The dark shadow of Chap- quarrel continues to haunt Sen. Edward M. Ken- nedy. The parents of Mary Jo Kopechne say they are no longer sure they can accept Kennedy's version of their daughter's death. Kennedy, who recently has been observed in the steady company of a shapely, blond, identified as Pago Lee Haffey, contends the death of Miss Kopechne was accidental. However, sev- eral eye witnesses to events surrounding her death say Kennedy's story cannot be supported by the facts.

Black U.S. Representa- tives, who denied sending standing invitations to prominent white Representative, Port- man (Republican, Ohio) have drawn the attention of white conserva- tives. The white critics contend liberals apply a "double standard" to racial issues in the country.

"If white Congressmen have denied an African-American membership in a 'White Caucus,' they would be barred from a 'Black Caucus,'" one critic complained, "we're all 'niggers and ca- cists,'" he continued, "are beginning to see the national party's true face. For just what it is—a huge propaganda machine of the liberal elite!"

Wallace supporters say that "get tough with cri-minals" speeches such as that recently delivered by President Ford, are "too little, too late." They one suddenly is ready to start cracking down on criminals—but why did it take them so long?" a Mid- West Wallace supporter asked rhetorically.

The leading left-wing lib- era! Justice, William O. Douglas, on the U.S. Supreme Court, has been reportedly forced to resign," according to a Los Angeles Times report carried nationwide on June 15. Douglas and his associates are worried that Justice Douglas, who suffered a stroke more than five years ago, can no longer perform his duties properly, and there are ques- tions about his mental condi- tion, according to the Times report.

"One justice told the Times that some members of the court were growing uneasy about Douglas voting in cases he had never heard argued," the newspaper said.

"They suspect that he may not have either the time or the stamina to read all the petitions, briefs and opinions presented to him and in stead delegating many of his responsibilities to clerks and assistants, violating a fundamental principle, the Times said.

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Douglas, 76 years old, suf- fered a stroke Dec. 31, 1974, that immobilized the entire left side of his body, and he still cannot walk. There are indications that Douglas prob- ably will never recover com- pletely from the stroke, the Times said. In addition, Doug- lass has a heart pacemaker, which is "setting people old" and may have to be re- placed.

During Douglas's absence, his secretaries and clerks fly to New York several times a week to bring his court do- cuments to read while he re- mains in the Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine of New York University. Because of his demanding therapy sche- dule, Douglas has little time to read drafts or to confer with his colleagues, the Times said. Justice William J. Brun- nan Jr., goes to New York to get Douglas's opinions to re- lay to the rest of the court. Douglas's five month ab- sence has clearly overtaken the work of the court this term, slow- ing down the production of opinions and snarling the court's usual efficient daily operations, the Times said. The court has been unable to release many cases, because every opinion must be approved by all the justices who sup- port it. Within the court, the word is that Douglas has not been able to make his full share of opinion writing, thus adding to the burden on each of the other justices. That would partially explain the court's current backlog, ac- cording to the report.

Douglas's contributions have been both infrangible and brief. Two paragraphs of dis- cussion covering one para- graph of concurrence, single sentences noting only that "Mr. Justice Douglas dis- agrees with the principle on which the court is awarding....." For two months this spring, between late March and late May, Douglas was out of the Times article.

The Los Angeles Times has good-naturedly tolerated the "inconvenience caused by his absence, out of friendship and respect for Douglas, but the good humor is said to be on the wane," the newspaper said.

Racial Job Quotas Ordered for St. Louis Fire Fighters

United States District Judge John F. Nangle of St. Louis, Mo., on June 16, ordered the City of St. Louis to hire black firemen on a one-for-one basis until the Fire Department reflects the makeup of the City's work force.

The order is the result of a lawsuit filed by the U.S. Dept. of Justice against the City of St. Louis on March 18, 1974. This lawsuit de- mands that the city hire three blacks for each white until the "racial balance" of the department approximates that of the city.

William O. Douglas

Professor James S. Coleman, author of the "Coleman Report," in 1966, which has been cited widely to justify school integration plans and is still frequently cited by courts when they hand down decrees to integrate schools, says the Fed- eral Courts have gone too far. Professor Coleman, a sociologist at the University of Chicago, said that in imposing integration plans, including forced busing, federal judges might create more segregation than they eliminate. He said that court-ordered school integrations is a failure outside the South and that public schools are becoming more segregated.

In his statements, which were widely publicized throughout the nation in May and June, Professor Coleman said that a new study he is pre- paring shows that "white flight" to the suburbs is beginning to account for court-ordered school integration is resulting in "a general re-segregation in the nation's schools."

"The courts made a funda- mental mistake by being more sociological than constitu- tional," he said in an in- terview. He thinks the courts have erred by going beyond what he sees as their con- stitutional duty to eliminate segregation.

Coleman's 1966 study, which was financed and published by the federal government, pre- sented findings that low-income minority students al- legedly perform better academically if they go to schools with relative minority status, and secondary middle class status.

But recently, Dr. Coleman has grown apprehensive about the uses to which his findings in that report have been put, even though he still supports racial integration. In his new study, Coleman said federal statistics com- paring school integration in the nation with that of 1973 in the nation's 76 largest school districts. He surveyed 12,000 schools districts.

Dr. Coleman said that even metropolitan-wide court-ordered integration would not work because whites, fearful of disorder, would place their children in private schools. Coleman not only blamed racial prejudice but lack of disci- plined students and black students plus overreachings of judicial power for increasing school segregation.

Coleman believes that part i cipation in large cities file integration is just what it is—"a huge propaganda machine of the liberal elite!"

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