

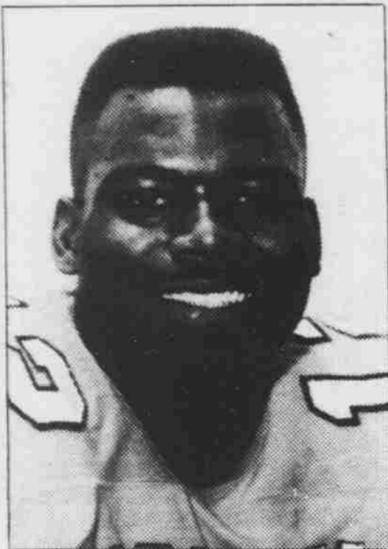
The Tar Heel

Serving the students and the University community since 1893

Thursday, June 11, 1987

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

News/Sports/Arts 962-0245
Business/Advertising 962-1163



Derrick Fenner

Fenner denied bail, still being held

By MIKE BERARDINO
Sports Editor

UNC tailback Derrick Fenner continues to be held without bond in Upper Marlboro, Md., after a Maryland judge ruled last Thursday that Fenner presents "an imminent danger to the community."

Fenner, 20, who was charged with first-degree murder in a drug-related shooting that took place on May 23 in Hyattsville, Md., has been jailed since he surrendered to Hyattsville City police on June 2. The preliminary hearing on the charge is set for July 2.

Prince George's County District

Court Judge Sylvania Woods said he was not worried that Fenner would not appear at his court hearings. But after being assured by prosecutors that a witness was certain he had seen Fenner fire the gun that killed 19-year-old Marcellus Leach on May 23, Woods decided to withhold bond on Fenner because "it's more likely than not that they arrested the right person."

Woods agreed with prosecutor Jay Creech that the fact Fenner has been accused in two crimes allegedly involving drugs and weapons was reason enough to withhold bond.

Fenner, a rising junior, was arrested in nearby Clinton, Md., on April 9 after police searched a truck Fenner was driving and found a .38-caliber revolver under the front seat and 25 vials of cocaine in his coat pocket.

At that time, Fenner was released on personal recognizance and a preliminary hearing was scheduled for Aug. 4 in Prince George's County.

Also last week, UNC officials denied a report by The News and Observer of Raleigh that Fenner was admitted into school as an academic exception. The report asserted that Fenner had a high

school grade point average of 2.0 and an SAT score of 550 — out of a possible 1,600 points.

"I can't say if he was an exception or had a 2.0," said UNC Athletic Director John Swofford, who said the federal privacy act prevented him from disclosing such information. "I can say that if there was anyone here with a GPA lower than 2.0, he could not have played as a freshman. All of our athletes meet the NCAA minimum."

A score of 550 on the SAT, which carries a minimum score of

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That perfect suntan: it's not worth risking

By LISA RICHARDSON
Staff Writer

If you fry now, you may pay later. It's sad but true — long after your color has faded, you may be reminded of those hours in the sun via premature aging and/or skin cancer.

Over 400,000 new cases of skin cancer are reported every year, making it the most common form of human cancer, according to the American Cancer Society.

Fortunately, skin cancer is one of the most curable forms of cancer when it is discovered early. Better still, most skin cancer can be prevented. How? It's easy, according to health experts: stay out of the sun between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. or wear protective clothing. And, if you insist on sunbathing, use an effective sunscreen — one with an SPF (sun protection factor) of 15 or higher.

"In general, sun exposure is bad for your skin," said Dr. J. Finker, dermatologist at N.C. Memorial Hospital. "If you can stay out of the sun, your skin will be much better for it."

Regardless of the risks, many UNC students continue to expose themselves to the sun in the barest of bathing suits. And many of them avoid using sunscreens.

"I never really burn so I don't use (sunscreens)," said David Balas, lifeguard at the outdoor campus pool. "Nobody ever uses sunblock. Getting sun is really the main reason people come out here."

Lifeguard Jim Graves, a senior industrial relations and economics major, said he feels protected because of his repeated exposure to the sun. "I've been a lifeguard for the past three years and I don't need a sunblock," he said. "My skin's used to it."

Todd Long, a sophomore pharmacy major, also shunned sunscreens. "(Sunscreens) block the sun," Long said. "That's why we lie out, for the sun."

One sunbather, however, said she uses a sunscreen regularly. "I'm concerned," said Susan McDonald, a sports psychology graduate student. "I always use a sunscreen between four and eight (sun protection factor)."

Sun-worshipper David Thomas, a senior business major, isn't bothered with his risks of developing skin cancer. "I'm really not concerned about skin cancer because I have Mediterranean skin," said Thomas.

But health experts warn that a dark complexion is not enough to protect anyone from the sun's ultraviolet rays. According to DeVetta Holman, health educator at Student Health Services, even people with deep brown or black skin can develop skin cancer.

However, Holman said, fair-skinned blondes, redheads and people who sunburn easily are in the high-risk category to develop skin cancer.

Sunbathing is never advantageous, Holman said. "Other than deep-coloring your skin, it has no positive effects."

Ninety percent of all skin cancers occur on parts of the body that usually aren't covered by clothing. The face, tips of the ears, hands and forearms have been the usual sites, according to the American Cancer Society, but in the past 50 years, the shoulders, backs and chests of men, and the lower legs of women have become common areas for skin cancer.

And even though overexposure to the sun is the leading cause of skin cancer, "indoor tanning" won't reduce your chances of

developing it. Most indoor sunlamps and tanning parlors emit the same type of ultraviolet light given off by the sun, according to the American Cancer Society.

Whatever your skin type, the American Cancer Society recommends that you do a monthly self-exam of your skin to note any moles, blemishes or birthmarks. Check them once a month and if you notice any changes in size, shape or color or if a sore does not heal, see your physician immediately.

While there are several different kinds of skin cancer, the most common forms are:

■ basal cell carcinoma, which

usually occurs on areas heavily exposed to the sun. Though not fatal, this form can be locally destructive to skin and tissue below the skin. These small, pimple-like spots can extend down to the bone if not treated promptly, according to the FDA. ■ squamous cell carcinoma, which is the second most common form of skin cancer and occurs most often among caucasians. It usually develops on the rim of the ear, the face, lips, mouth, hands and other sun-exposed areas. This form can spread to other parts of the body and can be fatal.

■ malignant melanoma, which is less common and more dangerous

than basal cell carcinoma. Described by the FDA as a dark

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Tar Heel/Laura Patterson

Student sun-worshippers catch some rays over the weekend at Granville Towers pool