

The Daily Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

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After hours

Stephen's ... After All currently hosts a musical comedy duo. See story on page 4.

Moody blues

Mostly cloudy today with a 30 percent chance of rain. Low in the mid 40s, high in the upper 50s.

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Professor emphasizes love, history

By KEN MINGIS
DTH Staff Writer

Talking of love, literature and history, author Maya Angelou treated an almost-full Memorial Hall last night to a combination of songs, poems and laughter.

Angelou, who is currently a professor at Wake Forest University, urged students to read everything they can and to use this knowledge to love each other.

"All knowledge is spendable currency, depending on the market," she said, "if you refuse to avail yourself of it, you will one day be forced to admit you were a fool."

Angelou, author of *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*, and more recently, *The Heart of a Woman*, told of her life and her experiences as she urged students to overcome the obstacles they faced.

"Coping (with obstacles) with some grace makes one extremely beautiful," she said. "When the crunch comes, (ask yourself) will I still have a bit of humor, will I still have a lot of love?" she said.

Stressing her black roots, Angelou said that to cope, to learn and to grow, a person must first have courage.

"Courage is the most important of the virtues; Without it, you can practice none of the others consistently," she said.

During the speech, Angelou often read poetry and sang songs, as she focused on black literature and black culture.

"I use the word literature as an umbrella word," Angelou said. "I use it to describe any information handed down from generation to generation that helps the younger ones survive."

Most of the time however, students, both black and white, are not exposed to black literature, she said.

"It is sad to note that in the United States, we can boast of the highest level of literacy and yet the most incredible level of ignorance," she said.

Quoting black writers frequently, Angelou spoke of both self-love and a love for other peo-



Author, and singer Maya Angelou ... gave talk in Memorial Hall

DTH/Al Steele

ple, and stressed the importance of a person's love for himself.

Angelou spoke of her own feelings and used them as examples for the audience to go by in accepting their own humanness.

"I am a human being and therefore, nothing human can be alien to me," she said.

Angelou urged people to use love to accept one another. It is the young generation who have to do the work of learning to love one another, she said.

"It is up to you to make this country what it

should be in these yet-to-be United States," she said. "I am not pleased to say the work is in your lap. I wish I had done more. I wish my generation had done more," she said.

Angelou said her son was the major influence in her life, and that her love for him gave her the will to learn.

"I wanted to educate myself so I could help my son help himself learn," she said. "My son is my monument."

In the end, she returned to her theme, urging her audience to learn, and to read.

More females head families

Study reports women's status

By AMY EDWARDS
DTH Staff Writer

Although women in North Carolina are increasingly becoming family breadwinners, many are still doing menial jobs for low wages, a recent study reports.

The study, a four-year progress report by the North Carolina Council on the Status of Women, found that at least one family in eight is headed by a woman.

Of the state's working women, 80 percent are employed in lower-paying manufacturing and clerical jobs, while only 40 percent of the men hold such jobs. In 1978, the study reported, these women earned a median salary of \$7,900 compared to a median salary of \$11,000 for men.

"It's a tremendous difference," said Carol Holcomb, special projects director for the council. "More women are single household heads. They're trying to support their families with less money," she said.

Holcomb attributed some of the wage difference to the fact that traditional women's jobs paid less than traditional men's jobs. "Delivery men make more than nurses," she

said. Holcomb also cited a more subtle form of discrimination against women. "A woman can do the same thing as a man, and be given a different job title. Then (her employers) say they do different jobs and pay them differently," she said. "You know the old saying about women having to work twice as hard as men? It's true," she said.

She said a 1980 report by the National Advisory Council on Economic Opportunity found a trend toward the feminization of poverty. One in three female household heads is poor, the study said, compared to one in 18 male household heads. If the trends of high divorce rates, low wages, and poor advancement opportunities for women continue, 100 percent of the nation's poor will be women by the year 2000, she said, citing the study.

Women at UNC also tend to be employed in lower paying jobs. "If you look at the staff, the majority of women are employed in secretarial types of positions rather than management types of positions," said Gillian Cell, affirmative action officer for the University.

Campus history

Buildings' names preserve memories of prominent alumni

By TERESA CURRY
DTH Staff Writer

With over 125 permanently structured buildings on campus it is doubtful that very many students, as they rush from one place to the next during the course of a day, have ever really wondered about the origin of a building's name.

"In the recent past (here at the University) the unit that occupies the building is usually the one concerned with naming it," said William Huffines, a professor and associate dean of pathology who is currently the chairman of the buildings and grounds committee.

"A letter of request is then sent out from the department head," Huffines said. "The letter then goes through administrative channels, whatever they may be, to the chancellor's office."

The request is then channeled to the buildings and ground committee, which is a long-standing advisory committee to the chancellor, Huffines said. If the committee approves the request then it is sent to the chancellor.

"If the chancellor accepts the request then it is forwarded to the board of trustees, who have the final say as to whether the name will be used or not," Huffines said.

However this is not the only route that

can be taken in naming a building, Huffines explained.

"Anybody who wants to recommend a name is free to do so," said William Powell, professor of history and member of the buildings and ground committee. "It is always the trustees (however) who will have the final say."

Most of the past histories of campus buildings involved prominent people.

The William Hayes Ackland Memorial Art Center, completed in 1958, is the home of the Ackland Museum and the University department of art.

The University acquired the building by winning a contested will battle in court which lasted for nine years. At that time Ackland, a Washington, D.C. lawyer and recluse, was unknown to the University.

Ackland had stipulated in his will that his \$11.5 million estate should establish an art center somewhere in the south. Duke, UNC and Rollins were all named as possible choices for the site of the museum. There was a stipulation in his will, though, that the building had to house his mausoleum.

Duke, which had been the first choice, was unwilling to honor the stipulation so the case went into court with UNC, Rollins, and several of Rollins' nieces and nephews contesting for estate.

Dave Hall, constructed in 1908, was

Reagan determined to stick to budget

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday the Republican faces "hard times for the next few months" but vowed to stand fast on his economic program and veto any bill that exceeded his budget.

Reagan, assailed by Senate Democrats as a president promoting the "Hoover nonsense that prosperity is just around the corner," said recovery would come by spring or summer. And he shrugged off those critics as politicians trying to blame him for the mess they created.

The president, in his fifth nationally broadcast news conference, conceded it was unlikely that he could meet his goal of balancing the budget by 1984, however.

He said he was determined to keep the government headed toward the elimination of deficit spending, saying it "must stiffen its spine and not throw in the towel."

On that score, he complained that federal spending was still rising far too rapidly, despite the \$35 billion in budget cuts approved earlier this year by Congress. And he promised to veto any bill that exceeded his spending targets and "abuses the limited resources of the taxpayers."

On the foreign policy front, Reagan repeated an earlier comment that stirred an uproar in Europe, saying he still believes it is possible that there might be a battlefield exchange of nuclear weapons without triggering global war.

And he insisted that despite reports of disarray and discord among his top foreign and defense advisers "there is no bickering or backstabbing going on ... We are a very happy group."

Reagan said he would delay until January the \$3 billion in tax increases and \$2 billion in benefit cuts that he had sought this year, but he would ask Congress to make them effective in late 1982. Reagan added he still wanted Congress to pass this year the 12 percent cuts in non-defense spending that he proposed in September.

Noting that his economic program has been in effect for 40 days, Reagan said, "You can't cure 40 years of problems in that short time." But he contended he had set the foundation for recovery in 1982.

Though some of Reagan's advisers have urged him to raise taxes to make up at least some of the deficit, the president said he would not decide that issue until January.

The president also signaled there might be some changes ahead in the Medicaid program, contending that levying a charge on those who use the program might discourage "overuse."

Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker, under orders from Budget Director David Stockman to cut \$9 billion from his 1983 budget, has suggested to the White House cuts of \$2.9 billion in Medicare and \$600 million in Medicaid.

Reagan said they were options that he would consider, but he pledged to make sure they would not "hurt people we don't want to hurt."

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Court rules on state party funds

The Associated Press

RALEIGH — North Carolina's Republican Party praised a Tuesday U.S. Supreme Court ruling that state political parties could transfer some of their fund-raising and spending power to the national party.

GOP leaders said the ruling would make candidates more responsive to their parties.

However, the state Democratic Party called the ruling "potentially disastrous," saying it would take the competitive openness out of the free election system and concede it to the party with the most money.

By a 9-0 vote, the high court reversed a ruling that the transfer of such authority to the national parties is barred under federal campaign financing laws. North Carolina was one of the states listed as benefiting from that practice.

The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 established separate spending authorities for national and state political organizations.

For example, each organization is allowed to spend at least \$200,000 in a Senate race, with maximum allowable amounts based on the size of state populations.

Tuesday's ruling means that state party organizations, which frequently are unable to raise as much money as they are legally entitled to spend, can "assign" their spending authority to the national organizations.

Dave Flaherty, state GOP chairman, said the ruling means that candidates would be able to get the funding they needed to get their political views to the people.

"We're very elated because I think the court ruled unanimously and basically said what the Republicans were doing was right and the Democrats were wrong," he said.

He said the ruling would make candidates more responsive and loyal to the party.

He said the party would continue to operate as it had in the past, now that it had Supreme Court approval.

Janice Faulkner, executive director of the state Democratic Party, said the ruling meant that state parties that could not raise money for themselves or campaigns that could not be funded locally "can be bought up by centralized funding."

"The ruling means the Republican Party as a political party would have far more money than it would if it was forced to compete with the Congressional Club for campaign financing," she said.

"If the state party can't get you elected and you sell yourself to the national party, where is the responsibility?" she asked. "Do you want your candidate responsive to Washington or to Beargrass, N.C.?"

She said the decision "won't leave the state Democratic Party standing with a tin cup."

"It will give us initiative to get our house in order, to concentrate on more systematic fund-raising," she said.



DTH/flu photo

Pettigrew Hall, constructed in 1912 ... today houses administration offices

Committee meets to discuss fall '82 calendar changes

By KEN MINGIS
DTH Staff Writer

A proposal to begin the fall 1982 semester a week later than this year's calendar will be discussed at a meeting of the UNC Calendar Committee today at 10:30 a.m., committee member Ray Strong said Tuesday.

The proposed change would shorten next year's Christmas break by one week, extend the fall exam period to Dec. 23 and mean that fall break would take place the same weekend as a home football game against N.C. State, Strong said.

The calendar change was recommended to the calendar committee by the Committee on Instructional Personnel, Strong said, and any final proposal must be approved by UNC Chancellor Christopher C. Fordham III, Strong said.

Strong said that one of the reasons for the change was that starting class on a Monday meant the opening day for classes in August was constantly pushed back.

"Because we have a policy of starting classes on a Monday, we have to move everything forward every five or six years," he said. "If we didn't we would eventually be starting classes on Aug. 1."

Another reason for moving the 1982-1983 academic calendar up a week is to put it more in line with the schedules at Duke University and N.C. State University, Strong said.

"This year, Duke started two weeks after we did, and State started a week later (than UNC did)," Strong said. "We have students here who take courses at both of those schools, and it causes problems for them."

Student Body President Scott Norberg said he was opposed to any major changes in the calendar.

"I strongly disagree with a proposal that takes a week off of the Christmas break, but even more importantly, I am concerned about the changes in the exam period that would be necessary," he said.

If the change is approved, the date to which exams would be extended, Dec. 23, is a state holiday, Norberg said.

"That means that to finish final exams in time, they will either have to shorten the exam period from nine days to eight, or get rid of the reading day," Norberg said.

"To bunch up exams any more or do away with the reading day would be detrimental to students' academic health," he said.

"I see the concern for synchronizing the calendar, but I think it's much more important to preserve the length of the Christmas break, the reading day and have fall break over a weekend with an away game," he said.

Strong pointed out that starting the school year a week late would give students more time in August.

"A lot of students need that extra week in August, because they have jobs," Strong said.

Strong said he felt the reading day should be cut, and the exam period left alone.

"Personally, I don't think we should shorten the exam time," he said. "In my judgment we should leave everything alone, except the reading day, which would be cut just for next year."

The reading day could be brought back in the fall 1983 schedule, Strong said, because an extra day would have been added back.

"Cutting out the reading day would only affect the 1982 semester," he said. "Students would still have the weekend to study before exams began."

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