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University Day Fetes Chancellor Paul Sharp

Outstanding North Carolina Alumni Shine In Many And In Varied Ways

By J. MARYON SAUNDERS

Question: Who are the distinguished alumni of the University of North Carolina? A precise answer to this question is hardly possible. Even the line of demarcation between the famous and the infamous may sometimes be only the difference between the "in" and the "out." Webster, for instance, gives "notorious" as a synonym for "famous."

In a sense, the foremost student in Chapel Hill history must be regarded as Hinton James, UNC's first student and the first at any state university in the nation. The event marked the University as a going concern and established its claim to being the oldest state university was his confrontation with David Ker (also spelled Kerr), UNC's first faculty member, on February 12, 1795, in Chapel Hill.

On that date, although another state university may have been chartered a few years earlier, a student and a professor came face to face on a state university campus for the first time in American annals.

Hinton James of Wilmington was the distinguished pioneer of what now, 170 years later, is an ever-widening and seemingly never-ending flood tide of students arriving at the portals of state universities throughout the nation. As described by Dr. Battle in his "History of the University of North Carolina," James was the "precursor of a long line of seekers after knowledge." As an alumnus, he returned to his native lower Cape Fear country, became a civil engineer of "usefulness in his section," and was called to serve three terms in the state legislature.

North Carolina has had 61 governors since it became a state in 1776. More than half of them have been alumni of the University at Chapel Hill, even though it was not until 1814 that this distinguished alumni procession began with the election of Governor William Miller, a student at Chapel Hill in 1802-03.

Dan K. Moore, the present governor and a graduate of the UNC Class of 1927, is the 31st alumnus to attain the office. Three other University graduates preceded Governor Moore in the office consecutively: Terry Sanford '39, Luther H. Hodges '19, and the late William B. Umstead '16.

Governors Honored

Some alumni who became chief executives of the state have been honored by the University in the naming of its campus buildings. These include Miller, Swain, Manly, Vance, Aycock, Gardner, and Ehringhaus.

Not all of the alumni governors were graduates of the University. Some failed to complete the full four-year

course. In the language to-day, they became "drop-outs." Of the 31 UNC alumni who were elected governor, only 16 earned a degree at Chapel Hill. Seven of this 16 have served as governor since 1900, and two of this seven attained Phi Beta Kappa distinction: Dan K. Moore '27 and the late J. C. B. Ehringhaus '01.

One four-year student who was graduated from UNC in the Class of 1818 can be said to have achieved the top distinction among University alumni. He was James Knox Polk, the 11th President of the United States. His Commencement visit to the campus while he was President was a celebrated event in 1847.

Another Carolina alumnus became Vice President of the United States. He was William Rufus King, a Chapel Hill student in 1801-03, who was inaugurated in 1853. Still another, William A. Graham, a graduate of 1824, was elected presiding officer of the U. S. Senate. More than 25 alumni have been U. S. senators, most of them representing North Carolina. Incumbent Senator San J. Ervin, Jr., was graduated from the University in 1917.

More than a hundred alumni have been elected to the U. S. House of Representatives. Of this number, these seven are now serving in the 89th Congress: Lawrence H. Fountain '34, David N. Henderson, '49, Harold D. Cooley '20, Charles R. Jonas '25, and James T. Broyles '50, all from North Carolina, and John L. McMillan '22, a Democrat from South Carolina, and William C. Cramer '46, a Republican from Florida.

Cabinet Members

University of North Carolina alumni have filled a dozen cabinet posts, the most recent being former Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges '19. Kenneth C. Royall '14, now a distinguished New York attorney, was Secretary of War when that post carried cabinet rank, and later served as the nation's first Secretary of the Army.

Gordon Gray '30, also, was Secretary of the Army before he became president of the University in 1950. Carolina alumni seem to have concentrated on the Navy portfolio. These five had been Secretary of the Navy: John Branch, AB 1801; William A. Graham, AB 1824; James C. Dobbin, 1858-59; John Y. Mason, AB 1816; and Josephus Daniels, 1884-85. Mason was also attorney general.

Additional alumni have held or are now holding other positions of trust in high levels of the federal government. James E. Webb of the Class of 1928 is head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (It can be claimed that all the U. S. astro-

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CHANCELLOR PAUL F. SHARP

By PETE IVEY
Director UNC News Bureau

The 12,419 students in the University are invited to attend the Convocation in the new Carmichael Auditorium tomorrow at 2 p.m.

Major emphasis of the day is on students, and the academic life of the University. Students and former students, the 65,000 alumni of the University at Chapel Hill, will be recognized for achievements at the afternoon and evening events.

Prof. William Geer has announced cooperation and enthusiastic participation by students in all sections of the campus. Faculty members and their wives have been invited to more than 60 dormitory residence halls, fraternities and sororities at the "open house" activities beginning at 4 p.m.

A large number of students are expected also at the big barbecue on Emerson Field beginning at 6 p.m. Hundreds have already bought tickets for the \$1.50 a plate chicken and pig barbecue.

The fireworks display will begin prior to the conclusion of the barbecue servings — just after dark.

A combo will provide music for the students, faculty and townspeople get-together at Emerson.

An after-barbecue event will be folksinger Glen Yarbrough's concert at Woolen Gymnasium at 9 p.m.

The Ackland Art Center will have exhibits in recognition of the founding of the University.

The complete list of events for the day, announced by Prof. Joseph C. Sloane, follows:

- 1:30 p.m. — Faculty assemblies at Bell Tower for procession to Carmichael Auditorium.
- 2:00 p.m. — Convocation, W. D. Carmichael Jr. Auditorium. Presiding: Prof. Corydon P. Spruill, Faculty Chairman. Address: Chancellor Paul F. Sharp. (Program of convocation also includes words from representatives of alumni, students, faculty. Music by bands, glee clubs, chorales, trumpeters).
- 4:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. — Open house in dormitories, fraternities, sororities.
- 6:00 to 7:30 p.m. — Barbecue at Emerson Field.
- 7:30 p.m. (approximately) — Fireworks. Combo playing from 6 to 7:30.
- 9:00 p.m. — Glen Yarbrough, folk singer, Woolen Gymnasium, through auspices of Graham Memorial.



THOMAS WOLFE, one of UNC's world renowned alumni is shown here in his senior year at UNC acting the lead in a play he wrote, "The Return of Buck Gavin." It was one of the first literary works of the author of "Look Homeward, Angel." —News Bureau Photo

Choo-Choo And Ten Other Fellows Helping Him Out

By BOB QUINCY

It was a morning class in Spanish and Charlie Justice, who was better known than the governor, gazed at the text as if he had been asked to run against a nine-man line.

"Charlie," admonished the professor, "why is it you have such an easy time doing the right thing on a football field and such a difficult time preparing your Spanish lesson?" Justice, with a half-grin, quickly offered an opinion. Said Charlie: "I guess its because I have ten other fellows helping me out there."

The big story in athletics at the University of North Carolina these many years is the helping hand the great performers received on the field. Every school year more than 900 students try their skills at varsity and freshman sports. Only a few can be chosen for headlines. The headlines, in almost every case, deeply appreciate those who have made their stardom possible.

Justice, known to all his followers as Choo Choo, is perhaps Carolina's most famous athletic son. He played football here from 1946-49 and two of those years the All-America selectors elected him to first team rank. He did magic tricks when he took a football in his hands. His teams went

to three Bowls, turned down a fourth invitation. Halfback Justice was runner-up for the Heisman Award in 1949.

When Tar Heel athletes are discussed, Justice is the first name on the majority of lips. Charlie, of course, doesn't hog the entire show of talent. However, in this type of story, you begin with the first thought.

In looking about the athletic scene at Chapel Hill, one fact should be set straight. Today's gladiator is perhaps the finest conditioned and most physically fit athlete in the school's history. We do not seek to laud the old-timer as the pinnacle of perfection.

Sports on campus are varied and for the most part highly competitive. So competitive that Carolina teams can choose their foes around the nation on almost any level and be assured of a good performance.

Look to the Past

But since we are talking of great athletes, we must look to the past — for the stars of tomorrow are born but not yet crowned. Of Carolina's 10 All-America footballers, Justice heads the list.

A young man with football skill here in the 1930's later made his greatest mark as a

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Beehives And Beds Filled With Hair

By ROBERT W. SPEARMAN

Student life at the University of North Carolina began in 1795 under the strict supervision of the faculty. Shortly after the University's founding, the trustees drew up a set of laws to regulate the students in minute detail.

They were to rise at dawn were confined to their lodgings after eight o'clock each night. Never were they to go out of sight of the buildings or out of the sound of the bell. Students were not to "use profane language, keep 'ardent' spirits in their rooms; associate with evil company; keep dogs or firearms; bet on horse races; use indecent gestures; or speak disrespectfully of religion."

These rules were to be enforced by the faculty, and professors were assigned to visit rooms twice each day for inspection. But the early Spartan regime implied by these regulations never appealed to the students. Rebellion was the result and it was usually directed against the faculty. On one occasion a professor's room was "flooded with toad frogs and terrapins, and again a beehive was placed in his room and at the same time his bed was filled with hair."

The records of late 1798 tell us that students "beat a Professor Gillespie personally, way-laid and stoned Mr. Webb, accosted Mr. Flinn with the intention of beating

him, but were diverted from it and at length uttered violent threats against Mr. Murphy and Mr. Caldwell."

Early Cheating

Classroom cheating prevailed along with the violence. One account tells that a favorite student trick was to lower examination questions through a knothole in the floor to a closet below, where cohorts were armed with textbooks to supply correct answers.

But even in these early tumultuous early years came the beginnings of student responsibility for student conduct. In 1795 students organized "The Debating Society" which soon split into two groups known as the Dialectic and the Philanthropic societies. As early as 1799 a student named John Wynn was sentenced to "total and final expulsion from the Dialectic Society" for "extravagant breaches of conduct . . . and criminal indulgences."

Since every student at the time belonged to either the Di or the Phi, Wynn had no choice but to leave the University. This incident appears to be the first example of an American college student being expelled by the independent action of his fellows. The Societies took another step forward in 1807 when University President Caldwell guaranteed their right to prohibit faculty attendance at their meetings. The Societies continued as

an important influence in student life throughout the succeeding decades, but the peak of their importance came when the University was reopened after Reconstruction in 1875. At that time the Honor System was inaugurated and the Societies became responsible for its enforcement.

Between 1879-1883 one case of cheating arose. It was heard by the society of which the accused student was a member and he was permanently dismissed from the University. In 1885 the Trustees strengthened the hands of the Societies by requiring compulsory membership for all save law and medical students. They authorized the faculty to expel any student from the University who was expelled by the Societies.

SG Reorganized

But with the increasing number of professional students, Society influence waned, and student government was reorganized in 1904 with the creation of the University Council. Membership on this council was composed of class presidents, representatives from the professional schools, and other representatives chosen by the Council itself.

The name of this body was soon changed to the Student Council, and on May 30, 1910 the trustees formally recognized it as the official student governing body. Provision was made for students convicted by the Council to appeal to the faculty.

In the 1930's the Faculty Executive Committee recommended to the faculty that "all cases arising under the honor system be handled by the Student Council." According to the records, the faculty "approved the recommendation without a dissenting vote."

The '30's saw the creation of the office of the student body vice-president and the emergence of the two student political parties, the University Party and the Student Party. By 1938, students were strongly dissatisfied with the non-representative and exclusive nature of the Student Council which then served as a judicial, executive, and legislative body. The result was the founding of the Student Legislature in the fall of 1938.

Post-war Vets

The post-war period saw the influx of great numbers of

veterans. The demands upon student government increased and the need for formal written law became clear. In 1946 the first written student constitution was adopted.

This document established three separate branches of government — the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The Men's Honor Council and the Women's Honor Council were the principal judicial organs and provision was made for lower courts to "handle minor cases." With a few minor changes, student government has retained this basic structure.

Thus in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, the growth of student government was synonymous with the growth of student responsibility for student conduct. In the late '30's, however, the concerns and responsibilities of student government began to broaden to include academic reform, civil rights and statewide political issues. This trend was accelerated by the creation of the legislature in 1938 and the sharp division of powers in the 1946 constitution.

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U-Day Issue

Today The Daily Tar Heel is publishing a special University Day issue. The articles and pictures in this paper tell the story of the many facets of UNC.

The lead story concerns tomorrow's ceremonies honoring Chancellor Paul Sharp. Also on page one are stories of Carolina athletics, by Bob Quincy, the history of student life and government, by Robert Spearman, and an account of some of UNC's distinguished alumni, by J. Maryon Saunders.

Page two has John Allcott's history of the development of campus architecture. On page three are a story on University collections by William S. Powell, and a description of the structure of the University by J. C. Sitterson.

Page four features Robert B. House's history of the University and the town of Chapel Hill, James L. Godfrey's sketches of some outstanding faculty members, and Dwight W. Rhyme's account of the University's service to the state.

Walter Spearman's article on Carolina's contribution to the arts and Herb Telford's history are on page five.



Just completed William D. Carmichael Auditorium stands proudly waiting to seat jubilant University Day celebrants tomorrow. The event will be the christening activity for the multi-million dollar, 10,000-seated indoor stadium. — Communications Center Photo.

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