

The year of the ear  
Sunny and clear with light  
winds and a high in the low  
70s; low in mid-40s.

# The Daily Tar Heel

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Trip sign-up

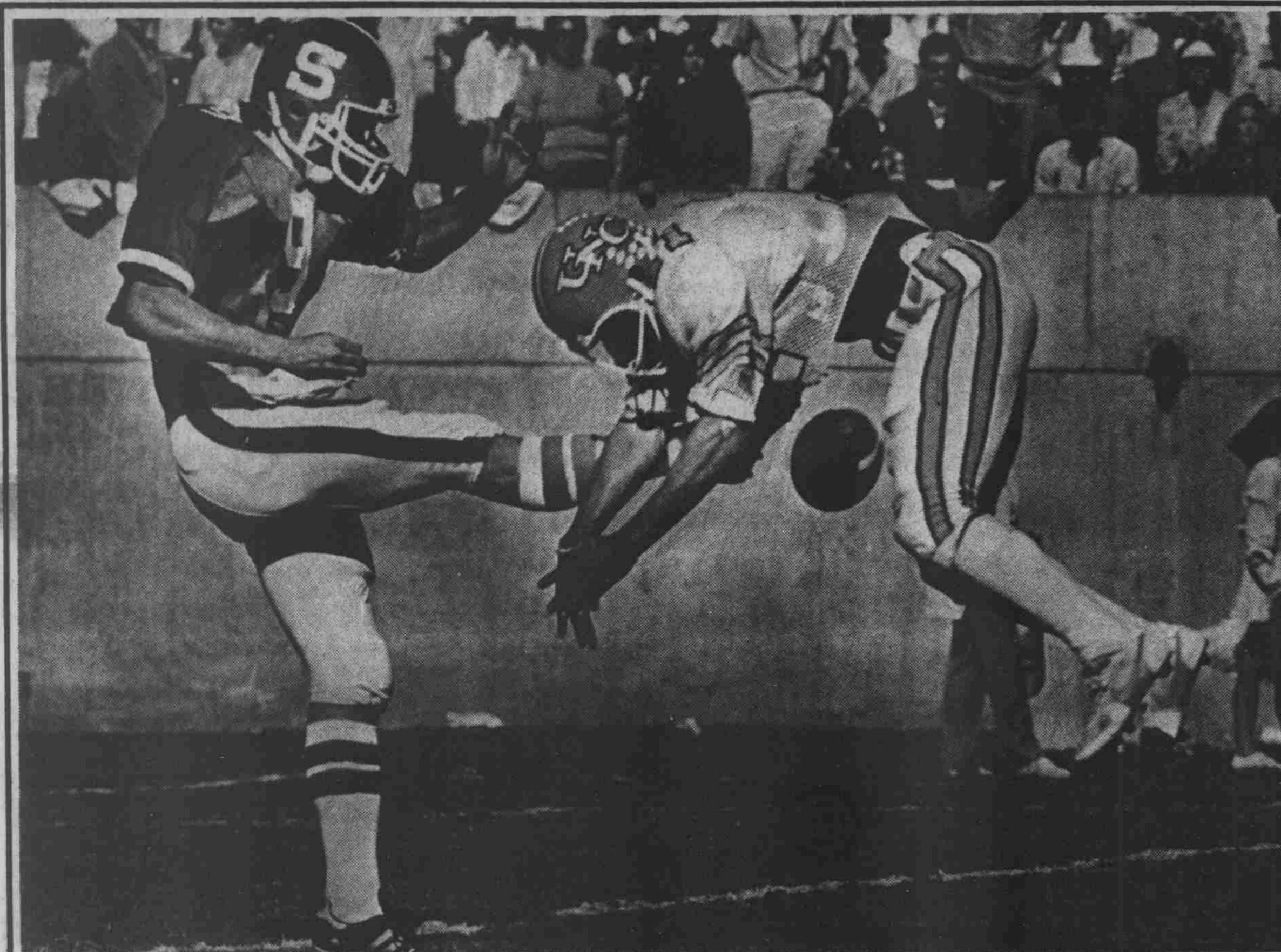
Interested in a road trip to the  
UNC-Maryland game Oct. 31?  
The CAA is chartering buses  
to leave the morning of the  
game. See related story on  
page 3.

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Tar Heel Walt Black blocks a fourth-quarter punt by State's Calvin Warren in Saturday's football game in Raleigh ... losing 10-0 at halftime, UNC regained its momentum to keep its record a flawless six wins, no losses

DTH/Jay Hyman

## Heels fall behind, but spring back

By CLIFTON BARNES  
Sports Editor

Let it be known that on Saturday, Oct. 17 in Raleigh, N.C. at approximately 1:30 p.m., the North Carolina Tar Heels fell behind in a football game for the first time in 1981.

But the Tar Heels came back to win the game 21-10 over N.C. State and showed a new kind of character after six wins and no losses.

"It was kind of weird, strange," defensive tackle William Fuller said after the game. "It was the first time we've been behind. We figured we'd better tighten up."

At halftime UNC coach Dick Crum didn't rant and rave about UNC's 10-0 deficit, but he let it be known that the second half would show what kind of character the team had.

"I thought we would get bawled out at the half, but we didn't," Fuller said. "The coach told us we weren't playing with any intensity and he didn't know why."

"We were walking around feeling sorry for ourselves in the first half," linebacker Darrell Nicholson said. "We felt we had to show a lot of character, and in the long run we did."

Crum said that he was not worried in the dressing room at halftime. "Our youngsters know they can score 35 points in a half," he said. "We did what we

had to do."

For those first 30 minutes, the Wolfpack was doing what it had to do to stop UNC. The State runners could not be contained, while the defense was stopping the Tar Heels before they could get too deep in Wolfpack territory.

"I'm just sick," State coach Monte Kiffin said following the game. "That football team beat Carolina up and down the field for 30 minutes. We flat got after 'em. But we knew we'd have to maintain it for 60 minutes."

At the beginning of that second 30 minutes, Kiffin surprised a few people by attempting an onside kickoff.

It was a play that was calculated and had been practiced all week, but UNC's alert Bill Lippincott pounced on the ball at the UNC 49. From there the Tar Heels marched 51 yards for the score, mostly on the work of tailback Tyrone Anthony, who finished the day with 183 yards.

Two series later, State's Joe McIntosh fumbled at his own 24-yard line where Nicholson recovered.

Anthony carried five straight times and scored on a 3-yard run to put the Tar Heels ahead 14-10.

In the fourth quarter, defensive back Walt Black blocked a Wolfpack punt deep in State territory, and the Heels recovered at the 7-yard line. Fullback Alan Burrus went over from the one a couple of plays later, to put UNC up 21-10.

Although some say that the turning point was the onside kick, the fumble or holding State to a field goal instead of giving up a touchdown at the close of the first half, Crum said the blocked punt was the big play.

"I felt the blocked punt was the turning point in the game," Crum said. "They had to score more than one touchdown to beat us."

In total offense for the game, the Wolfpack out-gained the Tar Heels by almost 100 yards in putting up the stiffest fight yet.

"I knew this day would come sooner or later," UNC quarterback Rod Elkins said. "We have enough talent on this team to come back."

"We showed a lot of composure and great character," he said. "It was a great win and I'm just glad to get out of here winning."

State defensive backs Louis Meadows and Donnie LaGrande were impressed with the Tar Heels also.

"They deserve to be where they're at in the polls," Meadows said. "They are definitely the toughest team we've played and we had two weeks to prepare for them and all their shifts."

LaGrande said the Tar Heels were deserving of whatever glitter they got the rest of the way.

But State quarterback Tol Avery was not that impressed with the team or its character.

"Talk, that's all their game," Avery said after the game.

## 22 nations meet in Mexico

### Reagan to praise free enterprise at summit

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan returns today to the world of international summitry, prepared to preach "the magic of the marketplace," but aware that he could face a hostile atmosphere in a Mexico meeting of rich and poor nations.

The president received a final briefing Tuesday from Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan as he prepared for the 22-nation summit in Cancun, Mexico. Reagan is flying to the Caribbean island town this morning. The conference opens Thursday morning.

Reagan's emphasis on the role of private enterprise is improving living conditions and domestic economies in less developed nations puts him at odds with many of the other leaders he will meet in Mexico.

In addition, he will meet them at a time U.S. foreign assistance is declining. Although the total amount the United States contributes in foreign aid is still greater than that of any other nation at the conference, it dropped from \$7.1 billion in fiscal 1980 into the \$6 billion range in just-ended fiscal 1981.

"We're going with a sense of American optimism that by working together, we can all grow," Regan told reporters after he and Haig briefed the president.

Participants in the conference say the meeting is unique because, for the first time, it involves heads of government

from nations that are rich and poor, new and old, capitalist, socialist or Marxist, sitting down in an effort to determine the best ways to achieve economic growth around the globe.

The president said in a speech last Thursday in Philadelphia that "the magic of the marketplace" was the common factor among nations that have achieved the largest economic growth, and he made clear that this was the message he would bring to Cancun.

But, he told business leaders, "we know we're going to walk into a hostile atmosphere, and there will be those who simply want a policy of take away from the haves and deliver to the have-nots."

Although the participants in the conference represent nations with two-thirds of the world's population and three-fourths of its wealth, the per capita gross national product — which approximates per capita income — ranges from \$90 in Bangladesh to more than \$10,000 in

Sweden, West Germany and the United States, and the populations vary from fewer than 1 million in Guyana to approximately 1 billion in China.

"The president goes to Cancun very sensitive to the problems of the developing world, problems which also cause great problems in the developed world: the rising cost of energy, the tendency toward the declining economic growth rates, protectionism ... unemployment and other economic dislocations," Haig said at a briefing he and Regan gave reporters.

## Drama department to undergo changes

By LOUISE GUNTER  
DTH Staff Writer

Because the UNC dramatic arts department has been perceived as less geared toward education than toward professional productions, the department is scheduled to undergo a comprehensive program of changes during the next year, Dr. Arthur Housman, acting director of the department, said recently.

"I think the purpose of these changes is to make it unmistakable that this department is an instrument of education," Housman said.

"It has been perceived as being less geared to education, and these changes are to correct that perception. In a sense, the word change is misleading, though. We are more accurately regularizing or formalizing a commitment to the idea that the production and performance program exists for students. Our intention is to make it a sort of 'teaching hospital.'"

Among the changes planned are an increase in performance

possibilities for both undergraduate and graduate students; the conversion of the Playmakers Repertory Company to a true "repertory" company, including the expansion of the actor-in-residence program; a new department chairman by July 1, 1982; and a three-year master of fine arts degree program.

Housman said the best education was likely to come from student participation with professional role models because students could become more aware of theatre as an academic process and an art form if there were professionals in residence.

At least two, and perhaps three, of the current faculty positions will be reserved for actors who will stay in residence for one or two years and who will form the core of professional actors for the Playmakers Repertory Company productions, he said.

The main objective of the program changes is to restyle the instructional program to provide all students with the fullest exposure to excellence in instruction and performance. In keeping

See DRAMA on page 2

## Tobacco bill vote expected today

By AMY EDWARDS  
DTH Staff Writer

Economic chaos will result in North Carolina if the House votes this week to kill the tobacco program, an aide to Rep. L.H. Fountain, D-N.C., said Tuesday.

"There will be a disastrous effect on the whole of North Carolina," said Ted Daniel, Fountain's executive assistant. "It will be felt not only on the farm, but in every small town and every large town. It would not be business as usual for anybody," he said.

The House is expected to vote today on an amendment to the 1981 Farm Bill that would abolish the federal tobacco program consisting of price supports and acreage allotments. Southern lawmakers lobbied intensely against the amendment on Monday and Tuesday.

Gov. Jim Hunt called about 20 congressmen, including House Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill, to lobby for the program, Hunt's deputy press secretary, Brent Hackney, said.

"Everybody (tobacco supporters) is working hard," Daniel said. He said the chances were about 50-50 that the amendment would be defeated.

Heidi Pender, legislative assistant to Rep. Charlie Rose, D-N.C., chairman of the House Tobacco and Peanut Subcommittee, was optimistic. "We intend to beat it (the amendment)," she said. "Things look better and better for us."

The co-sponsor of the amendment, Rep. Bob Shamansky, D-Ohio, sees the tobacco program as unnecessary pork-barrelling. "Price supports and allotments are New Deal relics. The conditions are not the same," Shamansky spokesman Eric Rozenman said.

Rozenman said tobacco would continue to be a profitable crop if the amendment passed.

However, tobacco interests disagree. Ending the program would result in overplanting, drops in profits and cheaper quality tobacco, said Anne Browder, a spokeswoman for the Tobacco Institute in Washington, D.C.

Killing the support program would also decrease the value of tobacco farmland, said Frank Bordeaux, chief economist for the N.C. Department of Agriculture. He said there would be more price variation and greater uncertainty and risk for the farmer. "With increased risk, it would affect the farmer's ability to borrow operating capital," he said.

Problems in getting loans would squeeze out small farmers, Browder said. The income of small farmers would decrease because of lower prices, she said.

Daniel said many elderly people leased allotments which they previously farmed. Ending the program would hurt people who used the money to supplement their Social Security income.

Daniel said any reduction in the \$1 billion coming into North Carolina from the sale of tobacco would hurt local businesses. Local governments could even default on their bonds, he said.

Ending the tobacco program would cost the government money as well, Browder said. She said 300,000 farmers — half of the present tobacco farmers — would be added to the welfare rolls and that the cost of welfare would overshadow any costs of the federal tobacco program.

"It's a known fact the government doesn't lose money on it (the tobacco program)," Browder said. "The government makes money on it." She said government loans to farmers were repaid with interest.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates tobacco subsidies cost taxpayers \$100,000 in 1980 and \$57 million since the program began in 1933.

"This is one program which has paid its way," Hackney said.

Shamansky claims, however, that the government has spent an additional \$600 million to \$850 million over the years, in interest rate subsidies and storage costs. He expects the direct costs to skyrocket.

Shamansky's opposition is focused on the allotment system, which concentrates control of the crop in the hands of people or groups holding 550,000 federally-issued acreage allotments.

"The program is obviously an infringement of the free market system," Rozenman said. "It (the program) raises the cost of doing business for the tobacco farmer," he said.

Critics also complain of the apparent contradiction between federal supports for tobacco prices and federal campaigns to discourage tobacco use. Tobacco interests argue that price supports keep the price of tobacco high and thus discourage smoking.

Rozenman said concern over the political effects of passage of the amendment was overblown. The bill is co-sponsored by a Republican and has wide bipartisan support, he said.

Hackney said the political fall out would be hard to predict if the amendment is passed. "If the Republicans were smart, they wouldn't blame the Democrats because they can say 'Where was the Reagan administration?'" Hackney said.

The Reagan administration has not backed any attempts to eliminate or change support programs for the traditionally Southern crops, although Shamansky delivered a letter to the White House Monday asking for Reagan's support for the tobacco amendment. Reagan made commitments last summer to retain the subsidies in return for the votes of Southern Democrats on his budget-cutting program.

## State Fair



DTH/Scott Sharpe

Anyone with a queasy stomach may not want to tackle this ride — one of the many at the State Fair in Raleigh this week. The fair lasts until Friday; admission is \$3 for anyone 13 to 65 years of age.