

UNC Library
Serials Dept.
Box 370
Chapel Hill, N. C.
The Publications Board will hold interviews for next year's editor of the Carolina Quarterly at 4:15 Wednesday in the Woodhouse Room. No appointment is needed to be interviewed for the post.

The Daily Tar Heel

Phi Beta Kappa Initiates

Phi Beta Kappa initiation will be held today in Room 5-6 of Carroll Hall (downstairs) at 4 p.m. Each initiate may invite one guest.

'To Write Well Is Better Than To Rule'

Volume 74, Number 68

CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1966

Founded February 23, 1893

Kimmel: 'They Made Me Pearl Harbor's Scapegoat'

It Was Twenty-Five Years Ago Today

GROTON, Conn. (AP)—Husband E. Kimmel hasn't forgotten Pearl Harbor—and never will. He says he was blamed for America's worst naval defeat: "and that's a bum rap."

"My principal occupation—what's kept me alive—is to expose the entire Pearl Harbor affair," the 84-year-old retired Rear Admiral said in an interview on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Japanese attack that brought the United States into World War II.

Kimmel, on Dec. 7, 1941, was the No. 2 Navy man in America. He was commander of the combined U.S. and Pacific

fleets. Ten days after Japan knocked out 18 ships and killed 3,435 Americans, Kimmel was relieved of command. In three months he was retired.

"They made me the scapegoat," said the alert, white-haired Kimmel, reaching back into his memory as he brushed back a hair that fell across his forehead. "They wanted to get the United States into the War."

Who did Kimmel mean by "they?"

"That was President Roosevelt and Gen. George Marshall and others in the Washington high command," he replied. "FDR was the architect

of the whole business. He gave orders—and I can't prove this categorically—that no word about Japanese fleet movements was to be sent to Pearl Harbor except by Marshall. Then he told Marshall not to send anything."

Kimmel said, "God willing, within the next year, you'll see a couple of books published exposing the whole rotten mess."

Eight separate investigations were made of the Pearl Harbor disaster. Some cleared Kimmel and the Army commander on Hawaii, Lt. Gen. Walter Short. Others condemned them for "dereliction of duty," or lesser errors of judgment.

Kimmel refuses to stop his fight to clear his record.

His feet resting on a stool and his blue eyes twinkling behind glasses, Kimmel said, "I don't know whether the whole story ever will get out. All incriminating documents have been destroyed." He predicts, however, that history eventually will clear him.

Kimmel, a six-footer, still stands erect. But he's not quick of movement or long of stride—and he has long since given up hunting. Old age and a heart attack have slowed him, and leave him tired after an hour's visit.

"That's my trouble," he said. "I get exhausted. I nap anytime during the day or night."

When he's awake he's visiting with his invalid wife, Dorothy, who suffered a stroke five years ago, or reading, watching television, or walking around his landscaped yard. "I used to raise gladiolus and roses," he said, "but now I can't walk around too much or bend over."

Kimmel came to Groton in 1947, after he gave up a job as a consultant with a New York engineering firm. He built the three-bedroom ranch house to be near a Naval officer son, then in submarine service, and also for the excellent Naval hospital facilities in New London, Conn.

His two other sons also were in the Navy during World War II (one was killed in action). A grandson, Thomas K. Kimmel Jr., is an ensign, having graduated from Annapolis last June.

"Sometimes I wonder whether I'm glad he went into service," Kimmel said. "I don't like the way they fight wars today."



THE CONCLUSION one arrives at after contemplating the recent TCC furor is that while some girls have to show they're different, (i.e. with signs) other girls simply are so delightfully offbeat that they're in a class all their own. —DTH Photos by Jock Lauterer



Mrs. R. Fried Eggs While Bombs Fell

WASHINGTON (AP) — In the footnotes of history hides this item: On the evening of Dec. 7, 1941, Eleanor Roosevelt calmly scrambled eggs for guests at the White House.

This showed up yesterday in a journal among the manuscripts the Library of Congress put on exhibit commemorating today's 25th anniversary of the day the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor.

The journal was kept by Mrs. Charles Hamlin, the widow of a former governor of the Federal Reserve Board. She was a house guest at the White House that turbulent day.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt worked that day from his office on the second floor of the executive mansion, she said, and all day there was much "coming and going."

At dinner that night, she said, "Eleanor stood calmly stirring the scrambled eggs in the chafing dish" and talking of her possible plans to fly to the West Coast to see about civil defense in the cities.

Mrs. Hamlin apparently did not see Roosevelt that day.

She wrote that in the morning, as she walked to church, the day was "beautiful and warm and peaceful."

There were other guests for luncheon at the White House, she said, adding:

"Eleanor was a little late joining us in the Blue Parlor and she seemed a bit flustered as she told us that the reason was that the news from Japan

was very bad — that the President would be unable to come down to luncheon."

When the luncheon broke up, the news of the bombing of Pearl Harbor "was about," Mrs. Hamlin said, "and everyone stood around the hall in knots — we almost whispered our amazement to one another."

In another footnote of history, the library exhibited the diary of Breckinridge Long, who was Assistant Secretary of State at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

Long wrote on Dec. 8, 1941, of uncertainty on Congress and at the State Department over the correct title in the resolution of war — Imperial Government of Germany or Government of Imperial Germany.

Long must have been flustered or too busy that day — for it was the Empire of Japan, not Germany, the resolution named that day, war against Germany was declared Dec. 11, 1941.

Long said that after arguments over the correct appellation he finally told everybody to accept the one used in the resolution passed by one chamber of the Congress. So it turns out that in the National Archives is Senate Joint Resolution 116 of Dec. 8, 1941:

"Resolved, etc., that the State of War between the United States and the Imperial Government of Japan which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared."

Dietz And Kiel Speak Out; Are Grades Bad?

By EARL HADDEN
Special to the DTH

"Grades, as we know them, are irrelevant, inaccurate and a danger to the educational process," according to Jed Dietz, a sophomore member of Student Legislature.

Dietz and David Kiel debated before the Di-Phi Senate Monday night on the to-

grade differently."

EMPHASIS PLACED on one or two tests — "You can have one bad day in finals and you're finished. The system should be flexible."

Kiel however supported tests as being both objective and opportunities for creativity.

He said that grades are the basis for "allocating the valuable economic resources of the educational system."

They also "facilitate student adjustment to competitive society."

Kiel, also a member of S.L. and active in Student Government, also pointed out that like Dr. Skinner's white rats, students need motivation.

In the course of the debate, members of the society expressed the outdatedness of the Skinner theory of a "carrot and a stick," the inconsistencies of courses due to different instructors, and the inaccuracy of tests. The membership also questioned the main speakers on possible other possible systems.

Dietz mentioned a "pass-fail system" which would eliminate any gradient except acceptable and unacceptable work. He also talked about a gradient which would be based on papers and term projects.

"There are no easily found alternatives — the faults are now being articulated, but I do submit to our society and to our University: if we are to call ourselves a community of scholars, let us create a system that fairly judges scholars — to be not machines



David Kiel

or Dr. Skinner's white rats," Dietz said.

The members of the Senate voted overwhelmingly to support Dietz's contention that grades at Carolina were harmful.

Kiel, who has been active along with Dietz in Student Government's education reform program, said later that the debate was academic in nature and agreed fundamentally with Dietz's thesis.

Kiel concluded: "In view of the ferment of new ideas in student evaluation that is now in process at other colleges and universities, the time is ripe for Carolina to launch an experimental program of its own to find more satisfactory methods of evaluating and motivating students."

UNC To Get Experimental Curriculum

By ERNEST H. ROBL
DTH Staff Writer

An experimental non-credit curriculum will join the University's established system, and students may be teaching some of the courses, it was announced Tuesday.

The idea of a "free university" similar to those now being operated at such institutions as the Universities of Pennsylvania, Texas and New Mexico, was conceived earlier this year by sophomore Jed Dietz, who is now working toward the realization of his plans.

The basic idea of the "free university" would be that professors select courses which they would like to teach, but have been unable to fit into the formal curriculum.

The courses would be taught in seminar sessions with a maximum of 15 students per course. The students themselves would decide on how the course should be conducted.

Dietz said that in some cases students may teach some of the subjects if they have particular knowledge in the area.

Dietz termed the proposed program "the first step" in a new look at the present curriculum.

Response from faculty members has been enthusiastic, Dietz said, noting that in some cases professors had been more optimistic about the program than students during early discussions.

Election S...

There will be a special election on Tuesday, December 13, 1966 for the ratification of the amendment to the Student Constitution proposing changes in the court structure of the student judiciary. The amendment provides for the establishment of a supreme court of the student body while retaining in the Constitution provisions dealing with the existing lower courts.

The Elections Board

A committee of 20 students is now working with Dietz in organizing the experimental curriculum.

"Many students have found the present educational system not wholly satisfying, and are excited about being able to take a course without the pressure of grades," Dietz said.

Dietz does not think that students will neglect the non-credit courses at the expense of the normal courses they are enrolled in because the new program will offer the "opportunity of associating with some of the best minds on campus."

Registration for the courses — with tentative subjects to be announced soon — will be held following Christmas vacation.

According to Dietz the sessions will stress informality.

"One thing wrong with similar programs at other universities is that they have become too institutionalized. They have set up a structure within a structure."

In the proposed experimental courses at Carolina, all arrangements for the courses — including meeting times and places — would be left to the seminar participants.

Bob Powell, student body president is a strong supporter of the experiment, though the program will not be an official student government function.

Dietz also expressed hope for an endorsement from the University administration saying yesterday, "The administration has always been receptive to new ideas, and we expect their support in this."

Dietz said that residence hall meetings will be held to explain the program to students. A letter will be sent to all faculty members asking their co-operation in the venture.

In the meantime Dietz has asked that any student interested in organizing or participating in the experimental program call him at 968-9028.

Draft Group Proposes Universal Conscription-Yes, Even Women

CHICAGO (AP) — Anthropologist Margaret Mead proposed yesterday universal national service for all — including women — as a military draft conference argued its way through a third day of examining the selective service system and its alternatives.

"Universal national service," she said in a paper presented to the conference "in addition to solving the problem of fairness for those who are asked to serve in the military in contrast to those who are not, is above all a new institution for creating responsible citizens alert to the problems and responsibilities of nationhood in a rapidly changing world."

Long an advocate of equal rights for women, Miss Mead said that "the inclusion of women on the same basis as men is absolutely essential."

"National service for men only," she said, "would be so handicapped that it might be wiser to retain the present system of selective service with its numerically few minor activities like the Peace Corps and job corps."

Women should be included in any national service program, she said, because: They form half the age group involved.

Women today are so identified with the idea of nondiscrimination and equality that failure to include them will touch off fears of other kinds of class, race or ethnic discrimination.

The identification and correction of physical handicaps among the nation's youth — a benefit of the proposed national service programs — are as significant for women as men.

The latent talent and skills of women would be fully discovered and utilized.

Now curator of ethnology at the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, Miss Mead also argued that women would provide valuable additions to the armed services.

She said she would encourage young women to volunteer for the military, but ruled out combat roles for them. The evidence suggests, Miss Mead said, "that it may be highly undesirable to permit woman trained to inhibit aggressive behavior to take part in offensive warfare."

Her comments came as more than 100 scholars, government specialists and students at the conference debated the merits of national service in an all-volunteer professional army as a realistic substitute for the draft.

Earlier, economist Milton Friedman of the University of Chicago and Walter Y. Oi of the University of Washington proposed that it would be financially feasible for the nation to organize a professional army and do away with the draft.

But their proposal was sharply attacked by Harold Wool, director of procurement policy for the Defense Depart-

ment, who warned that there is no way now "to judge what millions of young Americans might do with their lives."

"One just can't push a pay button and suddenly generate an extra 200,000 men," Wool said. "There is a tremendous variety of factors that make youngsters choose a career."

Without more study, he suggested, a professional army is too risky a proposal to be seriously considered by military planners.

Although debate has been vigorous and free flowing throughout the four day conference, which was organized by the University of Chicago, no consensus has been reached on any issue — nor is one being sought yet.

Conference officials, aware that many of the ideas being discussed are not new, believe the conferees will eventually agree on some new compromise solutions to the draft problem by the close of the meeting tonight.

These will be recommended to the National Commission on Selective Service, a 20-member panel set up by President Johnson last summer in the aftermath of student draft protests stemming from the growing number of draftees.

The national commission is to report to the President next month. Parts of the current draft law will expire June 30, and the President is expected to make new proposals to Congress.

Jed Dietz

"Grades are dangerous to the educational system," Dietz spoke in the affirmative, Kiel in the negative.

Quoting the Muscatine Report from the University of California at Berkeley, Dietz said that more than half of the students questioned believe the system unfair.

He said that "when two fifths of an honors-level student sample express such significant disbelief in the system that rewarded them, it is surely time to reconsider not only the grading system itself, but the increased emphasis which we are pressed to upon it."

Dietz expressed three major concerns: INACCURATE TESTING — "You can have either 'multiple guess' or essays that are not graded well."

TEACHERS — "Teachers have different standards, they

Do You Have Creativity To Uncap? — See 'Poetry' Page 3

Test Quiz In Store For UNC 'Bowlers'

Competition to select the semi-finalists who will represent Carolina on NBC's College Bowl will be held Thursday and Friday

Four juniors and seniors will be picked to appear on the show January 8.

Dr. Charles Wright, team coach, said the competition will begin with a half hour written quiz consisting of objective questions of the type used on the show.

The written quiz will be graded as soon as it is completed with the bottom scores being eliminated. Those surviving the written quiz will compete in an oral competition using buzzers similar to those used on the television show.

From these semifinalists, a team will be announced early next week.

The competition Thursday and Friday will be from 3 to 5 p.m. in Roland Parker III on the second floor of Graham Memorial.

Wright said two of the judges are graduate students here who are veterans of College Bowl competition from their undergraduate schools.

Wright has already received a \$250 check from NBC to cover the expenses of the team while it is in New York for the show.



Late Afternoon Sun, Bricks, And Students

Photo by Jock Lauterer