

# The Daily Tar Heel

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## Otelia Connor

# 'The Father Of The New University'

Reading the history of the University is like reading a Greek tragedy, with this difference: Whereas the Greek tragedy always ended in defeat of the hero, the survival of the University is a triumph of the human spirit. If the leading role in this drama after the opening of the University in 1795 was Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the leading role after the re-opening in 1875 was Dr. Kemp Plummer Battle.

Dr. Battle was supported by the alumni who never thought of the University as dead when it was closed after the Civil War, but as sleeping. They had eagerly watched for an opportunity to open its doors again. But for the influence of the alumni an Agricultural and Mechanical College would have taken the place of the University, and the old University would have died, leaving nothing but a memory of its past achievements.

Governor Swain had kept the University open during all the dark days of the war, but it was left in desperate circumstances. In 1868 the Republican Government fired the president and faculty and the trustees and elected Republicans in their place. Solomon Pool was elected President in January, 1869. In January, 1870, there were reported to be nine University students, and 15 preparatory, with one irregular enrolled. As the Legislature made no appropriation for salaries or for maintenance, the University was formally closed in 1871.

President Pool stayed on until he was ejected by the court in 1871. He thereupon claimed his salary, with interest, for the years he had been inactive, which was paid by the Legislature.

The only hope of getting the University opened was by Constitutional amendment, having the people vote to take the election of the Trustees out of the hands of the Board of Education who were opposed to the University, and giving it to the General Assembly. This was done in 1871.

The problem was now: first, how to finance the opening of the University; second, whom to select to head the University who would be capable of overcoming the intense hatred and distrust of every thing pertaining to the University by the Legislature and the people.

The buildings at the University were in ruins. The \$200,000 that the University received from the sale of land warrants in Tennessee had been invested in worthless state bonds, and the University was \$110,000 in debt. The Legislature that had spent money recklessly on everything else refused to spend a dollar on the University.

A compromise was reached on the debt with the bank. The bank agreed to accept \$25,000 in gold or \$35,000 in paper currency, plus a mortgage on all the University property. In 1874, Charles Dewey, assignee in bankruptcy, brought suit to have the property of the University sold under the mortgage. The Circuit Court, in June, 1874, decided that

## Jerry Stokes

"You know they's a kind of bird that don't have legs so it can't light on nothing but has to stay all its life on its wings in the sky. You can't tell those birds from the sky and that's why the hawks don't catch them... they live whole lives on the wing and never light on this earth but one time when they die."

So says Marlon Brando about himself, Anna Magnani, Joanne Woodward and Maureen Stapleton in the Tennessee Williams film at the Carolina Theater — "The Fugitive Kind."

This is the latest in William's indictments against man and it's Williams at his best, which means it's man at his worst.

The story concerns Valentine Xavier, a reformed "entertainer" from New Orleans whose car breaks down in Twin Rivers County, Miss. Through the aid of the county jailer's wife (Miss Stapleton) he lands a job at "Terrence Mercantile Store" run by Anna Magnani. Magnani's husband is a hawk who resides in a sweaty upstairs nest, dying of

while the bank debt was valid, that neither the creditor nor the Trustees had the power to sell such property as constituted the life of the University, as distinct from the endowment for its support.

Of the 700 or 800 acres adjoining the campus, the court gave the University as a homestead all the land, about 600 acres, from the Durham to the Pittsboro Road, except the Piney Prospect rectangle of 60 or 70 acres.

The debt and the mortgage being disposed of, the over-whelming problem of where to get the money to restore the buildings and pay the faculty had to be solved. This is where Dr. Kemp Plummer Battle's invaluable services entered the picture. He was appointed by the Trustees to lobby at the Legislature for restoration of the interest on the Federal Land Grant Fund of \$125,000 to the University. This interest amounted to \$7,500. After much pleading and persuading, this bill was passed by a vote of 51 to 50. Thus the University was saved by one vote.

Dr. Battle was also appointed to solicit the alumni for \$20,000 to be used for repairs. This he did by personal visits and by writing letters. He obtained this money and plans were made for the opening of the University in September, 1875.

At first it was thought that the University could get along without a president, and the Trustees elected Professor Phillips presiding professor. But his health was bad and he had to give it up after a year.

In the search for a president some Trustees advocated a prominent Confederate general. But that would have been fatal to the University since the Republicans in the Legislature opposed everything connected with the Confederacy. The problem was to find a scholar and a diplomat, and one who loved the University with his whole soul. He also had to have the confidence and respect of both political parties, for whatever his qualifications the candidate must have the backing of the Republicans to get elected.

The Democrats had approached Dr. Battle about accepting the Presidency, but he was not anxious to exchange a successful law practice in Raleigh for the grueling job of heading a poverty-stricken and struggling University. However, when his lifelong friend, Col. Rufus Lenoir Patterson, a Republican and a great-grandson of General William Lenoir of the Revolution, (for whom Lenoir Dining Hall is named), who was a trustee of the University as were his father and great-grandfather, told Dr. Battle that he should accept the Presidency and that he would have the backing of the Republicans. Dr. Battle agreed to accept the office.

The Trustees couldn't have found one who filled the bill better than Kemp P. Battle. His grandfather matriculated at the University in 1798, his father graduated in 1820. He was a resident of Chapel Hill from his 11th to his 24th year. He entered the University at the age of 13, and graduated in 1849, at 17. While a student he and two other students

won the top grades at every examination in all studies. The Dialectic Literary Society honored him with every office in the gift of his fellow-members. "He felt with the late Senator Vance, that most of what he was owed to the University of North Carolina and to the Dialectic Literary Society."

Immediately after he graduated he acted as a tutor of Latin for one year. He was then chosen tutor of mathematics for four years.

While he was teaching at the University he earned his master's degree and completed the law course. He then resigned from the University in 1854 and went to Raleigh to practice law. In 1875 he was selected by the Board of Trustees to lead in reorganizing the University, and a year later was made its president.

Mr. Battle's family was one of the most distinguished in the State, noted for its integrity and strength of character. He inherited much from his family, but left his own mark on his times and more specifically on the University.

Dr. George T. Winston, who succeeded Dr. Battle as president of the University and knew him well, paid a well-deserved tribute to him at the Commencement in 1900. Dr. Winston said in part:

"Surely no institution ever survived a more precarious childhood. —The wonder is that it lived at all.

"The problem of the new University was solved through the efforts and during the administration of its first President, Kemp Plummer Battle. For twenty years he performed the duties of a dozen men and received the salary of one. As President of the University and executive officer managing the discipline and conducting the large correspondence without clerk, typewriter or stenographer; as Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, negotiating loans on his own credit; as Professor of Political Economy and Constitutional History, as Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School without assistance in teaching or otherwise; as speaker and lecturer at school commencements, public gatherings and agricultural fairs; as canvasser for funds, endowment, and students; as assiduous and patient attendant upon every session of the State Legislature, as reconciler of the irreconcilables; as suppressor of fools within the University and without; calm, cheerful and hopeful amid difficulties and disasters; overwhelmed with calamities, misrepresentations, and misunderstandings; nothing could have sustained him, during the years of his presidency, but a heart full of unselfish devotion to the great interests of this great University. He shall be known as 'The Father of the new University,' for he called it into life and solved the problem of its existence."

After 15 years as president, Dr. Battle resigned his burden in 1891 to accept the Chair of History, which he held until 1907 when he retired on a Carnegie Foundation pension. During the last years of his life he wrote his monumental two-volume history of the University, for which historians and the alumni will be forever grateful.

## Odds & Ends

# Miscellaneous

Dear Mr. Editor:

I do not usually write letters to The Tar Heel, but there comes a time in every man's life when he gets so angry that he has to say what he thinks. Last night an un-American flag was raised on the campus, and I feel it is the duty of every American to speak out against this. Our great country fought against the Germans in the last war, and we beat them because they were trying to overthrow this free country of ours. We beat them because they were not democratic. We beat them because they took a man as their God.

Now, some fifteen years after the symbol of their whole system of life is raised on this great campus of ours in the South. Not only that, but the people who put this abominable thing up where our flag belonged, also printed some letters on the flag. The letters meant "Christian get out." This country of ours that has progressed in all these years to where it is now, has to put up with this indignity and blasphemy of the American way of life.

Christianity is a peaceful and loving system, but at times like this I think it should rise up in arms and root out these evil influences in our society. At the bottom of the flag there was a white foot (with something in it) on the back of a Negro baby. Although I thought this part was kind of funny, I still think the people who put up the flag meant something derogatory by it.

Something should be done about all this. If the campus is too lazy to act, then I think the responsibility ought to be placed on the shoulders of the church. The time to move is now, for next time these subversives may not stop with just putting up a flag. It is the duty of a democratic country to keep the radicals in its midst in line, for our whole system is at stake.

We have enough trouble with the Russians and the peoples in our own country who are trying to break into our neighborhoods and churches. The South is the last great outpost of freedom and individual rights and state's rights. We have a great way of life here. Let's not let it be destroyed by madmen.

(Ed. note: This letter was unsigned, it is not our policy to print unsigned letters, and we print this as a warning. No more such letters will be printed.)

To the Editor:

If I am not mistaken, the current Editor of The Tar Heel needs to shape up. This was especially brought home to me in a recent editorial that I presume was written by him. "The Ones Who Didn't Sign the Cards." The editorial concerned the conduct of some Carolina students at a recent movie, "Tall Story," starring Anthony Perkins.

Reference is made to this statement which Editor Yardley made: "Then, suddenly, the theatre was filled with boos, hisses and similar forms of verbal disparagement; the students of the University of North Carolina who were in attendance had discovered that this team also featured a Negro basketball player. It was all fine with them, apparently, for the team to display the talents of the singularly inept Mr. Perkins, but a Negro, regardless of ability, was taboo. . . . The intent was only too plain. Prejudice, which so many of us like to think does not exist here, was running rampant."

Editor Yardley was talking silly in his editorial. The derision was not aimed at the Negro, but at the "singularly inept Mr. Perkins," whose ridiculous gyrations on the basketball floor were embarrassing to an audience which was conditioned to witnessing the superior brand of basketball which is played around here.

I am not saying the theatre audience that night was not perhaps filled with persons who owned prejudiced minds. That may or may not have been the case. What I am saying is that the students were not objecting vocally to the presence of the Negro player in the film. I think, am pretty safe in saying that people in the South, no matter how prejudiced they may be, are not particularly disturbed by Negro players on athletic teams. This has been proved to me time and again. Negroes, generally, are respected in sports, and I think this is an interesting fact to observe. Yardley was obviously ignorant of it.

I suggest Editor Yardley go out and shoot a few baskets. His shooting eye is off — way off.

Sincerely,  
Paul Houston

Editor:

As a gesture of international good will, I wonder if any Carolina student would be interested in corresponding with a Korean student. This morning I received a letter from an organization called KOREA PEN PALS INTERNATIONAL, Post Office Box 34, Inchon, Korea. The representative, Mr. Kim, Dong Hyok, writes that the organization would like very much to find American Pen Pals for its members in Korea.

If any student is interested in corresponding with a Korean, I shall be glad to talk to him about it, or he can write directly to the address given in this letter.

Sincerely yours,  
A. C. Howell  
Adviser to Foreign Students

Jim Harper

# In Praise of Noses

Some sing in praise of arm, of wrist, of hands  
Whose whiteness is unequalled by snow;  
Some laud the hair, in curls or golden strands,  
And swear no finer wreath lies here below.  
Some only live to kiss the laughing lips,  
So warm, so red, inviting — and some die,  
Some praise a well turned ankle, or smooth hips  
Which flow into a firm and ample thigh.  
Some search for shoulders, sweetly curving down  
To meet a breast so soft, of ample scan;  
Or long to find clear eyes, unknown to frown,  
Or just regard the bottom, and its span.  
Alas! My dear, I rank with none of those:  
My whole existence hangs upon your nose.

—J. Harper

# Fugitives From Tennessee

cancer. To ease those lonely hours in dry goods, Magnani takes on Brando as a clerk.

Enter Joanne Woodward in a white sports car. Alternately snarling, vamping and taunting she also sets her sights on Brando. But he will have none of it, spurning her with "Fly away, little bird, fly away before you get broke."

Brando sticks with Magnani who tells her father once had a wine garden that sold wine to all the local hawks. One night poppa made the mistake of selling wine to some Negroes and the hawks swooped down on the orchard and burned it and poppa to the ground.

This, asserts bird Magnani, is why she wants to open a confectionary and keep Brando to help her make a success of it while her husband (a sweating beast, grotesquely played to the hilt by Victor Jory) rots away upstairs.

Brando is willing but Twin River county isn't. It seems that all the local hawks are

hot after Brando's tail feathers. Needless to say, this sets the county male hawks to get this bird across the river and the state line. Brando agrees to go but lingers long enough for Anna to chirp that there will be little claws soon in their nest.

Although Chapel Hill has been satiated with Tennessee Williams of late, "The Fugitive Kind" suffers very little. This is largely due to the tremendous acting skills of the entire cast. Anna Magnani is at her earthy best and Marlon Brando plays the sensitive moronic Valentine Xavier with the finesse that only many years of playing sensitive morons can bring.

Joane Woodward is back with us again in the role of nymphomaniacal Eve Black, — one third of the multi-personalities schizophreniac which won Miss Woodward an Oscar in "The Three Faces of Eve." Throw in Victor Jory who is superbly evil, a skilled cast of supporting players, all under the direction of Sidney Lumet and one finds a powerful movie with a pointed — almost stabbing message.



PEANUTS

PEANUTS

by WALT KELLY

by SCHULZ

# At Last — A New Quality Point System

The following notice is being issued to all General College students during the pre-registration period beginning May 11. It is with special reference to General College students, and should be carefully read by all enrolled therein:

Students entering the University after June 1, 1960, will be under the newly adopted quality point system. Students in residence prior to June 1, 1960, may remain under the old system or elect to come under the new system, but once having elected to come under the new system they cannot change back to the old system.

To assist them in making a choice the following information is given. The new system awards, for each semester hour, quality points of 4 for A, 3 for B, 2 for C, 1 for D, and 0 for F. The old system awarded, for each semester hour, 3 for A, 2 for B, 1 for C, 0 for D, and 0 for F.

Under the new system the eligibility rules for remaining in the University have been changed from semester hours passed to quality point average attained. After June 1, 1960, under the new system the following quality point averages are required for all students entering after that date and for those now enrolled who elect to come under the new system:

Quality point average of 1.25 to begin the 3rd semester.

Quality point average of 1.50 to begin the 5th semester.

Quality point average of 1.75 to begin the 7th semester.

Quality point average of 1.90 to begin the 9th semester.

The average is determined by dividing the total semester hours attempted at the University into the total number of quality points earned on these courses. It is assumed that the total number of hours attempted must be the minimum required each semester, or five courses and 15 semester hours.

Under the new system the requirements for transfer to an upper college are completion of or registration for a minimum of four semester of General College work (including all Freshman courses) with a quality point average of 1.50 which is less than a C (2.0). Under the old system the quality point requirement was C (1.0).

Under both systems the average for graduation remains the same, i.e., and average of C, or 1.0 under the old system and 2.0 under the new system.

As regards the new and the old regulations for counting quality points, the following observations are made:

a) A student may frequently transfer more easily under the new system as a 1.5 under the new system may be easier to get than the C average (1.0) under the old.

b) If a student has no F's it is just as easy to graduate under the new system as under the old.

c) If a student has F's on his record it is harder to graduate under the new system because while under the new system two B's would be required.

in their fourth or later semester should study their records carefully and decide whether they wish to come under the new system. If they do they should notify their advisers; otherwise, they will remain under the old system of eligibility to remain in the University and for transfer to an upper college.

Cecil Johnson  
Dean, the General College

Administrative language is famed for its inability to get the point across, and this little missile is no exception. After four or five readings, we think we get the message, but phrase tends to run into phrase and we get a little lost at times as to which of the two systems they are talking about.

Otherwise, this is a very useful and rather indicative document. Change has been needed in the quality point system - we can't escape that word, either - and it is good to see that a more equitable method of grading has been found.

The most important aspect of the new plan, as we see it, is that it will rid the campus of the eternal General College student who is enrolled in courses numbered 50 or under at his thirtieth birthday and has no immediate prospects of advancement. By allowing a student eligible under the new rules to take upper college courses in his fifth semester the administration will destroy much of the apathy that has arisen as a result of the students' lack of desire to be bogged down in survey courses from here to kingdom come.

The new system should also, by virtue of the difference in points between D's and F's, eliminate the students who are not interested in working at an earlier date, thus getting some of the academic dead-wood out of the classroom and on to the farm or the filling station, where it belongs in the first place.

As a matter of fairness to students who are willing and anxious to work, the difference stated between these two bottom level grades is an important change. It stresses the difference between passing and failing, and adds incentive to the academic effort.

Our only complaint against the system is one which we have been raising about education since the first day we got a spelling paper back and discovered that there was a red mark on the paper signifying the quality of our achievement:

It is extremely unfortunate that scholastics in the twentieth century have reached the point at which the mark achieved becomes of more durable importance than the amount learned. No longer are we searching for knowledge and self-improvement; we are looking for A's and B's and trying to avoid D's and F's. Or we are trying to coast along and scoop up a few C's.

There is no room for intellectual curiosity in this new system - nor was there in the old one. Each new system is merely an effort to make categorizing us a little easier.

Well, it would seem best to take the fairest system, and we recommend the newer of the two.

Students in the General College