

Need For Union Building: The Correct Time Is Now

When the University administration announced it would press for legislation allowing it to build self-liquidating housing for married students, many elements of the campus were elated.

Foremost among the elated were the married students. Some of them started a petition backing the request for legislation; by last week the petition had 1,500 names affixed to it. Also, a great many non-married but sympathetic students joined in the plea for a state appropriation—just permission for the University to borrow the money and to pay off the debt through increased rents.

Why can't the University do the same thing with a student union building?

For many years informed students, faculty members and administrators have seen the need for a larger building to house the student union. Graham Memorial, they argued, was and is just not big enough to take care of the number of students who could potentially use it—if there were enough space.

They have been arguing for a very long time. They started, arguing shortly after Graham Memorial was built, 25 years ago this academic year. Biennium after biennium, their arguments have been ignored, or at best relegated to the bottom of the argument list.

And meanwhile massive new student union buildings have been erected at N. C. State College in Raleigh and at the Woman's College in Greensboro. And Graham Memorial struggled along.

It is time now for the legislators in Raleigh and the administrators in South Building to admit that Graham Memorial cannot go on taking care of a tiny percentage of the student body. We can excuse those legislators and administrators for putting a student union request on the bottom of the appropriations list, because in past bienniums money has not been very plentiful. And other things, such as the married students' housing, had to come first.

But now is the time, if there be any time, for something to be done about a student union building.

The University is approaching its enrollment peak, and there are very few signs of its tapering off. The University is now on the semester schedule, which insists that

students spend weekends on the campus, and yet the students' living room is not large enough to take care of them.

A new student union building is no longer on the luxury list. It is something that the students need, just as the Consolidated office needs a building of its own, just as the Institute of Government needed a new building, just as N.C. State College needed its Coliseum, just as there was a need for a new highway building in Raleigh, just as a dozen other needs were recognized and taken care of.

The University administration should take it upon itself to push for a new student union building. If an appropriation or a loan were got right now, it would be several years before the building would be ready for occupancy. And in several years Graham Memorial will be an even more pitiful example of a student union.

Some means should be sought, and got, for a new building. A state appropriation is probably too much to ask, but since when has the University asked for one? If we assume that the University wants a new building, then where is the support, the pressure and the organization for it—the same support, pressure and organization that are going into the present crusade for higher instructors' pay?

Gracious Living: No. 14

Those librarians in the Reserve Reading Room of the Wilson Library did not have Gracious Living in Chapel Hill on their minds yesterday morning.

While a roundful of students studied feverishly (because the time has come for the first quizzes of the spring semester) the girls behind the desk attempted to pull the curve down a little.

One of them started typing on the clackiest typewriter ever made. The other one started typing on the second clackiest typewriter. Together, they brought down the curve to around a D average.

Please, ladies: In the interests of Gracious Living, we must have comparable quiet in the Library.

TV Preview: 'Rainmaker' Is Better

Anthony Wolff

There is nothing on television tonight to compare with "The Rainmaker," the Hepburn-Lancaster movie at the Carolina. It's well worth the 65 cents any way you look at it. The acting is exceptional, and the movie is both artistic and amusing.

The theme has a certain similarity to that of "Brigadoon," and the recently departed musical looks pretty thin by comparison.

Just for the record, "Panic," a new dramatic show, debuts tonight at 8:30 on Channel 5.

At the same time on Channel 11 is "The Life and Legend of Wyatt Earp." Something he ate, no doubt.

A Critical Period In UNC History: President Bob Young Makes A Plea

Bob Young

President, Student Body

Student body President Bob Young delivered this speech last week to members of the UNC Student Legislature. Following his speech, the legislature passed a resolution calling on state legislators, friends of the University and the University's students to back pay raises for faculty members here. The speech follows.

At present, the University of North Carolina is recognized as one of the most distinguished universities in the United States—distinguished for its faculty, for its scholarly achievements, for its research and for its contributions and service to the nation.

Our University has become distinguished through many years of conscientious labors chiefly by members of our faculty who have been dedicated to the cause of learning.

The next few weeks may possibly be the most critical period of our University's recent history. I say this for one major reason—that the decisions of the North Carolina General Assembly during this period of time may well determine the future status of our University for generations to come. If they do not approve faculty salary increases as proposed and requested by the University administration, then I fear we will suffer for years to come.

Let me present to you some of the facts pertaining to this present critical situation:

1. From June, 1955, through January 1957, 87 persons have seen fit to leave the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Forty-four of these persons were connected with academic affairs; 43 were connected with the Division of Health Affairs. Granted, many factors probably entered into each of these individual decisions; however, the basic reason was that the increased salary inducement was too great for them not to accept.

2. Statistics have been compiled on 19 of these persons whose salaries are known at other institutions. There 19 persons will receive a total of 30.2 percent more salary than they were receiving in Chapel Hill. Figured precisely, they were receiving \$81,241 and they will receive \$121,900. This one may be easily convinced that with competition on this level, it will be difficult to retain our most important personnel.

3. Let me offer more specific examples of how our salaries compare with other universities.

4. In September, 1956, \$15,000 was offered to one professor who here was making a salary of \$7500. Of course, he accepted this offer.

5. Recently another professor resigned to accept an appointment at another state university where his salary will be 55 percent greater than it was here.

6. During this same period of time three persons with the rank of instructor were hired by other universities as assistant profes-

sors—(not associate professors). This entailed at least a 50 percent increase in each of their respective salaries.

7. Also during this same 18 months period, 18 members of the staff of the University Library have seen fit to resign. I can assure you that lack of funds and inadequate salaries was of their utmost consideration.

8. Forty-four leading universities' salary scales were compiled recently. According to present salary scales our four rank

proposal of eight percent total increase were approved, we would fall to either the 31st or 32nd ranking among the 44 universities. Therefore, our plea must not be for an increase alone—but for at least an increase of 10 percent. This would be in addition to a fund of \$100,000 to be used for merit purposes in retaining our most promising faculty members.

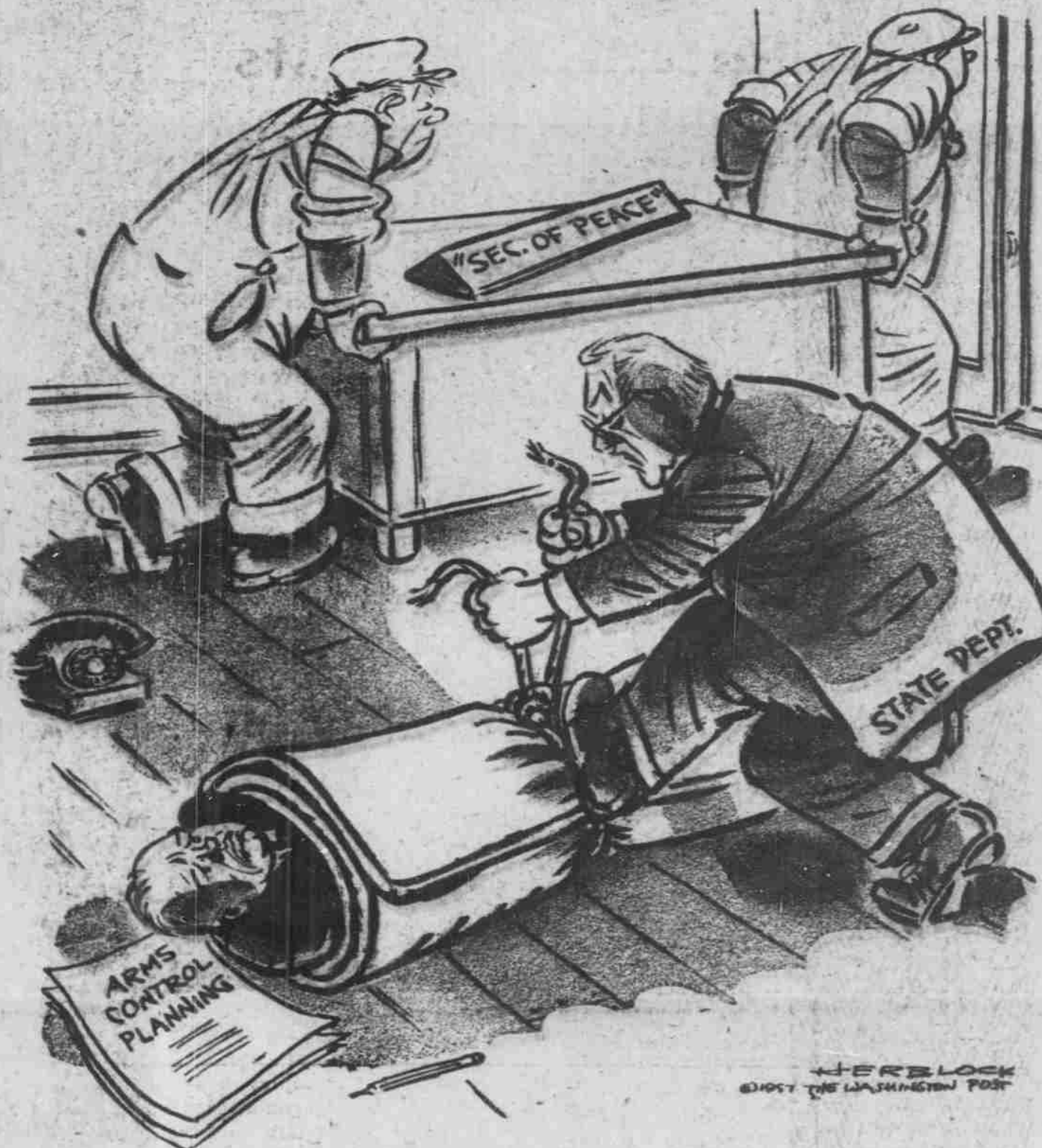
With all of these facts in mind, my opinion is that we must decide upon one of two philoso-

phies at the University to the citizens of the state of North Carolina and to the friends and supporters of the University of North Carolina.

We must all bring our individual and unified pressures to bear upon the members of the North Carolina General Assembly, who will ultimately this most important issue in the future of education in North Carolina. Many of them are sympathetic toward it.

I am asking you as an individual member of the Student

'There You Are — Snug As A Bug In A Rug'



ings were rated as follows among the 44:

Professors' salaries ranked 23rd.

Associate professors' ranked 24th.

Assistant professors' ranked 26th.

Instructors' salaries ranked 27th.

In the recent past, our University salary scales probably were among the top ten in each of these categories. We have fallen just in the past few years. If the proposed request, namely an across the board total of 10 percent, were passed by the North Carolina General Assembly, we would at least retain our present ranking.

If the Budget Commission's

phies for the future of this University:

1. Do we want the best University for a certain amount of money? Or

2. Do we want the University, with a certain amount of status, and be prepared to pay for it?

In other words, do we want to spend \$2,500,000 per biennium for salaries and let them do the best possible job, or do we want the University to maintain its present prestige and respect and be prepared to pay for that, regardless of the costs? ... With the challenges and pressures of the present day we must be prepared to pay the price, literally, for a great University.

At this time I would like to extend this appeal from the stu-

Legislature of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, to write to at least four members of the North Carolina General Assembly and express to them the feelings of the students here.

Most important, however, I believe that all loyal alumni, friends and supporters of the University must express their feelings. Those voting citizens could, and should, have much more influence than we, as students, have.

I urge you, therefore, to adopt a resolution which would point out the critical aspects of this situation and would appeal to the citizens of the State of North Carolina to join with us in this most important endeavor.

TRUSTEES REPORT ON

Enrollment And Pay For Faculty

Trustee Visiting Committee

The University's Visiting Committee of the Board of Trustees last week made its annual report on conditions within the University. Here is the first installment of the portion devoted to Chapel Hill. Tomorrow: The students.

THE UNIVERSITY AT CHAPEL HILL

Upon his retirement in June, 1957, as chancellor of the University at Chapel Hill, Robert B. House will have completed 31 years of service in an administrative capacity. In tribute to his devoted service, this committee calls attention to the wisdom and sagacity of his leadership during a time when this institution has more than trebled both its student body and its physical plant, has achieved a place of highest distinction and prestige among the universities of the nation and has maintained its high educational tradition.

Retiring also after this academic year is Claude E. Teague, business manager for the last decade. He leaves to his successor a well-organized office which has handled efficiently the complex affairs of rapid growth and expansion.

ADMINISTRATION AND FACULTY

Registration for the fall semester, 1956, was 6,971, an increase of about 400 over the previous fall registration. Of these, 5,766 were men, 1,215 were women. 1,054 were registered in the Division of Health Affairs, and 5,917 in the other schools.

5,505 students were from North Carolina; 1,377 were from other states, and 89 were from United States possessions and foreign countries.

The great increase in the number of students has far out-distanced the increase in the number of the faculty. C. P. Spruill, dean of the faculty, aptly described the situation and at the same time succinctly pointed out the inherent danger to the University when he said, "... the faculty in most departments has been stretched past the performance appropriate to a distinguished university."

The Board of Higher Education has recommended an increase in faculty personnel of the equivalent of 34 full-time resident teachers, and this number has been described as the absolute minimum. Unless adequate teaching personnel is made available or a change made in teaching methods, there must of necessity be inferior instruction.

Our state is faced with the prospect in the immediate future of sharply restricting admissions so as to hold the student body within the limits of the physical plant and the available faculty, or of finding the funds with which to provide additional housing and a larger faculty.

Of equal importance with increasing the size of the faculty is the question of raising the salary scale. In a recent survey conducted by the Faculty Committee on Salaries, it was learned that two-thirds of the 44 institutions reporting are currently increasing salaries.

At Chapel Hill, 51.8 per cent of the faculty are full professors, while at comparable institutions the average or median figure is 28.8 percent, indicating that, in order to attract able teachers salarywise, it has been necessary to bring in instructional personnel at the full professor or associate professor level rather than at the instructor or assistant professor level as is done at most other institutions of comparable reputation.

It is most gratifying to point out that recently the National Science Foundation made a grant of \$267,600 for support of a program for improvement of mathematics and science teaching, and later made two additional grants, one of \$75,000 for support of a Summer Institute for High School Teachers of Science and Mathematics, and another for \$50,100 for support of a Summer Institute for College Teachers of Chemistry.

In the field of undergraduate instruction, two points merit comment. First, the greatly increased enrollment of students, without a proportionate increase in teaching personnel, has resulted in classes in many instances with over 100 students, and in several instances with nearly 200. Second, a goodly number of senior professors holding Kenan and other important appointments recently, in addition to their classes of graduate students, had more than 1,500 undergraduates in their classes.

The Admissions Policy Committee of the faculty has been diligent in seeking to evaluate and prescribe the procedure for the tests to be given to all entering freshmen in the fall of 1957. Dr. J. Carlyle Sitterson, chairman, on behalf of his committee, has submitted a series of recommendations for implementing the giving of these tests, and the administration has engaged a research statistician to determine which tests are most effective.

While placement and other tests are not new at the University, the use of aptitude examinations will be utilized for the first time as a basis for selection of students.

It is felt that at this time particular attention should be called to the situation existing in the Law School. Since the war the student body has doubled while the permanent full-time faculty has increased only from eight to 10. In keeping with the trend in the best law schools, an attempt is being made to provide intensive individual training for students in legal research and writing, and the curriculum has been expanded to provide courses in specialized fields such as taxation, labor law etc. Within five years, six of the present faculty will have reached the retirement age of 65 (including two who have already reached that age).

Accordingly, it seems imperative that two young assistant professors be engaged at once, not only to relieve a presently overloaded faculty, but also to prepare in advance for a situation that could become immediately acute.

Furthermore, the Law Library is well behind the libraries at Duke, Virginia, Louisiana State and Texas. Appropriations for the library have increased very little over the past eight years, while during

The committee recommends that the needs of the Law School be placed high on the priority list. The same period the average cost of law books has increased 44 per cent.

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