

## Special NSA Report

# The Voting By Carolina Delegates

The National Student Congress was held in Ohio State Aug. 19-30. UNC's six voting delegates included the president and vice-president of the student body and four elected delegates. There were five alternates from UNC. Following is a record of the votes of delegates on major issues which were passed by the Congress:

	Hays	Armstrong	Patterson	Harris	Allen	Lawler
Nuclear Testing	Yes*	Yes	No	No	No	No
Internal Security Act	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Federal Aid to Higher Education	—	—	Yes	Yes*	No	—
Civil Rights	Abst.	No	—	No	No	No
South Africa	—	Yes	No	Yes	Yes*	Abst.
Cunningham Act	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No

Notes marked with an asterisk means that an alternate voted in place of a delegate. "Abst." means abstention. Places with no vote recorded mean either that the delegate was absent from that vote, or his vote was not seen by the Tar Heel editor.

UNC votes were unanimous in favor of the Due Process basic policy declaration and the "Higher Education in the Cold War" declaration.

## Congress Opposes Postal Amendment

### RESOLUTION ON CUNNINGHAM AMENDMENT FACT:

An amendment to the Postal Revision Act of 1961, known as the Cunningham Amendment (HR 7927, Section 11) has passed the House of Representatives and has been sent to the Senate. The amendment would prohibit the receipt, handling, transport or delivery of mail matter determined by the Attorney General of the U.S. to be Communist political propaganda financed or sponsored directly or indirectly by any Communist controlled government.

PRINCIPLE: Any act of restricting, suppressing, or censoring the flow of any material for political reasons interferes with the citizen's right of free access to information and with academic freedom and plac-

es in jeopardy the foundations of an informed democratic society.

USNSA opposes the Cunningham Amendment on the grounds that such an attempt to restrict access to information would seriously hamper the intellectual activity of many students. USNSA supports the Kennedy Administration's refusal to enforce earlier similar postal bans and condemns all legislative action designed to impose such a regulation.

MANDATE: The 15th National Student Congress directs the National Affairs Vice President to support the Kennedy Administration's opposition to such restrictions and to inform all members of Congress of USNSA's stand urging the deletion of the Cunningham Amendment from the Postal Revision Act of 1961.

# UNC Says 'No' To Pressure

Fact: There are serious deficiencies in areas of higher education. Lack of sufficient funds prevent qualified students from attending colleges and universities. Present academic facilities are inadequate for the needs of rapidly growing student enrollments.

College enrollments will nearly double, requiring approximately twice as many facilities to serve nearly 7 million students by 1970. (Pres. Kennedy, 1962) Nearly 22 billion for college facilities will have to be expanded during the 1960's in order to accommodate increasing enrollments. Even with increased contributions from State, local, and private sources, a gap of \$2.9 billion between needs and expenditures is anticipated by 1965, and a gap of \$5.2 billion by 1970. (Office of Education, 1962)

In June, 1961, over 66,670 students from high school in the upper 30 per cent of their class failed to go to college principally because of lack of funds. (Pres. Kennedy, 1962) The average cost of higher

education today — up nearly 90 per cent since 1950—exceeds \$1,750 per student per year, while one half of all American families have annual incomes below \$5,600. (Pres. Kennedy, 1962)

Since May 9, 1962, there has been in the House-Senate Conference Committee, Bill HR-8900. The Senate version of this bill provides for: 1) long-term, low interest loans for the construction, rehabilitation, improvement and expansion of academic facilities and, 2) 212,500 scholarships offering maximum annual

grants of \$1,000 each. These programs would be administered by state commissions.

Declaration: USNSA believes that in providing aid to higher education the Federal Government should adhere to the following principles:

Aid should be made available to all accredited institutions which demonstrate need and which provide a plan for the distribution of such aid.

Aid should not be made available to an institution of higher education which discriminates in its admission or housing policies on the basis of race, creed, color, national origin, or political belief.

Aid should not be provided in cases where it will be used primarily for sectarian instruction or for religious worship.

Provision should be made to insure that institutions receiving aid continue their efforts to obtain aid from non-governmental sources.

In order to provide assistance to qualified students who are unable to secure or continue a college education because of financial reasons, the Federal Government should establish a program of grants to be used for scholarship and loan programs for students. Such aid should be awarded entirely on the basis of the student's intellectual ability and need. In all federally supported programs no person should be denied the opportunity of obtaining scholarships and loans because of his race, creed, color, national origin or political belief.

Action: USNSA urges that delegations represented at the 15th National Student Congress send telegrams to members of the Senate-House Conference Committee supporting the passage of the Senate version of the proposed College Academic Facilities and Scholarship Act.

USNSA expresses its hope that the U. S. Congress will, in the act and in future legislation, provide for federal assistance to higher education in order to increase opportunities for qualified students.

Mandate: The 15th National Student Congress mandates the National Affairs Vice President to send telegrams immediately to each member of the Conference Committee urging passage of the Scholarship and academic facilities provisions of the Sen-

## Private Action Urged In Rights

The Constitution of the United States clearly imposes Federal responsibility to equal protection of the law. Moreover, the Federal Government is extensively and intimately involved in the fields of education, employment, housing, and urban affairs; and the laws and policies applicable to its programs in these fields necessarily affect equality of opportunity. USNSA is convinced that the major efforts to assure civil rights must be made by private individuals and groups, and by local and state government; but the Federal Government has a heavy obligation as well. While the government has assumed some leadership, it has not assumed full responsibility equality of opportunity and equal protection under the law. The following situations exist:

### Education

The United States Commission on Civil Rights observed that "the

ate version of Bill HR-8900. The members of the Conference Committee are: House conferees: Powell, Green, Brademas, Gaimo, Kearns, Que, and Goodell; Senate conferees: Hill, Morse, Yarborough, Randolph, McNamara, Clark, Prouty, Goldwater, and Javis. The National Affairs Vice President is further mandated to send copies of this resolution to all members of the United States Congress and other appropriate government officials, and to actively work for the establishment of a federal program to provide funds to colleges and universities for academic facilities and for a federal program of student loans and scholarships.

nation's progress in removing the stultifying effects of segregation in the public elementary and secondary schools is slow indeed."

Desegregation Time Limit—The Commission recommended that "Congressional specification of a time limit on the making and implementation of plans would remove all doubt as to the duty of school boards and make clear that enforcement of the commands of the Constitution is the concern not only of the judiciary, but of every branch of government." Such action has not been taken.

Federal Aid to Segregated Schools—Federal funds in support of educational programs are granted to public school systems which operate schools in a manner that denies pupils equal protection of the law on the grounds of race, color, or national origin. Denial of such aid would recognize the efforts of some states to bring the operation of their school systems into compliance with Constitutional requirements, and should spur other states to follow the same path. The House Education and Labor Committee approved bill HR. 11559 which would reduce the Federal aid now available to segregated land grant colleges. Congress has the power to do the same with aid to secondary and primary schools. In neither case, however, has appropriate legislation been passed.

Federal Aid to Impacted Areas—"Many dependents of military personnel assigned to duty in Southern states have had to attend racially segregated public schools." The House Education and Labor Committee approved a bill HR. 10056 that would cut off federal impacted area school aid from segregated school districts. This bill, however, has not been enacted into law.

## Algeria Gets NSA Support

On July 3, 1962, after almost eight years of a revolution for national independence in which the Union Generale des Etudiants Musulmans Algeriens (UGEMA) actively participated, Algeria gained its independence.

In 1958 UGEMA was declared illegal in France and Algerian students could no longer be officially represented there.

In past years, USNSA has provided material and scholarship aid to UGEMA and expressed its full solidarity with the valiant struggle of the Algerian students. During the period of the Algerian War, USNSA called upon the US Government to re-examine its policies toward the conflict and to take all possible measures to end it, urged negotiations between the French and Algerian Provisional Govern-

ments, and called for an independent, unified Algeria.

On the eve of the 5th Congress of UGEMA, the first to be held on Algerian soil, the 15th National Student Congress of USNSA rejoices with UGEMA over the freedom of Algeria from colonial rule. USNSA congratulates the Algerian students on the courageous role they played, often at great risk, in contributing to the struggle for independence waged by the Algerian people. USNSA also congratulates UGEMA on its active participation in furthering the democratic aspirations of the Algerian people.

During the course of its struggle, UGEMA also gained widespread respect and deep friendship among national unions of students throughout the World

as a union of great courage and as a constructive force in the evolution of the International Student Conference. The 15th National Student Congress wishes UGEMA the greatest success in its future work within an independent Algeria and is confident that UGEMA will play a vital role in the efforts of free Algerian citizens to build a dynamic new nation, to further North African cooperation, and to express to those who are still under colonial rule the ongoing commitment of the Algerian people to the ideals of freedom and justice. The 15th National Student Congress wishes UGEMA the greatest success in these important tasks.

### MANDATE:

Recognizing that the devastation of eight years of warfare is a challenge to the Algerian students who are now turning their energies to the rapid economic and social development of their country, realizing that UGEMA is responding to this challenge, and in the conviction that the close cooperation and understanding which has marked UGEMA-USNSA Relations in the past should continue to grow, the 15th National Student Congress mandates the International Affairs Vice-President to:

Cooperate with the Coordinating Secretariat of the International Student Conference in securing and administering scholarships and travel grants for Algerian students.

Continue to help Algerian students to obtain scholarships for higher education in the United States.

## Garvey Answers Critics Of NSA

NSA President Ed Garvey opened the 15th National Student Congress on August 19 with a blast at Association critics of the "extreme left and right," and a warning that Congress resolutions must be more "explicit" and "articulate."

Garvey told the almost 1,000 students that the "attacks which regularly descend upon us" were schizophrenic.

"Last month at the International Student Conference we were denounced by some national unions of students as neo-fascist imperialists.... The irrelevant reactions on the other end of the spectrum have been working for our demise from the start," said the former University of Wisconsin student.

Garvey stressed that the Association had now "reached a stage where the mere adoption of resolutions is simply not enough.... Now you can no longer talk about an issue as an abstract consideration which somebody ought to do something about some day. Now you must decide the full measure of the Association's response to every item brought before you."

Garvey also noted that "there

is no issue this year strong enough to dominate the entire Congress," as others had been dominated in the past. No one issue or set of issues had an overpreponderant effect, although the debate over nuclear testing took the most plenary time.

North Carolina was represented at the National Student Congress at Ohio State by more than its 6 delegates and 5 alternates.

Al Lowenstein, 1949 Carolina graduate, was the speaker at the Past President's Banquet. Lowenstein, author of BRUTAL MANDATE, was NSA president in 1950-51.

Joel Fleischmann, legal advisor to Gov. Terry Sanford, was an observer at the Congress. National Democratic Committee member Jim Hunt was present for the Young Democrats; he is a former Chapel Hill law student. Hank Patterson's wife, Jane, was a member of the NSA staff.

One of only two messages of greeting to the Congress from a Southern governor came from Sanford of North Carolina. Other greetings came from University President William C. Friday and Congressman L. H. Fountain, of the N. C. second district.

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