

Weather

Today: Sunny and cool. Frost warnings at night. High 55. Low 30.
Thursday: Sunny and warmer. High 68. Low 42.

The Daily Tar Heel

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There's life after Carolina, panel advises seniors

By DENISE MOULTRIE
Staff Writer

Life after Carolina is not as hard as people make it out to be, said Billy Cunningham Tuesday during the first senior class convocation.

Cunningham was on a panel that included Gillian Cell, Carl Fox and Richard Jenrette. UNC system President Emeritus William Friday was the moderator.

Cunningham, a 1965 UNC graduate and former UNC basketball player, said graduates should meet new people, set goals and priorities. "They may change from year to year, but you have to put them in the right order," he said.

Meeting people while attending the University "... helped me get to where I am," he said. "I found out about myself. I realized that I was a goal-oriented person and found goals for myself."

Cell, dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, said the class of 1986 marked the beginning of a generation that would take working women for granted. Some women students talk about how they will balance roles as wives and mothers, but they never think about sex discrimination, she said.

"No matter how liberated you are, you are still a part of this culture and you have absorbed its values whether you want to or not," she said.

Women should be able to choose between having or not having careers without being condemned for either decision, Cell said.

"Not enough of you recognize what it will mean to your future," she said. "The changing world of women changes the world of men, and men will begin to feel the effects on their lives."

The age of women and men in separate workplaces has died, she said. Carl Fox, Orange County district

attorney and a 1975 UNC graduate, said students entering the real world should not be afraid of new situations. "Try to develop a new support system for yourself."

"It will be lonely sometimes. Take the challenge to go out of that loneliness and meet new people," he said.

The most difficult decision is whether a career choice was the right one because of the new set of values facing graduates, he said. "Now, it's all for I, and me for me."

"It is important to be honest with yourself," Fox said. "It's difficult to look in the mirror and wonder if the person you see is the one you knew the day before."

Students should find a philosophy of life and stick to it, even if it means standing alone, he said. "Don't let your life go by without standing for something."

Richard Jenrette, a 1951 UNC graduate, member of the Board of Trustees and former Daily Tar Heel editor, said education didn't end when students leave college. The first job may not be the right one, he said.

He said students shouldn't spend too much time playing when they leave college. "You lose momentum and when you decide to start your career you'll find it hard to do," he said. "Really think carefully before you go off stargazing too long."

Before settling in a career, students should decide who they are so they won't get stuck in a pattern, he said.

"The worst thing to do in business is surround yourself with people just like you, because there needs to be some new direction, he said.

"Try to develop some philosophy of life because you need to have some reason for being on the earth," he said.

Statue to get \$8,200 makeover



Workers hoist Silent Sam from his base after 73 motionless years

DTH/Dan Charlson

Silent Sam heads North

By GUY LUCAS
Staff Writer

Silent Sam, that venerable old guardian of North Campus, is ailing, so he's being taken to Cincinnati, Ohio, for an \$8,200 restoration after 73 years of standing watch on McCorkle Place at the University's north entrance.

Since the statue was unveiled in June 1913, Sam has slowly suffered the effects of weather, tannic acid from the leaves of nearby trees, the emissions from cars on Franklin Street and paint from vandals, said Grace Wagoner, the University's property officer and chairwoman of Chancellor Christopher C. Fordham III's Advisory Committee on Historic Property. Now Sam is green instead of his original bronze color.

"We have very few visible historical sites, like the Old Well, Silent Sam and the like, and it's very important to preserve them," Wagoner said.

The chancellor's advisory committee was formed three years ago to take an inventory of the University's historic sites and determine any repair that might be needed, she said.

Sam was lifted by crane from his pedestal Tuesday afternoon and loaded into a truck by Eleftherios Karkadoulis, who the University hired to do the restoration. Karkadoulis is nationally known for his 32 years of restoration work, which includes all of the statues at Union Square in Raleigh and many of the monuments at Gettysburg, Pa.

Karkadoulis will repair all holes, cracks, pits and broken or damaged parts using the same alloy in which Sam originally was cast, said Karkadoulis's wife Mercene. That's not always easy since the older statues do not always have a uniformly mixed alloy throughout the entire statue, she said.

Karkadoulis also will remove all Sam's grime, pollutants, encrustations and foreign matter, treat his corrosion and deterioration, remove makeshift patches such as lead plugs, and restore his interior.

The statue was erected by the N.C. Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a monument to the UNC students who fought for the Confederacy. As much as 40 percent of the student body entered the Confederate service.

But Wagoner said she saw nothing ironic in Sam being restored in Ohio.

"It's not ironic because the person who posed for it was a Yankee," she said. In fact, Silent Sam is a Confederate memorial posed for by a Bostonian, sculpted by a Canadian, and being restored in Ohio by a Greek. Canadian sculptor John Wilson created Sam for \$7,500, using Harold V. Langlois of Boston as a model.

Local legend has it that Sam's gun will go off if a virgin walks past him. Sam's gun remains silent so far.

Sam is scheduled to be back in about six months, but Mrs. Karkadoulis said it was hard to estimate how long restoration would take until it was started, since some old statues were put together worse than others.

Wagoner said she hoped Sam would not be as much of a target for vandals once he's restored.

"It's not always UNC students who do these things," she said. "It's, well, those other people at those other schools."

Next year, Karkadoulis will restore the Caldwell Monument, which marks the grave site of former UNC President Joseph Caldwell, his wife and stepson, for \$2,300.

Mrs. Karkadoulis said she and her husband enjoy restoring statues so future generations would be able to see the monuments and know about America's past.

"These statues, they cannot talk and they cannot scream and say, 'I need help,' and someone gets their hands on these and says, 'I'm a conservationist,' and destroys the statues with amateur restoration work, she said. "We feel almost like doctors taking care of these bronze monuments."

Senate race spending typical; Broyhill in lead

By RACHEL STIFFLER
Staff Writer

N.C. Republican candidates for the U.S. Senate continue to lead Democratic candidates by a landslide in fundraising, according to Federal Election Commission reports.

Rep. James T. Broyhill's campaign organization has raised \$1,035,674.84 and spent \$986,942.42 as of March 31, said Doug Haynes, communications director for the campaign.

"Approximately two-thirds to three-fourths of that money comes from individual contributors," Haynes said. "I think the amount of money we have raised shows we have strong support in our state. We have a broad base of support in North Carolina."

Karen Finucan, public affairs specialist for the commission, said FEC reports do not show whether individual contributors are in-state or out-of-state. Broyhill's reports indicate that approximately \$308,935 has been given to his campaign by political action committees and that \$5,184.21 was his own money, she added.

Haynes said he did not think that the congressman's campaign had spent an extraordinary amount.

"It's nowhere near what was contributed in the 1984 Hunt-Helms Senate race," he said. "This is more of a typical, traditional Senate race. We've raised about what we expected."

David R. Funderburk, former U.S. ambassador to Rumania and Repub-

lican candidate for Senate, has also raised much more than any of the Democratic candidates, according to figures given by Calvin M. Kirven, his campaign manager.

Kirven said the campaign has raised \$868,922.21 and spent close to that amount, including about \$26,000 in PAC contributions and a \$15,000 second mortgage on Funderburk's home, Kirven said.

Kirven said he did not think Broyhill's advantage in fundraising had any direct correlation with his support among voters.

"If you look at individual contributors in North Carolina, we're probably ahead in the number of people contributing," he said. "We average about \$25 a person. He (Broyhill) probably averages \$500. We probably have more contributors. I don't think that correlates at all with who will win."

Democratic fundraising is being led by T.L. "Fountain" Odom, a Charlotte lawyer and Mecklenburg County commissioner. Odom's campaign has raised \$351,000 and spent \$355,000 as of March 31, according to a report last week in The News and Observer.

Finucan said most of Odom's money came from contributions by individuals. Only \$1,000 was received from PACs, she said.

Odom's campaign organization also reported that the candidate loaned the

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'Yack' editors absent as budget passes

By TERESA KRIEGSMAN
Staff Writer

The Yackety Yack budget was passed Saturday by the Student Congress without discussion by the yearbook's editor.

Lisa Motsinger, 1986-87 editor, and Kathy Kramer, 1985-86 editor, left the budget hearing before the yearbook's budget came up for consideration.

The editors had discovered a tax miscalculation in the budget and planned to present the congress with a revised calculation and a salary increase request. Neither editor was present when the yearbook's budget was discussed and the Student Congress passed the original budget.

Motsinger, Kramer and Jody Beasley, finance

committee chairman, agreed lack of communication caused the problem.

"The lack of communication and correspondence is the point where everything broke down," Beasley said.

The editors had failed to check the time for their budget hearing, but they said they knew the yearbook's budget was the last to be discussed. Motsinger and Kramer said they left the budget hearing and went to the Yackety Yack office, but checked the meeting every 20 minutes to see if the Student Congress was discussing their budget.

Budget hearing rules require each organization that plans to speak before the congress to be at the meeting at the time their budget is scheduled to be discussed.

and stay until the congress gets to their budget. The Yackety Yack budget was scheduled for 8:00 p.m., and the time was posted in Suite C Thursday morning.

Beasley said the meeting was running late, and the congress did not get to the yearbook's budget until 10:15 p.m. He said one of the editors should have told a congress member that she wanted to speak but would be in yearbook office until the budget was discussed. He said it would have been possible for someone to get the editors when the yearbook's budget hearing started.

Kramer said she knew she and Motsinger should have stayed at the meeting.

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Poll shows N.C. residents support capital punishment

By SHARON SHERIDAN
Staff Writer

Two-thirds of North Carolinians support the death penalty and 37 percent believe the death penalty may be appropriate for crimes committed by people under age 18, according to the Spring 1986 Carolina Poll.

Sixty-seven percent of North Carolinians said they favored the death penalty, while 22 percent said they opposed it. These results are similar to those of the Spring 1984 Carolina Poll, which indicated 65 percent of North Carolinians favored the death penalty.

"It doesn't surprise me a whole lot," said Larry Vellani, co-director of the N.C. Prison and Jail Project. "I think opinion on the death penalty ... only changes slowly and over time." The N.C. Prison and Jail Project belongs to a statewide coalition working for death penalty reform and, ultimately, abolition.

The School of Journalism and Institute for Research in the Social Sciences at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill sponsored the Carolina Poll. Journalism students interviewed 585 adults throughout the state by telephone for the spring 1986 poll. Poll results are accurate within plus or minus five percentage points 95 out of 100 times.

N.C. Support Lower Than South's

The percentage of North Carolinians favoring the death penalty according to the Carolina Poll is smaller than the percentage of Southerners supporting the death penalty according to a January 1985 Gallup Poll. The Gallup Poll indicated 74 percent of Southerners supported the death penalty, while 19 percent opposed it.

Joan Byers, special deputy attorney general for the appellate section in North Carolina, said she thought the 67 percent of North Carolinians favoring the death penalty in the Carolina Poll sounded low. This figure may have been smaller than the percentage indicated by the Gallup Poll because 11 percent of those interviewed for the Carolina Poll expressed no opinion about the death penalty, she said. In the Gallup Poll, 8 percent of those surveyed expressed no opinion about the death penalty.

Vellani said he was encouraged to hear the state percentage of death penalty proponents was smaller than the regional percentage indicated by the Gallup Poll. Agitation in North Carolina against the death penalty during the past 20 to 25 years may explain this, he said. "We still have a long way to go," he added.

Death Penalty Inappropriate For Minors

The Carolina Poll indicated 37 percent of North Carolinians thought the death penalty might be appropriate for crimes committed by people under age 18, while 44 percent said it never would be appropriate. These results reflect present sentencing practices in North Carolina, Byers said.

Juries have a harder time sentencing to death someone who is young and immature, she said. Age is a mitigating factor under the state death penalty statute and the fair sentencing act, which deals with felonies, Byers said. Currently, two out of the 56 N.C. death row prisoners were under age 18 when they committed the crimes for which they received the death sentence.

Gov. Martin's And Political Party Position

N.C. Governor Jim Martin, a Republican, supports the death penalty but has not yet taken a position concerning sentencing people to death for crimes they committed while they were minors, said Tim Pittman, press secretary to the governor.

Eighty-five percent of North Carolinians who consider themselves Republicans support the death penalty, according to the Carolina Poll.

Sixty-two percent of Democrats and Independents support the death penalty, the poll indicated.

The Republican Party officially supports the death penalty, said Chris Shields, communications director of the Republican Party of North Carolina. He quoted the 1984 Republican National Convention Platform: "The best way to deter crime is to increase the probability of detection and to make punishment certain and swift. . . . We concur with the American people's approval of capital punishment and will ensure that it is carried out humanely."

Vellani said greater diversity within the Democratic Party may explain the lower level of Democratic support for the death penalty.

Who Supports The Death Penalty?

Fewer women and fewer blacks support the death penalty, the poll indicated. This is not surprising, since women and blacks traditionally oppose the death penalty more often than men and whites do, Shields said. "That's not a new statistic."

Seventy-seven percent of men favor the death penalty, compared with 58 percent of women, the poll showed. Also, 75 percent of whites said

they favored the death penalty compared with 28 percent of blacks.

"Historically, black communities have been at the lead of criminal justice reform," Vellani said. Although blacks are most likely to be violent crime victims, he said, "At the same time, the black community has borne the brunt of our most inefficient and unfair punishment practices."

Byers, however, pointed out that most juries who pass death sentences include black members. Although previous studies indicated blacks tended to oppose the death penalty, she said, "I think it's becoming less and less true."

Some variables apparently have little effect on people's willingness to support the death penalty. North Carolinians in rural and urban areas show almost equal support for the death penalty. So, too, do residents of the Piedmont, mountain and coastal areas of North Carolina.

Similarly, how often people attend church seems to have little bearing on people's opinions about the death penalty.

"Every major Christian denomination is on record as being publicly opposed to the death penalty as a public policy," Vellani said. "Church leaders are failing to get the message to their flock."

I am afraid of the dark and suspicious of the future. — Woody Allen