

Guess what we're gonna' get.  
A new baby sister. See Charlotte  
College story this page.

# The Daily Tar Heel

Oh Yes

Yes, the DTH remembered its  
promise to answer the riddle in  
Saturday's paper. It's an Avon  
salesman at the North Pole. We  
think.

Founded Feb. 23, 1893

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1964

Associated Press Wire Service

## Three Are Promoted To Soviet Russia's Presidium

MOSCOW (AP)—A month after ousting Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee elevated three of its leaders to its highest council Monday and decreed important personnel and policy changes. The actions were taken at a one-day secret meeting of the committee.

Alexander N. Shelepin, 46, former head of the State Security Committee (KGB), the secret police organization, was promoted to the committee's ruling Presidium. He already was a member of the party's Secretariat. Only three other men, including Brezhnev, now are members of both bodies.

Poytr Shelest, from the influential Ukraine Republic, was elevated to the Presidium from candidate membership.

Poytr N. Demichev, 46, a party secretary specializing in light and chemical industries, became a candidate member of the Presidium.

The Central Committee dropped Frol R. Kozlov, once regarded as a top aide to Khrushchev, from the Presidium, explaining that the reason was Kozlov's physical incapacity. Kozlov was felled by stroke last year.

Then Central Committee gave no explanation for dropping Vasily I. Polyakov from his post as a member of the party Secretariat. Polyakov specialized in agriculture, Khrushchev's favorite field and the field of Khrushchev's most noteworthy failures.

The party also dismissed Khrushchev's son-in-law, Alexei Adzhubei, from membership in the Central Committee. Adzhubei, former editor of the government newspaper Izvestia, was expelled from the committee "for errors committed in his work."

The committee also decided to abolish structural changes in the party instituted by Khrushchev. It reversed the Khrushchev reorganization which had divided party committees into parallel organizations to specialize in agriculture and industry. This Khrushchev reform had been reported causing widespread confusion and dissatisfaction among the party rank and file.

The resolution of reunification of the parallel organizations of the party said it was "considered necessary to return to the principle of construction of party organizations and their directing organs along territorial-production lines." The committee ordered party units at regional and district levels to merge again into consolidated units as they had been before December, 1962. The order is effective next month.

Nikolay V. Podgorny, 59, tough former party boss of the Ukraine and a member of the ruling party Presidium, seemed to have moved up a notch. He was chosen by Brezhnev to make the report detailing these changes to the Central Committee, an indication that he was close to the top in the administration of the party. Brezhnev had been given similar duties under Khrushchev.

However, Shelepin's elevation seemed a clear indication that this fast-rising party official also was in an important position in the post-Khrushchev reorganization. He rose to influence through the ranks of the Komsomols (Young Communist League) of which he was first secretary for six years.

Shelest long was a lieutenant of Podgorny in the Ukraine. He also has served on the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) Budget Commission. He is a metallurgist associated with heavy industry. Demichev has been a Central Committee secretary since 1960. He formerly was chief of the Moscow city party.

The 175-member Central Committee's meeting was its first since Brezhnev met last week with foreign Communists and representatives of the Chinese party on the split in the world movement. It was not known whether the committee was filled in on the talks, and the brevity of the session suggested that there had

(Continued on Page 3)



WITH A WORRIED LOOK Defendant Rinaldi heads for court in the last day of his defense. Deputies escorted Mr. Rinaldi from the jail to the courtroom. —Photo by Jock Lauterer

## Defense Witness Called 'Prejudiced' By Cooper

HILLSBORO (AP)—The testimony of a key witness in the first degree murder trial of Frank Rinaldi was called "biased and prejudiced" Monday by District Solicitor Thomas B. Cooper Jr.

He made the statement after Judge Raymond Mallard had sent the jury from the courtroom while a point of law was discussed. Cooper requested permission to ask John F. Sipp, an insurance agent and friend of Rinaldi, if he had refused to take a lie detector test.

Judge Mallard refused the request, ruling the question would be incompetent and "constitutes error."

The action came during the second week of the trial of Rinaldi, for former UNC English instructor charged with killing his pregnant wife last Christmas Eve.

Mrs. Rinaldi, a native of Waterbury, Conn., was severely beaten about the face and head before she was strangled, according to a pathologist, Dr. N. F. Rodman.

Cooper told Judge Mallard he felt he was justified in requesting permission to ask Sipp if he had refused to take a lie detector test. He said Sipp refused to cooperate with officers.

A defense attorney, Gordon Battle, told Judge Mallard the question about a lie detector test is so prejudicial it would entitle the defendant to a mistrial.

Earlier, Sipp told the jury Rinaldi was away from him only a few minutes when they went on a long shopping trip to Durham and Chapel Hill on the day Mrs. Rinaldi, a bride of less than five months, was killed.

He said Rinaldi left him five times during the trip, twice to go to a rest room. He added the longest was about five minutes.

Sipp, a mustached middle-aged man, said he picked up Rinaldi in his foreign made station wagon at the Rinaldi apartment in Chapel Hill about 8:45 a.m. Christmas Eve day. They returned between 1:35 and 1:45 p.m., he said.

Under cross examination, Cooper asked, "What did Rinaldi say when he got into the car?" Sipp replied, "Together again, baby." "We were good friends," answered Sipp, adding that the word "baby" was "a common term."

"Between men?" Cooper asked.

"Yes."

"You mean with that crowd you ran around with?" This brought an objection from defense attorneys and Judge Mallard sustained it.

Later Cooper asked if Mrs. Rinaldi's body had been put into the vehicle before they left to go to Durham. "No," Sipp replied.

A Negro handyman, Alfred L. Foushee of Durham, testified last week he was asked repeatedly last year to kill Mrs. Rinaldi for a price.

During testimony Monday, Solicitor Cooper asked Sipp if Rinaldi was a homosexual. This brought a strong objection from the defense and Judge Mallard upheld it. Cooper then asked Sipp if Rinaldi had ever made advances toward him. He replied, "Certainly not."

The solicitor followed with the question as to whether he had ever made an advance to Rinaldi. This also brought a negative reply.

The defense promptly sent three witnesses to the stand who testified Sipp's character was good.

Sipp said that when he and Rinaldi returned to the apartment from the shopping trip, Rinaldi unlocked the door. He added, "We both looked into the apartment and saw this scene. Lucille was lying on the floor, her face down, both of her arms were at her sides. Her pocket book was at her left. Some of the contents were scattered. The lamp was overturned."

"What did you do then?" asked Battle.

"I went to Lucille and knelt down," he replied. "I reached down and removed her right hand from under her thigh and felt her wrist. There was a knot in a scarf about her head. I untied the knot and called the Chapel Hill police. That was about 1:45 p.m."

Asked what Rinaldi's first statements were, Sipp said, "We both stood there for a few seconds. Then Frank started talking, mumbling incoherently. 'Oh God, go see what happened.' He kind of pushed and nudged me into the room."

Battle wanted to know if Sipp saw a letter in the apartment. He replied he did. When asked if he remembered the contents of the letter, the state raised an objection which was sustained.

## Trustees Squelch NCS Name Change University Expands; Charlotte Will Join Family In July, '65

GREENSBORO (AP)— Trustees of the Consolidated University of North Carolina voted here Monday to make Charlotte College a part of the University system, effective July 1, 1965.

The motion, made by State Sen. Irwin Belk of Charlotte, carried overwhelmingly on a voice vote. Only one trustee, W. C. Harris Jr. of Raleigh, spoke against the proposal.

The trustees unanimously rejected two proposals by the North Carolina State Alumni Association. One was to change the name of North Carolina State of the University of North Carolina at Raleigh. The other was to change the present method of selecting University trustees.

Frank Parker of Asheville presided in the absence of Gov. Terry Sanford, who is out of the state. The meeting was at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

At the 1965 General Assembly gives its approval, Charlotte College, which has 1,512 students, will become the fourth campus of the consolidated University. It will be called the University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

A 15-member council on educational policy spent eight months studying the proposal of the trustees of Charlotte College that it be merged with the University, and then recommended the merger.

President William Friday of the Consolidated University said it must expand to take care of the flood of high school graduates.

"The enrollment bulge the experts have been predicting is here," Friday said.

He said there are 93,000 students enrolled in North Carolina colleges this fall. But if present trends continue, Friday said, in 1975 the college enrollment will be 205,000, or an increase of 120 per cent, if there is any place to put that many students.

"We believe these figures make the establishment of a fourth campus mandatory," Friday said.

Harris said he was against making Charlotte College a part of the University because he did not believe the state has the money to expand the University system without lowering its quality.

"I believe we need to improve the three campuses we now have," Harris said. "Is the University seeking quality or quantity?"

Thomas Pearsall of Rocky Mount, chairman of the committee that studied the question of expanding the University, defended the proposal. He said there is a pressing need for a branch of the University in the Charlotte area.

"A great tide of North Carolinians has moved into the Piedmont; the times are changing," Pearsall declared. "If we vote for this proposal it will be the most significant thing this board of trustees has done in the past 100 years."

Victor Bryant of Durham, chairman of a special subcommittee of the Executive Committee, read a report on the two proposals of the North Carolina State Alumni Association. He reviewed the history of the long fight in the 1963 General Assembly over changing the name of what was formerly called North Carolina State College.

Bryant said his subcommittee and the Executive Committee concluded that any effort to change the name of the school "would create a highly controversial situation involving a public contest with a result seriously detrimental to the welfare of the entire University."

Bryant recommended that if the name is changed, however, that it be called the University of North Carolina at Raleigh. That was the name originally recommended by the Governor's Commission on Education Beyond the High School.

The name change the Alumni Association wants, Bryant said, "is illogical . . . and would continue the confusion which at

times has prevailed about the relationship between the units of the University."

He took note of reports that unless the trustees adopted the name change the Alumni Association proposed, the Association would go to the General Assembly and get the name of the Raleigh school changed anyway. Bryant conceded that the General Assembly has the power to make the change.

"But unless it should appear that the board of trustees has abused its discretion, it might be well hoped that the General Assembly, although it has the power to do so, might refrain from substituting its judgment for that of the board in those areas theretofore delegated to the board," Bryant said.

Next Bryant took up the Alumni Association's proposal to give each campus of the University 32 members of the board of trustees, or 96 trustees in all.

At present, there are 100 trustees who supposedly represent all sections of the University. The proposed change, Bryant said, "would surely promote jealousy, bickering, and internal friction. This we do not need."

When the vote came, the trustees backed up Bryant. They adopted his report, rejecting both Alumni Association proposals.

## U.S. Refuses Pledge To U.N. Special Fund

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—The United States refused Monday to make a 1965 money pledge to the U.N. special fund and expanded program of technical aid pending a solution to the U.S.-Soviet crisis over overdue peacekeeping assessments.

As principal contributor the United States normally pledges 40 per cent of the total raised by voluntary contributions to the two major U.N. programs for help to economically handicapped nations.

U.N. Ambassador Franklin H. Williams spelled out the U.S. position at the annual pledging conference where France and a number of other countries in-

creased their pledges by a considerable amount—but not enough to overcome a gap left by the U. S. action.

The target for 1965 is \$150 million. For the current year 109 countries have pledged or paid \$137,100,000—including the United States.

Last year's pledging conference raised \$74,663,616, not counting the U. S. pledge.

It was apparent that the pledges today would exceed that figure. The Soviet Union pledged the same for 1965 as last year—2,700,000 rubles, or the equivalent of \$3 million. It was subject to the same restrictions—that it be used to pay only Soviet technicians employed in the two programs.

In announcing the pledge Soviet Delegate Nikolai T. Federenko made no reference to the U. S. announcement, but said only that his country favored U.N. operations "carried out in accord with the U.N. charter."

"In view of circumstances with which members are familiar, my government is not in a position to make a pledge for 1965 at this time," Williams told the delegates in the General Assembly Hall.

"We have every hope that developments will make it possible for us to announce a substantial pledge in the near future."

This was a reference to private diplomatic efforts now going on to resolve the deadlock over payment of past due assessments for peacekeeping.

The Soviet Union is two years in arrears on Middle East and Congo peacekeeping assessments. The United States contends that under Article 19 of the U.N. Charter the Soviet Union and eight other nations in a similar situation must lose their assembly vote.

France will be two years in arrears on Jan. 1 because of failure to pay Congo assessments. Both Moscow and Paris contend that the assessments are illegal because they were approved by the General Assembly instead of the Security Council.

"The United States government has always given the most sympathetic consideration to the requirements of the expanded program of technical assistance and the special fund," Williams said.

## No Policy Change Seen By Professor

By JOHN GREENBACKER  
DTH Staff Writer

Dr. Robert Rupen, associate professor of Political Science and an authority on the Soviet Union, said yesterday the new appointments to the Soviet Presidium gave the "idea of continuity" to Soviet administrative policy.

The promotions of Petr Shelest and Aleksandr Shelepin, both members of the "Ukrainian" faction in Soviet government and closely linked with the rise of former Premier Khrushchev, indicated "no change in internal policy," according to Rupen.

Shelest, until yesterday a candidate member of the Presidium, is a former member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Presidium and Secretary for the Ukrainian Party.

Shelepin was a Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and head of the Party State Control Committee, a Khrushchev innovation with wide-sweeping powers which acted as an inspector-general for all phases of Soviet Government.

The promotion of Petr Demichev to candidate membership of the Presidium also indicated the continuation of what Rupen termed "the rational economics of Khrushchev."

Demichev is currently a secretary of the Soviet Communist Party in charge of light industry and chemicals, and his promotion is regarded by Rupen as a boost for consumer goods advocates over military advocates.

"The increased emphasis on chemicals, plastics, and fertilizers in the Soviet economy was a big Khrushchev program," Rupen said.

Rupen took particular note of the dropping of Khrushchev's "Sovnarkhoz" plan by the Presidium, the only Khrushchev legacy to suffer in the shakeup.

The Sovnarkhoz plan was a program designed to group various sections of the Soviet Union into agricultural and industrial blocks with one over-all administrative head of each.

The plan was viewed by many rank and file party workers as an attempt to undermine the authority of local party organizations, according to Rupen, and its removal indicates the degree of friction within the party which it caused.

"The dropping of the Sovnarkhoz plan may mean that it was a major factor in Khrushchev's removal," Rupen said.

The removal of Vasilii Polyakov as head of the Central Committee Bureau for Agriculture was not

viewed by Rupen with great surprise. "Agriculture people are always in trouble," he said.

"The fall harvest was good this year, however," he said, "so we will have to examine this closely."

"I would be cautious in saying the heavy industry proponents of the Soviet Union have lost out," he said, "but we have seen that the military didn't get ahead in the change-over."

Rupen noted also that the neo-Stalinists and ideologists who follow Presidium member Mikhail Suslov did not gain in the appointments.

The announcement that Presidium member Nikolai Podgorny, another "Ukrainian," had officially proclaimed the new appointments gave further indication that the Ukrainian faction had strengthened its position.

Rupen noted the similarity in the careers of Shelepin and Vladimir Semichastnyi, Shelepin's replacement as head of the Party State Control Committee.

Both men have done extensive work with Soviet youth groups and are former heads of the Soviet secret police.

Semichastnyi may follow his superior up the ladder of leadership.

"Both Demichev and Shelepin are 46 years old," Rupen said. "They are both in prime positions for top leadership in the future."

## Fall Germans Tickets Go Up For Grabs

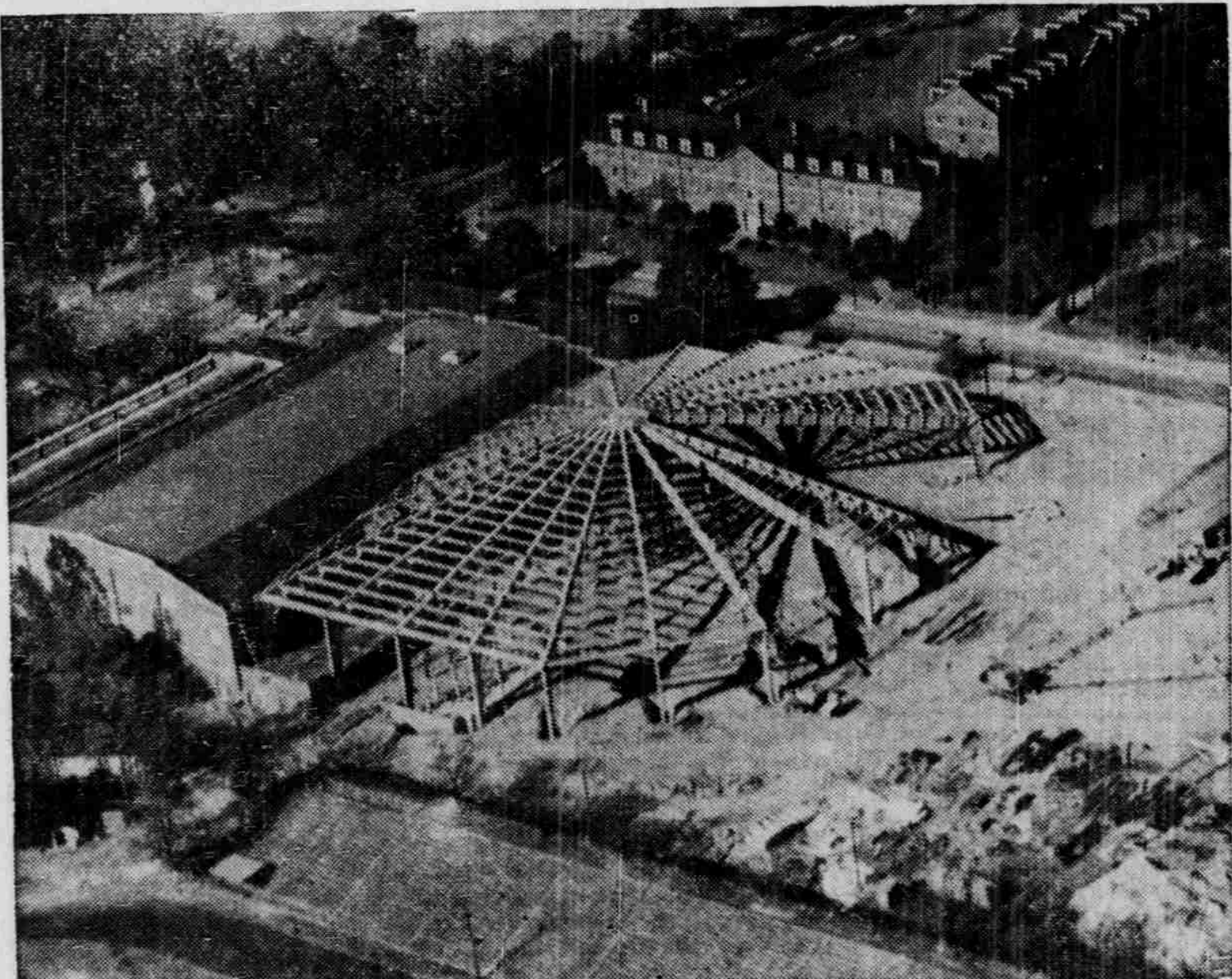
The Germans Club is offering a limited number of tickets to all students, including freshmen, to its folksgiving concert this weekend.

Tickets will be on sale at Y-Court today and tomorrow from 12 to 1 p.m. Price is \$6.

This year's concert features Canadian folksingers Ian and Sylvia and the Brothers Four.

Ian Tyson and Sylvia Fricker, both of Toronto, have worked together since 1961, when they were hired by a Toronto folk club.

The Brothers Four, Bob Flick, Mike Kirkland, John Paine and Dick Foley, are fraternity brothers from the University of Washington.



UNC's NEW GYMNASIUM begins to spread out like a giant cobweb as the final supporting beams and girders go up. This aerial photo gives a good

idea of how big the new building is in relation to the present gym. —Photo by Jock Lauterer.

## PROGRAM TONIGHT

The UNC chapter of Alpha Epsilon Delta, national pre-medicine and pre-dental society, will hold its freshman orientation program tonight at 7:30 in Howell Hall auditorium.