

The Daily Tar Heel

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Harry Bryan, Editor
Friday, October 22, 1971

Tuition increases can only do harm

Watts Hill Jr., a member of the State Board of Higher Education and one of the proponents of deconsolidation in the statewide restructuring battle, has come up with an impractical plan for acquiring scholarship and loan grant funds for North Carolina students.

Hill's idea is to increase tuition at all state-supported universities \$200 per year. That, supposedly, is going to help put more students through school, but in actuality it will do more harm than good.

Instead of helping students it will only hurt them and, in the end, prove more expensive.

The burden will fall the heaviest on out-of-state students. Because of tuition increases passed this fall by the North Carolina General Assembly, out-of-state tuition rates in N.C. schools will be among the highest in the country next year.

This year out-of-state students are paying \$1,300, and next year it will be \$1,800.

Some out-of-state students are already considering transferring to cheaper schools next year, a move

that would have an adverse effect on North Carolina campuses. Another \$200 increase will only make their decisions that much easier.

And an extra \$200 will also make it tougher for in-state students who are already having a rough time paying their way through school.

According to Hill, the money for the extra scholarships needed will come from tuition payments made by students who can afford the increase. But with the extra money necessary to pay for the tuition increase being added to the present shortage in scholarship funds, there is no guarantee that any more funds will be generated.

The means of distribution of the scholarship and loan grants could also hurt the student getting money from the state fund.

In all probability the funds would be administered by the North Carolina Higher Education Authority, which charges a total interest rate of 7½ per cent on all loans. The student forced to ask for financial aid to pay for the extra tuition would also be forced to pay \$15 on that \$200 loan.

Students requesting financial aid would also have to put up with a bureaucratic statewide board in order to get his money.

Instead of the personal service he would receive from a school's student aid office, he would deal with either a computer that would not understand his needs or a state employe who would be too far away from him to provide any personal assistance.

If Hill wants more students to have the opportunity to attend college, he should be working for lower tuition rates rather than increases in the present rates.

As William Geer, director of the UNC Student Aid Office, has said, "North Carolina will never be able to raise enough money for all students to attend college through scholarships."

The only way, then, is to eliminate tuition charges and make up the difference in taxes. Only then will Hill's goals be achieved.

Howie Carr

Police called him 'Mr. Capone'

Gangsters are very big this season. Two of the biggest moneymaking movies of the year, "Shaft" and "The Anderson Tapes," have dealt with the decline of the stereotyped Italian mobster, one with the device of black power and the other with the oldsters' need to get in on a little "real action," to go along with the garbage collection fees and loan sharking.

Mario Puzo's "The Godfather," a book which sold eight million copies, has been made into a movie by Paramount and will be released around Christmas. And the ultimate arbiter of Establishment "iness," Time magazine, devoted a cover story to gangster-activist Joe Colombo after he was gunned down in New York this summer.

As if all this were not enough, two new non-fiction books have come out this year about the Mob. One of them, Gay Talese's "Honor Thy Father," concerns

the modern, second-generation gangster, as personified by Bill Bonano. The second book concerns itself with exactly the opposite: the old-time gangster, Al Capone.

In the 394 pages of "Capone," former Chicago newspaperman John Kobler has done the best job of anyone in examining the career of Al Capone, the gangster so powerful that Chicago reformers had to come to him, hat in hand, to ask him to allow a fair election for the candidates who wanted to destroy him.

"I've been blamed for crimes that happened as far back as the Chicago fire," he once said of his notoriety.

Born in Brooklyn of Neapolitan immigrants in 1899, Capone was brought to Chicago in 1920 by another transplanted New Yorker, John Torrio, "the father of modern American gangsterdom." When Torrio decided to

retire in 1925, Capone assumed full command of a criminal organization so rich that its estimated payoffs to the Chicago police force alone came to \$30,000,000 annually.

Capone's political influence even pervaded the prisons. When two of his allies, Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake, were convicted of contempt of court in 1924, a reporter called up Cook County Jail for an interview with one of them.

When the reporter asked to speak to Druggan, the jailer calmly told him, "Mr. Druggan isn't in today." How about Lake, the reporter asked? "Mr. Lake also had an appointment downtown," the jailer explained. "They'll be back after dinner."

Another time some overzealous rookie cops looking for an escaped fugitive broke into an apartment belonging to a Capone-affiliated South Side gang. They didn't find the criminal, but they did confiscate the gangsters' large arsenal. When the rookies showed the haul to their captain, he ordered them to return it immediately. After they came back from returning the guns, the ashen-faced captain told his men that Capone had called, and if they wanted to keep their jobs, they'd better go talk to him.

"I understand your captain wasn't to blame, that you boys just made a mistake," an amiable Capone told the repentant police in his hotel suite. "All right, I'm going to give you a break. But don't let it happen again."

Capone's gang, though, was not the only one operating in Chicago. Chief among his rivals was the North Side gang, whose leaders had an average life expectancy of about two years after assuming command. When one of the North Siders was kicked to death by a rented horse he was riding through the park, the gang sent out a death squad to get the animal. Late that night the horse's owner received a telephone call.

"We taught that horse of yours a lesson," the voice said. "If you want the saddle, go get it."

The North Siders' second leader, Hymie Weiss, had served as a slagger during the Chicago newspapers' circulation wars, and when he was killed in 1925, a reporter was sent out to interview his brother Frank, who had been a driver for a rival newspaper.

"I saw him only once in the last twenty years," Frank Weiss fondly remembered of his brother. "That was when he shot me."

The continuing war between Capone and the North Siders culminated in the fabled St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929, when seven North Siders were machine-gunned in a garage by hoodies dressed as policemen. One gangster, Frank Gusenberg, survived long enough to be taken to a hospital where he was questioned by the police.

"You'll be dead in a few minutes. Frank, the police told him. Tell us who did it and we'll get them."

"I ain't no copper," gasped Gusenberg with his final breath.

When North Side chief Bugs Moran heard about the massacre, he came up with a quick statement: "Only Capone kills like that."

The next day Capone, who was conveniently vacationing in Florida, was asked who he thought was responsible for the murders.

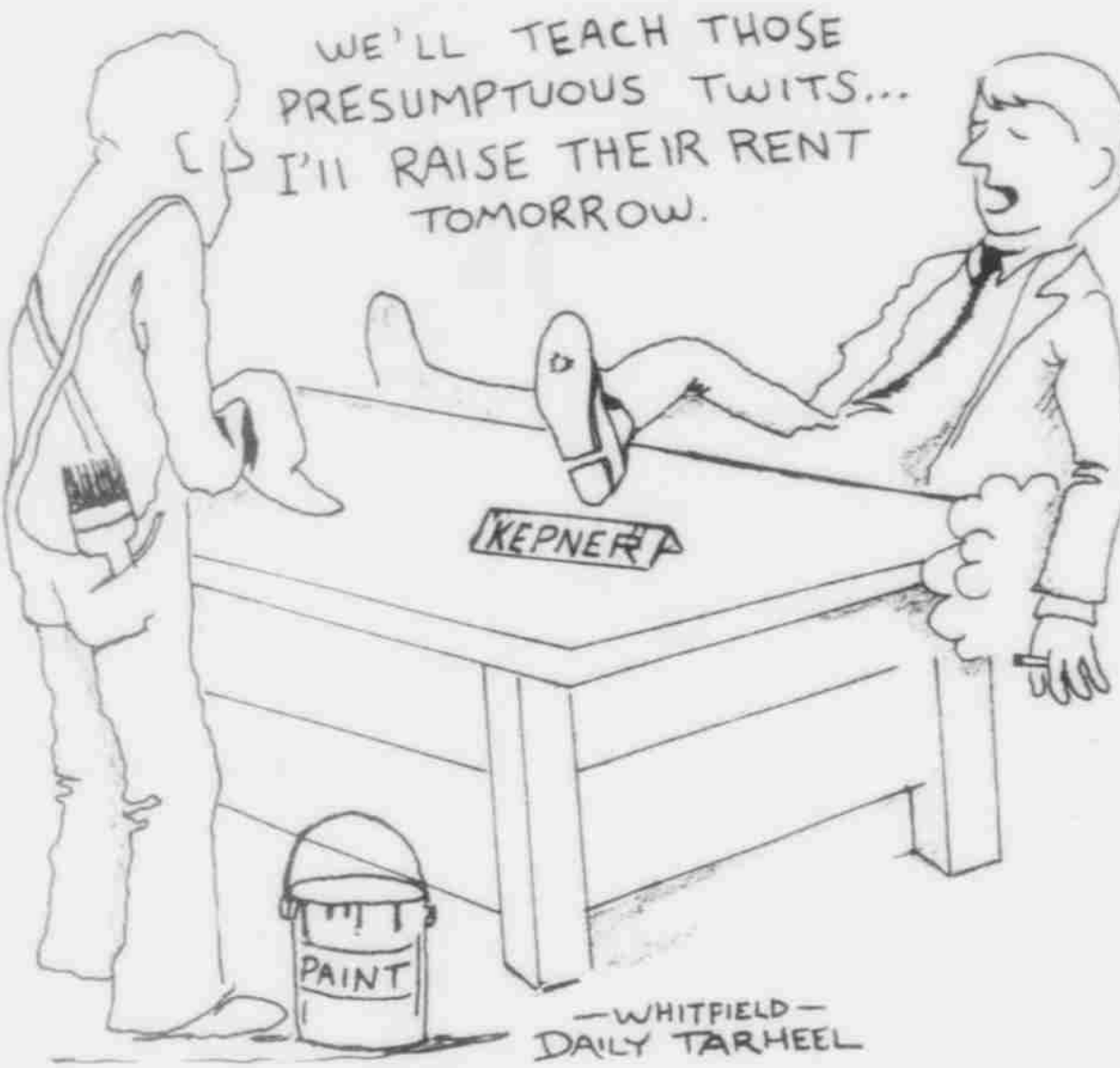
"The only man who kills like that is Bugs Moran," Capone replied.

It was the St. Valentine's Day massacre, though, that finally spurred the government into action, and Capone was eventually convicted of income tax evasion. Some Chicagoans, though, had wanted to deal with Capone in a less sophisticated manner. One of them was chief of detectives William O'Connor.

"Men, the war is on," he instructed his forces in 1925. "It is the wish of the people of Chicago that you hunt these criminals down and kill them without mercy. Shoot first and shoot to kill.... When I arrive on the scene, my hopes will be fulfilled if you have shot off the top of their car and killed every criminal inside."

O'Connor, it seems, was one of the early disciples of what Melvin Laird calls "preventive reaction."

To put it simply, "Capone" is a great book. It hasn't come out in paperback yet, but when it does, be sure to read it. It's as complete an account as you'll ever read, not only of the Roaring Twenties, but of the man who once admitted "I'm an all right guy. Sure I got a racket. So everybody. Most guys hurt people. I don't hurt nobody. Only them that get in my way."



Letters to the editor

PIRG will rely on student support

To the editor:

In the last week's Daily Tar Heel, an article by the 'Other People' appeared criticizing the North Carolina Public Interest Group entitled "Please Say Please, Not Fees." The article suggested that the funding for PIRG should not come from student fees, but rather from private contributions. Paradoxically, it is important to realize that PIRG's goals are actually the same as those expressed by the 'Other People.' PIRG efforts are aimed directly at freeing citizens from the grasp of corporate powers in any form which abuse both the environment and the consumer. However, PIRG's strongest effect is directed at making government (state, local, quasi collegiate) bureaucracies responsive to the citizens they serve.

The paradox arises then, with the fact that in order to achieve our goals, PIRG must use pragmatic means which, unfortunately, are in part hypocritical.

The question therefore comes to this; which is more important - achieving our goals which would benefit every student (and every person in the community) or being so absolutely rigid in our beliefs that it would effectively remove all hopes for success. But before you choose, let's weigh both sides carefully.

The process of correcting a pollution problem requires research, documentation and perhaps court action. A company can afford lawyers, lobbyists and scientists to cover up this abuse. To deal effectively with a corporation or regulatory agency, we must be able to match their expertise on an even level.

A firm and steady financial base is absolutely imperative in any effort to free citizens from pollution, consumer fraud and discrimination. To establish this financial base, N.C. PIRG is asking each student to assess him/herself \$1.50/semester through an addition to his student fees. This fee will be different

from other student fees because each student will retain a voice as to the use of his money.

To begin with, this fee must be approved by a majority of students before it can be enacted. PIRG proposes a petition campaign to gain this approval. Each individual has the option of withholding his support in his decision to sign the petition.

If the fee is approved by students, then the administration and finally the trustees, there are several more provisions to insure the student's influence over use of the money. First and foremost is the refund mechanism. If a student disagrees strongly with PIRG objectives or activities, he may simply withdraw his financial support by asking for a refund which will be promptly paid in good faith.

In providing for a refund of this assessment, PIRG has gone far beyond any other similarly funded organization on this campus. Taking a considerable risk, PIRG is betting its very existence on student support. There is little or no burden on the student comparable to the burden on PIRG to prove its worth and establish its objective to the satisfaction of the student body.

A student still controls the use of the funds even after petition approval. The governing body of N.C. PIRG will be determined by the election of a local board. From this local board, representatives will be chosen to represent UNC on the regional board consisting of representatives from each participating school in North Carolina. The regional board will control the financial and professional resources of PIRG directed toward specific problems.

Beyond this election process, any student is able to voice his opinion by attending and speaking up at the open meetings of the local board or by phone or mail. Therefore, the ultimate control of the PIRG is vested in the students.

In the past, student attempts at problem solving within society have been hampered by both a lack of continuity and of expertise. For example, the peace movement on college campuses tended to dissipate at the close of the school year but the war continued. The peace movement also seems to flounder because of a lack of direction toward institutional change.

To remedy these obstacles, PIRG is attempting a more sophisticated approach to solving problems. PIRG will use the fees to hire a full time staff or professional public interest advocates. This staff will consist of lawyers, scientists, economists and political scientists to work exclusively on consumer, environmental and discrimination problems throughout the state. Since this group is both full time and professional, it will alleviate the lack of continuity and of expertise.

No professional will work with only the hope of being paid, which is the

problem if PIRG relies solely on contributions. If one is to hire professionals, one must be able to guarantee them a pay-check. PIRG must have a stable financial base, which is best obtained through a student fee.

PIRG offers to students at this university the opportunity to be an effective voice in the state and in the nation. It offers a constructive medium through which major problems can be confronted. No one is guaranteeing any panacea for public voice but in view of its vast potential and in the energy shown by students thus far on the Duke, Greensboro, N.C. State and Chapel Hill campuses, an effort must be made.

Bob Beeson
Peter Burke
Bill Cobb
PIRG COORDINATORS

Peaceful feeling is loving people

To the editor:

I am writing in response to Nancy McIlwain and all the Jesus-freaks of the world. Generally, Jesus-freaks don't bother me, but there is one thing that really should be pointed out to them to add fullness to their beliefs. Many Christians tend to say, as said by Mrs. McIlwain, "... Christ is the only one who can give this precious peace. He's the 'One Way.'" I agree that the love of Christ gives some people that "peaceful feeling," but after one learns to love him (Him?), you can learn to love others, yes even yourself.

We do need unity. But, I would alter one word of the Christian philosophy. We can find unity together in man, in the love of mankind. I find that wonderful feeling of inner peace in loving people. Loving people appears more substantial than loving a concept of dogma. Don't make people wary by using uncertain terms. Love each other. That is all that Ken was saying.

CB Grimes
404 Grimes

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The paper reserves the right to edit all letters for libelous statements and good taste.

Address letters to Associate Editor, The Daily Tar Heel, in care of the Student Union.

The Daily Tar Heel

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Restructuring risks UNC name

(Editor's note: This is the first in a three part series on deconsolidation of the Consolidated University.)

Over the past nine months the twin topics of restructuring higher education and deconsolidating the Consolidated University have been on the front pages of state papers almost every day.

There have been charges of waste and duplication in degree programs, of the necessity for one voice for all of state higher education and of taking politics out of the state system of higher education.

Plan after plan, proposal after proposal have been put forward by many educators, politicians, and just plain citizens in the state.

But what does restructuring mean for the student at Chapel Hill?

Will there be any difference for the average student whether the state system is managed by a single, powerful board or left the way it now is?

As with many of the questions in this controversy, the effects of restructuring on the education at each state institution is far from simple and easy to answer.

One of the first effects of the deconsolidation controversy was obvious on the Chapel Hill campus - Dr. J. Carlyle Sitterson is still Chancellor, although he was to retire September 1 of this year.

The uncertainty over what type of situation the new head of this campus would be put into forced Consolidated

University President William C. Friday to delay naming a new chancellor.

So, Dr. Sitterson is still head of the pride of the state higher education system.

The confusion over the future of this campus in particular coupled with the lame duck nature of Sitterson's situation has stalled many trends and projects on the campus this year.

For example, the question of the recognition of the Graduate and Professional Student Federation as a separate student government would most probably have been decided by the end of this semester if a new chancellor had taken office September 1. As it is now, the issue will most probably languish until a student referendum is held or a new head administrator takes office.

This is not to criticize Chancellor Sitterson. He is merely attempting to defer decisions that would best be left to the new chancellor, since the new chancellor will have to act on the basis of those decisions.

But restructuring - deconsolidation has stalled the making of these decisions.

Another aspect of the question of the effects of deconsolidation on the students involves budgets and programs. Does it really make any difference to the students if the budgets are appropriated on a "line-item" basis or on a "lump sum" basis?

Once again it will not have a direct effect on students.

The most obvious example of the

program control aspect is that the proposed marine sciences program for UNC had been agreed upon by the University (This too, however, is being held up by the restructuring controversy.)

All that was necessary to implement the program was to get the funds from the General Assembly.

Under the two most prominent proposals, a central board would have complete program control. This is essentially the same control the Consolidated University exercises over the Chapel Hill and five other campuses.

It would mean that the new board would have the power to abolish the one year medical school at East Carolina.

The new board - whether 32 man or 100 man - would also have the power to make the ECU med school a full three year program.

If students were interested in a new program, the changes in structure could make a difference in the establishment of the program. If the students were in a program cancelled by the board, the student would be very much involved in the changes.

For example, if the board decided the art program at UNC-G and Chapel Hill were duplicating each other and wasteful, it could order the one at Chapel Hill closed. What would art students at Chapel Hill think of that?

Depending on the nature of the board which finally takes control of higher