

Skies will be clearing today, with a 30 per cent chance of precipitation. The high should be in the low- to mid-50s.

The Daily Tar Heel

The Carolina Playmakers production of *Our Town* opened this weekend, and Earth, Wind and Fire performed at Duke. For a critical opinion on both shows, see page 5.

Penny shortage

Non-cents: brown buggers disappear

by Bob King
DTH Contributor

Something's rotten at the U.S. Treasury. A penny saved is no longer a penny earned, contrary to the Franklin maxim. It is a penny lost. And if we Americans save too many more, we may find ourselves doing without them in 15 years.

Consider these tidbits of information:

- For each man, woman and child in the United States, there are more than 200 pennies in circulation.
- By various measures, the penny buys between one-tenth and one-third of what it could buy when it was introduced in 1917.
- Largely because of the need to replace pennies people have taken out of circulation, the production requirements for the coin have risen 1,000 per cent in the last 16 years.
- 80 per cent of all the coins in circulation or in people's collections are pennies.

It is all true. Economists at the Treasury Department have become so jittery, in fact, that they hired Research Triangle Institute (RTI) to study the problem and give them suggestions for a solution.

Managerial economist David Stewart, an RTI researcher, was put in charge of the study. He discussed the fate of the average penny: "We found that most people just keep them when they get them in change for a cash transaction and set them aside. It's inconvenient to carry them around—they weigh folks down."

Indeed, people are piling up pennies in poker pots and cookie containers at the rate of six billion (that's 6,000 million) coins a year. If that continues, the Treasury and the Congress might decide before too

long that it's no longer worth making all those shiny little things after all.

"When the price of copper get to \$1.50 a pound," Stewart said, "that's when the copper in each coin is worth a cent." That, more or less, is the time the Treasury will probably start fretting on a public scale, because when production costs are added, the penny will cost a cent and a half to produce.

Stewart figures that will happen by 1990, when a whopping 90 per cent of the coins in circulation will be the brown buggers. "If there's no change in the present rate of growth of coinage, we'll have to increase our coin production from 12.5 billion coins per year we now produce to 40 billion by 1990."

Another worry for the Treasury is "the volatile price of copper over the past few years," Stewart said. "For a long time, before the recession, it stayed around 65 cents a pound on the world market. It rose to \$1.40 for a while in 1973, and now it's back to 70 cents again. But the fluctuations are hard to predict."

"There's plenty of concern that if the price gets to \$1.50 that people, or more likely industries, might start melting down the coins for industrial use," thereby exploiting the American marketplace as a terribly efficient copper mine. A bill passed in 1973 during the penny shortage made this a felony, he noted.

Still, if present needs continue, the nation's coin-production capacity will be so overtaxed that it will require substantial expansion by 1980. Needless to say, Uncle Sam isn't excited about building more penny factories. By then, each penny will cost the economy 1.8 cents—1.5 for production and the rest for storage and handling. The consumer will foot the bill either

through taxes or increased costs at the bank, Stewart said.

RTI's suggested solutions: Abolish the penny. Phase it out. Or, somehow, get Americans to return their pennies to banks, or otherwise keep them in circulation.

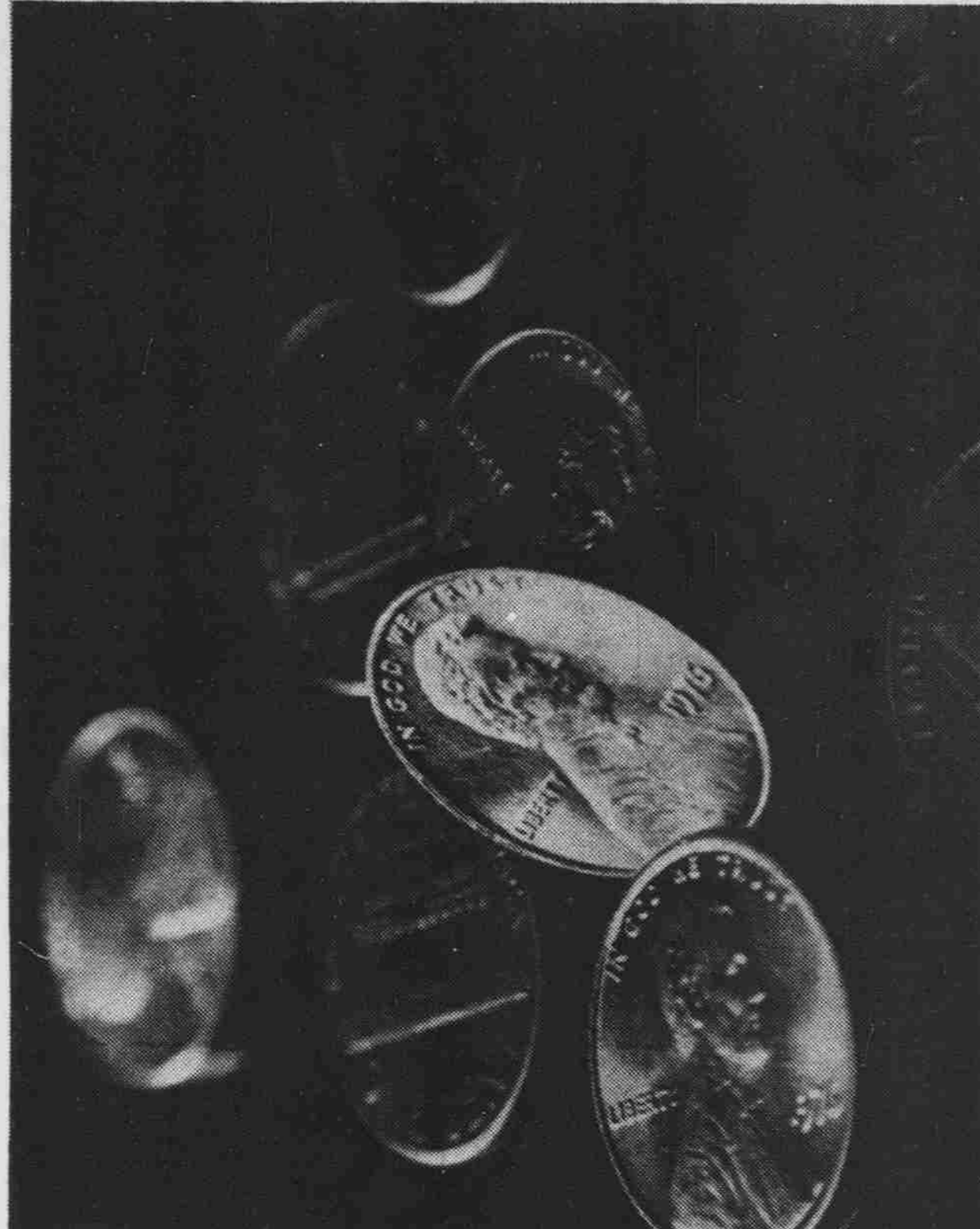
Easier said than done, according to Stewart. "That solution of phasing out the penny and eventually abolishing it was quite unpopular in all the surveys we did. First of all, people think it would be automatically inflationary because business would round up to the nearest nickel, even on small transactions. Of course, we can't be sure this would happen."

"We've also run into objections from the state Department of Revenue. They think if people have to pay a few extra cents for an item, they'd think it was just extra tax money and that they (the revenue department) would get sort of a bad rap because of it."

Despite objections, the Treasury and the Congress seem to be taking the report seriously, with an eye toward the future. The requirement for producing nickels and dimes would double if the penny were discontinued today, Stewart noted, and the mints at Philadelphia and Denver are easily convertible to making more of these coins. In addition, nickels and dimes are less likely to fall out of circulation.

Efforts to get people to return their coins have been moderately successful, Stewart said. "It worked for a while during the penny shortage two years ago, when banks asked people to return their saved-up pennies. It could conceivably work on a larger scale, especially if people realize they end up paying for coins anyway."

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Staff photo by David Dalton

Increased aid okayed to private universities

by Chip Ensslin
Staff Writer

WINSTON-SALEM—The Board of Governors of the University of North Carolina voted Friday to recommend that state aid to North Carolina residents attending private colleges and universities in the state be increased by \$100 dollars per student next year.

This recommendation will be submitted to the N.C. General Assembly for approval in January.

North Carolina students now receive \$400 from the state to attend private schools. The increase approved by the board represents a 25 per cent increase—a figure presented and defended by consolidated University President William C. Friday.

Friday's proposal was endorsed overwhelmingly by the board. The amount fell short of the total sought by the North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities (NCAICU). The NCAICU requested an increase of \$200 per student in 1977-78, an amount which, according to their proposal, would be increased by an additional \$200 in 1978-79.

Samuel R. Spencer Jr., chairperson of the NCAICU board of directors and president of Davidson College, said his request would increase student choice among private institutions and more fully utilize resources of private colleges and institutions.

Spencer charged that the amount approved by the board was "the bare minimum" and would only offset inflation costs and maintain the current level of choice among students.

In the meeting at the North Carolina School of the Arts, Friday argued that the state does not have enough money to meet the full request of private schools. He agreed, however, that the state should provide aid to students attending private institutions.

Friday termed his plan—for a 25 per cent increase or \$100 per student—"a fair and reasonable proposal."

According to state law, private schools seeking funds under North Carolina's Contract Grant Program and Tuition Program first must submit a request to the Board of Governors. If the board fails to satisfy the request, the private schools may approach the legislature independently.

Spencer indicated that the NCAICU might go to the legislature. "We can go to the General Assembly together without any need for argument, without any need for division. I would urge you not to pass up that opportunity."

NCAICU President Cameron P. West said that the group would continue working for additional increases and would take its case to the Advisory Budget Commission and the General Assembly.

Spencer said that past decisions to

supplement grants to residents attending private schools have resulted in an increase of the percentage of in-state students at private schools.

In 1976-77, 22,701 N.C. resident attended the state's 38 private schools, an increase of almost four per cent (more than 850 students), according to Spencer's figures. The number of residents in the freshman classes at private schools increased by eight per cent.

In a letter to the board, Spencer said that for the first time in a decade this increase reverses the downward trend in the percentage of undergraduate North Carolinians choosing an independent college.

If the legislature accepts the Board of Governors' recommendation, state appropriations to private colleges and universities will increase from \$9.2 million in 1976-77 to \$11.1 million in 1977-78 and to \$13.4 million in 1978-79.

The governors rejected an NCAICU-recommended proposal that North Carolina provide aid levels to private-school students equal to up to one-half of its average per capita cost for each full-time undergraduate student enrolled in the state's university system.

In other business, the board approved cutting its proposed budget request by \$5.2 million for 1977-78 and \$6.5 million for 1978-79.



Staff photo by Rouse Wilson

Parks voted homecoming queen

Sheri Parks, a 20-year-old junior from Asheville, is the first black homecoming queen in UNC history. Parks ran for the title saying that "blacks and whites need to see a positive black figure" and that she wanted to be that type of figure. Parks was sponsored by Alpha Kappa Alpha, and her escort was Walter Egerton III.

Reorientation views value of education

by Jeff Cohen
Staff Writer

Student Government will sponsor a Reorientation program today through Friday, examining the values of an undergraduate education and its relation to graduate school, the job market and a meaningful vocation.

This is the first such programs at UNC. Reorientation entitled "Preparation B.A., To What Degree?", will include a series of speeches and panel discussions by various faculty members.

According to Reorientation Cochairperson Nick Herman, the program will inform students on how to enter a particular profession and how an undergraduate degree will help.

Herman said the program will examine the competitiveness of both graduate schools and specific job markets.

"The Reorientation program is designed to address the most fundamental concerns of all students," Herman said. "Its purpose is to promote a student-faculty partnership—to discuss openly and frankly what we are doing here at college and where we are going."

Reorientation will begin at 4 p.m. today in Room 202-204 of the Carolina Union with a panel discussion on "Business as a Profession." Panel members will include business Profs. Harold Langenderfer, Rolie Tillman and Isaac Reynolds. Dan Lindley, a graduate student, will also sit on the panel.

At 8 p.m. in 100 Hamilton Hall, education Prof. Bart Sobel, winner of the Nicholas-Salvo Teacher-of-the-Year Award last year, will examine the problems of student apathy in "Why the Campus Sleeps."

"College students in the 1970s predominantly want to be left to the luxuries that college life provides," Sobel said Sunday. "People in the '70s are more willing, if necessary, to dispel with questions of ethics so that they might attain high prestige jobs," Sobel said.

Panel discussions during the rest of the week will deal with law, education, journalism, liberal arts, medicine and government.

There also will be discussions on "The Role of the Sciences and Humanities in Man's Future," "How to Choose a Major Field of Study and Why" and "The Role of Higher Education Through the 1970s."

Students will be encouraged to ask questions following the informal discussion by the panel members.

The Reorientation program has received the unanimous support of the Faculty Council, the YMCA-YWCA, the Carolina Colloquium and Senior Class President Hill Carrow. Herman said.

Blacks admitted

PLAINS, Ga. (UPI)—The congregation of the Plains Baptist Church averted a personal and political crisis for Jimmy Carter Sunday by opening its membership to all persons—including blacks—"who want to worship Jesus Christ."

The vote, taken behind closed doors, cleared the way for a new attempt by the Rev. Clennon King, a black minister from Albany, Ga., to seek membership in the all-white church where Carter and his family worship. King said he would make his try next Sunday.

Voight, high-powered offense lead Heels over UVa

By Gene Upchurch
Assistant Sports Editor

It was a long afternoon for Virginia's football team, and a long-awaited afternoon for Carolina's football team.

The Cavaliers returned to Charlottesville Saturday night with a 2-8 record after being able to generate enough offense for only one touchdown in a 31-6 loss.

But Carolina's story was different. The Tar Heels, now 8-2, had waited all season for a game like this. They handily defeated Wake Forest and Clemson, but impressed the near-capacity Homecoming crowd and handful of bowl scouts with the rout over the Cavaliers. The Tar Heels put together a complete game of consistent offense and solid defense after suffering a letdown during almost every game this season.

It was a game of record setting and record breaking for the Tar Heels.

UNC Coach Bill Dooley became the winningest coach in Tar Heel history with 60 victories, breaking Carl Snavely's record of 59. Kicking specialist Tom Biddle set a school record for field goals in one season. The 23-yard field goal he kicked against Virginia was his 12th this season, breaking Ken Craven's record.

And tailback Mike Voight is only two touchdowns away from becoming the player with the most touchdowns in Carolina history. He has scored 38 touchdowns in his collegiate career. The legendary Charlie "Choo Choo" Justice scored 39.

Voight became only the ninth player in collegiate history and the first in the Atlantic Coast Conference to rush for over 1,000 yards in three different seasons. He rushed

for 190 yards against the Cavaliers, boosting his total yardage to 1,146 for this season. Voight rushed for 1,033 yards as a sophomore and for 1,250 last year. In addition, Voight is now the 10th leading rusher in college football history. His total rushing record while at Carolina is 3,710, putting him one yard ahead of Wisconsin's Bill Marek.

"Mike Voight again ran like Mike Voight," Dooley said. "It's really a shame he was bothered by that Achilles tendon in the first part of the year."

Carolina's domination of the game began early and lasted most of the afternoon. The two teams traded possessions at the beginning of the game, but a fumble by Virginia running back Dave Sloan was recovered by Tar Heel free safety Ronny Johnson at the Virginia six-yard line. Two plays later, Voight scored from eight yards out and Biddle kicked the extra point to put the Heels ahead 7-0. Again, Virginia was unable to move the ball, and Carolina took over and moved the ball 76 yards in 13 plays for another score with 2:53 left in the first quarter.

Carolina's defense then ended two consecutive Virginia drives with interceptions. Ronny Johnson snagged the first and Bobby Cale pulled down the next. Carolina took over and moved the ball to the Virginia six, and Biddle kicked the field goal to put the Tar Heels ahead 17-0.

With 1:49 left in the half, Virginia began a drive that moved to the Carolina 43, but Hitt threw another interception, this one picked off by linebacker Buddy Curry. The half ended when Kupec threw an interception that was returned 63 yards down the

sidelines by Tony Blount as the clock ran out.

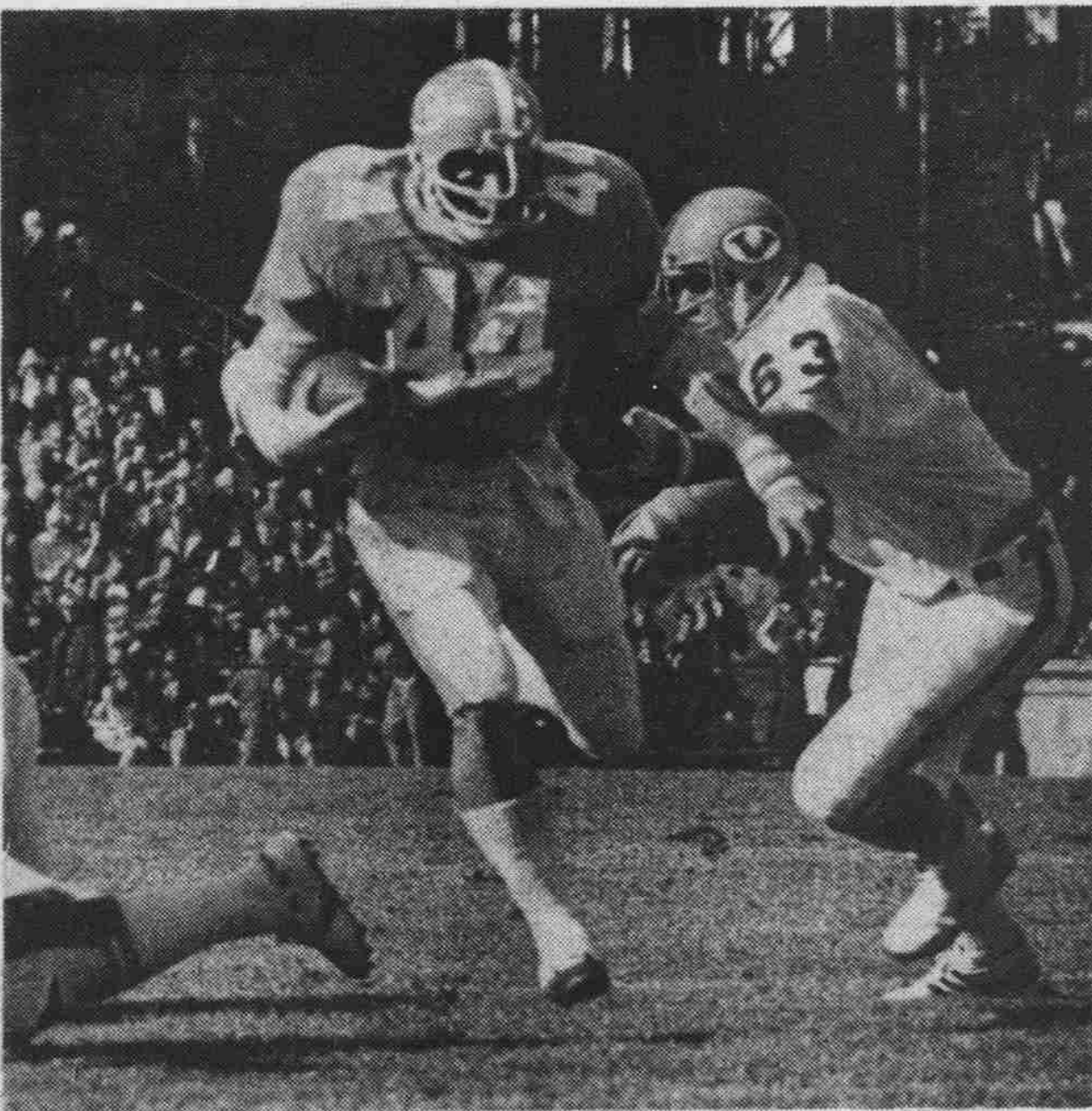
Despite the huge lead, Carolina's offense refused to let up in the second half. On the opening drive of the half, Carolina moved the ball 69 yards in 11 plays for the score, with freshman fullback Billy Johnson driving the ball in from six yards out, dragging most of the Virginia defensive line with him.

With the Tar Heels leading 24-0, the defense came out to the field and allowed the Cavaliers to move out to their own 41-yard line, and no further. The offense moved the ball 84 yards for the final Carolina TD of the afternoon, which came on a 30-yard breakaway run by Voight.

Virginia finally scored early in the fourth quarter. The score came on a five-yard run by running back Raymond Keys.

Carolina quarterback Kupec showed confidence that had been lacking in the freshman's other four starts this season. Kupec had trouble earlier in the season quickly analyzing defensive alignments, and was called for several delay-of-game penalties. But he had no trouble against Virginia's complex defensive setup. In addition to passing 13 times for 72 yards, Kupec showed his versatility by running nine times for 46 yards.

"I didn't anticipate running so much," he said. "But, the run was there, so I had to take it. I didn't have any trouble calling audibles. In fact, Voight's last touchdown was an audible I called—a linebacker blitz. The other teams have to respect my running now, and that puts pressure on the secondary."



Staff photo by Rouse Wilson

Senior Mike Voight gained 190 yards on 31 carries Saturday against Virginia and moved up to 10th place on the NCAA career list with 3,710 yards.