

Today: sunny
High in mid 50s
Wednesday: high around 50
40% chance of rain

Keeping an eye on
campus safety — page 6

What it means to be
thankful — page 7

Have a safe
Thanksgiving holiday
Break begins tomorrow
Classes end 1 p.m.

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Arthur Schlesinger speaks in Memorial Hall Monday

Author outlines cycle in American politics

By SANDY WALL
Staff Writer

American politics are marked by a 30-year "cyclical rhythm" that alternates between conservative and liberal moods, said Arthur Schlesinger, author, historian and special assistant to President John F. Kennedy.

Schlesinger spoke to about 900 people in Memorial Hall Monday night on the Kennedy legacy in an event sponsored by the Carolina Union Forum Committee.

"There is nothing mystical about this 30-year cycle," he said, because that is the span of one generation. The swing occurs when people yearn to repeat the mood of the country as it was when they grew up.

For example, the Reagan years are a re-enactment of Eisenhower and the 1950s, Schlesinger said.

This cyclical rhythm was also responsible for the election of Kennedy in 1960, he said.

"John Kennedy touched and formed a generation in the 1960s," Schlesinger said. Kennedy learned

from his mistakes and tried to "break the crust" of the 1950s.

Kennedy's New Frontier was really an updated version of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal and Harry Truman's Fair Deal, Schlesinger said.

Kennedy, who was assassinated 25 years ago today, seized the imagination of many but startled others, Schlesinger said, with his new ideas and idealism.

But his presidency was distracted by foreign affairs, and his inaugural address reflected that. The address was mostly a response to a speech given by Soviet Leader Nikita Khrushchev that Kennedy saw as a challenge, Schlesinger said.

Kennedy built up American conventional forces as part of his "flexible response" plan. Under that system, the level of military reaction could be adjusted to the level of the threat. The Eisenhower administration concentrated on the buildup of the nuclear arsenal. But Kennedy's plan created a force that could be thrown into Third World conflicts like

Vietnam, Schlesinger said.

Kennedy never intended to escalate the limited war in Vietnam, Schlesinger said, and in fact he set 1965 as a target date for disengagement. But President Lyndon B. Johnson misinterpreted Kennedy's sending of advisers to help the Saigon government as a desire to escalate the war in Vietnam.

"I don't believe Kennedy would have done it," Schlesinger said.

Schlesinger recalled Kennedy's handling of the Cuban missile crisis and said it was incredibly important that the missiles be taken out of Cuba. One plan had called for the bombing of the bases. Attorney General Robert Kennedy expressed opposition to that plan, saying it was not in the American tradition to bomb small countries.

"How much moral progress we have made," Schlesinger said to laughter from the audience. He noted that military action against Grenada and Libya are applauded today.

Kennedy's record on civil rights was admirable, but was far from

finished because of the congressional coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats, Schlesinger said. Kennedy wanted to run for a second term and accomplish more during it than during his first term, but he needed more progressive Democrats in the House of Representatives. In 1964, after Kennedy's death, the Democrats gained 37 seats — the seats he needed.

If Kennedy had lived, he would have defeated Richard Nixon and finished his agenda, Schlesinger said.

Kennedy's assassination "liberated" Robert Kennedy, enabling him to carry on the unfinished Kennedy agenda, he said.

"His was a message of change," Schlesinger said, a message that brought hope to some and fear to others.

The cyclical rhythm of politics is shifting back to the left, he said.

"We will pass into a new phase after the year 1990. When this time comes, the Kennedy years will not seem remote."

Student aid trust to receive trademark income

By AMY WAJDA
Staff Writer

The transfer of trademark royalty funds from the UNC endowment fund to an institutional trust fund for the Student Aid Office will take place sometime this week, possibly today, UNC investment officer Wayne Morgan said Monday.

"The investment office will wire for the transfer of money from First Wachovia back to the University," Morgan said. "The physical transfer will take place this week, probably tomorrow."

The transfer of funds, approved by the UNC Board of Trustees (BOT) at its Oct. 28 meeting, has been

delayed until now because of the investment office policy to make such transfers during the third week of each month, Morgan said.

The trademark royalties program, created by the BOT in 1982, was designed to allocate half the revenues from products that use the UNC logo for athletic department scholarships and the other half to the Student Aid Office. But a bureaucratic oversight sent the Student Aid Office's half to an unrestricted endowment fund.

An investigation by the student government committee Students for Educational Access (SEA) prompted the board's action at the last meeting. The board had always intended for

the funds to reach the Student Aid Office, said Stuart Hathaway, executive assistant for SEA, as shown by its unanimous approval of the resolution. "We can tell by their reaction to it what their intention was all along."

Hathaway attributed the misrouting of the funds, which he estimated at \$320,000 plus interest, to a bureaucratic oversight.

"By the sheer volume of the business they handle, it's hard to catch clauses that could fundamentally change programs like this," he said.

Eleanor Morris, director of the Student Aid Office, said a faculty

advisory committee would make proposals about allocating the funds once the funds are transferred.

"Once we know it (the money) is here, we will have the scholarship committee make a proposal on how to spend it," she said.

Wayne Christiansen, chairman of the faculty advisory committee on scholarships, awards and student aid, said the committee would exercise caution in its suggestions. "We need to find out what is a responsible level to manage the money," he said.

Christiansen said the committee would probably use part of the funds to reach the average yearly student aid spending level of \$90,000, while

the rest would be kept in reserve. "We're not going to spend the whole \$300,000," Christiansen said.

"We want to make sure we keep enough on reserve in case royalty income drops a lot in one year," he said. "We need to make sure we have enough to carry over in lean years."

Christiansen also said the royalty funds may be earmarked for special scholarships.

Christiansen mentioned emergency student loans and other merit scholarships not based on financial need as possible special expenses, adding that "there are a lot of deserving areas."

The committee is open to sugges-

tions for allocation of the royalty funds, Christiansen said.

The resolution passed by the BOT also includes a provision for BOT members to discuss a plan to permanent route royalty funds to the Student Aid Office's account.

Christiansen said he expected the BOT to approve a permanent routing plan for the funds at its next meeting.

The proposal also included a request that the UNC Endowment Board approve the transfer of the royalty funds out of the endowment fund.

But the BOT, not the Endowment

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University to enclose Arboretum for night safety

By LACY CHURCHILL
Staff Writer

The Arboretum will be closed to pedestrians from dusk until dawn as a safety precaution within the next four to six weeks, Physical Plant officials said Monday.

Herbert Paul, director of the Physical Plant, said some sections of the Arboretum will be fenced in, and other sections will be closed off by a cable that will be removed during the day. A sign indicating that the Arboretum is closed will hang from

the cable.

Sgt. Ned Comar of University police said the action is intended to alert people that the Arboretum is not the best or safest route to walk at night.

"This is just giving the message in a subtle, well-mannered way," he said. "It will not keep the insistent ones from still entering the Arboretum after dark."

Closing the Arboretum at night is an effort to make it appear as safe as possible, Comar said.

There have been no assaults or rapes reported in the Arboretum this semester, Comar said. The only reported crimes have been cases of indecent exposure during the day and vandalism to the greenhouse on Cameron Avenue.

Paul said some openings must be left in the Arboretum to give maintenance machines access.

"The Arboretum, by the nature of the trees, is almost impossible to light sufficiently, so someone could easily hide in there," Paul said. "This is an

attempt to discourage people from walking through the Arboretum at night."

Paul said he is not sure who will be responsible for closing the Arboretum at night. He said it would be either the University police or someone who works in the Arboretum.

The Physical Plant has already begun construction, and Paul said the project should be completed in four to six weeks.

The "fencing in," which will cost between \$10,000 and \$12,000, will be

paid for by overhead receipts, Paul said.

Julia Greer, director of the SAFE escort service, expressed doubts about whether the restrictions will actually prevent people from walking in the Arboretum at night.

"It's an interesting thing, but I don't know how effective it'll be," Greer said. "If people still wanted to get in the Arboretum, they'll be able to. The idea of what's restricted is always more exciting than what's not restricted. The only thing that will truly

keep people out of the Arboretum is either barbed wire or an electric fence."

But Amy Kittner, RAPE Action Project chairwoman, said she thinks the fencing is a great idea.

"Showing that the Arboretum is closed will be like an extra safety vent to all the girls that use access pathways around the Arboretum area to get to their dormitories or sorority houses," she said. "Anything promoting safety on campus is an asset to all students and faculty."

Experts analyze Kennedy's role in history

By STACI COX
Assistant State and National Editor

Even though he served fewer than three years as U.S. president, John Fitzgerald Kennedy remains a hero to the Americans he served and to a new generation that wasn't even alive when he was assassinated 25 years ago.

"I admire President Kennedy for his strong stands on defense and national security," said Peter Hans, executive director of the UNC College Republicans.

Kennedy represented a Democratic Party that no longer exists, Hans said. "People want a hero, but in the last two decades no one has filled that void, so later generations admire Kennedy," said Daniel Pollitt, Kenan professor of law at UNC.

Pollitt, who worked for the Kennedy administration for about a year, said the president was a youthful idealist who spoke for the underdog and involved Americans in their own government. Kennedy is best remembered for his war on poverty, the Peace Corps and his support of civil rights.

"He was a glamorous do-gooder," Pollitt said. "When you look at his predecessors, it isn't hard to figure why he's still a hero."

The presidents since then, from Lyndon Johnson to Ronald Reagan, have been involved in questionable activities or have been perceived as dull and inept, Pollitt said.

"I was lucky," Pollitt said. "I grew up under FDR and with all the other heroes of the time. There is no one like that living today."

Many people consider Kennedy's term as the last period of American innocence before the Johnson years. Kennedy's death seemed a sign that the nation was falling apart, said Kenan professor of history William Leuchtenburg.

"In 1964 you had the first of the great race riots that would tear the country apart in four of the next five summers," he said. "In 1964, involvement in Vietnam was accelerated, and in 1964 Berkeley happened, and the first of the campus riots."

Pollitt said Kennedy was the first president to suggest federal funding for arts and humanities, the first to emphasize increased funding for education and the first to set up internships to get students involved in government service.

Pollitt said: "Kennedy could walk down the streets in the ghettos, and people would come out and applaud. Johnson had to hide out on Air Force

bases. And (Richard) Nixon, who knows where Nixon hid."

Leuchtenburg said although polls say Americans think of Kennedy as the greatest president ever, historians rank him as only average.

But most historians say he would probably have been re-elected if he had lived, giving him a greater chance to implement his ideas and improve his stature with historians, he said.

Kennedy had just outlined his ideas for the war on poverty and had promised the nation to put a man on the moon when Lee Harvey Oswald shot him during a parade in Dallas.

Perhaps most important to Kennedy's popularity was his media and television presence, said Wayne Goodwin, president of the UNC Young Democrats.

"Television has had a lot to do with the ongoing Kennedy legacy," Goodwin said. "I remember back when there was big media coverage of the 20-year anniversary and before that the 15-year anniversary. It was the first simultaneous audio-visual tragedy. It goes back to the history of television itself."

The Young Democrats will have a memorial service for Kennedy tonight in Room 224 of the Union

at 8 p.m. Leuchtenburg will speak on the 1960 campaign, and video clips from the president's life will be shown at the meeting, which is open to the public.

Kennedy did not receive overly kind treatment from the press when he was president, and he was heavily criticized on a number of issues, including the Bay of Pigs invasion, Leuchtenburg said. But after the assassination, the media treated his memory with uncritical reverence.

"While press coverage was not always kind, just getting his handsome, appealing, attractive persona on the media made him increasingly popular," he said.

Through media exposure, Kennedy became the most popular leader in the world, Leuchtenburg said. When he died, the sense of grief was felt in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

"Television was terribly important in uniting the nation during the assassination," he said. "It was the first time children saw their parents cry."

Kennedy's political career was built on his engaging personality, especially after the 1960 Nixon-Kennedy debates, Leuchtenburg said. "He was born on TV and he died on TV."

Faculty remember day Kennedy died

By PATRICIA BROWN
Staff Writer

Some UNC professors were playing golf, some were teaching and some were even students themselves, but they all remember exactly what they were doing on Nov. 22, 1963. Although it happened 25 years ago, most say tragic remains the best word to describe John F. Kennedy's death.

"I had a sense of having been punched in the stomach," said William Barney, a history professor. "He was the perfect president. He was young, dynamic, energetic and had a beautiful wife."

Barney, a Cornell University undergraduate at the time, said students and faculty were shocked and saddened. "Things stopped in the afternoon. There was a lot of listening to small transistor radios, and people were glued to their television sets for the rest of the day."

Harold Langenderfer, a UNC business professor who was an associate professor in 1963, said

the November afternoon was bright, cheerful and pretty — just the opposite of what most people were feeling inside.

"I had been playing golf and went into the golf house, where I heard Kennedy had been shot," Langenderfer said. "I'll never forget that day."

The campus was somber, he said. "Everyone was in a state of shock — they couldn't believe this had happened. Everyone was dumbfounded."

Kenan law professor Daniel Pollitt, also a UNC professor at the time, said most UNC students were pro-Kennedy. "Kennedy was very popular. He had been on the UNC campus when he was president and gave a speech at the football field."

Pollitt helped organize a memorial service for Kennedy on Nov. 23, 1963.

"We had four or five speakers. The hall was filled and very

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I can evade questions without help; what I need is answers — John F. Kennedy