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On hold

Election platform material is spilling over into the obscure this year. One nebulous issue is "combatting construction on campus," whatever that is supposed to mean. But one of the biggest flaps student body president candidates have created is the status of dormitory phone service. Most students realize that the permanent phones in dorm rooms will, in the near future, be taken out and replaced by modular jacks. But the changes might not stop there. With the threat of drastically increased rates, University administrators are searching for ways to make phone service more affordable. But it is important for students to understand that — regardless of what candidates are saying — no decisions have yet been made.

As of Jan. 1, AT&T divested itself of its seven local telephone companies — in Chapel Hill's case, Southern Bell. Still, AT&T owns the phones themselves, and it wants them back, including the Carolina blue phones in each dorm room. Steve Harward, UNC's telecommunications manager, said Monday he hopes the phone conversion can be put off until at least the end of the semester, at which time students will have the option of buying their own phones or leasing new phones from AT&T. Harward said most students will opt to purchase their own phones (some run as low as \$7 to \$8). In addition, school administrators are trying to work out a plan whereby students can buy or lease through the University. On-campus students received a memo Monday advising them to contact the Housing office if they have problems with the phones, thereby avoiding a costly visit from an AT&T repairman.

The second major consideration is altering the present student phone service, which is identical to regular residential service and now is the least expensive for students. Southern Bell is asking for increases that could raise the basic monthly service from its present \$10 to more than \$16. If such a hike goes through, altering the student phone service might lower rates slightly.

One plan is to change to a Dormitory Communications System in which the University would be the subscriber and would bill students for local service either monthly or as part of the room rent. Southern Bell would bill for long-distance calls and would continue to levy a long-distance "access installation fee." The University might save students money in installation fees (more than \$40 now), but the cost of billing, absorbing toll charges students did not pay to Southern Bell and paying to keep the lines active or semi-active over the summer would be passed on to the students. Another plan is to go to the ESSX (or Centrex) system making student phones part of the University phone system. Harward said Monday the cost of conversion to ESSX could be expensive because of "trunking" equipment that connects student lines to the Southern Bell system. And while older students may remember the ease of five-digit calling when students were on the Centrex system three years ago, they probably also remember waiting up to an hour after 11 p.m. trying to get a line out. The key to the phone dialogue at present is patience. Decisions on phone service probably won't be made until after University administrators know how Southern Bell fares with the Public Utilities Commission in the next six months. And while students should certainly speak up when that time comes due, phones as a campaign issue are off the hook.

A cohesive American policy

By ANDREW BALGARNIE

production of the period

A gale of disapproval is blowing at Europe from the American side of the Atlantic. European irration with

the United States is being matched by mounting American exasperation with Europe.

From the U.S. side, Europeans are perceived as wanting the benefits of the Alliance without being willing to contribute a fair share to its upkeep; not only are they tight-fisted on defense, they are so attached to detente that they are prepared to molley-coddle to the Soviets in order to preserve it. They seem always to turn a blind eye to inconvenient problems, and are always demanding what the U.S. can do for Europe.

From the European side, America is perceived as demanding full support from her Alliance partners, without allowing them a say in the management of the Alliance. There exists a pervasive doubt over U.S. commitment to reducing international tension; the good faith of Reagan's shetoric on arms reduction is severely questioned. U.S. foreign policy administration is viewed as simplistic, incompetent and inconsisitent. Moreover, there is a darkening suspicion that the United States would risk nuclear war in the belief that it would be limited to Europe.

Such is a polarized picture of the division. Whatever the true position is, the "Atlantic Crisis" is more than a temporary phenomenon brought about by the present world recession or an imcompatibility of present political leaders; it runs deeper. What is at issue is two different views of the world.

The American view of the world is a mix of isolationism, and intervention. Thus, for example there were the "fortress America" policies of Taft and Hoover, and the interventional policies of Wilson and Kennedy. What is important to note is that such a view is based on moralistic attitudes. America either keeps out or plunges in to make the world a better place. pean view of the world. Each country has its own interests, and the business of foreign policy is to make those interests as compatible as one can. The outcome has been the classic theory of the 'balance of power' in the early modern period of European history, "a dance in which countries change partners as the music changes, so nobody gains or loses too much but everybody survives."

Neither view of the world, of course, is absolute. France and Britian became allies before the First World War partly because they were democracies, and Germany and Austria-Hungary were not. America's moralistic loathing of communism has been tempered by a need to deal with the Soviet Union. Nonetheless, the perspectives of America and Europe are different; the result being a U.S. instinct that every problem has a solution, which is "recklessness," and a European instinct that every problem can be fudged, which is "feebleness,"

Both world views, while different, have had much in common. The fundamentals of Alliance foreign policy in the post-World War II period centered around the nature and thrust of the Soviet Union, and how the burden of meeting the challange was to be shared. The Alliance was a natural point of reference for all international issues because of European ties with their colonies, and the supremely dominant position America

occupied militarily and economically in the world.

However, today we live in a different world. Japan has emerged as a greater world economic power. The Arab nations have used oil as a vehicle to gain political muscle. The non-aligned movement has grown in enormous strength and can dominate the U.N. assembly. The proliferation of nuclear weapons has affected the nuclear balance of terror in the world. The Atlantic relationship is no longer the single determinant of a stable world order, and the two different world views that have been kept together are in danger of splitting.

America entered Europe to save it from Nazism, and has remained to help protect it from Communism. And it certainly has made Europe a safer place. For Europe the Americans were a necessary adjunct to preserve the balance of power, but it was in everyone's interests, including the Americans', to maintain an equilibrium.

Now with a changing world order these different perspectives on the world within the Alliance are clashing. Problems that were once quite manageable now prove to be intractable. America has kept its moralistic perspective which is manifested in a robust and indiscriminate stance against all forms of communism and intervention in the Third World. A European worry is that these foreign policy



escapades will lead to a superpower conflict in the Third World that will spill into Europe.

While such is an extreme view, Europeans do perceive a certain American recklessness in the Third World. They believe that there are so many parties involved, that the issues are so complex, that an anti-communist ideological stance seems inadequate. The stakes are also too high to play around with, for Europe is much more dependent on key raw materials than America, and thus is loathe to risk its interests. Essentially, America is seen as lacking the right perspective on left-wing successes in various parts of the world.

It must be recalled that Angola and Zimbabwe were the means by which the Soviet Union was going to control the Cape Route. The invasion of Afghanistan was stage one of the march on the Persian Gulf by the Soviets. The rise of Eurocommunism was going to bring about the collapse of NATO's southern flank. Events in Central America are, of course, an attempt by the Soviets to plant outposts in America's own backyard.

The problem with America's moralistic perspective of the world is that it isolates issues from the turbulence of change and deals with them in splendid isolation from the realities of life. By construing every local mess as a test of global will, the possibilities of accomodatin and coexistence are excluded. This goes against the grain of the European heritage.

The Atlantic crisis is more than a reflection of two different world views, it is a pointer to a potentially catastrophic world situation. The Soviet Union remains a powerful state, with a power to intervene in the world. By appearing reasonable and prudent, it has an opportunity to turn Western Europe away from the Alliance.

Domestic American politics are expedient, practical and makeshift. Why can America not do the same with her foreign policy?

Clarification

In Monday's Daily Tar Heel, the coverage of Sunday night's candidate forums was omitted because of a breakdown in the paper's typesetting process. The omission was in no way a reflection of the paper's attitude toward elections and the importance of the candidates' speeches. In fact, many of the comments made in Sunday night's forums can be found in today's story. The DTH regrets that the breakdown occurred but is thankful that through the work of Joel Broadway and Melissa Moore, the paper was able to come out at all.

In a somewhat related matter, the *DTH* would like to pose the following question: If *The Phoenix* is evolving, then isn't the *DTH* multiple? And aren't they simultaneous on Monday?

THE Daily Crossword By N.E. Campbell

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This moralism clashes with the Euro-

Andrew Balgarnie, a sophmore history major from Surrey, Great Britian, is a member of the Great Decisions '84 organizing committee.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the editor:

Should we as students be concerned with elections here at UNC? Most definitely Yes! For whether or not we are directly involved in student functions here on campus, next week's elections will have a direct influence on all of us. We'll be deciding who will be chief of student government, who will be responsible for

Get informed at a forum

our newspaper, who will be spending our student funds, as well as other offices. Most importantly, we will be picking the select few who will represent our student body at all times.

So that we can become more familiar with those seeking these important offices, candidates forums will be going on from now until the elections. Although we hope as many students as possible will attend many of these, the Dialectic & Philanthropic Societies and the North Carolina Student Legislature would like to invite all students to a campuswide forum in the Great Hall of the Union at 7:30 p.m. Everyone is welcome. Candidates present will be those running for Student Body President, *Daily Tar Heel* Editor, Carolina Athletic Association President, RHA President and others. So, whether you are a student, a faculty member, or someone interested in finding out about those who will run our school next year, we hope to see you tonight.

Mary Roff, Chairperson NCSL Jim Slaughter, President Di-Phi Societies

For love of letters

By MARTIN MILLER

One seemingly ordinary school day, my math teacher became frustrated with my inability to prove that triangle ABC was kind of, but not really, like triangle DEF. Disgusted, he spelt out the letters K-N-I-H-T to me. Believing I had anticipated what my instructor wished me to do with this new data, I began to draw a pentagon with the points KNIHT. I was puzzled as to how I was going to prove the two triangles were kind of, but not really, like the Penatagon.

"Miller!" my math teacher shouted, "K-N-I-H-T! Think! Think!" And I thought he was just a math teacher. Spelling words backwards — the sheer symmetrical genius of it all. Spelling words backwards added a new meaning to words I never knew could exist. I became convinced that some secret message could be discovered in even common words if scrutinized from this new perspective. But I had a difficult time explaining to the judge why a "POTS" sign meant nothing to my perceptive intellect.

However, "POTS" signs and "Ciffart" lights seem trivial in comparison to the shocking revelation that God spelled backwards was "dog." I've never thought of God in quite the same way and wonder how people in divinity school reconcile this mystical riddle. I could never understand why God in all his infinite wisdom and foresight could not have selected an equally holy name that managed to guard against such inevitable abuses. Maybe it has some deep cryptic meaning speaking to the inherent paradoxical relationship between Good and Evil, Creator and drooler, the First Cause and the stain on the living room carpet. Then again, maybe not.

Perhaps God should consider a name change anticipating it being read backwards. Imagine the enhancement of one's faith and the respect for the Almighty's quintessential coolness if his name were Rojam Edud. That would sell some Bibles in a hurry. But reverse the letters of Rojam Edud's favorite book, the Bible, and you've got another image problem — El bib? Sounds like something Mexican children wear around their necks to keep taco juice off their shirts.

Some words, though, would benefit from reversing the letters in them. For instance, Moscow is the capitol of a country where if you break a few minor rules they ship you of to a frozen wasteland in Siberia (In the U.S., we send them to New Jersey). The word Moscow evokes images of four-legged milk producers eating little furry green plants which never particularly frightened me. But, give "Wocsom" a test run through your larynx and discover whether you can maintain your already delicate composure. "Wocsom" indeed sounds like the capitol of a country bent on the wholesale and retail destruction of the capitalist system.

Similarly, presidential (extremely) hopeful Alan Cranston's sagging campaign could fully utilize such an innovative idea. "Nala Notsnarc" for President bumper stickers would soon be the envy of the other Democratic candidates whose names didn't sound as pleasant backwards, like "Nhoj Nnelg" or "Essej Noskcaj." For starters. "Nala Notsnarc" is a nice alliteration (How do you think Reagan or Coolidge got elected?). Nala rhymes with gala, which would bring a smile to even Woollen Gym basket room workers. Notsnarc gives one the impression that the President might just legalize marijuiana, and in doing so, lure the under-25 crowd to the voting booths.

Missing graffiti

By SARAH RAPER

The Board of Trustees is probably going to be a little miffed when it hears a true nerd like me is not excited about the opening of the new library.

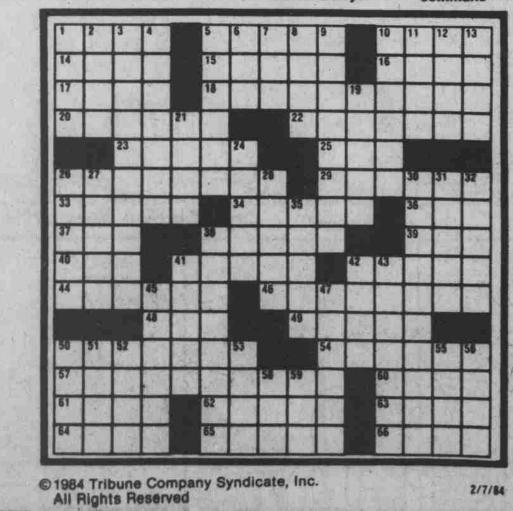
It's not that I'm totally uninterested — I think studying in an airplane hangar has definite possibilities. In fact, I'll probably go over today just to get my feet wet: See where they've reshelved Who's Who Among Uneducated Caucasian Women in Southeastern Arizona and to test the copying machines (still a nickel, I trust).

I know there are going to be improvements. I'm all for putting periodicals, the circulation department and the card catalog on the same floor. The way Wilson was set up, after one paper you felt like you should get four hours credit - three hours of History 90 and one hour of P.E. It's no wonder those marble steps had grooves in them. As for the signs spaced every other foot along the stack ceilings, guiding one's every move in a quest for a book - especially the ones marked Folio (I've always wondered if anyone ever found Folio and if anyone ever checked it out). Good Riddance. I'm sure I'll enjoy the orderly layout of the Davis stacks. You see, my complaints are not with what the library has, but rather what it doesn't have. The main thing it doesn't have is graffiti. It's new and huge and clean and boring! I don't know about you, but I can't study until I've read some writing on the walls (or desks or ceilings, as the case may be). Some of my friends psyche themselves up by doing crosswords or by glancing at "The Far Side" in the Washington Post comics. That sometimes works for me, but graffiti is a sure bet. I seriously panicked last semester during exams when by mistake I went to a different carrel than usual and turned on the light. A clean white desktop. "My gosh, they windexed the desks!" was my first thought. Then, I realized I was on the wrong floor. Now, I'm not a writer, only a reader of the stuff, but I can appreciate the humor and concerns graffiti

represents. And the Wilson Library gratitu is the best because it's not too political, like the Union bathroom, or too pseudo-profound, like the writing in Greenlaw.

The best of the Wilson graffiti is in the old stacks and can be grouped by subject. There seems to be a lot of concern and confusion about who is alive and who is dead. According to the desk tops, God, J. Hendrix, Flipper, the Beav, his mother June, the Kinks, Wilma Flintstone, Elvis and Bruce all "live." Also, some people wonder: Would Dan Rather? Is James Worthy? Is Miles Stand(off)ish? and Did William Tell? I don't know.

One verse you see a lot (and there are several versions — some more suitable for print than others) about the hermit named Dave.



Who kept a whore in his cave When she started to smell He said what the hell Just think of the money he saved. I also like the way people do their homework right on their desk tops. Like the logic student who writes: 1) God is love. 2) Love is blind. 3) Ray Charles is blind. 4) Ray Charles is God. Or the one who wrote, "I think, therefore I am. I'm pink, therefore I'm Spam." Makes me hope they took the class pass/fail. Some people, including the author of "There is no gravity; the world sucks," express frustration in particular classes. The best is the student who was uncertain about his final exam grades and drew a score box headed "Exams." He named the column "Me" and "Them" and listed the exams he thought he had done well in in the first column and the "not-sogoods" in the other. From these frustrated people come cries of "Help" or "Pass the acid" or "Why don't you just fade away." Beam me up, Scotty.

Sarah Raper, a junior English and journalism major from Fayetteville and staff wruer for The Daily Tar Heel, does her best writing in Murphy bathrooms. Unbelievable as it may seem, reversing certain words could solve problems of national significance. One could have easily eliminated all the confusion over the correct pronunciation of Grenada. It would simply be "Adanerg" — a nice island to relax on, attend medical school or just invade, if you feel like it. Also, forget the national tragedy that was Vietnam and change it to "Man teiv" — a word nobody could pronounce and would subsequently forget.

Somehow, reading words backwards makes me feel awfully clever. It came as no surprise when Billy Carter was paid off by the Libyans a couple of years ago. Imagine Billy's natural liking to a country whose name spelled backwards seemed to cry out for his services, "Ay, Bil." Furthermore, not many people realize that the Ayatollah Khoemeni's name looks about the same no matter which way it's spelled. Nor is it every "Mot," "Kcid" and "Yrrah" that knows the best of the Rockies is "Srooc Reeb".

After you've exhausted the intrinsic fun of reading words backwards, don't worry. For one can always be psuedo-dislexic and transform words like "North Carolina" into phrases like "A torn car loin (with a remainder of h)".

Nitram Rellim is a senior history major from Greensboro.