

In Our Opinion...

State Is Shirking Its Financial Responsibility

(First in a series of editorials concerning the increasing student financial obligation at UNC)

The "high" in higher education in North Carolina in terms of student costs has gone as far as it reasonably can go.

When Consolidated University President William C. Friday expressed his concern this week over the heavy financial burden being placed on students in the expansion of the Consolidated University, he was treading in an area that should be of great concern to every member of the University community and every citizen of this state.

A North Carolina resident presently can attend UNC for approximately \$1,391 per year. This is considerably less expensive than it would be for him to attend Duke University or some out-of-state school of comparable standing to UNC.

The principle reason for having state-supported colleges and universities is to place a good education within the realms of financial possibility for the state's citizens. North Carolina was the first state in the Union to meet the need for such an institution.

But, unless the state is awakened to and assumes its full financial responsibility in this area, the ability to pay will soon become a principal condition of admission to the University, and many students will be denied the opportunity to come.

Here are some of the proposed or recently-completed projects in which students bear the costs:

- Student Union, \$2 million borrowed from the federal government's Department of Housing and Urban Development. (HUD loans are repaid over long-term periods from profits realized through student expenditures.)
- Morrison Residence Hall, \$2,544,000, borrowed from HUD.
- Carmichael Auditorium, \$1,230,000 appropriated by the state, \$494,923 to be paid by the Athletic Association. (Students help bear cost through participation.)

—Hinton James and Polk Residence Halls, \$6 million borrowed from HUD.

—Community Center and Service Building, \$135,000, to be paid from married student housing earnings.

—Book Exchange - Office Tower, \$1,455,000 to be paid from retail stores earnings.

—Proposed residence halls for 2,000 students, \$8 million, to be borrowed from HUD.

—Renovations to Lenoir Hall, \$700,000, to be borrowed from HUD.

So, starting with the construction of Morrison and going through since-completed or proposed projects, students are indebted, \$26,463,923. Add to this the portion of the \$50 million borrowed since 1955 which has not yet been repaid and you get a staggering figure. Then, of course, the student has his normal expenses such as tuition, activities fee, meals, laundry, books, clothing, etc.

It appears to us that the state is moving toward the idea that if it provides classrooms, libraries and laboratories, it has fulfilled its obligation.

Some members of the General Assembly are noted to use this argument: "There are 4,000 automobiles in Chapel Hill — not old model Fords and Chevrolets, but new more expensive ones. This kind of affluence indicates that the students can well afford to bear a substantial portion of the University's financial burden."

To these people, we ask that they take notice of the 9,000 students who do not have automobiles.

We also ask them to take note of the fact that the student aid office — whose scholarships do not exceed \$400 — have sufficient funds to reach only one out of every five students in the University, and that scholarship funds and loan funds have been reduced since last year.

We think the figures speak loudly for themselves.

(Tomorrow: Why should the state support the University?)

Musical Help

Wednesday's University Day ceremonies were greatly enhanced by the presence of the UNC Marching Band and the Varsity Men's Glee Club.

Inside the hall, it was the first time most of the people there had heard the Glee Club since its much talked about trip through Europe this summer. No doubt, everyone who heard was pleased.

Outside the hall, one couldn't have asked for a better performance by a band. We were particu-

larly impressed that the band members remained outside during the program in order to play during the recession, even though they had been asked to play only before the program.

The two musical groups had small parts in the big day. But in their small parts, they shined.

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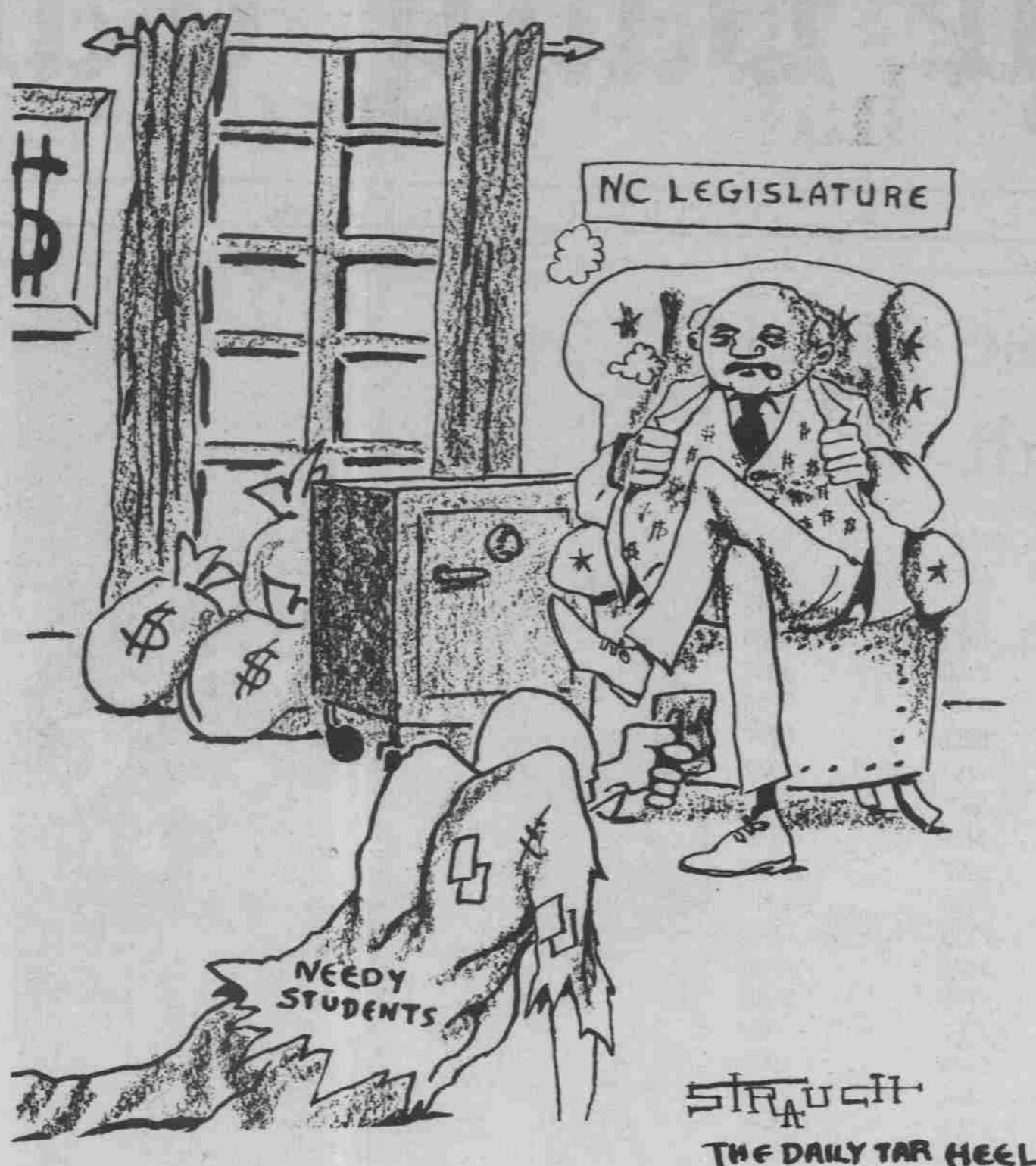
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"Sorry Son, We Just Can't Spare The Money!"



Steve Hoar

Adverbial Advice

English, the noble tongue of Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, and George Bernard Shaw, is about to lose another round in the never-ending bout between correct usage and general practice.

An innocent little adverb — hopefully — is inching insidiously toward acceptance as a sort of substitute for "I hope that..."

The worst offenders, ironically, seem to be the best-educated people, since this little grammatical goof got started somewhere in the upper middle classes.

The misuse of the word is particularly popular at UNC. Unchecked, it may soon spread from the deans and department heads all the way down to the dullest students. Before long, it will be too late to turn back toward the path of adverbial authenticity.

What's wrong with "hopefully"? Not a thing, as long as it's used to mean "in a manner full of hope." For instance, there's nothing wrong with saying that Joe Studied hopefully for his final exams. In other words, Joe, while studying, was full of hope, optimistic.

What's wrong with "hopefully" is that practically nobody uses the word that way any more. Instead, we hear things like "Hopefully, I'll finish by midnight"; "hopefully, the patient will recover"; "hopefully, it won't rain tomorrow."

What the speaker meant to say, in that last instance, is that he hopes it won't rain tomorrow. But what he's actually said is this: if it rains tomorrow, it won't rain in a hopeful manner. (It might rain, of course, in some other manner — despondently, perhaps, or maliciously, or facetiously.)

Strict Silence Rule Should Be Retained

For the past several weeks, the Interfraternity Council has narrowly defeated (by one vote each time) a motion to end strict silence.

The motion has been to replace strict silence with a semi-silence system, where fraternity men could talk to prospective rushees between Monday and Friday, but only on campus.

The argument for this new system says that many fraternities are being hurt, since the rise of the Residence College System has given dormitories a sufficient social program.

Now more boys stay in the dorms and fewer go through rush, and the fraternity system as a whole is suffering. By modifying the strict silence, fraternities will be in a better bargaining position to sell the fraternity system to freshmen. Thus the argument goes.

The other side of the coin shows several fallacies in this argument. How can fraternity men sell the fraternity system by talking to individual freshmen on sidewalks? Obviously, it would evolve into a

cut-throat attempt by each fraternity to sell themselves at the expense of other houses.

It doesn't take much imagination to see fraternities assigning its members to certain rushees, or to see brothers of three different fraternities approaching a particular rushee after his every class. Such a modified system would put strains on both the fraternities and the freshmen. If the fraternities are really suffering, perhaps the IFC could study the rush system used at the University of Virginia.

There freshmen are allowed to visit fraternities on certain open weekends, allowing the rushees to see what fraternities are really like, and vice versa.

The point is, rush is something you don't half do. You either go head over heels, or you lose out. The recurring motion before the IFC is an attempt to halfway open up strict silence, and we feel it would be a disaster.

We hope that the IFC's majority of one can and will persist.

ously. But it won't rain hopefully.)

Those who are already addicted to sprinkling their speech with illegitimate "hopefully's" will find fault with that analysis. They've heard too many intelligent, even erudite, people using the expression. So, they will say, if "hopefully" is wrong, then so are "unfortunately," "probably," "significantly," "possibly," and many other well-established adverbs.

Almost, but not quite. For saying "Unfortunately, Bill fell down the stairs" means you think it unfortunate that Bill had an accident. But saying "Hopefully, it won't rain tomorrow" doesn't mean you think it hopeful that wet weather isn't on the way. As a matter of fact, saying that has no coherent meaning at all.

Still, the avowed misuser of "hopefully" will call his critics purists and argue that everybody uses the expression and knows what it means. Has he considered the consequences of this kind of linguistic laziness?

If "hopefully" is all right for "I hope that," then what's wrong with "Fearfully, the football team will lose," in place of "I'm afraid the team will lose"? Or "Thoughtfully, the movie started at nine," instead of "I thought the movie started at nine"?

Such ambiguity breeds absurdity. "Hopefully" must be nipped in the bud before it gains a foothold in the lower classes and becomes a fixture in our already confused language.

The hour is late. This week "hopefully" used the wrong way, turned up in the editorial columns of The Durham Morning Herald. Tomorrow The New York Times? Hopefully — oops! — er, we, ah, hope not.

So, purists of the world, arise. Save the King's English from desecration and destruction. You must fight courageously, interpidly, and — yes — hopefully.

In Letters

DTH Sports Dept. Misleads Readers

Editor, Daily Tar Heel:

I must object to the article on the Baltimore Orioles written by Drummond Bell. As a life-long Dodger fan, I must protest to the misleading and erroneous comments made by Bell.

First, he comments that the Orioles always come up with

the big play and gives as an example two games with Boston. "They splurged for over four runs in the ninth to win," he said.

How can they "splurge" for over four without making five? Anyway, using Boston as an example is misleading. Many teams have accomplished the same feat as the Orioles against Boston. One example — The last place, feeble-hitting Yanks scored five in the ninth to beat Boston, six to five.

Baltimore's pitching wasn't a sight to behold; rather, it was Dodger hitting that was the sight to behold. The Dodgers have been shut out many times this year (17) and runs were always scarce. But the Series was pathetic.

Furthermore, it was 33 innings, not 32, that the Dodgers failed to score. One of the most ridiculous comments of all was that "Baltimore power struck like lightning." I suggest that it was more of the flashlight variety rather than lightning.

The Orioles, known for their hitting, didn't exactly rip the cover off the ball. Their average with a meagre 240. Dodger pitching was strong, as usual, but you can't win unless you score. The Dodgers, who scored fewer runs than any other NL team, just couldn't.

This article reminds me of the idiot on the Tar Heel staff last spring who said that Ralph Houk in his 3 years with the straight world championships. Yet in that third year, 1963, the Dodgers beat the Yankees four straight — that was when pitching overpowered hitting.

Tut! Tut! The quality of sportswriters on the Tar Heel staff hasn't improved. Curtis Patton

Steve Hockfield

No Clear Solutions For Market Crises

Since last March's stock market decline, the nation's attention has been focused on the state of the economy and has increasingly become wary of the inflationary pressures and recessionary tendencies that have appeared these last seven months.

With five years of unprecedented and uninterrupted economic growth, it seemed as if the business cycle had been mastered through the application of Keynesian economics in the guise of deficit government spending and tax reductions; however, ominous clouds have appeared, and the threat of a recession lingers on the horizon, if not having already begun.

This is not to say that the use of these fiscal tools in aiding the economic development of the nation is wrong or harmful, but it is to say that the perfect answer to controlling our rate of growth has yet to be found.

The reports of large corporate earnings are still continuing, but these are deceiving and are only a facade, because such things as declining backlogs and rising inventories are indicative of a future lag in earnings and a decline in general business activity.

Recently President Johnson asked for a suspension of the investment credit and a decrease in federal spending in order to clamp down on inflation in the economy, but in order to judge his actions a vital question remains: Has the recession already begun?

If the recession has begun, the the natural solution is to increase spending and decrease the tax rates to get the economy rolling again. But the problem of inflation still exists, and no hope for a salvation of the 3.29 per cent guideline for wages and the suspension of price increases by business effectively exists.

If a post-election tax increase is effected, it would be pure folly if we have indeed entered the recession phase of the business cycle. Then too, if the recession has not begun and is not going to appear, then all of the above anti-inflationary steps may be necessary and even desirable.

A vital question arises again, where are we? For myself, I do not really know, but I do know that the solution for stabilizing fluctuations in the business cycle is not what it has been acclaimed, and that we have only been lulled into a daydream of theory.

One day the answer may be found, but yet we have gone a long way in helping to solve our economic problems, but till then, what goes up, must come down!

University Of Pacific Keeps Small Classes

In 1958, the University of the Pacific, like almost every other institution of higher learning in the country, had to cope with the consequences of rapid growth.

Many of the values which had characterized its educational process; small classes, close student-faculty relationships, participation in a community of scholars where each member was important; were becoming increasingly difficult to maintain. Could the needs of the new era and the values of the old coexist?

The University of the Pacific sought an answer to this in the "cluster college" concept. A group of new colleges were set up, with a maximum enrollment of 250 students, its own faculty, and administrative officer.

Each was encouraged to develop a distinctive tradition and academic flavor. Yet each was to be very much a part of the total university. All were to have the same chief administrative officers, use of certain essential services provided by the admissions, registrar's, public relations, and business offices, and access to the university's health, library, athletic, and classroom facilities.

The first two of these colleges to be set up, Raymond and Elbert Covell, are good examples of the possibilities of this approach. Raymond College is a liberal arts college with several important changes:

1. Teaching methods feature seminars, tutorials, and independent study.
2. The curriculum is not arranged on a "department" basis. Rather it emphasizes interdisciplinary concepts.
3. There are no formal, scheduled examinations until the end of the third and final year.
4. The curriculum is sufficiently flexible so as to permit entry into a graduate school upon completion of the third year.

An interesting, but minor, change was the scheduling of classes with sufficient intervening time to avoid breaking up discussions and lectures.

The curriculum is designed to meet three critical needs of the Americas today: science and mathematics, business administration and economics, and teacher education. There are teachers and students from almost every country in the Western Hemisphere.

There seems little doubt that such a college can and will make a significant contribution to inter-American relations.