

## Taylor Receives Morehead Law Fellowship

Tom Taylor, a senior at Guilford College, has won a John Motley Morehead Fellowship to the School of Law at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

The value of a Morehead Fellowship in Law is \$2500 per year in addition to tuition and fees. The intent of the Fellowship is to finance the Fellow through a three-year program of study leading to the LL.B. degree.

Taylor, who plans to concentrate on international law, was one of three winners who were selected from a group of seven finalists. Selection was made on the basis of scholastic ability and attainments, motivation toward the field of law and promise of distinction in that field, evidence of moral force of character, and evidence of manhood, truthfulness, courage, devotion to duty and to country.

Taylor is currently president of the Guilford College Student Legislature, a member of the Honor Board, a Dana Scholar and has been elected to Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.

## Students May Soon Have Opinion Board

By Dave Stanfield  
Guilfordian Staff Writer

A recent development on many college campuses has been the opinion board. If used responsibly and intelligently, this method of speaking out can prove to be not only helpful but a vital part of Guilford's grapevine team.

"Speaking Out" can provide a spot for publicizing the far too many private symposiums which are conducted in the cafeteria line, in back of King Hall, and in various "quiet" places. So many constructive ideas and suggestions are sneaking around the dorms, being heard by an elite few, when if made public, could be heard by those who are in a position to do something about undesirable situations being referred to.

One cannot, at Guilford, sit and wait for the best to happen. At this point the opinion board, labeled "Speaking Out," is introduced. This would be a method for relaying the idea that a change in the semester system would be good, the New York transit strike should be continued for years, or that tuition should be raised.

"Speaking Out," sponsored by Student Legislature, could develop into a useful, needed outlet for tension, gripes, and most of all, constructive intelligent criticism.

The Day Hops could use "Speaking Out" to spread ideas around campus. They ordinarily do not have the chance to talk in the dorms to those who are interested.

In order for this opinion board to remain a responsible and safe device, the following regulations or by-laws have been adopted by Legislature: (1) Each article or suggestion must be signed by the writer; (2) Articles may be directed toward any individual or group of individuals; (3) Any article directed generally may be answered by anyone, again if properly signed and (4) The utmost courtesy and decency should be kept in mind in all writings. "Speaking Out" will be in Founder's basement to begin with, and possibly moved when a more suitable location is found.

We invite everyone to participate and, if not by writing, then at least by reading what others have to say.

## Professor Hilty Returns From Cuban Religious Mission

Hiram H. Hilty, Professor of Spanish at Guilford College, has recently returned from Cuba where he represented the Friends World Committee on a four-day religious mission. The purpose of the visit, which was sponsored by Friends United Meeting and the Friends World Committee, was to visit the Clerk of the Cuban Yearly Meeting of Friends as well as other Friends who are living in Cuba, and to encourage them to attend the World Meeting of Friends at Guilford College in 1967.

The route by which Mr. Hilty reached Cuba was of a rather circuitous nature. Because the United States does not permit its citizens to travel to Cuba, Mr. Hilty requested a special permit from the Department of State on the grounds that this was to be a religious mission. He received the permit and also obtained permission from the Cuban government via the Cuban embassy in Mexico City.

With all his papers in order, Professor Hilty was ready to go. But another problem arose—there was no air service between the U. S. and Cuba. Professor Hilty was thus forced to fly down to Mexico and then to Cuba.

During his first four days in Cuba, from January 23-28, Professor Hilty visited the city of Holguin in Oriente Province, where a large number of Friends reside. He has reported that Meetings are being held regularly in urban areas and are for the most part, being unmolested by the Castro government.

This is Professor Hilty's fourth



HIRAM H. HILTY, Professor of Spanish

trip to Cuba since the takeover of the Castro regime on New Year's Day in 1959. It is the first time, however, that he has not represented the American Friends Service Committee. In 1959 Hilty went to Cuba for the AFSC on a relief mission. He conducted an investigation which resulted in the sending of aid to Cuban people. In 1960 he went again on a tour of investigation and submitted a report to the AFSC. He went for the third time in 1963 when hurricane Flora struck and badly damaged parts of Cuba. The Castro government refused the aid of the American Red Cross but accepted the assistance of Hilty and the American Friends Service Committee.

Professor Hilty received his A.B. from Bluffton College in Bluffton, Ohio, and his B.D. from the Hartford Theological Seminary. He has done graduate work at the National University of Mexico and at Duke University and has been at Guilford College since 1948.

## Going to Law School?

College seniors who are planning to go on to law school no longer have to guess which schools would be best for them.

A unique new organization, Law School Placement Service (LSPS), will guide individual students to the law schools most closely suited to their needs through the use of modern computers.

Until now, the guidance available to the pre-law student has been haphazard and incomplete. Many students have selected school on the basis of prestige or word of mouth, only to waste application fees.

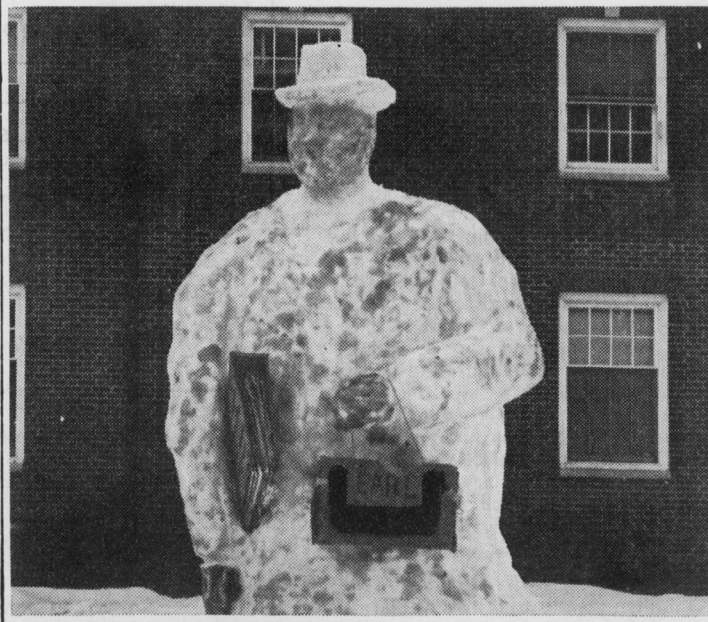
Competition is increasingly keen for admittance to law school. The number of openings in first-year

classes has remained fairly constant but the post-war "baby boom" and the American desire for advanced education are flooding admissions offices with applications.

The participating law schools will provide LSPS with data about their entrance requirements, including the most frequently-reported LSAT scores and undergraduate averages in the first-year class.

In addition to his scores, the student will give LSPS his preferences as to financial restrictions and geographical location. LSPS will scientifically guide the student to appropriate schools.

Application forms are available from campus pre-legal advisors. Or students may write directly to: Law School Placement Service, Box 2052, West Hartford, Conn.



THE WINTER OF THEIR DISCONTENT: Several seniors were obviously disappointed with their grades in Philosophy 401. They retaliated by freezing their professor in effigy.

## Mackie Announces Schedule For Proposal of New Budget

Bob Mackie, treasurer of the Guilford College Student Legislature, has announced a proposed schedule for presentation and passage of next year's student government budget. Mackie decided that in view of last year's budget difficulties, it might be wise to institute a schedule, so as not to encounter the same problems all over again.

The schedule is as follows:

Feb. 2—budget forms were given to members of the Student Affairs Board.

Feb. 9—the forms were returned to Mackie.

Feb. 16—an itemized budget will be presented to the S.A.B. for its approval.

Feb. 21—the itemized budget will be presented to the Student Legislature for its approval.

Feb. 25—the itemized budget will be presented to the students in chapel for preliminary voting on an item by item basis.

March 2—the budget will be presented to the S.A.B. again, if any changes need to be made.

March 7—the budget will be presented to the Student Legislature again, if any changes were made.

March 14—the budget will be explained during an hour chapel period, and final voting will take place.

On the preliminary student vote on February 25, the students will be asked to comment on any item allotment with which they do not agree. They will be asked to see Bob Mackie, Topsy Floyd or Glen Cook if they wish a lucid, detailed explanation of any item on the budget.

"In this way," Mackie says, "we hope to bring a new understanding to the students about their budget."

Changes in the crime rate and in education have also taken place. "One has less fear of petty theft and hold-ups because of the constant presence of the militia and the armed forces," says Hilty. The present condition of education in Cuba depends upon one's political feelings, he notes. The communists claim that everybody receives an education but the opponents of the revolution view Cuban education as a system of communist indoctrination.

Hilty has observed that most Cuban pro-revolutionaries consider Castro to be a charismatic figure. "He is also very highly regarded by those living in underdeveloped countries," says Hilty. "They see him as the David, facing the American Goliath."

Hilty notes that the primary object of Castro's lengthy, torrid verbal attacks has changed. He often condemns the United States but not to the extent that he has in the past. Recently his main emphasis has shifted to the world-wide cold war and especially to the struggle in Viet Nam.

Viet Nam is a very popular subject for discussion among Cuban communists. At the recent "Tricontinental Conference" at Havana (Hilty arrived after it had ended) between underdeveloped nations and communist countries, Hilty observed that the North Vietnamese delegates attracted the most attention. Their attendance drew more interest from the Cubans than did the latest round in the Sino-Soviet dispute.

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## Hilty Observes Many Changes

By Hank Siegel

While on his recent trip to Cuba, Professor Hiram H. Hilty had the opportunity to objectively observe the present condition of life in the island nation.

He has noted that the effects of the American embargo on trade are more apparent than they were two years ago. The most noticeable result that he has observed is a general neglect of buildings which are in dire need of paint.

Hilty observes that at present everything is being rationed. This, he says, is possibly saving many of the people from starvation.

Hilty states that the manner in which one assesses the condition of the Cuban economy depends primarily upon his political views. Those who favor the revolution feel that sacrifices must be made at this stage of the revolution in the hope of building a better society. Those who are unsympathetic toward the revolution attribute the shortage of consumer goods and bad traveling conditions to the incompetence of the government and not the embargo.

The American embargo has also caused a shortage of modern automobiles. "They manage to keep old cars running," says Hilty, "and the sale of busses to Cuba by the British relieves bus problems considerably." Bus travel in Cuba, incidentally, is in better condition than it was two years ago, when Hilty was last there.

A further result of the American embargo, notes Hilty, is a lack of variety in the Cuban diet. It is extremely difficult for Cubans to find coffee or certain types of meat these days.

Hilty finds that the Russians have been particularly willing to aid the Cubans in limiting the effect of the embargo. As a result there is no petroleum or bread shortage in the island nation. The Russians have directly supplied the oil and the bread has been supplied through a system of triangular trade whereby Canada sells wheat to Russia who, in turn, sells it to Cuba.

Of the many items in scarcity, the most crucial are medical supplies. A reliable source informed Hilty that "the things that really matter can be gotten," but such medical luxuries as aspirin and Vicks Vapor Rub are relatively difficult to obtain.

"There is presently a shortage of doctors in Cuba," observed Hilty. But the situation may soon change. The first class of revolutionary doctors has recently been graduated from the University of Havana and twenty Soviet doctors have just arrived to serve for two years in the new V. I. Lenin Hospital in Holguine, which the Russians have lately built.

Hilty declares that the Russians presently exert a greater influence upon the Cubans than do the Chinese. "There are a great many Russians in Cuba," says Hilty. "Few of them are in uniform. Most of them are civilians who have come to do business."

Hilty notes that present activities in Cuba are similar in many ways to the first decade of the Rus-