would be a boost in the state's economy.

"The state gets, on the average, 1 million dollars or more when a film company moves in because of the food, housing, and other accommodations the state makes for them," Kindem said.

Kindem said he believed filming would definitely be good for Chapel Hill if the movie industry came. However, in the past, there has been some concern over how the image of Chapel Hill would be affected, he said.

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Serenity

A lone rower gets back in touch with nature as he peacefully skims across the shimmering waters of University Lake at sunset.

DITHAI STEELE

### Local employers, administrators say

## Double majors not essential for job after graduation

By LUCY HOOD  
Staff Writer

"Overall, for going out and finding a job, I don't think a double major helps."

Anne Coenen, student services manager for the College of Arts and Sciences, made that statement, and a majority of the University administrators and local employers interviewed agreed that a double major may have its advantages, but it will not help in the job market.

The University curriculum is separated into the Division of Academic Affairs and the Division of Health Affairs.

Within the Division of Academic Affairs, the opportunities to double major are limited. A student may choose two majors within the College of Arts and Sciences or he may double major in journalism and another department. Business and education majors may not double major.

A student may find a double major to be beneficial personally, Coenen said, but "I would encourage students to take more electives to receive a more broad

education," she said. "All they (the employers) want to know is if you have the perseverance to do the job (get a degree)."

Marcia Harris, director of Career Planning and Placement Services, described the employer's side of the job market in more detail. An employer will ask for a transcript if he has a strong interest in the student, so the student must emphasize educational highlights and relevant courses in the interview, she said.

"A large number of employers put people into boxes according to their majors, and those who have technical, business or industrial jobs are looking for potential on-the-job training," she said.

The journalism school is the only school that permits a double major by crossing into another school. James Shumaker, a lecturer in the journalism school, has been working with placement for 10 years. "I've never had anyone ask me about it (a double major) or comment on it," he said. "I've never run into anybody who was seriously concerned with life subjects and what they (the students) made in them."

Managing editors of newspapers ask about the stu-

dent's sense, writing, ability to learn, spelling and grammar, he said. "They want to know very practical things like that."

Local employers agreed that a double major would not enhance a student's chance of finding a job.

"We're looking for experience, the primary basis for a hiring decision," Mike Yap, the managing editor for the *Raleigh Times*, said. "Majors are not that important. It (a double major) would be a very small factor."

The personnel manager for Hotel Europa, an employee at Investors Title Insurance Company in Chapel Hill, the station affairs manager for WPTF television station, and the owner of three employment companies agreed with Yap. All of them said they looked for experience before anything else.

"Here, a double major would not be an advantage," said Beverly Kern, the personnel manager for Hotel Europa. "It really would not make a difference. Usually we're looking for experience and recommendations."

However, two UNC graduates who received degrees within the last year with double majors said both of their majors helped them find a job.

J. Andrew Parrott works for Burroughs Corp. in Flemington, N.J., as an associate engineering programmer. A mathematical science and computer science major, he said, the double major helped because he programs computers and the work is mostly mathematical.

Administrators and employers also have said that a double major is not a worthless effort.

Yap said a journalism-economics combination might attract the attention of a newspaper's managing editor. And Richard Cole, dean of the journalism school, said, "It seems to me it's a bargain. You get in-depth knowledge on two subjects."

Entry-level positions are more accessible to students with vocationally directed majors," Harris said, noting that only liberal arts students can double major. "But liberal arts majors are doing just as well five or six years down the road."

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## Riots in Poland cause 1 death

The Associated Press

WARSAW, Poland — Riots over the ban on Solidarity claimed their first victim Tuesday — a young man who died of gunshot wounds — and police fired tear gas to disperse mourners lighting candles for the victim at a church. Worker anger was reported spreading through Poland's coal and steel heartland.

The official PAP news agency said Bogdan Wlosik, 20, died Thursday in a hospital after being shot by a plainclothes officer who was attacked Wednesday during fierce street fighting that left nearly 100 people injured in the Krakow steel-making suburb of Nowa Huta.

Police fired tear gas into a crowd of mourners placing candles and a floral cross at a local church Thursday in honor of Wlosik, PAP and reliable sources reported.

It was the first officially acknowledged death in the riots spawned by the outlawing of the Soviet bloc's first independent labor federation a week ago.

Unconfirmed reports attributed to a Polish ham radio operator said two others died in Gdansk Tuesday evening, and a government journalist claimed a worker depressed by the upheavals killed himself by diving into a vat of molten steel.

The Communist Party newspaper warned that new riots and strikes could extend martial law, and the official information service Interpress said leaflets urging street protests and a boycott of pro-government unions set up in place of Solidarity have appeared in factories in Katowice province.

Miners at the Jankowice coal mine near Rybnik refused to work for one hour Wednesday despite the martial law ban on strikes, but had gone to work after talks

with management and party officials, Interpress said.

The new unrest followed riots and strikes in Gdansk Monday and Tuesday and street protests Wednesday in Wroclaw and Nowa Huta. The government reported 148 arrests in Gdansk and 170 in Wroclaw.

Blaming the Solidarity underground for the strikes and riots, the Communist Party daily *Trybuna Ludu* said Thursday that such actions could "extend, contrary to the government's intentions, the period of extraordinary measures."

Poland's martial law chief and Communist Party leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, said after Parliament outlawed Solidarity Friday that protests had slowed the government's plan to lift military rule by the end of the year but not "crossed it out."

Nonetheless, leaflets circulated Thursday by underground Solidarity leaders said plants with more than 2,000 workers in Warsaw should begin work stoppages in sympathy with the Gdansk shipyard workers.

Other leaflets said underground Solidarity leaders in Krakow called for a protest Oct. 20 or sooner if authorities try to prevent it.

However, it was not known how workers would react after the protest on the Baltic collapsed Wednesday under pressure of severe government sanctions.

The agency gave no further details, but said in the same report a miner suffering from "mental disease" had tried unsuccessfully to blow up a mine in Sosnowiec.

The coal and steel basin that includes Katowice, Rybnik and Sosnowiec was the

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