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SG Is Responsible To All-Spearman

By FRED SEELY
A strong plea for a broad view of student government's responsibilities was voiced Tuesday night by Bob Spearman, vice-

president of the student body, in the keynote address of the University Party meeting. Speaking with Spearman in the meeting were John Ulfelder, UP

floor leader, and Mike Chanin, UP chairman. Approximately 100 students attended.

"We must accept the view that student government has a total responsibility to the academic, cultural and social welfare of the student community and the University at large," Spearman demanded. "We must also progress from this view to direct and concrete actions to meet these problems and utilize the opportunities presented to student government."

He discussed the pitfalls of student government, saying that "... we cannot work only to perfect our own operations in terms of reworking by-laws, re-writing election laws and protesting elections to the constitutional council."

"We must continue to assert student rights, but we must not let this blind us to the possibility..."
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Koufax Is Magnificent As Dodgers Win, 5-2

Sandy Fans Fifteen For Series Record

By OSCAR FRALEY
NEW YORK (UPI) — Dandy Sandy Koufax downed the mighty and favored New York Yankees with record book pitching and a three-run homer blast by John Roseboro Wednesday for a tense 5 to 2 victory which gave the Los Angeles Dodgers the opening game of the World Series.

The slender southpaw with the blazing fast ball struck out the first five hitters to face him, fanned a record total of 15 hitters and allowed but six hits before a roaring crowd of 69,000 whose cheers shook massive Yankee Stadium.

And the supposedly anemic bats of the battling Dodgers hammered out nine hits — including that payoff blow by Roseboro — to send Whitey Ford down to defeat. Ford gave up eight hits and five runs in five innings to suffer a record sixth series loss.

There were a handful of heroes for the underdog Dodgers as they jumped into the lead by capturing the classic's opening contest.

Cheers resounded for Bill (Moose) Skowron, Yankee himself at this time last year before he was traded away, as he drove in the first run and, in addition to that, the final one.

Frank Howard started the Dodgers rolling by crashing a 460-foot double in that big second inning.

And Roseboro played a major role with, in addition to his home run, a total of 18 putouts on strikeouts and fouls to smash the record of 14 formerly held by baseball greats Mickey Cochrane of the Tigers and Roy Campanella of Brooklyn.

But the big man was Koufax—even though Tom Tresh walked a home run with one on in the eighth inning to spoil his shut-out.

Because Dandy Sandy, as he fired a final strike past pinch-hitter Harry Bright with two out in the ninth, with a total of 15 strikeouts erased the 14-strikeout record established by Carl Erskine of Brooklyn just 10 years ago to the day.

And when he set down the first five hitters in a row as the game got underway — including Mickey Mantle and Roger Maris — he matched a mark established by Mort Cooper of the Cardinals a long 20 years ago.

It was a devastating day for the record books and the total of 25 strikeouts by the two teams — 15 by Koufax and 10 among Ford and the two who succeeded him, Stan Williams and Steve Hamilton — breaking the record of 22 established by the Cardinals and erstwhile St. Louis Browns in 1944.

But the biggest record to the

Dodgers was that final score as they jumped into the lead against a Yankee team which was favored to win its 21st world championship.

Labeled a weak-hitting ball club, the Dodgers looked mighty muscular to Ford when they staggered him with four hits for four big runs in the second inning.

The gigantic Howard lit the fuse when, with one out, he smashed a 460-foot cannonshot over Mantle's head which struck the centerfield wall, appropriately painted black. The six-foot, seven inch outfielder was held to a double by Mantle's swift retrieve.

Then it was Skowron, traded
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TOMORROW

Hugh Stevens, DTH student government reporter, discusses the controversial speaker ban law passed by the state legislature this year in the first of a three-part article.

Furry Curry Kirkpatrick continues his outstanding coverage of the World Series from his on-the-spot armchair in front of a GM television set.

And there still isn't a Woman's Page.



BILL SKOWRON

TONY KUBEK

Yankee hustle beats wide throw from shortstop Maury Wills in eighth inning of yesterday's World Series opener. Kubek was credited with

a single, one of only six hits off Dodger star Sandy Koufax in LA's 5-2 victory.

—UPI Telephoto courtesy of WTVD

Legislature Will Consider Intramural Bill Tonight

By HUGH STEVENS

The paid intramural manager's bill is expected to be the first order of business at tonight's Student Legislature meeting.

Bob Spearman, speaker of the legislature, said the Finance Committee has been considering the issue and is expected to send it to the floor with no trouble.

Spearman also said that a bill will be introduced to provide for the appointment of a Fine Arts Festival Chairman.

"As it is now proposed," he said, "the Fine Arts Festival would be run in the spring to

alternate with the Symposium. It would include performances and exhibitions of student and faculty art, as well as some artists from off campus."

"The purpose of the festival would be to better acquaint the student body and faculty with developments in the fine arts, and especially to point out the opportunities for participation in the arts on campus."

McKissick's personal opinion of Gov. Sanford is somewhat complimentary. "I think he's been fair and objective, but unfortunately he doesn't have power to do as much as some governors do."

"He is limited in making appointments with regard to race, color or creed, and then too, he doesn't have the veto power to block those laws which aren't in the public interest."

"For example, the General Assembly just increased the penalty for trespassing. This was clearly aimed at demonstrators."

agreed that such a festival is needed in view of the efforts being made by other schools in the field.

"Festivals of this type have been held at East Carolina, W.C. and other schools around the state," Spearman said. "Most were very successful."

The Judicial Committee and the Rules Committee are considering a bill concerning the creation of an IFC Court, and that issue may come before the body also. The bill was introduced by Sam Hines.

Other business scheduled to come up tonight includes the election of a File Clerk and a new Budget Committee member.

Education Is Key Says Sutherland

By PETE IVEY

One of the several major great changes in American life is the "ending of a lower status among us of some of our citizens because of the race of their birth," Prof. Arthur E. Sutherland of Harvard University said last night.

The final of the three Holmes Lectures will be given tonight at 8 p.m. in Carroll Hall. "To Grow More Civilized" is the subject. Prof. Dan Pollitt of the Law School, a former student of Prof. Sutherland at Cornell University, will preside.

Sutherland pointed to four great changes in American thinking in the past 100 years: (1)—changes in attitudes of people respecting distribution of material things, (2)—change from a farm people to a city people, (3)—impossibility of being in "splendid isolation" from the rest of the world, and (4)—change in our sympathies, so that we are "unable to contemplate with content the spectacle of pain and sorrow anywhere" and a sensitivity to the unhappiness of others owing to discrimination against them because of their race.

"Education is the obvious" was Prof. Sutherland's topic, pointing to a series of court decisions doing away with discriminatory practices because of race, Sutherland said, "surely by this time the train of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the racial question has become so consistent, has gone on for so many years, has become so predictable, that one can confidently say that the interpretation of the 14th and 15th Amendments has become an obvious matter."

"The process of amendment of the Constitution is available where a sufficient sweep of public opinion supports it," he said. "Processes of resistance other than this now denigrate the entire structure of orderly government which is essential to all freedom. Constitutional freedom is all of one piece. We cannot encourage our people to disregard some constitutional rights without jeopardizing the rights of everyone under our Constitution, the foundation deed under which we all hold."

Readjustment to the change of treating all citizens equally under the law is painful, said Prof. Sutherland, but it is inevitable and is supported by the Constitution and by Supreme Court decisions that for many years foreshadowed the High Court decision of 1954 which held that the Con-

stitution of the United States forbids either a state or the United States to maintain schools in which students are separated by race.

After reviewing court cases from the Plessy-Ferguson decision of 1896 to 1941 "separate facilities" case involving railroads, to a 1944 case excluding Negroes from a political party primary, to the 1950 cases regarding admission of Negroes to law schools in Texas and Oklahoma, and other cases, Sutherland compared the passing of legal discrimination in schools and in other facets of public life with the passing of the old-fashioned Negro minstrel show.

The resistance to the Supreme Court's 1954 unanimous decree has taken three forms, Prof. Sutherland pointed out:

(1)—Old-fashioned, complicated delay — for example, individual court litigation in regard to school admissions.

(2)—"Unconvincing classification"—a device turning on the obvious fact that equal protection of the laws does not require that the State treat everyone alike, in such instances as treating children differently from the way adults are treated, or laws affecting women in ways different from their affect on men, or differences in the way a university will treat the brilliant and the average student. Such discrimination is just, "The device of unconvincing categorization consists of the effort to make a governmental distinction, imposed by reasons of race, appear as though it were in fact imposed for some other and more constitutionally tolerable reason." Pupil placement laws which are genuinely administered according to traits of the pupil other than race, such as intelligence, previous education, and other bona fide qualities, will stand constitutionally. If it is applied in such a way as to favor one race over another, it falls afoul of the federal Constitution.

(3)—The power of Congress to legislate concerning interstate commerce brings into focus the difference between discrimination in private arrangements and discrimination enjoined by the state. Granting that court battles are wearisome, Prof. Sutherland said, "If this litigation has become wearying to the bystander, it must be desperately wearying to Negro participants, as war is wearying to the soldier. It is wearying for the same reason that the war in Europe was wearying in the winter of 1944 and

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YRC Hears Rep. Lacy

In a talk to UNC Young Republicans, State Rep. Philip L. Lacy said last night he does not "see anything wrong in lowering the voting age to 18."

Rep. Lacy urged the Young Republicans to get active in precinct politics. "The State of North Carolina is going to be one of the biggest battlegrounds in the election for President of the United States," he said.

Rep. Lacy cited 1962 Republican victories in Guilford County, where he lives, as coming from active organizing and the willingness of people to offer themselves as candidates.

About 50 girls at Woman's College in Greensboro even gave up dates to participate in political organizing, he said. "Whenever the dean let them off the campus, they came to work for the Republican party."

"Too many of our community and business leaders who are aching in their hearts for the Republican party to take over the national and state governments are not willing to get out and work on the precinct level," Rep. Lacy added.

Rep. Lacy spoke to the UNC Young Republican Club, recently re-organized for the new school year. About 45 persons heard the speech.

Lacy urged all conservatives to unite behind the Republican Party and "get into the fight for better government."

Lacy said that "the Republican Party will, without question, provide the responsible leadership here in the State and the Nation."

"We will give the people of America the means of understanding the issues. We do not do this by 'me tooting' the New Frontier ideas and approaches, but rather, by giving the people their choice between socialism as given forth by the New Frontier candidates, or personal freedom, free enterprise, and human dignity as given forth by the

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McKissick — Civil Rights Firebrand In Lawyer's Suit



—Photo by Jim Wallace

Floyd McKissick

By MICKEY BLACKWELL
DURHAM — The law office of McKissick and Berry is tucked away in a quiet nook at 113½ W. Main Street.

From its entranceway appearance, one would never guess that it is one of the principle civil rights headquarters in North Carolina. And the appearance of the office itself does not hint that its occupant is one of the state's most successful constitutional lawyers.

But it is out of this small upstairs office that Floyd B. McKissick, the first Negro to enter a previously all-white North Carolina public school and now national chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), directs his organization's anti-segregation efforts. McKissick himself is a quiet, mild-mannered person. He decided when he was 14 years old that he would spend as much of his life that it took to fight for equality for the Negro.

"It all started when I was 14," McKissick said as he brushed a speck of dirt from his light brown suit. "I was a Boy Scout

at the time. I was helping to direct traffic in Asheville. We all had on skates so we could get around to the various intersections."

"I was doing what I thought was a good deed when suddenly this white policeman comes up and asks me what I'm doing there."

"I told him I was doing what I was told to do. He told me I didn't have any business being there, and then without any reason at all, he hit me across the face with a glove that had three large reflectors on it."

"There was another policeman with him. He asked the one policeman to quit hitting me, but he didn't stop."

"Then he really started beating me and whipping me for no reason at all. I kept telling him I thought I was doing what was right and he kept saying, 'We don't want any niggers around here.'"

"All I could taste was blood and asphalt," McKissick continued. "I hollered for someone to come and help but no one would. It seemed like the po-

liceman would never stop beating me... but after what seemed like an eternity he did."

"Up until that time I was trying to decide whether to be a preacher or lawyer. I knew from then on that I couldn't be a preacher, so I decided to be a lawyer."

"I voted to do what I could so that no other member of my race would ever have to go through what I did on that day."

McKissick's physical fight from the beating has long since passed.

Now he is tall and lean, and speaks with an air of sincerity and simple emotion. He is not a forensic shouter but when he speaks, crowds perk up and listen.

"North Carolina has made progress in the Civil Rights movement," McKissick said. "But I will not be pleased until every bit of segregation is abolished and until we can live as citizens and people without regard to race."

Asked about Governor Sanford's remark that a march on Raleigh would not be a good

thing, McKissick said, "Let's face it, there has never been a demonstration held at the right time or the right place in the eyes of the people we are demonstrating against."

"When they admit there is a right time to demonstrate, there will be no need to demonstrate... but there is a need to demonstrate now because the state legislature has not gotten the message yet."

"They say, 'Give us more time.' We say, 'We've given you enough time.'"

McKissick's personal opinion of Gov. Sanford is somewhat complimentary.

"I think he's been fair and objective, but unfortunately he doesn't have power to do as much as some governors do."

"He is limited in making appointments with regard to race, color or creed, and then too, he doesn't have the veto power to block those laws which aren't in the public interest."

"For example, the General Assembly just increased the penalty for trespassing. This was clearly aimed at demonstrators."

"So, by this, and other things, you can see the inequalities that we suffer as a result of the acts of the General Assembly."

McKissick, whose four children are attending desegregated schools in Durham, doesn't put the blame for "inequality" entirely on the back of the white man.

"Many Negroes have given up the fight because the odds are too much for them. They are defeatists."

"Some Negroes who work for segregationists won't express their true feelings because they are afraid they will lose their jobs. He sells part of himself for a small bit of security. In other words," McKissick said, "he sells his self-respect."

McKissick has been in the middle of the Civil Rights fight for over 25 years. He believes that many of the battles have been won by the Negro, but he also says that the fight is far from over and the Negro is far from giving up.

"The Negro will win his fight," says McKissick. "Many people

don't realize just how determined he is to win."

"The Negro wants his freedom. He doesn't care whether the white man loves him or not, but he does care whether he respects him... He is not asking for love, but he is asking for freedom."

"Integration is the only street that the Negro must go down to achieve this total freedom. He sings songs of freedom not only for himself but for his white brother who wants to associate with him."

"The only solution to this present problem is a complete and totally integrated society. There must be mutual respect based solely and exclusively upon ability."

"Much of this is coming now. Many church schools are opening their facilities to Negroes... but there are still a few court battles that have to be fought."

"There will be more demonstrations and a combination of all these factors working together to bring about the change for equality."