

The Daily Tar Heel

Seventy Years Of Editorial Freedom

Weather

Variable cloudiness and
chance of showers.

Offices in Graham Memorial

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1962

Complete UPI Wire Service

UNC Team Meets Oxford Debaters Here Tomorrow

The UNC Debaters will be challenged by the famed Oxford University Debate Team tomorrow from 4-5 p.m. at Gerrard Hall.

They need rather than what they want."

The Oxford debaters are coming to UNC on the invitation of Donald K. Springer, director of debate. The event is open to faculty, students, and townspeople.

NATO Nations Try To Reach Agreement

PARIS (UPI)—The United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) partners meet here next week to patch a series of rifts that suddenly have threatened the alliance's unity.

The UNC Debate Team will consist of Mack Armstrong and Bill Patterson. Armstrong, a senior from Rogersville, Tenn., and veteran debater for four years, was a 1962 delegate to the National Student Congress. He is a history major and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

Patterson has had three years of experience in college debating, and is a senior history major from Bedford Hills, New York. He is director of the Southeast District of the College Young Republican Federation.

Debaters from Oxford are William D. Madel and John B. W. McDonnell.

Madel, who is 24, is a member of the Oxford University Conservative Association, the Federation of University Conservative and Unionist Associates, and the Oxford hockey and cricket teams. He attended Uppingham School and Keble College, Oxford, and plans to enter publishing.

McDonnell, 22, is a member of the Oxford University Society, the Oxford University Conservative Association, the Carlton Club, the Coxswains' Society, the College Sports Clubs Committee and the editorial staff of "Mesopotamia." He plans to enter law.

International debating such as the UNC contest on Dec. 10, began in 1921 when a Bates College debate team argued at Oxford University. Almost every year since then with the exception of the war years, a foreign team has toured the United States debating American college students.

Advantages of international debating include an opportunity for American debaters to re-evaluate their teams, and to study different debating approaches and techniques.

The United States also sends debate teams abroad. Team members are selected by the Institute of International Education following tryouts.

Atomic Boosters Seen Necessary

Kennedy Considers Space Speedup

PALM SPRINGS, Calif. (UPI)—President Kennedy Saturday completed his speedy tour of nuclear and space installations better prepared, according to his associates, to decide whether to speed up the government's atomic propulsion program.

Kennedy arrived here at noon (PST) for an overnight rest at the desert home of singer Bing Crosby before returning to Washington early Monday to face a heavy schedule of visitors and final budget decisions.

The Chief Executive started

early Saturday morning at Roman Catholic mass in the sunlit chapel on Kirkland Air Force Base outside Albuquerque, N. M. He then flew to the nuclear rocket development station on the Nevada test grounds near the Indian Springs AFB.

There he saw a "Kiwi" reactor still "hot" radioactively from a recent test firing being dismantled behind a shield of glass and liquid six feet thick.

Discuss Mars Landing

It was at the nuclear rocket sta-

tion that Kennedy discussed with some of the government's top scientists the probability of the first U.S.-manned landing on Mars.

Such a trip will require a refinement of the current Project Rover which is dedicated to building the nuclear propulsion units for pushing man deep into space.

According to Kennedy associates, one of his primary purposes on this trip was to study fiscal 1964 budgetary needs against the Rover potential.

The President, with the best ad-

visers he could summon, examined the possibility of stepping up federal funds for Project Rover.

The question before the administration was whether Rover has reached the point where extra funds might cut appreciable time off the American effort to put a man on the moon, and later on Mars.

Kennedy and a few members of his personal staff planned little more rest and swimming in a heated pool at the Crosby house Saturday night and Sunday. The

President planned to take-off for Washington about midnight Sunday.

A crowd of 5,000 greeted Kennedy at the Palm Springs Airport when the jetliner touched down. He was greeted by a cheer—and 80-degree temperatures.

Watched Reactor

The President watched dismantling of a "hot" radioactive Kiwi reactor at the "Area 400 Nevada test site" near Las Vegas, where Atomic Energy Commission

AEC Chairman Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg and Harold D. Baker, director of the space nuclear propulsion office, were his guides. When he asked the scientists about future space probes, and specifically when this country would begin shooting for Mars, the President was not given a target date. But the scientists envisioned a one-year round trip to Mars, with American spacemen involved spending 40 days on the planet. First, however, there must be successful exploration of the moon, hoped for near the end of this decade.

Buckley To Speak On Welfare State Tomorrow Night

William F. Buckley Jr., editor of the nation's leading conservative magazine, will speak Monday night at 8 in Memorial Hall.

The Young Republicans Club and the Carolina Forum will co-sponsor

the speech, on "Freedom and the Welfare State."

Buckley is editor of National Review. Sen. Barry Goldwater called him "the chief spokesman for the young conservative revival in this country."

Buckley, 37, has three books to his credit: "God and Man at Yale"; "McCarthy and His Enemies" (with Brent Bozell); and "Up From Liberalism." He edited and wrote part of "The Committee and Its Critics," a defense of the House Un-American Activities Committee, published in January, 1962.

"God and Man at Yale," published in 1951, is an attack on what Buckley considers a false view of "academic freedom." It presents the view that most college professors (at least, at Yale) are presenting their students the "liberal line" on politics.

"McCarthy and His Enemies," published in 1954, is a detailed defense of the charges made by Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

"Up From Liberalism," published in 1961, is an attack on the "liberal indoctrination" and the liberal political "establishment."

Perhaps more than anyone else, Buckley has given the conservative effort a stir on the college campus. He is a regular speaker before student, as well as business and political, groups.

He founded the National Review in 1954 "to keep the left from winning by default."

A 1950 graduate of Yale University, Buckley was chairman of the Yale Daily News, class day orator and key man on the debating team that defeated Oxford that year.

Borneo Rebels Try To Seize Oil Fields

BRUNEI, Brunei (UPI)—Rebel forces revolted Saturday against the sultan in this oil-rich British protectorate on Borneo, one of the last outposts of empire. Gurkha troops from Singapore to try to restore order.

Initial reports said seven persons, including three policemen, had been killed in the fighting as the rebels sought to take over the Shell Oil Company fields at Seria.

with illustrations and a text on each item.

The Ackland Art Center was formally opened in September 1958. It is a memorial to a Southern attorney, William Hayes Ackland (1855-1940), who, because he visualized broader art education in the South, bequeathed to the University a teaching museum and a purchase endowment.

By means of Mr. Ackland's generosity which was later supplemented by the William A. Whitaker Fund and gifts from friends, the Center has made slow but steady progress towards fulfilling the benefactors' intent.

Four Years Of Growth

Since its meager beginning four years ago the Center has become an integral part of the University. And, while its primary function is pedagogic—which is sometimes dull—monotony has been avoided by a highly selec-

Martin Schongauer; two 16th century drawings by Francesco Primaticcio and Remigio Cantagallina; a 17th century Italian painting of dramatic chiaroscuro and an oil still life of the same period by Jan Davidz De Heem; a 17th century drawing by Il Volterrano; two 18th century paintings by Pierre Subleyras and Joseph-Marie Vien; three 18th century drawings by Nicolas Lancret, P. G. van Os and William Payne and a watercolor by William Blake of the same period; two 19th century drawings by Constantin Guys and A. L. Barye; a 20th century drawing by Georges Mathieu and a bronze sculpture also of this century by Jean Arp.

The museum is open to the public Tuesdays through Fridays, 2 to 5 p.m. and 8 to 10 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays, 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Mondays.



FOLKSINGERS—Guitarist Tommy Hunter and banjoist Obray Ramsey provided Graham Memorial with a Saturday night concert style last night when they presented "Songs of the French Broad River" in the GM Main Lounge. Both men are from the Great Smokies. —Photo by Jim Wallace

International Living Plan To Be Discussed This Week

Mr. Sam Achziger, representative from the U. S. Headquarters of the Experiment in International Living, will speak to students interested in the Experiment's program of cultural exchange Tuesday at 7 p.m.

Achziger's talk will be hosted by the International Students Board in GM's Roland Parker Lounge. Achziger will speak on the philosophy and operations of the Experiment, and will tell about costs, application procedures, and scholarship opportunities.

The Experiment in International Living is a non-profit, non-sectarian organization of world-wide scope. This year, the organization observing its thirtieth anniversary has grown in that time to include all the countries of Western Europe, many Iron Curtain countries, most of Latin America, and various nations in Africa and the Near East.

According to Larry Winecoff, the organization's Chapel Hill representative, "The Experiment offers an unusual challenge to the person interested in contributing to the growth of international understanding."

"By placing students in foreign homes as 'family members,' the Experiment gives the student the opportunity to become acquainted with a foreign country from the viewpoint of the natives, to live the everyday life of an average family, and to see the country and its culture through the native's eyes."

The Experiment philosophy is expressed in the phrase, "People learn to live together" by living together," said Winecoff.

Typical Program

Winecoff went on to outline the typical Experiment program, which consists of four parts:

(1) an intensive linguistic and culture orientation, usually during a period of approximately ten days on shipboard en route to the foreign country;

(2) the "Home Stay" in the host country, a period of about five weeks, in which there are regularly scheduled bi-national meetings under the direction of an Experiment

group leader, in order to discuss new impressions, problems, adjustments, etc.;

(3) the "Informal Trip" including both the American students and members of like age from the host families, usually a period of three to four weeks, in which the group visits not merely tourist attractions but sites which responsible natives consider most truly representative of the country; and

(4) an evaluation session during the homeward journey, aimed at summing up the summer's experiences both in terms of the educational value and its contributions to international understanding.

The usual Experiment group has ten members and a leader, who is often a teacher during the regular academic year. Each group is assigned to a different town, with the towns being chosen on the basis of their ability to represent the country.

Peace Corps Post Filled By N. C. Man

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Dr. Samuel Dewitt Proctor, now on leave of absence as president of North Carolina A&T College, was named Saturday as associate director of the U.S. Peace Corps.

Proctor, 40, has been in Nigeria since January as head of Peace Corps work there. Director Sargent Shriver said in making the announcement that Proctor will be in charge of recruit training and overseas administration for the Peace Corps.

Proctor, a Negro, will receive \$20,000 a year in his new post, one of the highest in the Peace Corps. Proctor is scheduled to return to Greensboro, N. C., in September 1963 to resume the presidency of the college's board of trustees in December 1961 when offered the Nigerian Peace Corps post.

Galbraith To Check Border Conditions; Chinese Withdraw

NEW DELHI (UPI)—U. S. Ambassador John Kenneth Galbraith flew to Communist-invaded Ladakh Saturday on an inspection trip while Communist China announced a series of withdrawals all along the 2,500-mile Sino-Indian frontier.

Peking Radio announced the new withdrawals shortly after Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru said the Chinese would withdraw from disputed areas of the North-east Frontier Agency (NEFA) except for the posts of Dhola and Longju, which they captured in September.

Galbraith, accompanied by his wife and military aid specialist, Brig. Gen. John E. Kelly, made a flying visit to Leh, capital of Ladakh. Mrs. Galbraith visited Indian wounded in the hospital while Galbraith conferred with Indian officials.

Washington Visit Planned

Galbraith and U. S. Ambassador to Pakistan Walter P. McCone both fly to Washington on Monday for conference with President Kennedy. Presumably they will discuss the aid program and the Indo-Pakistani decision to negotiate on the long-smouldering Kashmir dispute.

The Peking broadcast listed a string of towns and villages the Chinese Communists have captured inside territory claimed by India. The broadcast said Red troops would begin withdrawing from these towns Sunday. The towns ranged from Ladakh areas to the extreme eastern end of the frontier. Another Peking report said the Communists would release 146 sick and wounded Indian soldiers Dec. 13 in the Dirang Dzong area—well inside the NEFA.

Tezpur dispatches said there

still was no sign of a large scale withdrawal although Peking announced it would begin its withdrawals Dec. 1. The Chinese still held Bonadi La, north of Tezpur, but Peking said troops would pull out of there as far north as the disputed McMahon Line.

The Tezpur dispatches said Indian army officials feared the Chinese actually were consolidating some positions inside India instead of withdrawing. The officials said the only withdrawals to date were from advanced outposts reached just before the cease-fire was announced Nov. 21.

Nehru went before the Upper House Saturday to clarify his confusing statements which left members of parliament angry and uncertain as to his intentions. Some wondered whether he was carrying on secret negotiations with Red China.

Saturday he said the Chinese would pull back from all except two posts from Indian-claimed territory in the NEFA-Dhola near the borders of India, Ghutan and Tibet, and Longju about 30 miles further east.

Washington computed the cost as one attempt to measure the enormity of the Kremlin enterprise that resulted in the brink-of-war crisis last October. In the face of U. S. demands, the "offensive" ballistic missiles and obsolescent IL28 bombers have pulled out and presumably shipped home to Russia. But a huge share of Moscow's investment in arms-for-Cuba remains in the form of what Washington elects to describe as "defensive" weapons.

With them are Russian troops and technicians estimated in the capital to number anywhere from 5,000 to 20,000 men. There is no sure estimate, but an insistent administration goal is to bring about their departure.

Weapons still in Cuba include a highly developed anti-aircraft missile system, Komar patrol boats able to fire short-range missiles, FROG free rocket over ground missiles with 20 to 25 miles range, complex military communications systems, and MIG jet fighters that could lug bombs as well as conduct air defense.

Cuba Buildup Cost Russia \$1 Billion

WASHINGTON (UPI)—The ballistic missiles and other weapons which Russia shipped into Cuba in its clandestine effort to gain a Western Hemisphere foothold were authoritatively estimated Saturday to have cost not less than \$1 billion.

Washington computed the cost as one attempt to measure the enormity of the Kremlin enterprise that resulted in the brink-of-war crisis last October. In the face of U. S. demands, the "offensive" ballistic missiles and obsolescent IL28 bombers have pulled out and presumably shipped home to Russia. But a huge share of Moscow's investment in arms-for-Cuba remains in the form of what Washington elects to describe as "defensive" weapons.

With them are Russian troops and technicians estimated in the capital to number anywhere from 5,000 to 20,000 men. There is no sure estimate, but an insistent administration goal is to bring about their departure.

Weapons still in Cuba include a highly developed anti-aircraft missile system, Komar patrol boats able to fire short-range missiles, FROG free rocket over ground missiles with 20 to 25 miles range, complex military communications systems, and MIG jet fighters that could lug bombs as well as conduct air defense.

There will be a meeting of all faculty and community members interested in seeing the program established on Tuesday night at 9:00 in the Episcopal Church of the Cross. Sam Achziger of the U. S. Headquarters of the Experiment in International Living will speak to the group about the Ambassador Program.

Any students interested in applying for the program should meet at the "Y" Thursday at 4:00.

Dean Smith will be available in the afternoon to talk with Juniors and Seniors about the graduate Business program at Columbia.

The School has a three-term program which allows students to gain credit for a full term of work during the Summer period.

Ackland Plans Special Show

New Purchases To Be Displayed For Fourth Anniversary

By ALICE WELSH

To celebrate its fourth anniversary the William Hayes Ackland Memorial Art Center will hold a special exhibit of its new acquisitions from December 15 to January 20.

Many of these new objets d'art were purchased in Europe earlier this year by Dr. Joseph C. Sloane, director of the Center, and will be on public display for the first time. An additional observance will be the publication of a small illustrated volume describing some of the present holdings.

In conjunction with the exhibition, a new booklet picturing and describing some of Ackland Art Center's holdings is now on sale. Entitled "An Introduction to the Collection, 1958-1962," the booklet treats 94 of the pieces in the Center's permanent collection

with illustrations and a text on each item.

The Ackland Art Center was formally opened in September 1958. It is a memorial to a Southern attorney, William Hayes Ackland (1855-1940), who, because he visualized broader art education in the South, bequeathed to the University a teaching museum and a purchase endowment.

By means of Mr. Ackland's generosity which was later supplemented by the William A. Whitaker Fund and gifts from friends, the Center has made slow but steady progress towards fulfilling the benefactors' intent.

Four Years Of Growth

Since its meager beginning four years ago the Center has become an integral part of the University. And, while its primary function is pedagogic—which is sometimes dull—monotony has been avoided by a highly selec-