

Lowenstein Speaks Here At 8 Tonight

Al Lowenstein will speak on the CIA-NSA relationship tonight at 8 o'clock in Howell Hall.

Lowenstein, who is no stranger to UNC, will also discuss the recent letter concerning the Vietnam war, sent to President Johnson by college and university student leaders from across the country.

His appearance is being sponsored by the Carolina Political Union and he will be introduced by Eric Van Loon, a NSA delegate and chairman of the NSA's legal and finance committee.

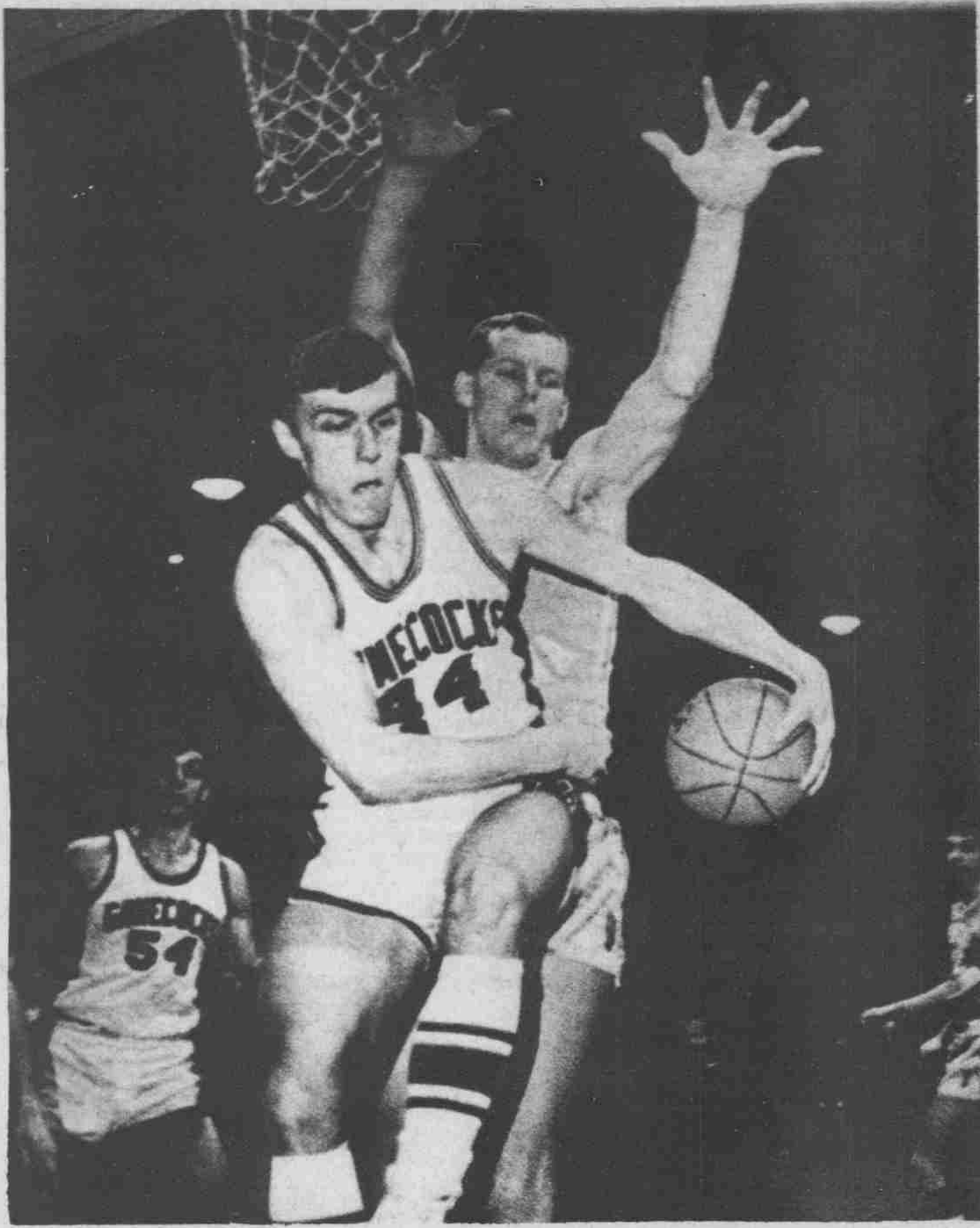
Lowenstein is a former aide to Vice President Hubert Humphrey and was the administrative assistant to former University President Frank Graham, when Graham was a U.S. Senator.

He has traveled widely, and is presently acting as an advisor to the Government of Zambia. Lowenstein is the author of a book on racial oppression in South Africa entitled "Brutal Mandate."

Lowenstein graduated from Carolina in 1949 with a bachelor's degree in history. In 1950, he was elected president of the NSA.

A graduate of Yale Law School in 1954, Lowenstein has worked at UNC in an administrative capacity and has taught at N.C. State.

In 1964, Lowenstein was actively involved in civil rights demonstrations in Raleigh, and was well known for his verbal attacks on Jesse Helms, editorialist for WRAL-TV.



SOUTH CAROLINA'S Jack Thompson finds the goings rough when guarded by Clark. — UPI Telephoto.

S.C. Gamecocks Flip Cold Carolina 70-57

By JEFF MACNELLY
DTH Sports Editor

Coach Frank MacGuire's Gamecocks handed the Tar Heels their worst humiliation of the season, 70-57, last night in Columbia, S. C.

Carolina controlled the game for the first ten minutes, but the Gamecocks broke the Tar Heels' backs with a surge that started with 9:41 left in the ball game.

A Rusty Clark free throw gave the Heels their widest margin at 15-9, but South Carolina suddenly caught fire pumping in an amazing 14 points while stopping the ice cold Heels dead for over five minutes.

Harlicka, Thompson, and Salvadori each scored a pair of buckets after Standard's hooker started the Carolina drought. The score was 23-15 before Bob Lewis converted a pair from the line to break the ice.

After Dick Grubar's basket with 10:30 left in the half, the next Carolina tally from the floor did not come until Tom Gauntlett hit a jumper with five seconds showing.

The game was marred by constant heart-breaking turnovers by the flustered Tar Heels, who couldn't get any closer than five points for the rest of the night.

South Carolina went into the locker room enjoying a comfortable 26-19 lead at half-time.

The low score was not a result of any stall tactics on the part of either team. The Gamecocks were playing a slower, more deliberate game, though, in an effort to prevent the Tar Heels from using their potent fast game which devastated SC in the North-South double header, 80-55.

The second half started out with more of the same. The Gamecocks worked for three quick points before Miller connected from the floor, trying to keep South Carolina in reach.

South Carolina widened their lead to ten points with a Gregor bucket at 12:40. The Tar Heels tried desperately to regain their composure, and it looked as though they might when Bob Lewis hit a long, bold jumper with 10:30 remaining, bringing Carolina within six points at 42-36.

The Tar Heels put on a surge of their own minutes later, when Dick Grubar made good on a three point play after a brilliant steal, bringing his team to a five point deficit, 50-45.

But Carolina was once again stymied by cold shooting, costly turnovers, and a fast and fancy South Carolina offense.

Bob Lewis of Carolina and Jack Thompson of the Gamecocks shared scoring honors with 16 points each. Lewis getting 14 of his in a hard-played second half. Larry Miller scored 15 for the Tar Heels while Skip Harlicka added 13 for South Carolina.

As a team, North Carolina was very cold from the floor, hitting on only 35.8 per cent while the hot Gamecocks fired

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'I'm Not Teaching' The Instructor Said

By DONNA REIFSNIDER
DTH Staff Writer

Students listened in astonishment when the lecturer said, "You'll be taught, not by me, but by machine this semester."

Students in section five of Sociology 51 have learned that it is not as bad as all that. Picturing complex computer monsters, they have found the "machine" is a little blue plastic box.

And it does not really teach them but tests them on material they have been assigned to read.

Each college on campus requires students to take introductory courses of some kind. Findings in the Sociology Department would be of value to the whole university as many professors are taken up with teaching introductory courses. Students spend large amounts of time (sometimes nearly half their college years) in these courses.

Said one sociology spokesman, "This is the first chance we've had to take all sections of one course and do this. We're doing it, too, because the faculty here is interested in teaching."

No Class

Students do not meet class during the week. Instead, they read scheduled materials assigned by the instructor and report to the Alumni Building to test themselves, or take a lesson, about three times a week.

The lessons are inserted into the machine. As the students turn the knob at the side of the machine, a question appears at the little window at the top. The student makes his response in pencil in the space provided. As he turns to the next question, the answer to the preceding question comes into view. Thus the student knows the correct answer immediately.

Each lesson must be completed with at least a score of 85% or retaken until that score is attained. Four hours must lapse before the student can retry the lesson.

A student must take all the lessons before he can take the exams in the course. Later in the spring, students may attend two lectures a week. Attendance is optional, but the testing goes on.

Buddy System

Another section works on a buddy system. The class is divided into pairs or partners. Only one partner at a time will come to class, or only 20 of 40 class members will be present at any given time. He is then responsible for teaching his buddy the material covered in the lecture. Partners alternate weeks that each will attend class. They also alternate taking quizzes.

These sections of introductory sociology are two of eight sections that are trying different approaches to teaching and learning.

The range of teaching methods are standard and have a historical basis. They have been used over the country for some time. However, there has been little systematic effort to find if some work better than others.

The Sociology Department is seeking to find out how important lectures are. They are not changing lecture content, however. Instead, they are eliminating term papers and extra reading outside the text.

Teachers Free

Teachers are free to lecture in any way they wish. Consequently some sections have unannounced pop quizzes. Other lecturers work on the reward system. That is, a student may be exempted from a particular class or assignment for exceptional work. Students who do well may be entitled to see documentary films or other materials which make the class more interesting.

Teeny Boppers

By HUNTER GEORGE
DTH Staff Writer

GREENSBORO—UNC men, beware. There is a group of ambitious high school boys here who are taking the term "teeny bopper" literally.

In recent weekends, these lusty—and somewhat daring—teenagers have preyed on UNC-G girls' dates, sending one to the hospital and leaving two others in rough shape.

In two attacks on succeeding weekends, the gang of about nine boys hid near Appellellar on Tate Street and waited until it caught a couple walking back toward the school after 11 p.m.

In the first incident, the gang swarmed "out of nowhere," according to a witness quoted in the Carolinian, UNC-G student newspaper, and descended on a couple. The youths knocked the girl's date to the ground, then kicked him in the head. He was taken to the hospital for treatment.

Two weeks ago, another student was dragged from his car after stopping when another car blocked the road. He was hit in the face with a belt buckle.

In both cases, the girls were not harmed. The Greensboro Police Department assigned a detective to the case after the first attack, and this resulted in the arrest and conviction of one youth.

He was given a six months road sentence—suspended—and was seen in the Appellellar again the next night.

Police think the same youths are responsible for both attacks.

The campus police at UNC-G have been alerted to watch for future occurrences, but they seem to have their hands full trying to track down reports of girls being approached by exhibitionists—right on campus.

At any rate, if you're heading for Greensboro this weekend, you might include in your wardrobe a blackjacket or other blunt instrument of assertion.

Call out the vigilantes.



What's all the excitement about? To find out, see page 4. —DTH Photo by Ernest H. Robl

House Bars Powell

WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives declared Adam Clayton Powell's seat vacant Wednesday night, thereby barring the Harlem congressman from taking his seat.

The action came on a 248 to 176 vote, overturning carefully laid bipartisan plans to give Powell his seat with a vote of censure and a cut in pay.

The decision went against the recommendations of a House committee.

Kremlin Hits CIA-NSA Ties In Official Paper

MOSCOW (AP)—The Kremlin accused the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) yesterday of abusing the student exchange program between the Soviet Union and the United States for espionage work.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said it made the accusations as a follow-up to exposes in the United States of CIA financing of American student activities abroad.

Pravda contended the CIA systematically used U.S. students who came here to provide it with intelligence information. It charged that the U. S. embassy in Moscow was involved.

The embassy declined detailed comment. A spokesman said the whole question of CIA links with students programs is under review in Washington.

About 300 students and professors have come here since the U. S.-Soviet exchange program began in 1958.

The Communist Party newspaper did not maintain that all of them worked for the CIA either as regular agents or as volunteers supplying occasional information. But it named over a dozen who allegedly had done CIA work.

The newspaper said the CIA started out by checking all students who were candidates for the exchange program.

It alleged that Prof. Albert Todd of Indiana University, identified as head of the preparatory course for the students, was a long-time CIA agent. It said he had been expelled from Czechoslovakia for espionage in 1949.

Todd, now a teacher at Queen's College in New York City, described the charges as "rubbish."

"Personally, I can say that my own activities were only of an academic nature," he said in a statement.

The newspaper also alleged that once the new CIA controversy developed the Amer-

ican inter-university committee started calling back its exchange students for fear of being exposed.



Spot The Spot No. 1

Once again the DTH presents its spot-the-spot contest. All the spots will be on campus or in downtown Chapel Hill.

Most of them you will have seen before. Only you won't have looked at them quite the way our photographers did. (We hope.) At the end of the contest the first person to bring in a complete, correct list of the spots will win the grand prize from the RECORD BAR in Chapel Hill. So, take those blinders off and see once again. You never know, some great records may be yours just for the looking.

Oh, by the way, be sure to save each picture and the accompanying blank.

Spot No. 1 _____
Name of person _____
Campus address _____

The NSA at UNC

NSA Faced Desegregation Issue Here In Late '50s

By DON CAMPBELL
DTH News Editor
(Fifth in a series)

To say that NSA was completely non-controversial during the latter half of the '50s would be an overstatement, but not much of one.

True, the student group was busy on this campus, but it was quietly busy, with little interest shown by the student body in general.

Considering the recent revelations about CIA aid to the organization, it is interesting

to note some of the biggest problems facing NSA delegations of that period.

At a regional assembly here in February 1957, Irv Drasin, an administrative assistant on international affairs put the problem this way:

"Many Americans fail to realize the importance of the student movement throughout the world. Part of the purpose of the (NSA) seminars is to bring out student awareness of his role and the role of the NSA in the international scene.

"The Asian and African student groups are growing in importance."

One problem which faces the international student conferences today is the cleavage between Communist and non-Communist student organizations, Drasin said.

He said the Communist group, the International Union of Students, (represented largely at the time by Asian and African student groups) and the non-Communist groups are constantly vying for the political allegiance of the world.

"We try to avoid tangling in politics," Drasin said, "but student problems necessarily reflect national tensions. We face the same problems as the U. N., with tensions among Afro-Asian groups."

It is interesting to note that in practically all reports of both national and regional conventions of the NSA in the middle and late '50s, the problem of money received little attention.

Lack of concern over the problem was no accident, of course, if recent allegations are true, but only now does it seem so obvious.

Regardless of where the CIA funds were going, international affairs were not the biggest problems.

The biggest problem here, and apparently elsewhere, was apathy. The average conference was a run-of-the-mill affair with the same old script: how to attract interest in the student group.

Every once in a while, a college somewhere would rise up and kick NSA off campus, and that usually resulted in local representatives plugging the group even more.

Most of the student leaders were favored affiliation with NSA and even said so, occasionally. While DTH editors were wrestling with their con-

science over such issues as desegregation of public transportation and how to arrest the flu bug on campus, the issue of NSA went ignored.

There were exceptions. In the fall of 1955, UNC was presented with the desegregation committee of the NSA.

The purpose of the committee was to disseminate information and questionnaires on school desegregation throughout the nation, and compile the results for the national office of NSA.

This was the top committee of NSA but it almost died here. The local NSA Chairman began to make pleas for "campus wide interest" in the committee, warning that UNC was faced with losing the committee unless "foreful leadership and sincere interest can be rallied here for the group."

This time the DTH got into the act with an editorial entitled "Vitriolic Emotionalism: Objectivity Doomed as Students Turn Backsides."

The editor called the Student Government link with NSA a "symbiotic relationship, with one helping the other."

"Now the relationship is threatened with dissolution," the editor wrote, "due to the failure of students to offer their services to aid with the local NSA desegregation committee . . ."

"The committees' theme is only, of course, a problem which has split the south in armed camps. Any repository of information on the subject could be a valuable asset to the entire country. Especially if the information is non-partisan and objective—rather than emotional and subjective as most copy poured out by northern carpetbag journalists has been . . . dripping with vitriolic and prejudicial emotionalism."

Nothing more was said about the failing committee until late November. More pleas were made in behalf of the committee.

In the end, the committee lived, and in December of that year, the NSA entered a state-wide controversy when a Negro girl withdrew from a Charlotte high school a few days after she desegregated it for the first time.

The NSA strongly urged the high school to invite her back after Dr. Frank Porter Graham urged the same.

But that issue, like most others, faded out of sight.