



We don't speak the language, but . . .

these students of the Spanish Club do. Professor Carson may be reading from a Spanish publication as members of the club posed for the picture. Members from left to right in the first row are: Mr. Carson, Martha Hill, Ann Shaffer and Jack Christian. Second row, Hugh Forest, Bonnie Scott, Durand Ward and Marie Eldridge. In the third row are Bill Carr, Bill McTheny and Ronnie Dunn.

Many cases reviewed

Court history published

By Christopher Crittenden
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Written for the AP

RALEIGH (AP) — "(Curse) King William. I'll drink King James' health, for he is the right king."

So insisted one John Philpot in North Carolina nearly three centuries ago, soon after the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 in England, when William and Mary succeeded James II on the throne.

The record further indicates Philpot, when admonished by a friend, replied, "Then (curse)

him again." He was there upon convicted of speaking "treasonable words" and sentenced to imprisonment for one year and forfeiture of his goods and chattels.

This is one of thousands of cases recorded in a new volume, North Carolina Higher-Court Records, 1670-1696, edited by Mrs. Mattie Erma Edwards Parker and published by the State Department of Archives and History for \$11. The volume is the second in a new series of the Colonial Records of North Carolina.

The new series was begun by

the Carolina Charter Tercenary Commission and has been continued by the Department of Archives and History. The old series of Colonial Records published by the state three-quarters of a century ago, had so many errors of both omission and commission that a new series was needed if the early history of North Carolina was to be fully and accurately recorded.

Local courts existed in the colony from an early date, but this volume contains only records of higher courts. The governor and council seem to have sat as the highest court, which was variously designated as general court, court of chancery, palatine's court, court of grand council, and grand court.

A number of cases were concerned with "treasonable words" against the king, "abusive words" against the governor, or offenses against private individuals, but most cases involved disputes over debts, contracts, land titles, and such. The volume provides vivid accounts of the early colonists and their concerns.

"It's a far cry from the comparatively informal Tar Heel courts of the early colonial period to the well-ordered system of courts now being put into operation. One can but wonder that, in something approaching a wilderness, the colonists were able to maintain any courts at all.

New battle cry heard from women

By DAVID ROZENZWEIG
Associated Press Writer

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP) — A new battle cry is being heard in the struggle for women's rights. Put simply, it's "emancipate the men!"

A Swedish government report to the United Nations on the status of women says any attempt to give women an equal place in the world without relieving their traditional burden of caring for home and children is doomed.

Thus, the Swedes reckon, husbands should be "emancipated" from their work so they can devote more time to cooking dinner, doing the wash, taking Johnny to the dentist and other housewifely chores.

Undoubtedly this would mean giving most men shorter working hours and educating and encouraging them to take a more active role in parenthood, the report says.

It even goes so far as to note a suggestion voiced in some Swedish quarters that fathers are entitled to leaves of absence from their jobs—with pay—so they can stay at home while their children are young.

"The government is well aware that this view appears revolutionary and unrealistic in the eyes of the representatives of many other countries," the Swedes admit. "A growing opinion in Sweden has, however, rallied to its support."

In a country where four out of every 10 workers are women and 70 per cent of its women hold jobs of some sort, the problem of working mothers in Sweden is a burning public issue.

This lively debate, the report says, has fostered a new ap-

proach involving a break from the traditional habit of regarding these problems strictly as "women's questions."

"The demand for 'male emancipation' in family life is supported by the results of recent psychological research which have proved that the identification of growing boys may become uncertain in a one-sided, mother-dominated home environment," the report says, adding that this leads to "over-compensation expressed in exaggerated aggressiveness and may be one explanation of the higher crime rate as compared to girls."

Public demand has therefore spurred socialist Sweden to do more for families in which both parents work, a practice that is becoming almost normal, the report says. It lists a broad range of family services available to Sweden's population, from all-day nurseries to domestic help supplied by municipalities.

But does it follow that what's good for Sweden is good for the United States?

Yes, says Dr. Margaret Mead, eminent anthropologist, long-time observer of the role of women in American society and editor of a presidential commission report on equal rights for women in the United States.

"As long as we put women in the position of caring for two jobs, it isn't equality at all," she says.

Miss Mead endorses the Swedish approach to working mothers, but believes the problem can't be solved merely by giving husbands more time and responsibility around the house.

Grave of Osceola, Indian chief, found

CHARLESTON, S.C. (AP) — Archaeologists searching for the grave of Osceola at Fort Moultrie today ran into loose rubble at the Seminole Indian Chief's supposed burial plot.

Digging within an iron paling protecting what was believed to be the grave site, the National Parks Service team discovered lots of loose bricks and mortar. They had reached a depth of about two feet early this afternoon with no indications yet of a coffin, skeletal remains or Indian artifacts.

The only readily identifiable articles uncovered were two military buttons, one of which Edwin C. Bears, Park Service historian, said probably was worn during the War of 1812. The other button was from the 1830 period, Bears said.

A marble headstone and its cement apron were removed Tuesday from within the iron paling, erected in 1888 or more than 50 years after Osceola died while a prisoner at Fort Moultrie.

After the cement paving was removed, excavation revealed a brick foundation under the paling. The western end of this was damaged and some of the bottom brick missing.

It was at this point in the foundation that a Miami, Fla., man said he dug under the cement apron on Jan. 6, 1966. He later claimed to have removed

Osceola's "remains" from the grave and to have placed them in a Dunnellon, Fla., bank for safekeeping.

The present "dig" is a direct result of that vandalism.

New course is offered at Iowa

(ACP) — Iowa State Daily, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Black and White, America 1619-1968 will be a new course offered as History 495M spring quarter. The course will be taught by Dr. George McJimsey, history.

McJimsey said that civil rights is currently an important social topic and that its history is important for full understanding of today's problems.

He said this course is particularly appropriate because "current events suggest that many assumptions about historical race relations have been wrong."

The course will primarily be concerned with social attitudes and relationships from the Civil War to the present. Because Iowa State is predominantly white, the aim of the course is to make black relations relevant to ISU students.

Spanish Club holds meetings; roster grows

By FRANCINE SAWYER

The entire October meeting of the Spanish Club was devoted to preparations for homecoming and the float that the club would enter in competition. The theme for the float was "The Five Circles of Friendship"—which represented the five countries participating in the Olympics which are being held in Mexico City. Each person on the float represented a different aspect of Spanish culture.

The November meeting is devoted to a program in which individual club members will par-

ticipate related to Spanish-American culture.

The December meeting is the highlight of the Spanish Club, with certain special interest displayed in the area of Christmas season.

The principle of the Spanish Club is to supplement class instruction. Students are given the opportunity to speak and relate the use of Spanish ideas obtained in the classroom. Requirements for becoming a member is that the student have completed 2 years of high school Spanish and one year of college Spanish.