

Labor Whips Tories; Cards Win, Too

The Daily Tar Heel

And The Rains Came
With the world suddenly turning upside down, the editorials and campus news just couldn't find any space in the paper. They may return Saturday—no promises, though.

Read Campus News?
Read the Campus Calendar—that's the only place you'll find anything.

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Associated Press Wire Service

Khrushchev Out; Soviets Alter Hierarchy

Incomplete British Returns Give Laborites Wide Lead

LONDON—(AP)—Harold Wilson's Labor Party yesterday apparently won the British national election over Prime Minister Douglas-Home's Conservatives.

Jubilant Labor Party headquarters said the remaining results would only determine the size of the Laborite margin in the House of Commons. Conservative Party headquarters withheld comment but was cast in gloom.

The apparent Labor Party victory ended 13 unbroken years of Conservative rule.

From early in the counting, computers predicted a Laborite victory by anything up to 40 seats.

The balloting climaxed Britain's most unpredictable national election this century. Both Conservatives and Laborites expressed confident hope for victory, yet each side feared defeat.

The voters, perhaps 28 million of an eligible 36 million, moved in rain showers and in sunshine through crowded city streets and down country lanes.

CARDS WIN 7-5; TAKE W-SERIES

By FRED SEELY
DTH Co-Editor

The Russian Premier and the New York Yankees found themselves in unaccommodated positions yesterday, but as far as St. Louis was concerned the Yanks are the only ones who count.

Bob Gibson, a sturdy right-hander, survived a late Yankee homer surge and set a World Series strikeout record in the process as he trimmed the American League champs, 7-5, giving the Cardinals the deciding game of the 1964 series.

The Yanks found themselves in a 6-0 hole early and never got back in the game, despite great efforts by Bobby Richardson and Mickey Mantle.

The Cards drew first blood with the help of a Yankee fumble, striking for three runs in the fourth inning.

Ken Boyer got things going with a line drive single to center, and Dick Groat drew a walk, the

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ALEXEI KOSYGIN



NIKITA KHRUSHCHEV



LEONID BREZHNEV

Brezhnev, Nikita Protege, Takes Red Party Power Spot

MOSCOW (AP)—Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, a Communist Party member for 33 of his 57 years, has been heir-apparent to Premier Khrushchev for at least the past three years.

The beetle-browed, stocky Ukrainian made his last previous step forward July 15, when he relinquished his figurehead role as president of the Soviet Union to concentrate on work in the Communist Party, the real source of power in Moscow.

Khrushchev said then that Brezhnev was needed for full-time work as a secretary of the Communist Party's Central Committee.

A stocky man with black, piercing eyes and a square jaw, Brezhnev is known to Western diplomats as a man with a sharp mind and a friendly but reserved manner.

A steelworker as a youth, he later became a metallurgist. He has the solidly tough look of a Western steel engineer turned corporation manager.

Brezhnev has been associated with Khrushchev's career since 1938 in the Soviet Union's Ukrainian region. He was born in December, 1906 in Kamenskoye—now Dneprodzerzhinsk. He and Khrushchev came up in the Ukraine as faithful party workers.

In 1927, Brezhnev was graduated from an agricultural institute in Kursk, and in 1931 he was admitted to membership in the Communist Party. He is one of the post-Bolshevik, post-revolution Communists among whom technological knowledge was more important than revolution-

ary fervor.

Brezhnev was posted to the Urals area as a specialist in land use, and there rose to be head of the Obninsk (area) Land Department. He left the urals to study metallurgy in his home town, graduating from the metallurgical institute there in 1935. He became a party functionary in the Ukraine and then an armed forces political commissar, serving as with the 18th Army during World War II.

By 1943, he had risen to the rank of major general and still was engaged in directing the work of political commissars whose job was to check up on the regular army officers and keep the armed forces from straying away from the party line.

When the war ended, Brezhnev was sent back to the Ukraine, where he continued his move upward in the party. At the 19th

Soviet Party Congress in Moscow in 1952, he became a member of the enlarged politburo, the party's presidium.

It was the power center of the whole Soviet structure.

When Stalin died in 1953, Brezhnev was fired from his job as first Communist Party secretary of the Moldavian Republic, acquired from Romania during the war. But by the time other Soviet leaders arranged the arrest and extinction of Lavrenty Beria, Stalin's secret police chief, Brezhnev had bounced back. He turned up in the role of first deputy chief of the Main Political Board in the Ministry of Defense—political commissar of the armed forces.

As Khrushchev rose to power, the new leader seemed to lean heavily on Brezhnev. The Ukrainian was sent to Kazakhstan, (Continued on Page 3)

Brezhnev, Kosygin Now Red Secretary, Premier

MOSCOW—(AP)—The 10-year era of Nikita Khrushchev ended in the Soviet Union Friday with an official announcement that he has been released from his jobs as Premier and Communist Party Secretary.

The announcement through Tass said Khrushchev requested retirement because of deteriorating health and his age, 70. He is leaving the Party Presidium also.

His jobs are being divided among two lieutenants he has trusted, Leonid Brezhnev is taking the key post of Party Secretary and Alexei Kosygin is becoming Premier.

The announcement said Khrushchev's "release"—this was Tass' word—was granted this week. The Party Central Committee met Wednesday to take up his request for retirement, it added. His release as First Secretary was agreed upon Wednesday and his retirement as Premier was voted Thursday.

The action closes a decade during which Khrushchev dominated most of the Communist world. He wound up with the Red world shaken as Lenin and Stalin never could have imagined—in the midst of an ideological scramble with Red China.

What effect the changes will have on the Soviet Union's relations with the West remains to be shown.

In the eyes of Western diplomats, Brezhnev has seemed to take action and to speak in a responsible way, always of course within the Soviet viewpoint.

Kosygin has been a leading spokesman on the Soviet side in the dispute with China. A quarrel that has tended at times to take some of the heat off U.S.-Soviet relations.

Poor health, and conceivably an appraisal of poor results, were probably the factors behind Khrushchev's fall from power just three weeks before he hoped to preside over a triumphant celebration of the 47th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

Khrushchev was at his Black Sea vacation home Tuesday where he met with French Cabinet minister Gaston Palewski. Rumors started to fly when Palewski was hurried out of town while the talk was still on.

A more obvious sign to the average Soviet citizen that something was in the wind was Khrushchev's failure to follow his normal custom of telephoning returning cosmonauts to congratulate them. Although his week's orbiting of three men was the most spectacular Soviet achievement yet, Khrushchev remained silent after their landing. He had been reported earlier as speaking to them Monday.

Khrushchev had not been mentioned publicly for two days, a very unusual thing for the buoyant Premier.

A Tass story about Kremlin talks Thursday with the visiting President of Cuba, Osvaldo Dorticos, said Dorticos met "the leaders of the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) and the Soviet government."

After the listing of Brezhnev, Kosygin and Mikoyan were the names of Nikolai Podgorny, Yuri Andropov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. Podgorny and Andropov are secretaries of the party.

Every top party leader except Khrushchev attended a luncheon for Dorticos.

Brezhnev is bushy-browed and ruggedly handsome. When he stepped down from the presidency in July, it was already clear he was taking a step up as Khrushchev's heir-apparent.

Brezhnev, more reserved and deliberate than Khrushchev, went to work full time at the center of the Soviet power structure, the top level of the Communist Party machinery.

Khrushchev proposed the move himself, bringing Brezhnev onto the same springboard that launched Khrushchev and Joseph Stalin before him to the top.

Brezhnev has, however, stayed clear of some of Khrushchev's policies. He has largely kept out of the running ideological debate with Peking, leaving himself clear for any possible attempt at reconciliation with the Chinese.

As a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Communist Party, Brezhnev worked directly under Khrushchev, the Party's first secretary. Although also Premier of the Soviet gov-

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Officials Say Changes Result Of Policy Split

WASHINGTON (AP)—U. S. officials expressed belief last night that Nikita Khrushchev was forced out of his positions as Soviet Premier and boss of the Soviet Communist Party because of major issues of policy.

Speculation here centered on the probability that others in the Soviet ruling group were displeased primarily with Khrushchev's handling of the problem of unity within the Communist bloc—a problem arising out of the split between Russia and Red China.

In the U. S. view it is considered likely that Khrushchev's critics felt that the Soviet Union had lost too much influence with the Communist countries of Eastern Europe, which have shown increasing independence, and with Communist Parties in Western Europe. Only yesterday the French Communist Party asserted its independence of leadership from any other party.

The Daily Tar Heel was unable to obtain comment on the political situation in the Soviet Union from UNC experts Dr. Robert Rupen and Dr. Clifford Foust.

Both are attending a conference on Slavic peoples in New Orleans.

The U. S. officials took the position that news of the surprise shakeup in Moscow had been received here with calm and without any sense of alarm. They reported no evidence of any unusual military activity on the part of the Soviets and said there was no alert on the part of the United States.

The shakeup raises grave questions about the future of U. S.-Soviet relations, relations between Russia and Red China, and Soviet foreign policy generally.

Some government experts discounted the possibility of any radical change in Soviet policies under the new leadership but high officials refused any predictions, saying it was much too early to assess what the new leaders might do.

News Of Soviet Shakeup Sends Stocks Plummeting

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market was jolted severely yesterday by rumors from Russia that Premier Nikita Khrushchev had resigned.

Reports that Khrushchev was out triggered the sharpest break in stock prices since President Kennedy was assassinated last Nov. 22.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials was at a low 11.23 points for the day at 863.95 but with some signs of rallying in selected issues.

Martin Gilbert, market analyst for Van Alstyne Noel and Co., said that vague reports of impending change in Moscow are "being interpreted by the market as bad news because now we'll have to speculate what might happen."

Earlier, the market had been drifting slightly lower, preoccupied with the British election and the possibility that might lead to policies stiffening interest rates.

Losses included U. S. Steel, 87 cents to \$60.87; Chrysler \$1 to \$59; International Harvester, \$2.12 to \$84.62; Boeing, \$1.25 to \$63; Polaroid \$3.50 to \$165.24; Xerox, \$5.75 to \$111 and United Air Lines, \$1.50 to \$53.

Of 1,366 issues traded, 944 declined and 199 advanced.

The surge of trading swamped the ticker tape and caused its reports to trail floor transactions by 25 minutes at one stage. Volume rose to 6.59 million shares from 4.65 million Wednesday.

Henry M. Watts Jr., chairman of the NYSE board of governors, said that while it was too early to tell "I see no extended decline in prices."

"There was no panic but a lot of scattered selling by the public," said Robert P. Cresci, a broker for A. G. Becker & Co., "That's why the tape couldn't keep up."

"If the news is half favorable tonight the public will be back in the market tomorrow," he added.

The various news reports from Moscow, however, caused nervous selling by many small investors and traders.

Blue chips throughout the list

were down 1 or 2 points and more at their worst but most of them cut their losses to a point or so at most by the time the session ended.

The Associated Press average of 60 stocks fell 2.4 to 326.1 with industrials down 3.0, rails down 2.2 and utilities down 1.1.

Volume swelled to 6:69 million shares from 4.65 million Wednesday.

Of 1,366 issues traded, 944 declined and 199 advanced. New highs for the year totaled 37 and new lows 21.

Prices also fell on the American Stock Exchange. Volume was 1.71 million shares compared with 1.6 million Wednesday.

President Orders Probe Of Jenkins

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Johnson Thursday ordered a complete FBI investigation of the circumstances related to the resignation of White House aide Walter W. Jenkins.

The President's action was announced by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Johnson himself, campaigning in New York, had no immediate comment. Aides said Johnson had not known of a previous Jenkins arrest on a similar charge in 1959.

Jenkins quit his White House post Wednesday after disclosure of another such arrest here last week.

He was arrested in a basement men's room of the YMCA, about two blocks from the White House, at 8:35 p.m. Oct. 7. Officers of the morals squad charged him with being disorderly by making indecent gestures.

Jenkins posted \$50, forfeited it, and that closed the case so far as the police were concerned.

Hoover said in a statement: "The President communicated with me immediately upon being advised of the Walter Jenkins matter and instructed that there be a full and complete investigation of the matter without delay."

"This investigation is in progress and as soon as all facts are obtained they will be forwarded to the President."

This was the first official word from the FBI on the matter. However, it was learned that the FBI had investigated Jenkins for a security clearance in 1958, but never since that time. The 1958 check was reported to have turned up nothing that might have reason for denying Jenkins se-

curity clearance.

Political figures had varied comment Thursday on the arrest of Jenkins and his resignation as a special assistant to President Johnson.

Democratic Vice Presidential nominee Hubert Humphrey, on the campaign trail in Pennsylvania, said: "I'm sure the White House will make whatever statement needs to be made."

Republican Presidential nominee Barry Goldwater, at Denver, asserted, "I don't intend to comment on it at any time."

Republican National Chairman Dean Burch, stated in Washington, the President has "covered up for 5 1/2 years... that his top aide had been arrested on a similar perversion charge."



WALTER JENKINS

Odetta: A Beatle Fan

By KERRY SIPE
DTH Staff Writer

She was dressed in a business suit and her soft, melodious voice was not so soft as melodious as she went about the serious work of rehearsing for a folk concert.

She tested each microphone one at a time, and checked to make certain that the violet spotlights above her head were in the right position.

One word, "Odetta," was painted on the side of the huge traveling case from which she removed her guitar. A baggage check stub from Raleigh-Durham airport was tied to the handle of the case.

When she started to play and sing, her voice echoed across the emptiness of Memorial Hall and the entire backstage crew gathered at the wings of the stage to listen.

She tapped her left foot soundly on the floor in time to the twang of her instrument. Her knit cap hairstyle glistened under the purple lights and perspiration formed on her broad, brown forehead.

Satisfied, she went into her dressing room to change and prepare for her performance.

"I was born in Birmingham, Ala.," she said, "but have always considered San Francisco, Calif. my real home. I

started studying music at the age of 13. I knew then that I wanted to become a professional singer."

Odetta takes her work seriously. "Music has and always will be an important part of society," she said.

"I grew up during the latter part of the big band era in

about teenagers and their rock-and-roll, but at least they have got people participating in music again.

"Just listening to music doesn't relax you," she said. "People have a tendency to get too many things too 'up tight.'"

"There should be a healthy balance between listening and participating, but there's nothing more satisfying than playing, dancing, moving when the music moves you."

Odetta has a great admiration for the modernist musicians Elvis Presley and the Beatles.

"I used to knock Presley and his music. Then one day I was driving somewhere in a car and one of his songs came on the radio. I turned it up and listened to it and realized that he was doing some things with his music and words that I could learn from."

She thinks the Beatles, "have some very interesting things musically going on" as well.

"I turn up their music full volume sometimes and listen to what is going on in the background. It's a combination of exaggerated beat and a sort of harmony that is fascinating."

"I think most of the folk-singers of today can learn something from them."



ODETTA

The U.S. People spent all their time just listening to the music. You can say what you like