

Offices in Graham Memorial

UNC Students Influence NSA Congress

Reforms Passed For NSA; Civil Rights Law Is Urged

The 16th National Student Congress of the U. S. National Student Association (NSA) was highlighted by the adoption of reforms in the Association's structure and Congress procedure. Other activity included resolutions supporting national civil rights legislation and condemning the South Viet Nam regime of President Diem.

13 UNC students attended the Congress which was held at Indiana University, August 18-29. Over 400 colleges and universities were represented, including 30 from the Carolinas-Virginia Region.

The Congress voted to abolish the controversial National Executive Committee (NEC) which was a policy-making and administrative body for NSA. Harry DeLung of UNC had been a delegate on the 35 member body.

The NEC was replaced by a National Supervisory Board and a Congress Steering Committee. Both groups are confined to administrative functions. The Supervisory Board is composed of ten members, representing four geographic areas. Mike Lawler, UNC student body president, was elected from the South.

Other reforms were designed to increase communication between the NSA national office and member campuses. Two Student Government Vice Presidents were elected to work full-time, visiting and assisting student governments on member campuses.

Positions were created for national staff personnel to work out of NSA's Philadelphia office in areas of student welfare, academic freedom, civil rights, and educational reform. They will research these fields and establish programs on member campuses.

A proposal was defeated by which all schools would be required to elect their delegates to the Congress. It has been the practice at UNC to send the student body president and vice president, and four elected delegates. Additional alternates may be appointed by the president. Many schools have all of their delegates appointed.

The Civil Rights March on Washington was supported by the Congress in a resolution drawn up by a special committee. UNC's Kellis Parker served as chairman of the drafting group, and Mike Lawler was a member.

UNC student body vice presi-

dent Bob Spearman wrote the resolution supporting parts of the civil rights legislation currently before the U. S. Congress. It endorsed President Kennedy's bill, with amendments taken from the stronger bill proposed by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.).

Spearman's bill was passed overwhelmingly by the student delegates. The only dissenting vote in the UNC delegation was Lawler's.

Heated debate was centered on an amendment to the South Viet Nam resolution which urged that all U. S. military aid be cut off to the Diem regime because of its Buddhist suppression. The amendment was defeated.

Also highly controversial was a proposed NSA Basic Policy Declaration on national security and civil liberties. An original BPD was passed against the arguments of liberals who claimed it "didn't say anything." The following day, this bill was rescinded and a substitute motion was passed.

The substitute stated, "In time of relative peace, USNSA believes that the free and unfettered exercise of the civil liberties of thought, speech, press, and worship cannot be in conflict with national security." It was introduced as a "compromise with some meaning" by Harvard delegate Steve Roberts.

A resolution establishing an NSA project for higher education (Continued on Page Three)

Chapel Hill Bank Merger Is Approved

The Federal Comptroller of the Currency Friday approved the merger of the Bank of Chapel Hill into North Carolina National Bank.

Bank of Chapel Hill executive vice president J. Temple Gobbel made the announcement Friday. The effective date of the merger, which has been planned since early in the summer, will be as of the close of business next Friday afternoon.

"This merger is in the public interest," said Comptroller James J. Saxon in granting approval of the merger.

Completion of the merger, which has gone through several approval steps within the organization of the Bank of Chapel Hill during the summer, will make Chapel Hill the twelfth North Carolina city in which North Carolina National Bank operates, and will bring the bank's total number of offices to 65.

In addition to its East Franklin Street main office, the Bank of Chapel Hill has branch offices at Carrboro, Glen Lennox, and Eastgate.

According to June 30 figures of the Bank of Chapel Hill and North Carolina National, the two institutions' combined deposits will be \$545,915,000. Total resources will be \$638,080,000. North Carolina National's capital funds will pass \$50 million for the first time, increasing to \$50,033,728 with the merger.

Under the terms of the merger, Mr. Gobbel will be senior vice president and trust officer. All members of the present board of directors will continue to serve as members of the Chapel Hill Board, with chairman Collier Cobb Jr. remaining in that capacity.

UNC Edges Virginia On Late Run, 11-7

Junior Edge Hurt; Ken Willard Tallies

By CURRY KIRKPATRICK

North Carolina won a ballgame and escaped a scouting report at the same time here yesterday.

Playing three quarters of football without ace quarterback Junior Edge, the Tar Heels came away unscathed with an 11-7 victory over Virginia which was supposed to be far, far easier.

Edge, kicked in the head shortly after the first period ended, watched from the sidelines the rest of the time as his sub, Garry Black, guided UNC inside the enemy 5-yard line on three separate drives before finally putting the winning TD across.

That came with 5:01 left in the game and Carolina down, 7-3.

An estimated 30,000 fans, their patience running out in the sweltering 86 degree heat, screamed in approval when big Ken Willard entered the game and immediately burst off tackle for the deciding six points.

Black passed to Willard in the right flat for a two-point conversion which put it out of any Cavalier field goal reach. Prior to the decisive score, the contest was largely a case of Virginia's defense coming through when it counted and UNC's defense coming, through period.

With the exception of a spec-

Georgia Tech. On the play, the Tar Heels appeared to be hanging back as no one seemed past Virginia's 40 when Massie started upfield.

Other than that, UNC's defense was superb. Both of Virginia's moves past the 50 came on what seemed like flukes.

The Cavaliers were first there when, with less than two minutes remaining in the first quarter, UNC fullback Hank Barden and Edge collided on a handoff that was supposed to go to Willard. The ball fell loose, and UVA's Bill Mason fell on it at the Carolina 39.

Virginia, however, could only get to the 31 from where Tom Shuman's field goal attempt was short.

A pass interference call on UNC's Sandy Kinney in the closing seconds got the Cavaliers to the 46, but it was a last gasp.

Other than that, this opening contest was UNC all the way. The Tar Heels, clad in eye-catching new uniforms and classy helmets, took the opening kickoff and looked like they'd run Virginia out of the stadium.

Starting from its own 19, UNC took the ball to the Virginia 16 in eight plays. Two bootlegs by Edge and two patented catches by Bob Lacey accounted for first downs in the drive.

At the 16, Willard ran twice and got to the 11, but Edge's bullet to Lacey at the two was at the latter's shootouts, and he couldn't come up with it.

Edge then dropped the pass from center on Chapman's field goal try but recovered in time, and the rookie booted it true.

From the opening drive, it looked like the three points would multiply quickly. But Edge went goofy shortly thereafter, and turned a possible rout into a

(Continued on Page 4)

STATISTICS

UVA	First Downs	UNC
6	23	23
80	Yds. Rushing	193
0	Yds. Passing	137
4-0	Passes	27-14
1	Intercepted by	2
0	Fumbles Lost	1
8-42.5	Punting	5-45.0
30	Yds. Penalized	57

tacular scoring maneuver by Henry Massie, the Cavalier offense was dimly weak, penetrating into UNC territory only twice during the entire game.

The lone Tar Heel defensive lapse of the day put Virginia's Massie into the Atlantic Coast Conference record book and almost cost UNC the game.

Ahead at the half 3-0 on sophomore Max Chapman's 27-yard field goal, Carolina found itself suddenly behind after only fifteen seconds of the third period.

Chapman, himself, shared in the blame. The youngster kicked off and, as UNC sluggishly ran up the field under the kick, Massie gathered the ball in a yard out from his own end zone and started to ramble.

The 6-1 halfback glided up the middle for 20 yards, cut sharply to his left and, behind beautiful blocking, scampered untouched over the Carolina goal for a 7-3 Virginia advantage.

The 99-yard runback tied the ACC record set originally in 1959 by Clemson's Bill Mathis against

TOTALS	UVA	UNC
0	0	7
0	0	0
3	0	8-11

Scoring:
UNC—FG Chapman 27.
UVA—Massie 99 kick-off return (Shuman kick)
UNC—Willard 1 run (Willard pass from Black).

UNC Is Site Of Lectures

The 1963 Oliver Wendell Holmes Lectures, held at a different university in the United States each year, will be delivered Oct. 1, 2 and 3 here.

Chancellor William B. Aycock expressed pleasure that UNC has been selected for the fourth in a series of lectures to be delivered under provisions of the unique gift by the late Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Professor Arthur E. Sutherland Jr. of the Harvard University Law School will deliver the lectures Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the first three days of October at 8 p.m. each evening in Carroll Hall Auditorium, Chapel Hill. The public is invited.

"Apology for Comfortable Change" is the theme for the three lectures. Dr. Sutherland is Bussey Professor of Law at Harvard. He began his professional career as law secretary to Mr. Justice Holmes from 1927-28.

Separate titles for the three lectures are, "Social Statics and a Restless People," "Education in the Obvious," and "To Grow More Civilized." Along with other Holmes Lectures, these will be published by the Macmillan Company.

The Oliver Wendell Holmes lectures are given each year by an eminent scholar on a subject broadly related to Justice Holmes' career and thought. They are conducted as part of the Holmes' estate which he left in its entirety "to the United States of America." Originally valued at \$225,000, the fund has grown to \$450,000. Holmes died in 1935 at the age of 94.

Moderates Are Stronger At Congress

Moderation and increased conservative strength made the 16th National Student Congress unique according to Harry DeLung, UNC student and chairman of NSA's Carolinas-Virginia Region.

"The Congress has made NSA's policies generally liberal in the past," noted DeLung. "But this year the moderate influence was so strong that most every liberal legislation was killed before it got out of committee."

He cited as an example the controversial civil liberties resolution calling for the repeal of the McCarran Act. "Most observers thought it would have an excellent chance of passage at the Congress, but it was overwhelmingly defeated before it even got to the plenary."

On the reforms passed by the Congress, DeLung said, "Most of these have been major conservative goals since 1961."

Almost a third of the delegates said they favored Goldwater for U. S. president in a poll conducted by the North American Newspaper Alliance.

DeLung said the most surprising result of the moderate influence was the failure of most civil rights legislation to pass. "Emotional speeches from students active in southern civil rights movements have impressed many past Congresses, but this year, representatives of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee and similar groups complained that they were being ignored."

Dan Moore Is 'Progressive'

By JIM NEAL

Judge Dan Moore of Asheville, candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, yesterday described himself as "a middle-of-the-road progressive" rather than a liberal or a conservative.

In town for the UNC-Virginia football game, Judge and Mrs. Moore were at the alumni lunch in the Morehead Building.

The Superior Court judge said he was encouraged by Sen. Sam J. Ervin's announcement of support for him, and expects it will help "a great deal" in the nomination fight.

He stressed "not all mountaineers are wild men," referring to a Greensboro Daily News cartoon which depicted him as a gun-totin', jug-swillin' hill-billy.

The Daily News supports rival Judge L. Richardson Preyer for the gubernatorial nomination.

Asked how much competition he expects from segregationist Raleigh attorney Dr. I. Beverly Lake, the judge said he was "not aware of Dr. Lake's plans" and how he will seek the nomination.

Moore was elected to the Superior Court bench from Asheville in 1948.

Two of his children are also UNC graduates.

CUSC Seeks Ban Repeal

The speaker ban will be the topic under fire at a dinner meeting and reception tonight of the Consolidated University Student Council.

The CUSC will meet at 5:30 in Lenoir Hall and at 7 at President Friday's house for an informal discussion to decide what the students of the Consolidated University can do to have the speaker ban repealed.

Plans also will be discussed for Consolidated University Day, Oct. 19. The meeting is part of an effort to make the CUSC more than a social organization according to Johnnye Massenbarg, chairman of the UNC delegation. The speaker ban, passed by legislature this summer, will not come up for possible repeal until the 1965 session.

H. Clifton Blue, speaker of the General Assembly, told a DTH reporter at the Orange County Democratic dinner Friday night that the speaker ban would probably not come up in a special session if it is called this fall.

"I think the special session, if it were brought up, would not repeat it anyway," Speaker Blue said.



—Photo by Jim Wallace

UVA's Henry Massie Scores Untouched

... On 99-yard Runback



WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

USSR Hits Red China Anew

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet Union, in the second installment of a government statement on Sino-Soviet affairs, accused Communist China Saturday of 5,000 border violations since 1960 and said this was a "dangerous path ... alarming."

It said the Soviet Union had repeatedly requested Peking to arrange consultations on the demarcation of certain parts of the frontier in order to avoid misunderstandings but the Chinese have refused to negotiate and are still violating the border.

Taylor, McNamara To Viet Nam

NEWPORT, R. I. (UPI) — President Kennedy has asked Defense Secretary Robert B. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor to fly to South Viet Nam next week to review the war effort against the Communists.

Press Secretary Pierre Salinger said the President and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., believe that "in the present situation it will be helpful to have a review by Secretary McNamara and Gen. Taylor of the military effort against the Communist Viet Cong."

Pope Plans Policy-making Shift

VATICAN CITY (UPI) — In another move aimed at streamlining the Roman Catholic Church for space age, Pope Paul VI Saturday announced plans for overhauling the Roman Curia to place more policy-

making power in the hands of the local clergy at the diocese level.

The proposal, the pontiff said, will be discussed at the second session of the Ecumenical Council, opening Sept. 29.

The Birmingham Story: A Cauldron Of Conflict

EDITOR'S NOTE: Months of racial tension in Birmingham, Ala. culminated in one horrifying moment Sunday, Sept. 15. At 10:22 a.m. CST, that day a dynamite blast killed four young Negro girls in their Sunday School class. UPI reporters Al Kuetner, William O. Bryant, Robert Gordon and Leon Daniel trace the buildup of tension, the explosion and the aftermath in the following dispatch.

A UPI Team Report

BIRMINGHAM, ALA. — They call it Dynamite Hill and the people who live there talk about jobs and wages and living and dying. But mostly they talk about "The Bomber."

Most of the residents of the 15-block square area are Negro and the fear that lives in their heart is born of violence which, in turn, is the offspring of a long campaign for "civil rights."

A mile and a half away is a modernistic city hall, and the up-to-date business district with tall buildings that sit in a valley. On two sides are the hills from which hundreds of tons of iron ore has been removed to feed the steel mills that lie in the valley,

This is Birmingham: population 355,000, known as the "Magic City" which prides itself as the Pittsburgh of the South. It also is a powderkeg and the spark that could explode it is civil rights.

The city bustles by day. At night, a pall of gloom settles. It is laced with tension and motorists avoid some streets. Death has struck seven times in 13 days in this grim setting. Four were young Negro girls in a Sunday School class shattered by a bomb.

Here are some of its people talking:

A. G. Gaston, a Negro millionaire: "I'm scared myself. Some nights I sit at home with a gun across my knees. The Negroes don't have confidence in public officials."

Mayor Albert Boutwell: "It's just sickening that a few individuals could commit such a horrible atrocity. The occurrence of such a thing has so gravely concerned the public ... His voice broke as he talked."

Clarence Allgood, federal district judge: "In recent weeks we have witnessed what amounts to mockery of our laws, a mockery by those who would cut the very

roots of our American system of justice; who is doing so would starve the growth of our way of life, and snuff out human life with insane fury and irrationality."

Stella Burke, a Negro maid: "I don't know what's the matter. The devil done got loose, or something."

Against this backdrop of crisis, Birmingham became a city of fear. Negroes begged President Kennedy to send in troops. Instead, the President named former Army Secretary Kenneth Royall and Army Football Coach Earl Red Blaik as a special team to help Birmingham white and Negro citizens find a solution to the racial struggle.

Royall and Blaik move into the Alabama steel city during the coming week. Monday, Kennedy meets with Birmingham white leaders. He saw Negro leaders last week. It was Burke Marshall, associate U. S. attorney general, who worked behind the scenes in the explosive demonstrations last May and brought white and Negro leaders together. The action led to formation of the city's first biracial committee. That group is

still at work, trying to patch together a workable agreement that will answer Negro demands for desegregation of public facilities.

These were the issues and the timetable of trouble that led up to the racial explosion in Birmingham:

As the transition toward desegregation moved across the South, Birmingham became a "no, never" symbol. The city was run by a three-member commission with a colorful, blunt-talking segregationist named Eugene Bull Connor as police commissioner. Negroes had succeeded earlier in a drive to desegregate public buses, an event that had produced some violence. It was taken compared with that to come.

In the spring of 1963, facing school desegregation under federal court orders, Birmingham changed its system of government to a mayor and council.

Connor was beaten in the mayor's race by Albert Boutwell, a less militant segregationist. Without waiting for the new government to take office, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and his Southern Christian Leadership Conference moved into Birmingham

Ham April 3 with a campaign aimed at desegregation of public facilities including department store tea rooms and better jobs for Negroes.

The city used fire hoses with high pressure nozzles and police dogs to break up huge crowds of Negroes who marched almost daily toward the downtown business section. They were jailed in droves.

At the height of the demonstrations, a committee of 100 leaders met behind closed doors, agreed to formation of a bi-racial committee and produced a temporary settlement that accepted most of the Negro demands. This was May 10 and a shaky and delicate peace returned to the city. A few days later, an explosion shattered A. G. Gaston's motel and angry Negroes fought with police. Somehow, the truce was held together.

On July 30, six downtown stores desegregated lunch counters. Two weeks later a homemade tear gas bomb exploded in one of the stores.

The night of Aug. 20 was warm and quiet. Police were detailed on routine chores. Shortly after 9 p.m., the tranquility vanished in the explosion of a dynamite

bomb on the garage side of the \$30,000 home of Arthur Shores, Negro attorney and member of the new bi-racial group.

Shores lives on Dynamite Hill—an area of upper middle class homes, shabby row houses and small stores.

An estimated 2,000 Negroes poured into the streets cursing and hurling rocks and bottles at police.

Trouble simmered night after night. Groups stood on street corners pitching rocks at passing cars. Sporadic fights broke out between whites and Negroes.

Five Negro children had been accepted for two high schools and an elementary school.

Wallace sent a messenger to pound on the door of Dr. Theo Wright, city school superintendent, who had buried his phone under pillows in order to get a few minutes rest.

The governor prevailed on the board to close the schools temporarily until the violence stopped.

Telephone lines burned between Montgomery, Birmingham and Washington in the days ahead but Wallace stuck to his guns and

promised a fight to keep schools segregated. His troopers turned away the Negroes when they appeared as schools re-opened Sept. 9.

An hour before schools opened the next day, President Kennedy federalized the National Guard. It left Wallace a general without an army.

Faced also with a five-judge injunction forbidding interference with integration orders, Wallace gave up.

Violence in Birmingham traditionally had been a beat in the night, until the daylight hours of Sunday, Sept. 15.

The intermediate class lesson for the day at 16th St. Baptist Church Negro was about Joseph and his coat of many colors. It was a lesson on forgiveness and it was just beginning when a dynamite bomb, deliberately planted beneath the church's side steps, went off. A clock in the church stopped at 10:22 a.m. C.S.T.

Killed were Carol Robertson, Addie Mae Collins, Cynthia Wesley and Denise McNair, all members of the same class. Denise was 10, the others 14.

Cynthia and Carol were youth

ushers-hostesses for the other children at their church. Their charges bore flowers from another church on the day of their funeral.

Two more funerals are scheduled Sunday for victims of this revolution who died the same day as the four girls.

Johnny Robinson, 16, was killed by officers who were chasing rock throwers. It was reported that a policeman attempted to shoot at the boy's legs to stop him but aimed too high.

And there was Virgil Ware, a 13-year-old Negro boy, who was shot to death while riding on the handlebars of a bicycle pedaled by his older brother. They had been to look for a bike for Virgil who planned to help his brother with his paper route and had put down a \$3 deposit before starting home.

As they passed two white youths on a red motorcoter, a shot rang out and Virgil fell mortally wounded. The two white teenagers have been charged with murder. The toll for Sept. 15. Six dead, at least 20 hospitalized.

The passions that many did not (Continued on Page Three)